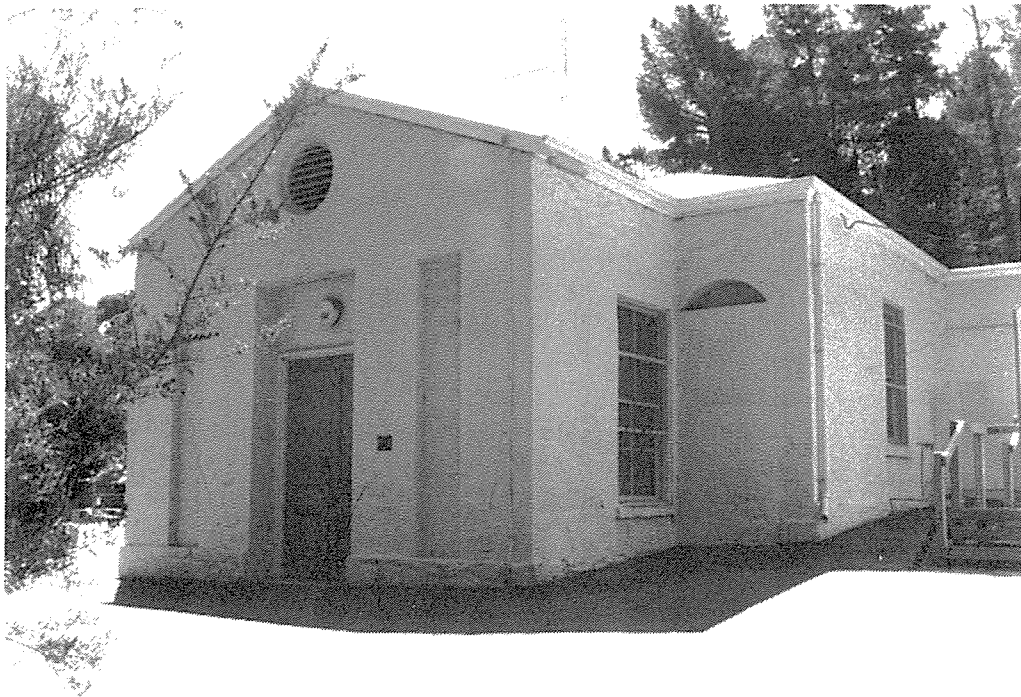# CITY OF TEA TREE GULLY HERITAGE SURVEY

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CONTENTS

1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

This heritage survey of the City of Tea Tree Gully has been undertaken by Mark Butcher Architects in association with Anna Pope Historical Consultant and Bechervaise & Associates for the City of Tea Tree Gully.

The recommendations made within this survey provide the necessary level of documentation to enable the City of Tea Tree Gully to amend their Development Plan to provide protection for local heritage places and Historic (Conservation) Zones. As specified by the brief, the number of places to be surveyed in this 1997 project was finite, namely 44 places, and is intended to be Phase 1 of the identification of heritage places in the district. Phase 2 will be carried out in the future, and will include a survey of all places not surveyed in Phase 1 (44) or not already entered in the State Heritage Register (currently nine). To facilitate the completion of a full heritage inventory for the City of Tea Tree Gully, a list of Phase 2 places discovered during the research, fieldwork and consultation for this project has been included in the appendices of this report.

1.2   Objectives

The objectives of the survey were to provide a thorough and systematic survey and evaluation of heritage places to assist conservation, planning, assessment and development control processes in Tea Tree Gully and to form part of the ongoing State-wide heritage survey program.

The specific objectives expressed in the Project Brief for the City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey are that the survey should:

a) identify places of local heritage value within the Tea Tree Gully Council area, for inclusion in the Development Plan via a Development Plan Amendment Report;

b) identify areas within the region which could be declared Zones of Historic Character and included in the Development Plan;

c) make recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas or the entry of places in the State Heritage Register.

1.3   Study Area

The study area includes the whole of the City of Tea Tree Gully, as defined by *figure 1.1.*

The City of Tea Tree Gully is situated about 15 kilometres north-east of Adelaide and occupies both part of the Adelaide plain and a section of foothills at the base of the Adelaide Hills. Adjoining local council areas include Playford to the north, Adelaide Hills to the east, Campbelltown to the south, Port Adelaide and Enfield to the west and Salisbury to the north-west.

The area was first settled in 1837 and was used for farming, wine-making and orchards until the late 1950s when the area started to be subdivided to accommodate suburban residential and associated development. Important features of the area include the River Torrens (which flows through the City), the Hope Valley Reservoir and the Anstey Hill Recreation Park. Arterial roads through the area include Lower North East Road, North East Road and Grand Junction Road.
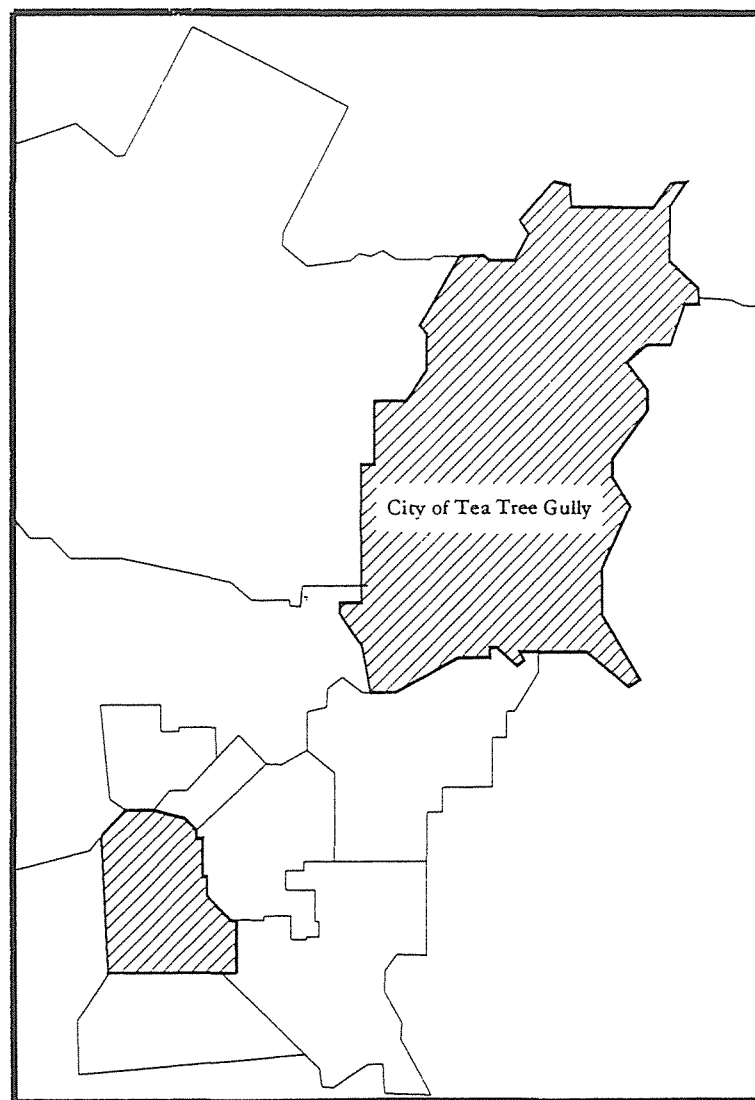
Figure 1.1   The City of Tea Tree Gully

1.4   Methodology

The City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey was undertaken for the City of Tea Tree Gully by Mark Butcher Architects in association with Anna Pope Historical Consultant and Bechervaise & Associates.   The Survey Team consisted of Mark Butcher (Mark Butcher Architects), Anna Pope (Anna Pope Historical Consultant) and Harry Bechervaise (Bechervaise & Associates).

Anna Pope carried out the historical research, fieldwork and preparation of the report; Mark Butcher provided an overview for the report as well as maps and plans; and Harry Bechervaise provided advice on Historic (Conservation) Zones, and assisted with the preparation of the future Heritage Plan Amendment Report.

The four major components of the project were: historical research; community consultation; fieldwork; and recommendations.

1.4.1   Historical research

Historical research was carried out to determine the principal themes and events characterising the development of Tea Tree Gully, using the framework established in Susan Marsden's 1980 document *South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan: Historical Guidelines.* This included research on individual heritage places. Research was carried out in the state and local archives and through consultation with members of the community. An analysis of research results produced the summary history of Tea Tree Gully and contributed to the recommendations made in this report.

1.4.2   Community consultation

Throughout the survey process, members of the community were invited to contribute suggestions for places and areas of significance.   Information was provided to the community through press releases, the distribution of a pamphlet on the Heritage Survey and via a public meeting.   Members of the community as well as owners and users of many of the places surveyed provided useful historical information to the survey team, as well as providing suggestions for additional places to be surveyed as part of Phase 2.

1.4.3   Fieldwork

The consultants surveyed all the places specified by the brief as well as all zones of potential significance which emerged from research, review of existing heritage documentation and community consultation.   Places and zones of significance were photographed and assessed by the consultant, and are described in the Heritage Survey recommendations.   All additional places (ie. those not amongst the places specified by the brief) which emerged from research, review of existing heritage documentation and community consultation are listed in the Appendices of this report, and should be surveyed as part of Phase 2 of the Heritage Survey process in the future.

1.4.4   Recommendations

The recommendations contained in this Heritage Survey emerged from the combination of historical research, community consultation and fieldwork.   All recommendations comply with the criteria contained in the South Australian *Heritage Act 1993* and *Development Act 1993*, as well as general guidelines for Heritage Places and Historic (Conservation) Zones produced by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs.   The recommendations all reflect Tea Tree Gully's own historical significance as outlined in section 2 of this report.

1.5   Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to Ingrid Wilkshire, Strategic Planner who co-ordinated the Heritage Survey for Council and provided the survey team with much valuable assistance.

Other Council officers who have provided assistance for the project include Jill Fenwick, Rita Giannantonio and Sue Winckel. Much assistance was also provided by the City of Tea Tree Gully Library, especially Margaret Tuffin, leader of the local history team.

A large number of community members have also contributed to this project.   These include the local branch of the National Trust of South Australia, the School House Sewing Circle, Brendan and Janet Cameron, Noel Ross, Jonathan Tolley and Roger Wyatt.

The consultants would also like to thank the staff of the Mortlock Library of South Australiana, Bray Reference Library, Barr-Smith Library, State Records, Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs and the National Trust of South Australia for assistance with research.

2   HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1   Physical description

The City of Tea Tree Gully is situated about 15 kilometres north-east of Adelaide and occupies both part of the Adelaide plain and a section of foothills at the base of the Adelaide Hills. Adjoining local council areas include Playford to the north, Adelaide Hills to the east, Campbelltown to the south, Port Adelaide Enfield to the west and Salisbury to the north-west. The council area is defined by *figure 1.1.*

The Tea Tree Gully area was first settled by Europeans in 1837 and was used for farming, wine-making and orchards until the late 1950s when it started to be subdivided to accommodate suburban residential and associated development.

Important features of the area include the River Torrens (which flows through the City), the Hope Valley Reservoir and the Anstey Hill Recreation Park. Significant arterial roads which traverse Tea Tree Gully include Lower North East Road, North East Road and Grand Junction Road.

2.2   Early settlement

2.2.1   Aboriginal

The area of land which is currently known as the City of Tea Tree Gully includes a part of the Adelaide Plain which is flanked by some of the hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges. The extended area of the Adelaide Plain was inhabited for thousands of years by the Kaurna people. They moved between the dense stringy-bark forests of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the sandy beaches of the coast between Crystal Brook and Cape Jervis in search of food, medicine and shelter. Their foods included plants such as berries and roots, and meats such as kangaroo, fish, emu and smaller mammals, birds and reptiles. Marsupials such as possums provided skins for warmth as well as food.

During the winter, the Kaurna people camped along the coast, but in summer, they would usually retreat to the Mount Lofty Ranges.[1] In the City of Tea Tree Gully, the Torrens and Little Para Rivers the Cobblers, Dry and Gould's Creeks, the springs at Tea Tree Gully and various billabongs would have been important sources of water and potential food for the nomadic Kaurna people as they were moving towards the hills during the summer.

The same features which attracted the Kaurna people to the area, also attracted European settlers from the earliest days of the Colony. These early European

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[1] Edwards, Robert n.d., *The Kaurna People of the Adelaide Plains,* p.11.

immigrants displaced the Kaurna people from the Adelaide Plain within a few decades during the mid 19th century.

2.2.2   European

European settlers first travelled into the Tea Tree Gully area in 1837 when early colonists were attracted to the area because of the abundance of water and productive soil. Some colonists brought their stock down the River Torrens or into the gully, while others passed through the area on their way to the hills around Gumeracha.

In 1839, an official survey and subdivision of the lands took place. The Tea Tree Gully area proved popular for pastoralists and farmers because it was well-watered, hilly and fertile and not too far from the growing town of Adelaide. Thus it was soon covered by a mixture of farms, orchards and larger pastoral estates.

By 1855 there were already 1,440 residents in the district. These residents were quick to elect their own District Council and built the State's earliest council office on Haines Road. Various industries were established in the area, and are looked at in more detail later in the chapter. These included pastoralism, agriculture, viticulture, horticulture; secondary industries such as milling and wine-making; and many service industries connected to local rural activities and establishment of towns. Others significant factors in the development of the area include provision of water to Adelaide and the establishment of roads through the area.

The Tea Tree Gully area continued to have a predominantly rural character until well into the 1950s. Then from the late 1950s substantial subdivision and dense residential and commercial development took place, significantly altering the character and appearance of much of the area. This has meant that the vast majority of built form in Tea Tree Gully dates from the last four decades, and masks the smaller number of places associated with its significant early development.

2.3   Natural resources

Tea Tree Gully's many natural advantages for early pastoral and agricultural settlers included the area's proximity to Adelaide, its relatively generous supply of natural water, and excellent local supplies of building materials.

2.3.1   Water

Early settlers in the area made good use of the various waterways which it boasted. Pastoralists and farmers were attracted to land adjoining or close to waterways such as the Torrens and Little Para Rivers; Dry, Cobblers and Gould's Creeks; as well as the springs at Tea Tree Gully.

The River Torrens, which was Adelaide's main estuary attracted early attention for the town's water supply.

> The River Torrens was the umbilical cord of the infant capital of South Australia, nourishing it with its water and the products of the rich soil of the flood plains along its winding course.[2]

Local landowners with land adjacent to the river had advantages for their pastoral or agricultural activities. Many private steam pumps were constructed along the river to pump water for irrigating vegetables and orchards. These pumps were operated by steam boilers which were used until the 1920s when electricity and oil became more readily available.[3] The river also facilitated the establishment of secondary industry in the area, and in 1845 a large flour mill was opened at Athelstone.

The resources of the river were also harnessed for the greater population of Adelaide. The town's two earliest reservoirs were built near the Torrens, the first being at Thorndon Park in the current suburb of Paradise (just outside the current City of Tea Tree Gully), and a small distance to the south of the larger Hope Valley reservoir.

The relatively small Thorndon Park reservoir was established in 1857 and piped water to Adelaide from 1860, but it was soon found grossly inadequate. Consequently, a new large reservoir at Hope Valley was begun in 1869 and completed in 1873.[4] This provided a very important resource for the residents of many parts of Adelaide, although local residents did not greatly benefit from it.

From 1882, the towns of Modbury and Tea Tree Gully received an inadequate supply of piped water from a local tank fed by springs. However, it was not until 1926 when the local district's pipes were linked to the Torrens Gorge pipeline that a reliable source of water was made available to the Tea Tree Gully, Modbury, Hope Valley and Highbury areas. Significant local waterworks have since taken place in the 1970s and later to accommodate the new residential growth in the area.

2.3.2   Quarries and mines

2.3.2.1 Stone

The quarries of the Tea Tree Gully area provided large amounts of freestone for quality buildings and residences both in the area and throughout Adelaide.

The two main areas from which the stone that built Adelaide was quarried were Glen Osmond and Tea Tree Gully. Although a greater volume of stone came out of Glen Osmond, the Tea Tree Gully stone was considered to be the best material for quality facings. Significant buildings which were built almost entirely from Tea Tree Gully stone include the Adelaide Town Hall, General Post Office and Supreme Court. Other

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[2] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.85
[3] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.313
[4] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.317

major structures which used the freestone for dressings, include St Peter's Cathedral, St Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Pilgrim Church, Flinders Street Baptist Church and the Mitchell Building of the University of Adelaide.[5]

Locally, the building pattern for the Tea Tree Gully area relied heavily on local materials. The earliest buildings constructed in the area used local timber, although none of these structures now survive. Almost all permanent structures of the 19th and early 20th century were constructed from local stone. Outstanding examples include Golden Grove House, Drumminor, Balmoral, the Highercombe Hotel, Tea Tree Gully Institute, St Wilfred's Anglican Church and the Golden Grove Uniting Church.

Quarries were established at various locations throughout the area. In 1850, the Government opened quarries along Dry Creek. In 1856, the significant Adelaide building firm Thomas and Brown opened a quarry at Glen Ewin.[6] In the 1870s, William Bundey opened a quarry on the south side of Tea Tree Gully.

Another important early quarry was the large one at Anstey Hill. This was also known as the Klopper Quarry after the family who arrived in the area in 1849 and operated the quarry during the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Anstey Hill quarry was eventually abandoned in 1927.

All of these quarries produced a variety of quality building stones during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. According to Ian Auhl, author of *From Settlement to City,* the last building to be constructed of stone quarried from the area was the Memorial Hall at St Peter's College which was completed in 1929.

Local quarries also provided stones for other uses such as road building. Until the late 1870s, road metal was also retrieved from outcrops along the roads and from a quarry in Houghton.

Small slate quarries in the area also provided material for roofing buildings such as the Greenwith Methodist Chapel.

2.3.2.2 Clay

The Tea Tree Gully area also produced significant amounts of clay. Fine clay deposits were first discovered in the area in 1849, and were mined on a large scale from the late 1870s. The clay was used for a variety of products including sewage and water pipes, ceramics, and later for brick making. The clay was generally transported from the mines to factories in other areas such as the Adelaide Pottery and Drain Pipe Company at Brompton.[7]

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[5] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.265
[6] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.265
[7] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.273

The last of the area's deep shaft clay mines was closed in 1962, but mining continued using open-cut methods. The evidence of most of the early clay mining operations in the district have since been built over. However two significant brick companies still maintain a presence in the area, namely Pioneer Building Products (formerly Hallett Bricks) and CSR Building Material, both of whom have brick and sand plants at Golden Grove.

2.3.2.3 Other mining activities

Other natural resources found in the area have had little impact on the economic history of Tea Tree Gully. In 1870, some gold was extracted from a mine near Inglewood, now outside of the City of Tea Tree Gully. In the early 20th century, gold and silver were also sought along the River Torrens, although with little success. Coal was found in the area from 1843, but was never seriously mined due to the deepness of the seams. Other products of the area included fossils in quartzite, many of which are now in the Adelaide and Sydney University museums.

2.4   Establishment of townships

2.4.1   Roads

The establishment of the roads in the area were determined to a large extent by the settlement pattern both of the Tea Tree Gully area and beyond, which in turn was closely connected to early subdivision and availability of water. Other crucial factors determining the route of roads on the plain related to the corresponding negotiable routes through the hills. The establishment of roads in turn, had a significant impact on the establishment of townships.

Like many of the more outlying areas of Adelaide which were not included in Light's plan for the town, the Tea Tree Gully area spent the first few years of its life being traversed by 'unofficial' roads. Bullock wagons passing from Adelaide into the hills had to forge tracks and ford rivers and creeks in the most direct way. The two earliest routes through the hills in the area were the road over Anstey Hill, which was laid out by Squire Anstey in 1841, and the earlier route through the Tea Tree Gully which was forged by travellers to Hermitage, Paracombe, Houghton and Gumeracha. Despite Anstey's vociferous advertisement, the route through the Tea Tree Gully remained the most popular due to shallower inclines and readily available water.

Two main routes were used to get to the Tea Tree Gully from Adelaide. The southerly route via the River Torrens crossing at the Paradise Inn and proceeding through Hope Valley was the longer of the two, but passed through some early established townships which offered hostelries. In 1849, the District Road Board constructed an official crossing at Paradise, thus improving the southerly route. At this time, the main road would have been routed through Hope Valley and Tea Tree Gully if it were not for

Squire Anstey's protests. As it was, travellers through Paradise and Hope Valley often used Anstey Hill, rather than work their way north to the Tea Tree Gully pass.

The northerly route which passed through Walkerville, Gilles Plains and Ardtornish was more direct, although the Gilles Plains road was also occasionally impassable. Despite this the route was generally preferred by teamsters with heavy loads and soon became known as the Hay Road. This was also a convenient route to be joined by traffic from Port Adelaide which came along the Grand Junction Road, proceeding to Tea Tree Gully from Ardtornish.

At the end of 1849 a District Road Board for the Hundred of Yatala was formed with Anstey as its Chairman, and three of the remaining four members being local people from Paradise and Dry Creek. Early in 1850, they received a £1,000 grant from the Central Road Board, with which they proposed to build an official road which passed from the proposed bridge over the River Torrens through Hope Valley and over Anstey Hill, ignoring the needs of the northern part of the district. This proposal immediately received much opposition, including claims of self interest on the part of the Board and calls for their resignations. Other delays in the building of an official road were caused by the difficulties and large costs involved with fencing the road, the change in personnel of the Board during 1851 and the discovery of gold in the eastern colonies.

The Tea Tree Gully district did not receive its first official roads until 1854, during which year both the route through Tea Tree Gully and the one over Anstey Hill were gazetted. The road through the Tea Tree Gully was routed from Adelaide (via Gilles Plains) or Port Adelaide (via Grand Junction Road) through the future towns of Modbury and Steventon to Gumeracha. The official road in the southern part of the district used the River Torrens crossing at Paradise and town of Hope Valley to proceed to Anstey Hill.

2.4.2   Early townships

The establishment of townships in the Tea Tree Gully area was largely dependent on the development of a road system, which in itself was linked to the survey, selection and settlement of the district. The earliest township to emerge in the area was that at Houghton, which is located in the hills and no longer falls within the boundary of the City of Tea Tree Gully. The oldest township in the current City of Tea Tree Gully is that at Hope Valley.

2.4.2.1 Hope Valley

As early as 1841, part of Section 824 was sold by Jacob Pitman to a friend William Holden, and by the following year an embryo township appeared. The first buildings were the butcher's shop, store and residence constructed by William Holden in 1841 or 1842. When these buildings were destroyed by fire in 1842, Holden maintained that he 'could not somehow feel despondent' but 'felt inspired by hope', bestowing the name

Hope Valley on the young settlement.[8]   After the fire, Holden rebuilt his shop and residence.

Subsequent development during the 1840s included shop, blacksmith and the Bremen Arms Hotel which was opened in 1847.   The licensee of this hotel was Hermann Friedrich Koch from Klemzig, who also opened the Highbury Hotel by the Paradise Bridge in the same year. Many other settlers who established themselves in or near the young township were also Germans. Their settlement was encouraged by Holden who spoke German,[9] and an early club in the area was the German Rifle Club which was founded in 1860.

In 1849, a post office, school and cemetery were constructed in the township, the latter two on land donated by William Holden. The school was a temporary building which offered both day and night-time classes, and was also used for church services, particularly Lutheran ones.

Further sections in the vicinity of the township were offered for sale in 1850, in anticipation of the development of a major through road.[10] This road was officially gazetted in 1854 and cemented Hope Valley's position as a significant township which could offer services both to passing traffic and to the surrounding agricultural settlements.

Holden himself left the township in 1851, but is remembered as its founder. Skilled workers in the village in the 1840s and 1850s included a shoemaker, wheelwright and wood-cutters as well as farmers, shopkeepers and politicians. By 1867 the village was considered to be fairly small, with only 30 listed residents. Local produce included beef cattle, sheep, wheat, hay and grass.

The earliest purpose-built church in the township was erected by the New Connexion Methodists in 1866. This small sect which had established itself in South Australia from 1840 under the leadership of James Maughan did not prosper, and by 1876 the Hope Valley chapel was taken over by the Primitive Methodists.

In 1872, a large reservoir was constructed not far from the Hope Valley township. This was designed to provide reticulated water to a large part of Adelaide, although ironically, the Hope Valley area did not receive much benefit from it until its connection to the city's main water supply in 1926. Mains sewage was not supplied to the area until 1967.[11]

In 1881, the dilapidated 1849 school building was replaced by a stone building on a new site which was donated by Angus Maclaine, founder of the original Ardtornish school in

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[8] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.92
[9] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.68
[10] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.93
[11] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.354

1846. The new Hope Valley school replaced both the old building next to the Hope Valley cemetery and the mile-distant Ardtornish school (corner of Grand Junction and North East Roads) which had closed in 1875. The cemetery was then able to extend over the original school site at Hope Valley.

In 1892 one of the most significant local industries was established at Hope Valley with the founding of Tolley's winery. The extensive vineyards established by the Tolley family provided produce for the wine making and storage facilities constructed at Hope Valley providing employment for many local residents. This winery continued its operations until 1995.

Despite its position on one of the main roads passing through the Tea Tree Gully area, the village of Hope Valley was not well served by public transport, and coaches bypassed it. Local residents of both Highbury and Hope Valley usually had to walk two miles to Paradise to catch a coach and later a tram. A coach service was started by Bowman in the late 1930s.

2.4.2.2 Golden Grove

Another early settlement, although one which was slower to form a coherent village centre was Golden Grove.

The man who is now credited with the founding of the Golden Grove area is Captain Adam Robertson, who purchased land there in 1846. Later in the 1840s, the retired sea-captain constructed Golden Grove House which he named after the last ship that he had commanded. Robertson himself farmed part of his land, and from 1853 leased other parts to farmers, thus encouraging closer settlement of the area.

In 1850, Captain Robertson donated land diagonally opposite the current Golden Grove Uniting Church on which a joint school and chapel were built. Robertson called the building the Golden Grove School. Three years later additional rooms were added for the school master, and the school continued to operate until 1961.

Meanwhile the settlement area received a postal service in 1859, and at this time the settlement was officially called Golden Grove, despite the objections of Captain Robertson. Golden Grove's first postmaster was Charles Watson, who built a small wooden store opposite the present Golden Grove Post Office, a small distance from the original school.[12] After Watson's death in 1893, the site of the post office varied according to who undertook the duties, but eventually returned to what is now recognised as the Golden Grove township.

Another important early building in Golden Grove was the Presbyterian Church, the area's first purpose-built church which was constructed in 1866 on land donated by the

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[12] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.258

Robertson family and diagonally opposite the school. Also during the 1860s, a cemetery was established on the land opposite both the church and school. Many prominent local residents have been buried there, including members of the Robertson family.

Another community building associated with Golden Grove, although at some distance from both the church/school precinct and the post office precinct was the Golden Grove Hall. This was not actually constructed until 1918, replacing an earlier iron pavilion which had been used for the agricultural shows of the Golden Grove and Yatala Vale Agricultural and Horticultural Society since 1912. The hall was constructed on land owned by the Tilley family of Hillcott Farm and Brooklyn Villa Farm.

Other significant local farms in the Golden Grove area include Drumminor, The Park and Eldergreen which are currently entered in the State Heritage Register; Surrey Farm, from where Wynn's operated a vineyard in the second half of the 20th century; Petworth Farm (also known as Bishops Farm); Ross Dairy Farm where now only one shed remains; Greenwith Farm, which although now gone has given its name to the local Primitive Methodist Church of 1863 and to a large new suburb; and several others which have been demolished to make way for modern residential developments.

2.4.2.3 Tea Tree Gully

The earliest coherent group of village buildings surviving in the City of Tea Tree Gully is the historic town centre of Tea Tree Gully, formerly called Steventon. This was not the earliest village in the Tea Tree Gully area, but it has the best surviving village core dating back to its establishment.

The early establishment of the village of Steventon is linked to three major factors: its location adjacent to a reliable water source and a major road, and the construction of the large flour mill in 1853.

Before the founding of the village of Steventon, the area in the immediate vicinity of the gully entrance was known as Teatree Gully. Travellers from Adelaide or Port Adelaide to Gumeracha and beyond used an unofficial route passing directly by the Gully for many years. In the early 1850s the government discussed the building of an official road through the area, and local farmers and nearby residents petitioned for the route past the Gully to be chosen rather than that over Anstey Hill. In January 1854 a road linking Grand Junction Road and Port Adelaide to the Gully was gazetted. In April of that year, the official road was continued from the Gully to Gumeracha, thus placing the well-watered gully in a prime position to provide service to passing bullockies and travellers.

While decisions were being made about the siting of the official road, the sections of land which were to become the township of Steventon were changing hands. Section 5500 was granted to Edward Millstead in 1852, and then sold on to William Haines Senior in August of the following year. In 1853, John Stevens purchased an adjacent

Section 5629. In the same year the Adelaide company S Camper and Co. constructed a large water-powered flour mill adjacent to the Gully and future main road, and just to the east of Stevens' section. This was the first building in the small township.

In 1854, Stevens acquired Section 51 which lies to the north of the main road. At this time Sections 51, 5629 and a small part of Section 5500 (including Haines Park) became known as the Steventon estate, later called the township of Steventon. Confusingly however, the area was also often still referred to as Teatree Gully, and the mill itself was called the Tea Tree Gully Mill.

The next buildings to be erected in the township appeared in 1854: the Tea Tree Gully Inn (completed March 1854); the Highercombe Hotel (completed later that year); and four shops, only one of which survives (the former Dunn's Cash Store).

In 1855, the young township achieved a significant coup, being the site of the colony's first District Council Chamber. A month after the completion of that building, a Wesleyan Chapel was opened on the corner of Walters and Elizabeth Streets (now gone). Other significant public buildings in the township were erected over the next few decades at some distance from the original core of the village. These included the school (1870) and Church of England (1886) on Perseverance Road; the Baptist Church (1862) and Angove's winery complex (established 1884) further west along North East Road; and the Tea Tree Gully Institute (1896) on Walters Street.

Early dwellings in the township were built from local timbers, however, none of these temporary huts have survived to the present day. The earliest surviving residential development in the township can be found along Walters Street and North East Road. The earliest surviving houses include 37 Walters Street (1865), 1319 North East Road (1867), 23 Walters Street (1870) and the house built for William Haines Senior at 1360 North East Road (1877). Other 19th century residential development includes 9 and 29 Walters Street (1884 and 1882 respectively), 1 and 21 William Street (late 19th century and 1881), 10 Haines Road (1898) and houses at 1291A and 1333 North East Road (1888 and 1892). Several houses also survive from the early part of the 20th century, including 9 and 23 William Street (1925 and 1924) and the house next to the mill at 1368 North East Road (1907). Other significant structures from this period include the second Baptist Church (1913), the police station and cells (1950 and 1929) and the War Memorial arch (1950).

2.4.2.4 Modbury

The village of Modbury was founded in 1857 as a direct result of the building of the official North Eastern Road. The founder of the township was Robert Symons Kelly who built a farmhouse on Section 841 in 1842.

The new North Eastern Road which was laid out in 1854 cut through Kelly's land, severing his home paddock from Dry Creek and passing very close to his house. He

claimed compensation from the Government, and was encouraged to subdivide part of the land for a small township, especially a hotel. The place Kelly chose for this subdivision was the area where the North East Road met with Montague Road and the roads to Hope Valley and Golden Grove. Kelly encouraged the settlement to become established on his land, and within three years a settlement had emerged which Kelly called Modbury after his birthplace.[13]

If Kelly had not actively encouraged the establishment of this village on his land, it is possible that the much older settlement at Ardtornish would have developed into a township. It had the advantage of a school building which had been erected as early as 1847, and of being sited at the junction of what are now the North East and Grand Junction Roads. However, Ardtornish never did develop, and eventually even the school was closed down and was converted to a barn.

Meanwhile at Modbury, the first building was Koop's smithy which was established by a wheelwright who moved from Hope Valley in 1857.[14] This smithy operated until 1939. Modbury's second building was its hotel constructed in 1858 and licensed in September of that year. Kelly was a builder, and probably built the two storey hotel himself (now demolished). A village shop was also opened in 1858, probably also constructed by Kelly.

Subsequent buildings included a shop and cottage (1859) and a Wesleyan Chapel which was also used as a school (1863). In 1865, Kelly donated land for a recreation ground (now Civic Park). A large public school with attached school-house was erected in 1881, and an institute in 1905-06.

Modbury eventually became the Tea Tree Gully area's most important township, mainly because of it's central position within the area and its relative closeness to Adelaide. The town received piped water in 1880, and in 1904, Modbury was the first to get a telephone.[15]

In 1967, a new civic centre was constructed in Modbury, and the Council was relocated from their original home in the suburb of Tea Tree Gully. In 1969, construction began on a large shopping complex originally called the Myer Tea Tree Plaza. This was to become one of the largest suburban shopping developments in Adelaide. In 1970, a large new Modbury Hotel was constructed to replace the original one, and three years later a large new hospital was opened at Modbury. Many other public and commercial buildings have since been erected in Modbury, making it a significant regional centre for a variety of activities.

2.4.2.5 Other historic settlement areas

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[13] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.202
[14] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.202
[15] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.263

Ardtornish

Ardtornish is located at the boundary of the City of Tea Tree Gully, being around the intersection of the North East and Grand Junction Roads. The MacLaine family established a substantial estate here in 1840, building the first school in the area in 1847. No other public buildings were established within the estate and the local townships of Hope Valley and Modbury became local villages rather than the earlier settlement at Ardtornish.

Athelstone

Athelstone is currently the name of a suburb and was provided by the local house and mill which were built by the Dinham brothers in the early 1840s. No village was established at Athelstone.

Balmoral

In 1849, District Road Board expressed their intention to construct a crossing at Paradise. In the following year, Alexander McDonald laid out a township a little further along the proposed road and called it Balmoral after the Royal residence in Scotland. Advertisements regarding the town included the following:

> Nathaniel Hailes will sell... that most picturesque of townships, one worthy to become a Royal residence.[16]

However, this speculative township never took off, the only places constructed there being McDonald's house Gaskmore Park (now known as Bickham Grange), and Joseph Ind's substantial 1855 residence called Balmoral.

Dernancourt

The subdivision of Dernancourt was not formed until 1923, when Richard Arthur Hobby laid it out and named it after a French town which was the scene of many battles during World War I.[17] This area subsumed the much earlier, unsuccessful speculative subdivision of Balmoral.

Gilles Plains

The Gilles Plains area was named after Osmond Gilles, South Australia's first Colonial Treasurer. The farming land was first subdivided into single-acre blocks in 1919, and was declared an official suburb in 1958.[18]

Greenwith

One settlement area which never developed a township as such, but was instead subsumed into the Golden Grove area was Greenwith, an early area associated with

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[16] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p.24
[17] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p.95
[18] Manning, Geoffrey 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p.127

Thomas Roberts. Roberts was a miner from Cornwall who worked for the South Australian Mining Association from 1844, becoming the first mining Captain at the Burra Mines. By 1846, he was able to buy two sections of land at Upper Dry Creek (2147 and 2156). He named his new property Greenwith Farm after the Greenwith mine in Cornwall. In 1863, Mr Paul Roberts donated land opposite Greenwith farmhouse for a Primitive Methodist Chapel. Mrs Thomas Roberts laid the foundation stone for the church which was completed and opened on 15 November 1863. This was the only permanent public building to be constructed in Greenwith, although today, a large modern suburban subdivision further up the Golden Grove Road has been called Greenwith.

Hermitage

The area of Hermitage takes its name from a property established by Thomas Williams in 1839. A school was opened at Hermitage in 1869, and continued operation until 1941. Other buildings in the area included the Brightlands house and winery of Archdeacon Farr. However, no formal township was ever established at Hermitage.

Highbury

Highbury was the name given to the area adjacent to the Paradise bridge, where Hermann Friedrich Koch built his Highbury Hotel in 1847. However, an extended township did not become established there, but was rather centred on the nearby Hope Valley.

Highercombe

The name Highercombe originally belonged to the estate which George Anstey established in 1840. Later it became the name of the area's first District Council which operated as the District of Highercombe between 1853 and 1935. In 1917, the Highercombe Estate was subdivided by Houghton vigneron Lorenzo Goodwin.

St Agnes

The modern suburb of St Agnes was built on the vineyards of the Angove family's St Agnes winery, the buildings of which still survive on North East Road.

Steventon

Steventon was an early name for the township which is now known as Tea Tree Gully. See section 2.3.2.3 for further information.

Wynn Vale

The modern suburb of Wynn Vale acquired its name from the nearby Modbury Estate. This estate comprised vineyards and a central farmhouse formerly known as Surrey Farm, which was operated by Wynns from the 1940s.

2.4.3   Local government

The striving for responsible and democratically elected government was a significant feature of the early political history of this State. An important component of that was the early establishment of local government. In 1840, South Australia proclaimed the earliest municipality in Australia, namely that of Adelaide. Accordingly, the City of Adelaide elected its first council on 31 October 1840, commenting at the time:

> Regarding Representative Government as one of the most invaluable privileges of British subjects, we rejoice in the early concession to us of some of its advantages.[19]

The first step towards providing local administration for the outlying districts of Adelaide was centred around that most important early facility - the roads. After the 1849 introduction of the government ordinance 'for the making or improving of roads in South Australia', a Central Road Board and several District Road Boards were established. The first District Road Board for the Hundred of Yatala was appointed in December, and comprised a Chairman and three of the four District Commissioners from the Tea Tree Gully area. The first rates in the area were those associated with the roads, and similarly the first expenditure was on roads. However, much dissatisfaction was caused by the method of voting used to elect the Commissioners, as the many small carriers who had to pay a large proportion of the rates were not landowners, and therefore only had one vote each. Many of them felt that the appointed Commissioners were considering their own interests rather than providing proper representation.

This form of local administration soon changed. On 25 November 1852 the Colonial Government passed an Act to appoint District Councils. Many districts began organising meetings to establish their own councils.

The earliest district council was that of Mitcham which formed on 10 May 1853. Within the next two months, district councils had also been formed at East Torrens, Onkaparinga, Hindmarsh, Angaston, Yatala, West Torrens and Highercombe.

The original idea had been that the District of Yatala would stretch from the port to the hills. However, it was decided after several meetings that it should be split in two, with the hills section becoming the District of Highercombe (named after the Highercombe estate) and the plains section the District of Yatala. The District of Highercombe was formed on the 14 July 1853, and gazetted on 23 June 1853. Thus, it was one of the earliest district councils to be proclaimed in the young colony.

The District of Highercombe was the first South Australian council to build their own Council Chambers, placing this as a higher priority than an institute or school for the young township of Steventon. The building was commissioned on 28 May 1855 from architect Mr William Weir who was responsible for the design of many early buildings for

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[19] Whitelock, Derek 1985, *Adelaide: From Colony to Jubilee, a Sense of Difference*, p.63

the Church of England. The first Council meeting was held in the completed building on 26 November 1855.

After various discussions about dividing the council area into wards, the District of Highercombe was eventually split into two separate councils named the District of Highercombe (including Hope Valley and Houghton) and the District of Tea Tree Gully (both proclaimed on 6 October 1858). The District of Tea Tree Gully covered a larger area, and inherited the Council Chambers. The two districts were reunited in March 1935 under the name District Council of Tea Tree Gully.

The old Council chamber was used as the District Clerk's office and the meeting place for the council until 1958. After 1958, the office expanded into back rooms which had previously been let so that the Council Chamber was used only for meetings. Meetings were later moved to the Tea Tree Gully branch of the RSL, and the Council staff for Building and Health had their offices in the old Highercombe Hotel.

A new Civic Centre was eventually opened in Modbury on 21 January 1967. At that time, the old Council Chamber became the Works Office. On 8 February 1968, the Council became the City of Tea Tree Gully. By 1975 the new building was too small, and in 1982 it was extended. Finally, just over a decade later, a large new Civic Centre was built adjacent to the Civic park on Montague Road in Modbury.

2.5   Primary Industries

2.5.1   Pastoralism

The earliest landholders in the area, and those who continued to control large land-holdings generally provided a mixture of produce including stock, some crops and perhaps some vineyards. Both sheep and cattle fared well in the well-watered area, yet the agricultural and viticultural pursuits were generally more lucrative.

Thus, pastoral activity was not a strong enduring theme in the Tea Tree Gully area, and although some farms made a name for themselves because of their stock production; agriculture and viticulture were the most renowned local primary industries. Exceptions to this were the Beefacres estate at Ardtornish which specialised in beef cattle, and the Ross Dairy Farm which was established in the 20th Century continuing a local Golden Grove tradition of providing dairy produce.[20]

Sheep of course were also common in the area, especially in the early days. George Anstey, one of the area's earliest settlers, bought his Highercombe estate in 1840 with a view to establishing a sheep station. However, he too soon branched out into other pursuits, planting crops, fruit trees and an extensive botanic garden, moving his sheep to large properties which he established in the Mid North from 1841.

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[20] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.234

A significant property which maintained a variety of livestock to well into this century was the Beefacres estate which carried sheep, Shorthorn cattle, pedigree bulls and even Clydesdale horses.[21]

2.5.2   Agriculture

> The agricultural development of the district followed the normal pattern in the colony, until the advent of large areas of vineyards altered the local pattern of cultivation and the growth of the city led to a demand for large quantities of chaff and hay for fodder.[22]

The earliest crops which appeared in the area were planted by Thomas Williams at the Hermitage in 1839. These included wheat, barley, oats, hay and potatoes. Other large-scale early farmers were Captain Robertson of Golden Grove House, Thomas Roberts of Greenwith farm and Robert Milne of Drumminor. Milne was one of the first settlers in the colony to use wire fencing, the use of which he advocated from as early as 1854.[23]

In 1857, the statistics for the Highercombe district show that of the 26,000 occupied acres, 4,500 were under wheat, 219 under barley, and 815 producing hay.[24] The wheat was able to be milled locally at one of the district's two mills (see section 2.4.2.1). In the Gully itself, the principal crops of smaller land-holders were wheat and potatoes. In the area along the river, horticultural pursuits were generally very successful (see section 2.4.3). Other crops introduced into the area included corn.

From 1860, annual ploughing matches were introduced in both Steventon and Hope Valley with first prizes including a free dinner at the Modbury or Bremen Hotels.[25] These events became increasingly rowdy and were replaced by picnics from 1873.

Later in the century, John Robertson of Golden Grove House formed a branch of South Australian Agricultural Bureau at Golden Grove, acting as its President from 1893-94. After his death in 1896, the Golden Grove Agricultural Bureau continued to thrive, changing its name to the Golden Grove and Yatala Vale Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1911.[26] This society held their first show in March 1912 on land owned by the Tilley family. For this show, they erected a timber-framed and iron-clad pavilion on the site of the current Tea Tree Gully Hall. The Golden Grove show has become an annual event which still takes place at the original site. In 1918, a stone building was erected to replace the original timber-framed pavilion. Since its construction, the hall has been

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[21] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.278
[22] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.283
[23] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.108
[24] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.278
[25] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.281
[26] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.283

used for a variety of cultural and recreational activities, and is currently the theatre of the Tea Tree Players.

Towards the end of the century also, the massive growth of traffic in Adelaide led to the need for large amounts of hay and chaff to be produced for fodder. Owing to Tea Tree Gully's close position to Adelaide, it began to concentrate more and more on hay production. The earliest and largest of the local hay farms lay on the border of the district with Gilles Plains and was established by Sudholz by 1874.

The huge influx of residential developments since the 1960s has drastically altered the previously agricultural appearance of the City of Tea Tree Gully, and by the late 1970s the last hay stacks disappeared from the outer edges of the area.

2.5.2.1   Local mills

The earliest flour mill in the area was a two-storey stone building constructed by the Dinham brothers adjacent to their Athelstone House in 1845. In 1885 the mill was sold to Coulls who used the property for market gardening. The Athelstone House complex (including the mill) is currently entered in the State Heritage Register.

In 1853, a second flour mill was constructed at the entrance to Tea Tree Gully. It was erected by S Camper and Co. of Adelaide and was called the Tea Tree Gully Steam Flour Mill. The mill was well located adjacent to water and fuel, and on what became the main road through the district. From 1854, the mill was managed by James Hunter, however the water supply was rendered inadequate in the 1860s and the building was used for chaff and grain storage. In 1881, the mill ceased all connection with agricultural processing and became instead the butchering premises of Richard Ellis. The mill continued to be used as a butchers until the mid 20th century and is now used as a restaurant.

Another significant mill building which was erected in the area was Sudholz's Mill which was constructed at the hay farm which Sudholz established in 1874 near the corner of North East Road and Black's Road. This was later known as Freebairn's Chaff Mill. There were also several other chaff mills erected along North East Road, although the last of these was closed in 1950.

2.5.3   Horticulture

The Tea Tree Gully area provided a particularly good environment for the pursuit of horticulture, with the most successful areas being along the River Torrens and in the hills.

Many of the successful hills areas are now outside of the current City of Tea Tree Gully, such as the extensive fruit growing and jam making industries which have developed at

Glen Ewin since 1844, and the many other successful orchards which can be found within the adjoining Adelaide Hills Council.

Within the Tea Tree Gully area itself, the general rule was vegetables along the river, and fruit trees in the hills. One of the main crops of the Paracombe and other hills areas was apples, although local orchardists also grew many other fruits to supply the voracious jam factories at Glen Ewin and Ingelside. In 1892, the largest orchard in the State was recorded as A E Pitt's 'Alice Vale' on Milne Road, which carried 35 acres of pear trees and 30 acres of apples.[27]

Vegetable growers along the River Torrens also had a lot of success from the earliest days of the colony. One of the early success stories revolves around Joseph Ind. Ind emigrated to South Australia in 1837, and in 1839 he purchased a fertile section at Paradise, successfully producing vegetables and melons, especially watermelons, which were sold from his cottage shop in Hindley Street. In 1853 he had opened his Paradise Bridge Inn (demolished 1958), and by 1855 he had begun to construct a grand residence in the proposed township of Balmoral (now called Balmoral House, see Local Heritage Recommendations, Place T41). The last significant vegetable crop introduced to the area was celery, which was grown by M Packer in the Torrens Valley area from 1914, and widely exported.[28]

Some outstanding gardens were also developed in the area, with the most significant ones being the botanic garden which George Anstey established at his Highercombe property from 1840 and the 'Model Nursery' which C F Newman established at Water Gully in 1854. In 1925, members of the Newman family established a nursery at a new site adjacent to the Tea Tree Gully. The original Water Gully nursery is currently entered in the State Heritage Register, and the second nursery remains in use as a garden centre and is included within the proposed Tea Tree Gully Historic (Conservation) Zone.

Other smaller-scale nursery's also had some success for a time, including William Dunn's 'Gordon Bank' property from which he exported thousands of seedling trees.[29] Gardening on a smaller scale also had quite an impact on the appearance of the area, as most early settlers tended to remove native flora where possible, replacing it with the more familiar exotics from their homeland. From 1929, L Wicks started to redress this pattern at 'Freshford', cultivating a variety of native plants. Later in the century, native flora was more widely reintroduced to the area, especially as part of suburban planting programmes in areas such as Banksia Park.[30]

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[27] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.295
[28] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.297
[29] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.294
[30] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.298

2.5.4   Viticulture

Historically, vine-growing and wine-making has been one of the most significant and successful industries in the Tea Tree Gully area.   Some of the state's earliest wines were produced by George Anstey at 'Highercombe' who first planted vines on his property in 1840.[31] Other large and medium landholders also dabbled in grape growing and wine production from the early days, including Thomas Williams at the 'Hermitage', George McEwin at 'Glen Ewin' (from 1845), Joseph Ind of 'Balmoral' (by 1846). In 1857, G M Waterhouse purchased 'Highercombe', at which time he extended the vineyards and cellars.

In 1867, the *South Australian Gazetteer* recorded that

the growth of wheat and the culture of the vine are particularly attended to in the district.[32]

In 1874, there were at least 12 family vineyards in the Tea Tree Gully district.[33] The largest of the many private vineyards was owned by Archdeacon George Henry Farr of 'Brightlands'.[34] In 1892, the *South Australian Vinegrower's Manual* listed 16 vignerons in the Districts of Highercombe and Tea Tree Gully, namely Ind, Austin, Boord, Packer, Smyth, Harper, Hawker, Milne, Smith, McEwin, Gaylard, Roberts, Byers, Angove, Hall and Wicks. Prominent South Australian wine companies which established themselves in the area include Angove's, Tolley's and Wynn's.

Winery buildings which survive to reflect the significant winery operations in the district can be found at Brightlands, Angove's St Agnes winery, Tolley's and Surrey Farm (formerly part of Wynn's Modbury Estate).

2.5.4.1 Brightlands

Archdeacon George Henry Farr arrived in South Australia in 1854, having been appointed headmaster of St Peter's Collegiate School in the previous year. In 1862, he purchased land near Tea Tree Gully, on which he built a summer residence called Brightlands. In 1862, Farr planted vineyards at his new property, and in 1875, he began construction on a stone cellar not far from the house.[35] Grapes from the sloping vineyards were transported to the cellar by flying fox.[36]

Farr retired from St Peter's College at the end of 1878, and at that time arranged the lease of the vineyards, cellar and a small house at Brightlands to Hakan Linde.[37] In

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[31] Auhl, Ian and Rex Millstead 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, p.38
[32] *South Australian Gazetteer*, 1867
[33] 1874 *Assessment books*
[34] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.305
[35] Bishop, Geoffrey C 1986, *Mining, Medicine and Winemaking*, p.41
[36] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.306
[37] Bishop, G C 1986, *Mining, Medicine and Winemaking*, p.42.

1886 John Shield took over the lease, and it formally passed to Dr W T Angove in 1898. However, Angove had already been using the cellars since the late 1880s, and continued to make and store his wine there until he constructed his own winery at St Agnes in 1904-05. During the 20th century, the winery building was used for wine storage and later as a shearing shed. It is currently being restored.

2.5.4.2 Angoves

The founder of the Angoves or St Agnes winery was Dr William Thomas Angove. Dr Angove immigrated to SA in 1880 and bought a medical practice in Tea Tree Gully soon after his arrival. He first planted vines in the Tea Tree Gully area in the 1880s, and made wine in the Brightlands cellar of his neighbour and friend Archdeacon Farr until he built his own winery at what is now known as St Agnes in 1904-05.[38]

The Angove cellars and winery buildings developed into an important local wine making and distillery complex, being used not only by Angoves for their wines and spirits, but also by other local vineyards. In 1972, most of Angove's local vineyards were compulsorily acquired for housing, and in 1976 the last vintage took place at the winery. The buildings are currently used for storage, distribution and retail. There are also reception areas which can be hired by the public, as well as sign-posted areas which have been used for guided tours.

2.5.4.3 Tolleys

In 1891, Douglas Austral Tolley, partner in the Tolley, Scott and Tolley distillery in Stepney, purchased land at Hope Valley and established a vineyard there. In 1892, the construction of the stone cellar was begun. Within the next ten years, several other buildings and additions were completed, and the vineyards covered 95 acres. In the early 20th century, Douglas' son Len continued to expand the business, living at Hope Valley and serving as a local Councillor for the District of Highercombe during the 1920s and 30s. In the 1930s, he established another vineyard in the area at Ladywood Road, Modbury. In the early 1970s, the Tolleys also operated vineyards at Sunlands near Waikerie, and at Dorrien in the Barossa Valley. Crushed grapes from these vineyards were brought to Hope Valley for maturation and bottling, and that winery site continued to act as the centre of Tolley's winery operations until 1995, when the family sold the whole company including name and vineyards to Mildara Blass. Since then the winery has ceased operations. The gatehouse and cellar have been retained and the surrounding site subdivided and developed as a residential estate.

2.5.4.4 Wynn's

The well-known South Australian wine-makers Wynn's operated vineyards in the area in the latter part of this century. In 1947, Samuel Wynn bought the 561 acre farm known as Surrey Farm and it became known as the Modbury Estate. Surrey Farm already had

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[38] Bishop, G C 1986, *Mining, Medicine and Winemaking*, p.42

some established vineyards as during the early part of the 20th century the owner R C Smith operated vineyards at Surrey Farm and vintaged the grapes at Angove's St Agnes Cellars. At that time, the estate was the largest non-irrigated vineyard in Australia.[39] During Wynn's time, a large dam was built at the estate which provided many acres of irrigation for the vines. Wynn's themselves used their Modbury Estate for producing grapes for some of their many popular table wines. The pressures of suburban development led the estate to cease grape production in the 1980s. This land was acquired for the Golden Grove Development

2.6 Social life

2.6.1 Education

The Tea Tree Gully area's earliest school was established in the earliest town, that of Houghton (now outside the City of Tea Tree Gully). The Houghton school was established in 1843 as a combined school and chapel and was known as the Union Chapel. This combining of chapel and school was a practical solution which was common in the early days of settlement before the communities grew larger, richer and more stable and were able to support separate buildings.

Another early school which served the area (although located just outside it) was the Ardtornish school on the corner of Grand Junction Road and what later became the North East Road. The Ardtornish school was established on the property of the Maclaine brothers in 1846 and also served as a chapel for local residents.

Not far from Ardtornish, the early established town of Hope Valley was next to build a school. The town was established in 1842, and seven years later built a school on land adjacent to the cemetery. The school was a temporary building which offered both day and night-time classes. However, by 1880, the building had deteriorated to such an extent that it was considered imperative to replace it. In 1881, a substantial new school with attached residence was built on land adjacent to the Methodist church. This new school not only replaced the old Hope Valley school next to the cemetery, but also the mile-distant Ardtornish school which had closed in 1875. Despite its location at Hope Valley, it was called the Ardtornish School until it's name was changed to Hope Valley in 1915. In the late 1970s a new Ardtornish school was built at St Agnes. The former Hope Valley Primary School is currently used as a community centre providing activities including a ballet school, play-group and sewing group.

Another district which established a school early in its history was Golden Grove. In 1849, Captain Robertson of Golden Grove House donated land for a combined school and chapel building, and the Golden Grove school was opened in the following year. Three years later rooms for a school master were added, and by 1866 a stone church had been built opposite, thus leaving the original building to be dedicated to school

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[39] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City*, p.311

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activities. This school continued to operate until 1961, and is currently part of the Golden Grove Equestrian Centre.

The Steventon school was not erected until 1870. As early as 1855, residents of the Steventon district wanted to erect a public school and institute building in addition to the existing hotel, council chamber and chapel. However, at the time Council did not feel it was appropriate to construct a new school building, and instead gave permission for Miss Elizabeth Carter to conduct a school, first in the new Council Chamber, then in the new Wesleyan Chapel. In 1854, land for an institute and library was donated by William Haines Senior, and on 23 August 1858 the institute's foundation stone was laid amid some ceremony. Despite good intentions, only the foundations of the institute were completed at this time, and no further building work was carried on this site until 1870 when it was decided to use the institute's foundations for Steventon's first school building. This was constructed at a cost of £224 funded jointly by the District Council and the Board of Education, and the school was opened in April 1870. In 1874, the school was renamed the Tea Tree Gully School. Since then, many additions and new buildings have been added as the area's population has grown.

The last of the early schools to be erected in the area was constructed at Modbury in 1881. The town of Modbury was established in 1857, and residents of the area had to walk to the Ardtornish or Hope Valley schools until a Wesleyan Chapel was erected in Modbury in 1865 which also served as a school. In 1881, the town's founder Kelly donated land on Montague Road for a public school. The school with attached residence was constructed by local stone masons Gilmour and Kaske at a cost of £965. Between 1968 and 1975 the school residence served as Tea Tree Gully's first public library building (from 1965 the area had had a mobile library). From 1976-1992, the old school building was used by TAFE, and is currently unused.

During the 20th century, a very large number of new schools have been built in the area to serve the exponential growth of the City of Tea Tree Gully. Other educational facilities include child-care and kindergarten, private and alternative primary and secondary schools, and a number of tertiary institutions including the Torrens Valley Institute of TAFE.

2.6.2 Religion

Most of the earliest places of worship in the district were combined schools and chapels which could be used by any denominations which cared to have services in them. The first of these early school and church buildings was erected at Houghton in 1843, with subsequent ones being established at Ardtornish in 1846, Hope Valley in 1849, Golden Grove in 1850 and One Tree Hill in 1863.

Eventually, those denominations which had a strong following in the area erected their own churches and chapels. Sometimes these buildings too were used for other community activities, such as Steventon's Wesleyan chapel which was used as a Baptist

church from 1855 to 1863 and a school from 1855 to 1870; and Modbury's Wesleyan Chapel which was used as a school from 1865 to 1881.

2.6.2.1 Methodists

Three different Methodist sects built churches in the Tea Tree Gully area, although they were not South Australia's three most prominent Methodist sects as there were no Bible Christian Chapels erected in the City of Tea Tree Gully. The three sects which did establish their own churches in the area were the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists and the New Connexion Methodists.

Wesleyans

Two Wesleyan chapels were constructed in the Tea Tree Gully area before Methodists Union. These were at Steventon and Modbury. The Steventon chapel was constructed in 1855, and would have been the oldest church in the area if it had not been demolished. The other Wesleyan Chapel was constructed in Modbury in 1865 and has also been demolished.

Primitive Methodists

The Primitive Methodists built one church in the Tea Tree Gully area, and this was at Greenwith. The Roberts family of Greenwith Farm were of Cornish origin, and they donated land opposite their farm for a Primitive Methodists Chapel. Mrs Thomas Roberts laid the foundation stone, and the chapel was completed and opened on 15 November 1863. Construction costs came to £173, and materials included stone gathered from local creeks and slate from a local quarry. The chapel was also used as the Upper Dry Creek School from 1863-1869. In 1977, it became the Greenwith Uniting Church.

New Connexion Methodists

The most interesting and unusual denomination or sect to appear in the Tea Tree Gully area was the relatively obscure New Connexion Methodists.

The New Connexion Methodists built their first South Australian church in Adelaide in 1840 and their second church in Walkerville in 1842. Both of these buildings were constructed of wood, with the latter being used as an Aboriginal mission. The principles of this minority denomination promoted dissent, disapproving of the concept of a State church. This dissent is a significant theme of South Australia's early establishment, and attracted men such as George Fife Angas' agent Anthony Forster. The principal person connected with the South Australian New Connexion Methodists was James Maughan, first minister for the church and the person after whom the Franklin Street church was eventually named.

In 1864, the New Connexion Methodists erected a fine stone church in Franklin Street, Adelaide. Three years later, the New Connexion Methodists built their second stone

church in Hope Valley as well as a parsonage on Whitmore Square. The debts incurred by these buildings took their toll on the relatively small congregation, and the death of Maughan in 1871 hastened the decline of the denomination. In 1876, the Hope Valley Church was sold to the Primitive Methodists, and in 1888 the Adelaide congregation merged with the Bible Christians becoming the first 'Central Methodist Mission'. The Mission Church was replaced by a modern building in 1965, leaving the Hope Valley Chapel as South Australia's only surviving church built by the New Connexion Methodists.

The Hope Valley Methodist New Connexion Church was built of freestone quarried from Anstey Hill in 1867. It was the second (and last) permanent church building to be erected by the New Connexion Methodists in South Australia. In 1973, the Methodist Church was sold as the congregation moved to their new church at 1263 Grand Junction Road. It is currently being remodelled to provide accommodation for a doctor's surgery.

2.6.2.2 Baptists

One of the colony's earliest Baptist Churches was built in 1843 in North Adelaide and was called the Ebenezer Chapel. In the same year there was also a Baptist congregation formed in Gumeracha, and a chapel was erected there in 1850.

During the 19th century, only one Baptist congregation constructed churches in the Tea Tree Gully area. In 1860, some of the members of the North Adelaide church moved to Steventon and joined with existing local Baptists who had been holding services in private homes since 1858. On 11 May 1862 a service was held in the Wesleyan Chapel to generate funds for the building of a Baptist Chapel in Steventon. In the following year the chapel was constructed. Interestingly, the new chapel bore little physical resemblance to the Ebenezer church at North Adelaide, although a link was maintained with that church which supplied ministers to Tea Tree Gully.

The chapel in Tea Tree Gully was constructed of local stone and was opened on 29 March 1863. This small elegant chapel soon became too small for the congregation, so on 11 October 1913 Sir Charles Goode laid the foundation stone for the Medcalf Memorial Church. This larger Gothic church was built to the west of the original church, adjacent to the North East Road and Church Street corner. It was named after Rev. F Medcalf, minister of the original church building from 1887 to 1890.

The new church was constructed by Fisher Brothers, and was officially opened on 24 January 1914. After the opening, the original church reverted to use as a hall and Sunday school. In 1983, both churches became part of the King's Baptist Grammar School complex, which operated on the site until moving to Wynn Vale in 1989.

2.6.2.3 Presbyterians

Only one Presbyterian Church has been erected in the Tea Tree Gully area, and this building still stands at Golden Grove. The Robertson family of Golden Grove House

brought a Scottish heritage to the area, and were closely associated with the establishment of a Presbyterian Church just near their own property. In 1849, the erection of a church and school building to be called the 'Union Chapel' was discussed locally. Captain Adam Robertson donated an acre of land and a temporary structure was erected and used as church and school from 1850 to 1866.

In 1866, a large stone church was constructed on land diagonally opposite the first church at a cost of £552. It was designed by prolific South Australian church architect Daniel Garlick and opened on 26 June 1866. In 1977 the church became the Golden Grove Uniting Church.

2.6.2.4 Church of England

Despite the overwhelming majority of Church of England adherents indicated by the 1855 census for the Highercombe area, there was no Church of England built in the area until 1886. Until this time the Anglicans, many of whom were amongst the landowners, occasionally held services in private homes (such as Brightlands and Gaskmore Park), while others met in the Campbelltown Church of England or in the Baptist Chapel at Tea Tree Gully. Land donated for a church in Highbury was never used. Thus the area's first Church of England was erected at Steventon in 1886.

The foundation stone for the Steventon church was laid on 17 April 1886. The building was constructed of Tea Tree Gully sandstone by local contractor Charles Tovey for £294 (including seating). The building was designed by W K Mallyon and opened on 1 August 1886. In 1887 a small free-standing stable was built to the south-east of the church and in 1969 an adjoining and substantial brick building added to the west of the stone church.

2.6.2.5 Lutherans

The largest concentration of German settlers in the Tea Tree Gully were centred in and around the township of Hope Valley. William Holden, founder of that town, encouraged Germans to settle there from the 1840s. In 1849, a school and church building was erected next to the cemetery. This building was used for services by local Lutherans and Methodists, as well as being a German day-school and an adult night-school for some of its early life. In 1867, the Methodists built their own chapel, but the Lutherans continued to meet in the school room and never built their own church at Hope Valley. Only in the last few decades have several Lutheran Churches been constructed.

2.6.2.6 Roman Catholics

The earliest Catholic church in the area, St David's Church in Tea Tree Gully, was not constructed until the late 1960's. Several other Catholic Churches have since been built.

2.6.2.7 Other denominations

Many other denominations have established churches in the Tea Tree Gully area in the last few decades. These include Assembly of God, Christadelphian, Church of Christ, Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventists.

2.6.3   Hotels and Institutes

2.6.3.1 Hotels

Hotels were usually the first public buildings to be erected in any township, and were certainly very important places both for passing travellers and for local residents. Not only did they provide refreshments and occasionally accommodation, but they were also used as meeting places and assembly rooms, particularly in the early days before the building of Council Chambers and Institutes.

The first hotel to be erected in the Tea Tree Gully area was in the area's first township. The town of Hope Valley was established in 1842, and by 1847 the Bremen Arms was opened by Hermann Friedrich Koch. In the same year, Koch also opened the Highbury Hotel adjacent to the Paradise bridge.

Not far from Hope Valley, another early hotel was established by Joseph Ind. This hotel was established in 1853 adjacent to the Paradise Bridge and was called the Paradise Bridge Inn. It was demolished in 1958.

After Hope Valley, the next successful township in the Tea Tree Gully area was Steventon, which was established in 1853 and began construction on two hotels during 1854. The earliest of these hotels to be completed and licensed was the Tea Tree Gully Inn. This small hotel was constructed in February 1854 and received its license on 13 March 1854. The owner was James Bryson and first licensee was William Bailes.

In the same month, construction also began on a second hotel in Steventon, the Highercombe Hotel. This was larger and completed after the Tea Tree Gully Inn. Despite early optimism, the two hotels did not both prosper in their early years and suffered frequent changes of licensee, with the Highercombe Hotel eventually closing. The Tea Tree Gully Inn managed to continue its original use as a hotel, and has been significantly added to in the latter part of the 20th century.

There was no hotel erected in the Golden Grove area, although a school, chapel and post office were established there fairly early.

The other significant village in the area also constructed its own hotel. The town of Modbury was founded in 1857, and the Modbury Hotel was constructed in the following year. This fine two-storey building was demolished in 1970 to make way for the current Modbury Hotel.

2.6.3.2 Institutes and Halls

The first township to erect their own institute was Steventon, who completed a fine institute building in 1896. As early as 1855, the local residents had sought to erect an institute building. Funds were collected for the purpose, a piece of land donated by William Haines Senior and foundations were laid. The laying of the foundation stone took place amid some ceremony, however the institute was never constructed on the site, and in 1870 the foundations were used for the Steventon school.

Thus it was not until 1896 that an institute building was constructed at Steventon by local stonemason Robert Gilmour. Its foundation stone was laid on 4 January 1896, and the building completed and opened on 14 November of the same year. The institute hall played an important part in the lives of the local community, being used for social, political and sporting events. In 1906 a stone lean-to addition was added to the rear.

Modbury was the next of the towns to build their own institute building. The foundation stone was laid on 2 December 1905, and the building was officially opened in April 1906 having cost £432 to build. The institute was then used for a variety of cultural, social and recreational activities until 1953, when it was purchased by Council. Subsequently, the institute served as a St John Ambulance centre for many years. It is currently used by Family and Community Services.

Golden Grove also erected their own hall in the early 20th century. This building was associated with agricultural show, rather than just being for social and cultural gatherings. The Golden Grove Agricultural Bureau were established in the late 19th century, and held their first show in March 1912, being then called the Golden Grove and Yatala Vale Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The land for the show-grounds was provided by John Tilley and a timber-framed and iron-clad pavilion was erected there for the show. The Golden Grove show is still held annually at the site.

In 1918, a stone building was erected to replace the original timber-framed pavilion. This hall was constructed from stone quarried from local ruins, on land belonging to the Tilley family. In 1946, Hannah Cooper Tilley gave the land to the community and in 1974 its ownership passed to Council. Since its construction, the hall has been used for a variety of cultural and recreational activities, and is currently the theatre of the Tea Tree Players.

Thus, Hope Valley was the last of the City of Tea Tree Gully's towns to erect its own hall or institute, despite being the earliest town to be established. This was possibly because of the relatively low population the township maintained during the 19th century. The Highbury and Hope Valley Institute was constructed in 1921. Before that time, local meetings were held at the hotel or school, and local dances and festivities were usually held in Klopper's barn (now demolished).

2.7   Late 20th Century Urbanisation

One of the outstanding themes which emerges from the history of the City of Tea Tree Gully revolves around the significant changes which occurred during the intensive accelerated suburban development which has taken place there in the last four decades.
During that period, the sparsely-populated area with predominant industries of agriculture and wine-making has largely become a densely-populated urban sprawl. The extended urban development has been provided with a huge range of amenities, including large shopping centres, schools, recreational facilities and public buildings. Only the Adelaide Hills areas remain essentially rural in character.

The commercial and administrative focus of this modern city is Modbury, and it is in Modbury that much of the significant public buildings associated with this new urban development have been erected.

Modbury's central position within the area and relative closeness to Adelaide made it the logical location for the City Centre. Significant development started in 1967, when the new civic centre was constructed in Modbury, and the Council was relocated from their original home in Tea Tree Gully.

In 1969, construction began on a large shopping complex called the Myer Tea Tree Plaza. This was to become one of the largest suburban shopping developments in Adelaide. It was opened in 1970, and by 1979 it had nearly doubled in size, being extended in the late 1980s and again in the late 1990s. Other shopping centres have been established in the vicinity, including the Kelly's Farm shopping centre (1987), Tea Tree Plus and the Clovercrest shopping centre.

In 1970, a large new hotel was constructed to replace the original Modbury Hotel. Three years later, the Modbury Hospital which was begun in 1968 was opened, and major extensions to were carried out in 1986.

Other major centralised developments in the Modbury township include the large modern Torrens Valley Institute of TAFE and public library complex on Smart Road, the large new Civic Centre on Montague Road and the reception centre on the corner of Montague and Reservoir Roads.

Some important services are found in other parts of the area, for example the City's police services are provided by the large station at Holden Hill (1984) and smaller one at St Agnes.

One part of the City of Tea Tree Gully which is cultivating its own urban identity and moving its focus away from Modbury by building its own large shopping areas and recreational and administrative facilities is Golden Grove. This large suburb is currently

undergoing a massive expansion and has a large number of public and commercial buildings which have been constructed in the 1990s.

2.8   Statement of Significance

2.8.1   Discussion

There are three dominant themes which emerge from a study of the history and heritage of Tea Tree Gully as being particularly significant in the context of the area: primary industry; urbanisation; and local government.

Historically, Tea Tree Gully is associated with a number of significant local primary industries, namely agriculture, horticulture, viticulture and quarrying. Married to these significant historical industries is the theme which has transplanted all of them, namely the fundamental changes caused by the intense urbanisation of the late 20th century.

Significant social themes which emerge include the area's early commitment to local government, both in organising early road construction, forming one of the State's first District Councils and building the State's first local Council Chamber.

Many of the buildings associated with these dominant themes are reflected in the recommendations made in this report, or will be reflected in the recommendations made after Phase 2 of the Heritage Survey process has been completed.

2.8.2   Statement

The City of Tea Tree Gully is of cultural significance for:

- its historical contribution to the agricultural, horticultural, viticultural and mining industries in the State;

- its early development of local government;

- its significant role in the post-World War II urban expansion of Adelaide.

3　INVENTORY and RECOMMENDATIONS

The main purpose of this survey was to evaluate the heritage resources of the City of Tea Tree Gully for the purposes of conservation, planning and assessment.

Recommendations were then to be made for places to be entered in the State or local heritage registers, or as State Heritage Areas or Historic (Conservation) Zones. The first step in this process was to establish a thematic overview history for the area, based on the range of primary and secondary historical material available, as well as information provided by persons or groups with a knowledge of the development of the area.

Field surveys were undertaken to identify, describe and locate places considered to be of significance to the area. This fieldwork was carried out to complement the historical research, thus providing a basis from which to make recommendations for places for the State and local heritage registers.

In summary the following recommendations are made.

3.1　State Heritage Places

The following place is recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register:

- former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers　　2　Haines Road　　Tea Tree Gully　　T1

3.2　State Heritage Areas

No State Heritage Areas are nominated.

3.3　Places of Local Heritage Value

The following 32 places are recommended as being of local heritage value in Tea Tree Gully.

- Tea Tree Gully Institute　　　　　　　33-35　Walters St　　　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T2
- Steventon School　　　　　　　　　　　4　Dowding Tce　　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T3
- St Wilfred's Anglican Church & stable　19　Perseverance Rd　Tea Tree Gully　　T4
- Medcalf Memorial Church　　　　　1323-5　North East Rd　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T5
- former Baptist Church　　　　　　　1327　North East Rd　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T6
- former Police Cell　　　　　　　　　1348　North East Rd　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T7
- former Flour Mill　　　　　　　　　1370　North East Rd　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T8
- former Dunn's Cash Store　　　　　　1　Perseverance Rd　Tea Tree Gully　　T9
- Tea Tree Gully Hotel　　　　　　　1349　North East Rd　　　Tea Tree Gully　　T10

Angove's Tower and Cellars	1316-1322	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T11
Dwelling	1	William St	Tea Tree Gully	T13
Dwelling	37	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	T21
Pioneer Medical Centre	1291a	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T22
Dwelling	1319	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T23
former Dwelling	1333	North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	T24
Surrey Farmhouse & cottage	lot 51	Erudite Court	Wynn Vale	T29
Hillcott Farmhouse	lot 106	The Grove Way	Wynn Vale	T30
Tolley's Winery bldg & gatehouse	30-44	Barracks Rd	Hope Valley	T31
Golden Grove Hall	412-422	Hancock Rd	Surrey Downs	T32
Brightlands Cellar	700	Milne Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T33
former Ross Dairy Farm	lot 259	Golden Grove Rd	Golden Grove	T34
Greenwith Uniting Church	lot 31	Golden Grove Rd	Yatala Vale	T35
former Kelly's Farmhouse	956-960	North East Rd	Modbury	T36
former Methodist Chapel	1290	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	T37
Golden Grove Uniting Church	lot 3	Crouch Rd	Golden Grove	T38
former Modbury Institute	993	North East Rd	Modbury	T39
former Modbury School	561	Montague Rd	Modbury	T40
Balmoral, Dwelling & outbuildings	796-804	Lower North East Rd	Dernancourt	T41
former Hope Valley School	1270-1288	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	T42
Petworth Farmhouse	lot 507	Golden Grove Rd	Greenwith	T43
Golden Grove Cemetery	lot 7	One Tree Hill Rd	Golden Grove	T44
Brooklyn Villa Farmhouse	lot 102	The Grove Way	Golden Grove	T45

3.4   Historic (Conservation) Zones

One Historic (Conservation) Zone is nominated.

* Tea Tree Gully Historic (Conservation) Zone

A list of the significant and contributory places within each zone are included in section 8 of this report.

3.5   Inventory

A summary listing of all places surveyed is included in section 9 - Summary of Heritage Places.
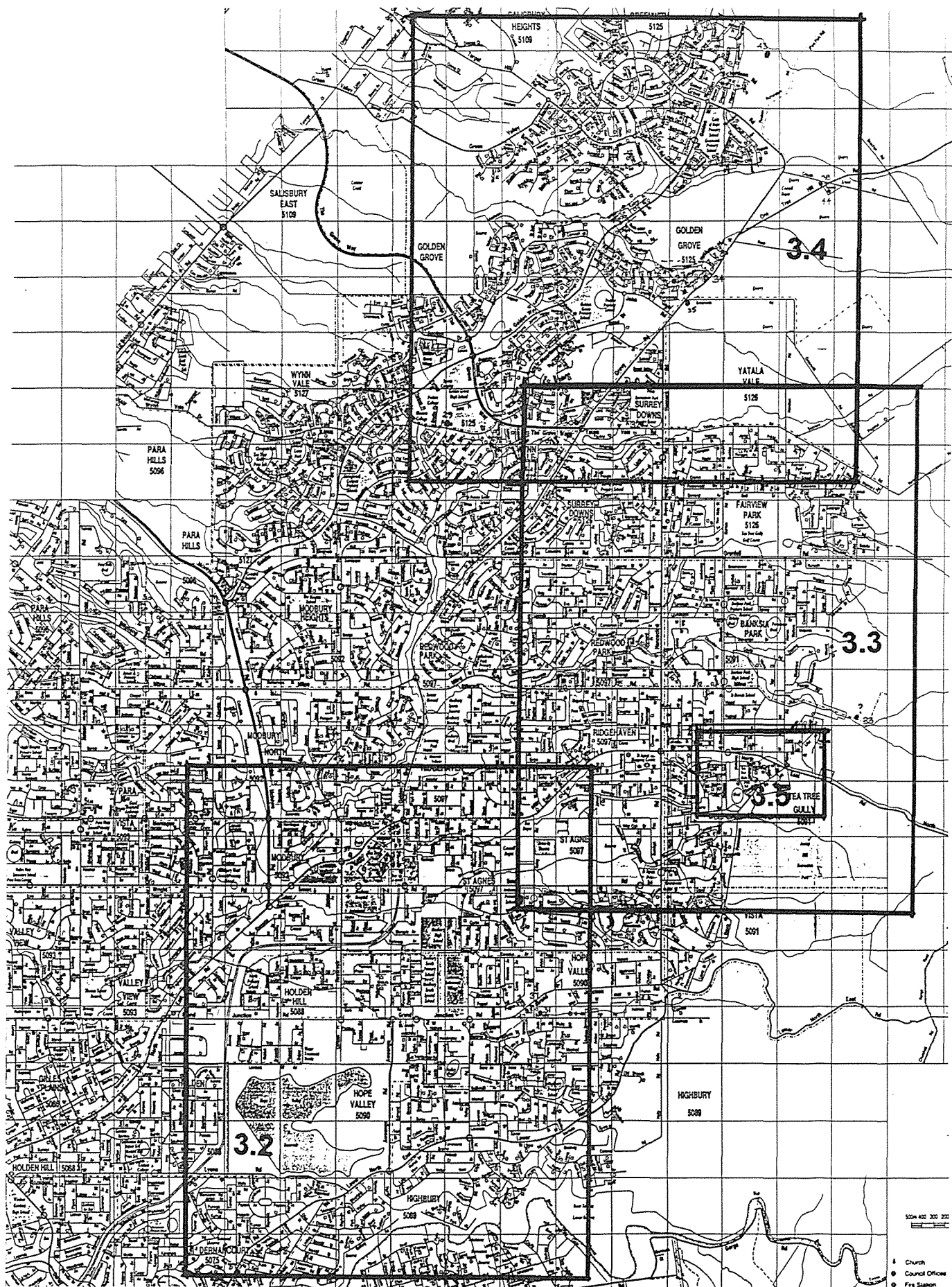
Figure 3.1   Reference map for Figures 3.2 to 3.5
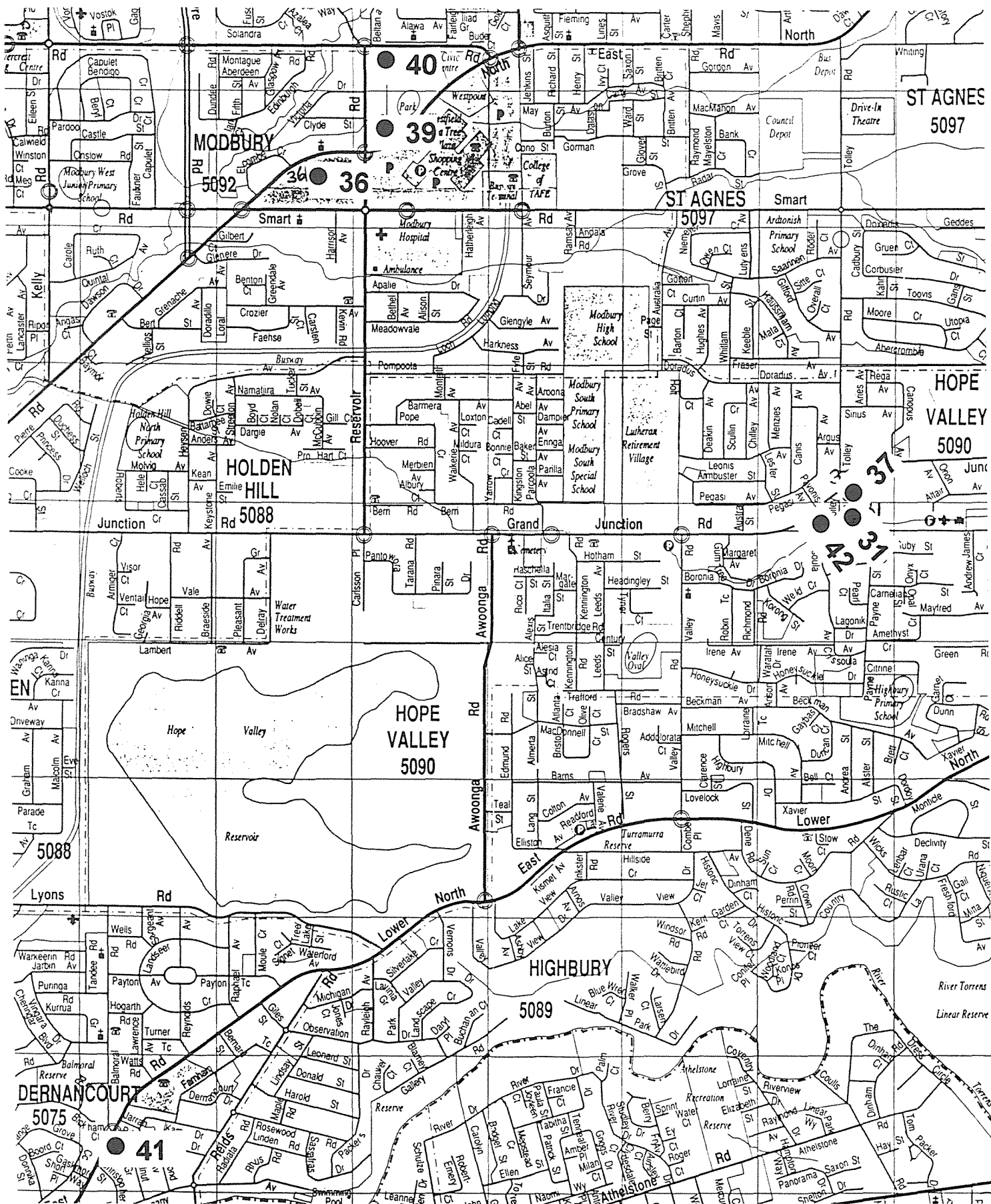
Figure 3.2   Map showing significant places in the City of Tea Tree Gully
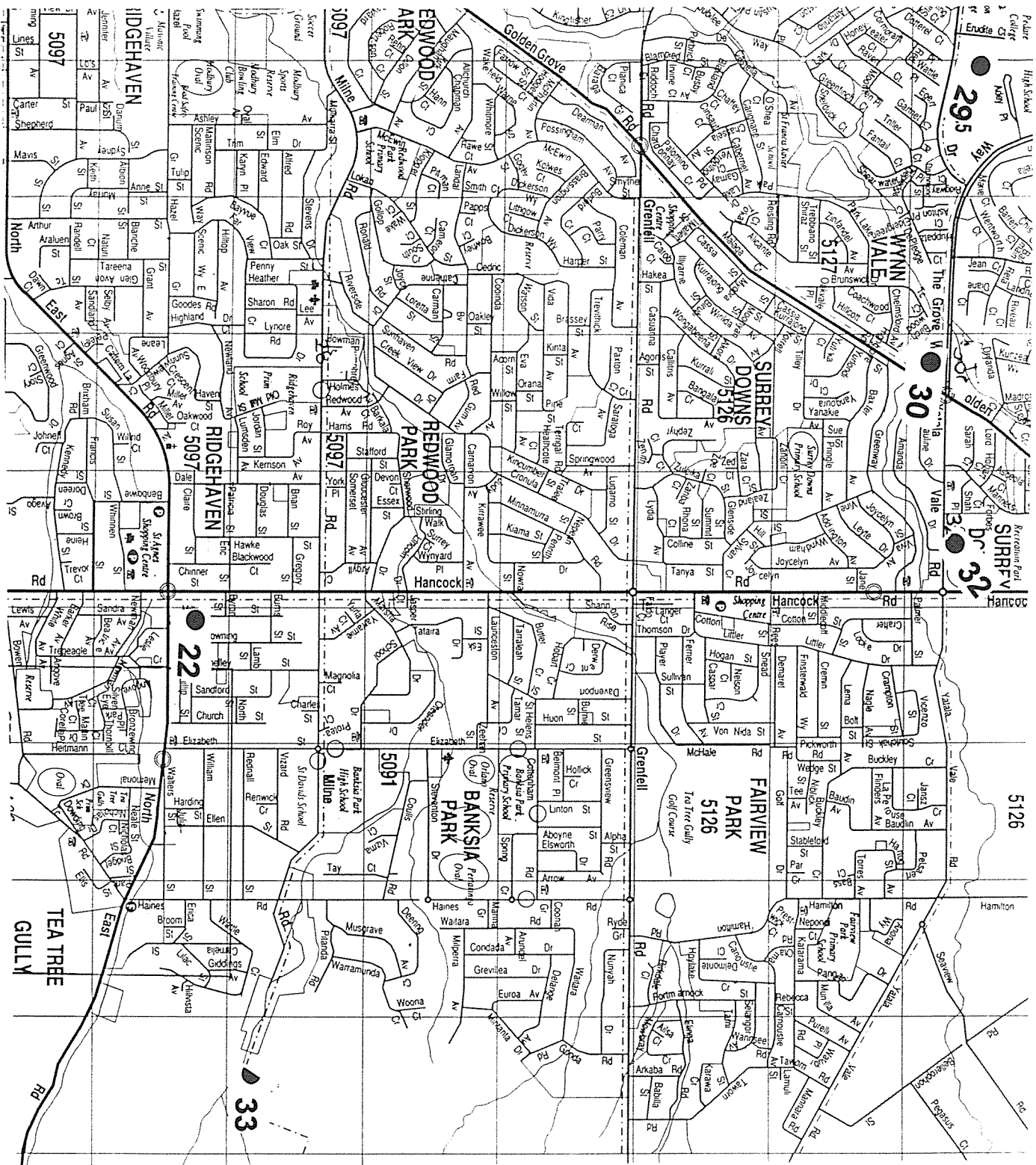
Figure 3.3   Map showing significant places in the City of Tea Tree Gully
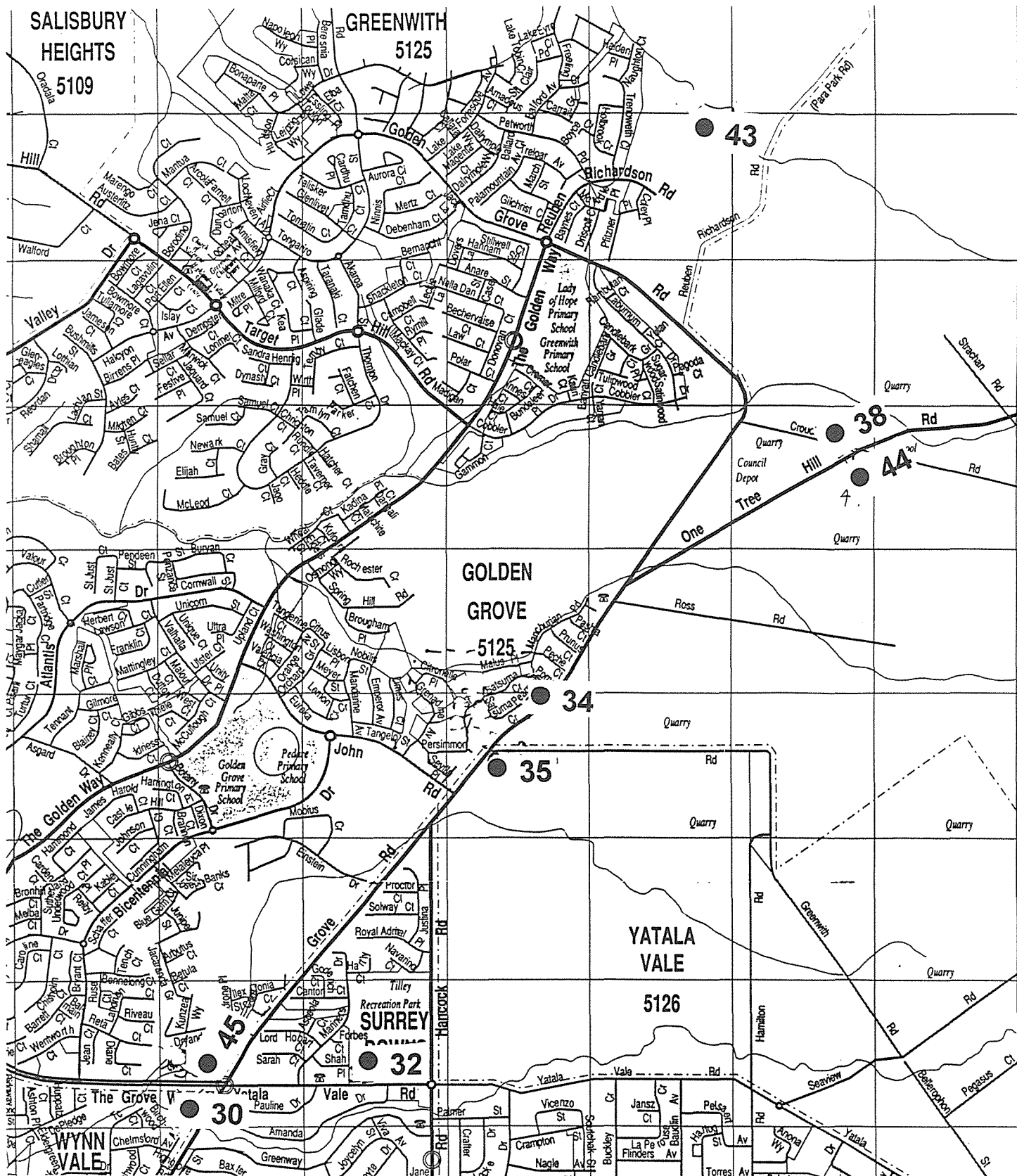
Figure 3.4   Map showing significant places in the City of Tea Tree Gully

Figure 3.5 Map showing significant places in Tea Tree Gully township

4   CURRENT STATE HERITAGE PLACES

Any place may be entered in the State Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the criteria for entry under section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*.   A place could include natural features, land, buildings and structures. The criteria help to determine whether a place is part of the *environmental, social or cultural heritage of the State*.

The following nine places are currently entered on the State Heritage Register:

- Garden, former Newman's Nursery site   Anstey Hill
- former Golden Grove house, Crouch Street   Golden Grove
- The Park, One Tree Hill Road   Golden Grove
- Stone Arch Bridge, One Tree Hill Road   Golden Grove
- River Torrens Weir and Aqueduct, Gorge Road   Highbury
- Athelstone House and Mill, Historic Drive   Highbury
- Drumminor, Golden Grove Road   Ridgehaven
- Highercombe Hotel, Perseverance Road   Tea Tree Gully
- Eldergreen, off Yatala Vale Road   Wynn Vale

5   RECOMMENDATIONS - STATE HERITAGE PLACES

5.1   State Heritage Criteria

The *Heritage Act 1993* provides the statutory basis for criteria under which places—land, buildings or structures—are assessed for entry in the State Heritage Register. There must be a process of selection, assessment and critical judgement involved in the entry of places in the Register. A place is of heritage value if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

(a)   it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history; or

(b)   it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance; or

(c)   it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history; or

(d)   it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance; or

(e)   it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics; or

(f)   it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it; or

(g)   it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

5.2   State Heritage Recommendations

The following place in the City of Tea Tree Gully has been recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register.

• former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers   2 Haines Road   Tea Tree Gully   T1

The following Heritage Assessment Report describes the place proposed for entry the State Heritage Register. The location of this place is shown on figures 3.5 and 5.1.

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former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers   Place no.: T1

Address	2 Haines Road, Tea Tree Gully

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Description

Single-storey early Victorian white-painted stone building with pitched corrugated-iron roof. Designed by colonial architect William Weir. Plan consists of rectangular section with hipped roof and a symmetrical gabled 'porch' projecting to south (front). Details include a rectangular central double doorway (rectangular) flanked by tall thin blocked slits and surmounted by a round ventilation opening beneath the shallow pitched gable. To the left of the projecting 'porch' is a similar tall slit, used as a window with fixed small-paned glazing. Other details include double hung sash windows and a central red-brick chimney. A modern porch and concrete steps have been added on to the west side and a modern extension is attached to the rear (north).

Statement of Heritage Value

This building is significant as the State's first District Council Chamber and is a significant representative of its type. It also has significant connections with the establishment and development of local government in the area and in the State.

Relevant Criteria

(a)   *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, being the first local Council Chamber to be built in South Australia, and being associated with the early development of the hinterland around the City of Adelaide.

(d)   *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance;* being a building of novel design which was the first of its kind in South Australia.

(g)   *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance,* being associated with one of the earliest local Councils to be established in the State and being the first local Council Chamber to be erected after the passing of the *Act to appoint District Councils* in 1852. The building is also associated with William Weir, an important early architect in South Australia.

former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers   **Place no.: T1**

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Criterion (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history,*

One of the most important achievements of the founding and early development of the colony of South Australia was the early establishment of responsible and democratically elected government. An important component of that was the early establishment of local government. In 1840, South Australia proclaimed the earliest municipality in Australia, namely that of Adelaide. Thirteen years later, the first district councils emerged.

On 25 November 1852 the Colonial Government passed an 'Act to appoint District Councils'. Many districts began organising meetings to establish their own councils. The earliest district council was that of Mitcham which formed on 10 May 1853. Within the next two months, district councils had also been formed at East Torrens, Onkaparinga, Hindmarsh, Angaston, Yatala, West Torrens and Highercombe. The District of Highercombe was formed on the 14 July 1853, and gazetted on 23 June 1853. The original idea had been that the District of Yatala would stretch from the port to the hills, however it was decided after several meetings that it should be split in two, with the hills section becoming the District of Highercombe (named after the Highercombe estate) and the plains section the District of Yatala. Thus, the District of Highercombe was one of the earliest district councils to be proclaimed in the young colony.

The District of Highercombe commissioned the building of their Council Chamber on 28 May 1855, and had their first meeting there on 26 November 1855. The Council Chambers are significant as the earliest Council Chambers to be built in South Australia.

Criterion (d) *it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.*

The Council Chamber is notable as the first building of its kind in South Australia. Its simple and novel design retains many of its original features and provides an excellent example of a local government building of the colonial period.

Criterion (g) *it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.*

The Council Chamber is especially associated with the event which led to the establishment of local government in this State, namely the passing of the 'Act to appoint District Councils' in 1852. Directly related to this is the building's special association with the organisation originally called the District of Highercombe, now the City of Tea Tree Gully. That Council was one of the earliest local councils to be established in South Australia after the passing of the act. They were also responsible for building the State's first local Council Chambers, the building which is the subject of this assessment.

The Council Chamber was designed by William Weir, a significant early South Australian architect who was responsible for designing a number of important buildings including Christ Church and Bishop's Court, North Adelaide, and other buildings for the Church of England.

former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers   **Place no.: T1**

HISTORY

The District of Highercombe was the first South Australian council to build their own Council Chambers, placing this as a higher priority than an Institute or school for the young township of Steventon. The building was commissioned on 28 May 1855 from architect Mr William Weir who was responsible for the design of many early buildings for the Church of England. The first Council meeting was held in the completed building on 26 November 1855.

After various discussions about dividing the council area into wards, the District of Highercombe was eventually split into two separate councils named the District of Highercombe (including Hope Valley and Houghton) and the District of Tea Tree Gully (both proclaimed on 6 October 1858). The District of Tea Tree Gully covered a larger area, and inherited the Council Chambers. The two districts were reunited in March 1935 under the name District Council of Tea Tree Gully.

The old Council chamber was used as the meeting place for council and the District Clerk's office until 1958. After 1958, the office expanded into back rooms which had previously been let so that the Council Chamber was used only for meetings. Meetings were later moved to the Tea Tree Gully branch of the RSL, and the Council staff for Building and Health had their offices in the old Highercombe Hotel.

A new Civic Centre was eventually opened in Modbury on 21 January 1967. At that time, the old Council Chamber became the Works Office. On 8 February 1968, the Council became the City of Tea Tree Gully. By 1975 the new building was too small, and in 1982 it was extended. Finally, just over a decade later, a large a new Civic Centre was built adjacent to the Civic park on Montague Road in Modbury.

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- Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia, pp 244, 248-9, 358-360.
- Auhl, Ian and Kinhill Planners 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
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- Page, Michael 1986, *Sculptors in Space: South Australian Architects 1836-1986.*
- Pike, Douglas 1957, *Paradise of Dissent: South Australia 1829-1857,* pp 260, 261.
- Whitelock, Derek 1985, *Adelaide: From Colony to Jubilee: A Sense of Difference.*

former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers   Place no.: T1

SITE RECORD

Location	2 Haines Road, Tea Tree Gully
Description	Stone council chamber with corrugated-iron roof.
Land Description	Reserve, Section 50, Hundred of Yatala
Local Government Area	City of Tea Tree Gully
Owner	City of Tea Tree Gully PO Box 571 Modbury SA 5092
Current Use	State Emergency Service Branch Office
Original Use	Council chamber (1855-1967)
State Heritage Status	Nominated 30 November 1979
SHR File No.	10703
Other Assessments	• Australian Heritage Commission *Register of the National Estate*, nominated, File No 3/01/026/0010. • Auhl, Ian and Kinhill Planners 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study* 1980, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 1, Table TTG/3. • Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region SA,* Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation, South Australia, p 224, Recommendation I.
Photograph Nos	3640-29, 3640-30
Report by	Anna Pope

former Council Chambers
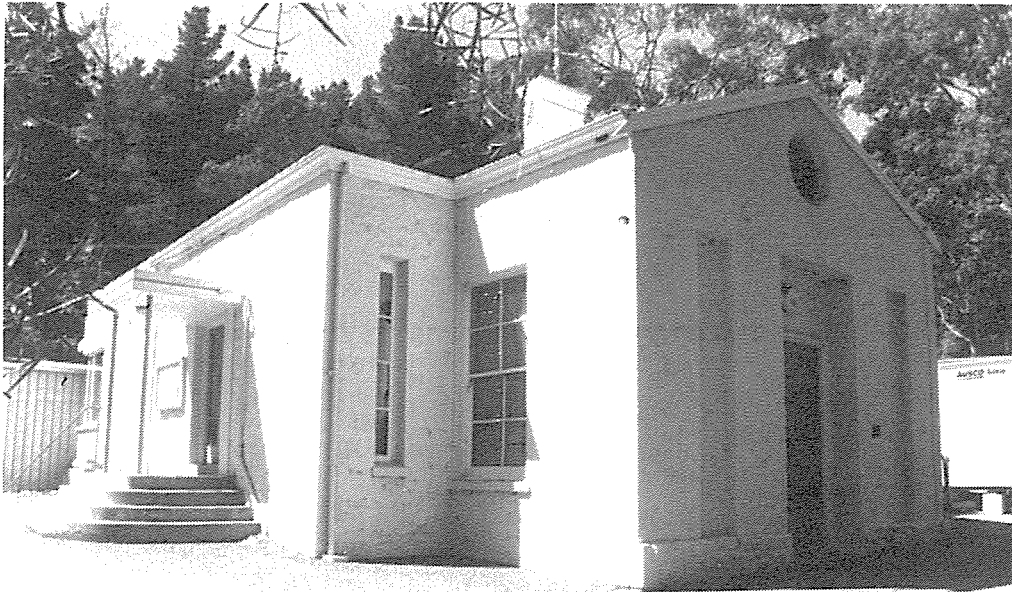
Place no.: T1

Former Council Chambers, view from south-west, 11 March 1997
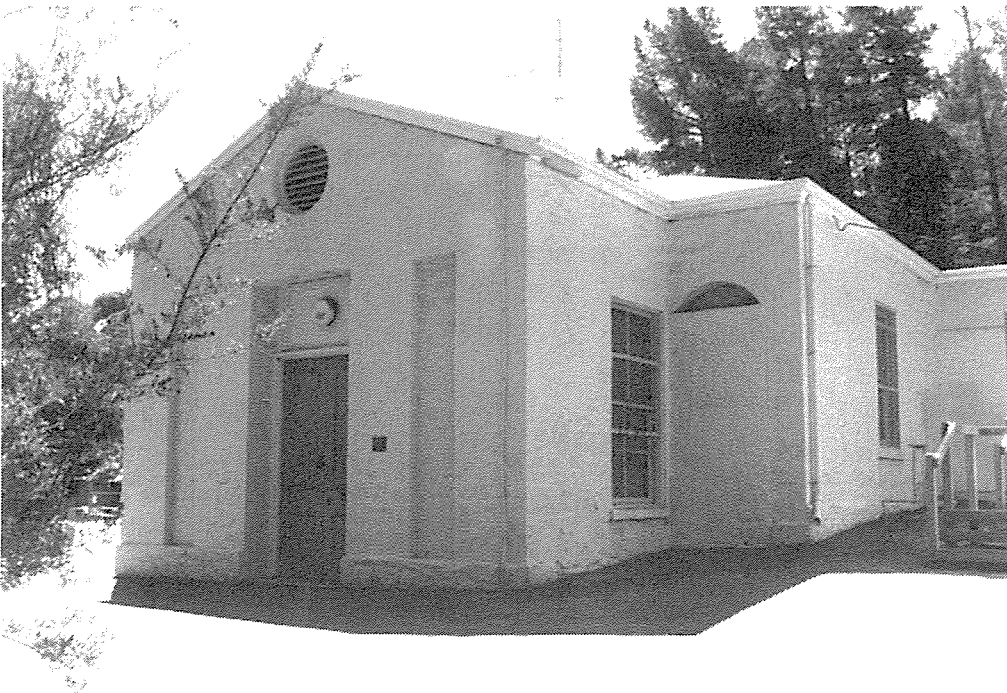
Former Council Chambers, view from south-east, 11 March 1997

former Council Chambers   **Place no.: T1**

WALTERS   STREET

HAINES ROAD

NORTH EAST ROAD

PERSEVERANCE ROAD

FORMER COUNCIL CHAMBER
RESERVE, SECTION 50
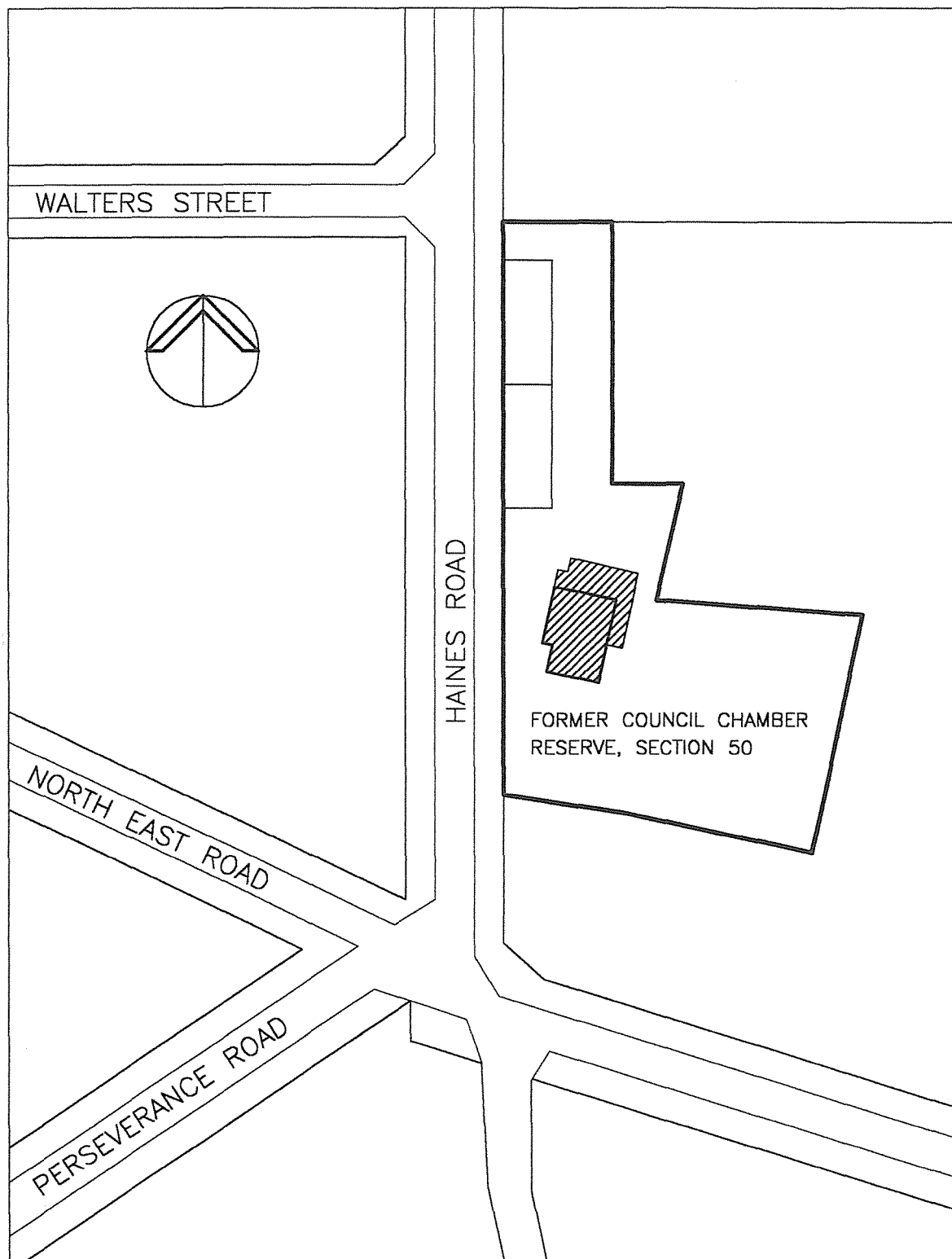
Figure 5.1   Site plan of former Council Chamber

6   RECOMMENDATIONS - STATE HERITAGE AREAS

The State Heritage Branch guidelines for selection of a State Heritage Area are as follows:

> The criteria and report format for a State Heritage Area closely follow those required for a recommendation for the Register. However, an area will be of greater extent, and will normally be made up of a large number of land parcels.

> The significance of a State Heritage Area should rest on qualities which are exceptional, not commonplace, and it should constitute a continuous and unified area comprised for the most part of significant fabric, and relatively free from unsympathetic intrusions. Individual places of particular significance within the area should be identified and described.

> The boundary of a State Heritage Area should be clearly defined, following cadastral boundaries where possible, and simple in outline. It should take in the continuously significant area without the addition of buffer zones.

No area in the City of Tea Tree Gully has been recommended as a State Heritage Area.

7   RECOMMENDATIONS - LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

7.1   Criteria for Local Heritage Places

Places considered to be of local heritage value to the City of Tea Tree Gully are summarised below. These are places which have a degree of architectural or social value but which do not merit nomination for the State Heritage Register, given the scope of research of this survey.

A place may be designated as being of local heritage value if it meets one or more of the criteria contained in section 23 (4) of the *Development Act 1993*. The criteria are as follows:

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

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

(c)   it has played an important part in the lives of local residents; or

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

(e)   it is associated with a notable local personality or event; or

(f)   it is a notable landmark in the area.

7.2   Local Heritage Places

The following 32 places are recommended as being of local heritage value in Tea Tree Gully.

•	Tea Tree Gully Institute	33-35	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	T2
•	Steventon School	4	Dowding Tce	Tea Tree Gully	T3
•	St Wilfred's Anglican Church & stable	19	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T4
•	Medcalf Memorial Church	1323-5	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T5
•	former Baptist Church	1327	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T6
•	former Police Cell	1348	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T7
•	former Flour Mill	1370	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T8
•	former Dunn's Cash Store	1	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T9
•	Tea Tree Gully Hotel	1349	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T10
•	Angove's Tower & Cellars	1316-1322	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T11
•	Dwelling	1	William St	Tea Tree Gully	T13
•	Dwelling	37	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	T21
•	Pioneer Medical Centre	1291a	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	T22

- Dwelling   1319 North East Rd   Tea Tree Gully   T23
- Former Dwelling   1333 North East Road   Tea Tree Gully   T24
- Surrey Farmhouse & cottage   lot 51 Erudite Court   Wynn Vale   T29
- Hillcott Farmhouse   lot 106 The Grove Way   Wynn Vale   T30
- Tolley's Winery bldg & gatehouse   30-44 Barracks Rd   Hope Valley   T31
- Golden Grove Hall   412-422 Hancock Rd   Surrey Downs   T32
- Brightlands Cellar   700 Milne Rd   Tea Tree Gully   T33
- former Ross Dairy Farm   lot 259 Golden Grove Rd   Golden Grove   T34
- Greenwith Uniting Church   lot 31 Golden Grove Rd   Yatala Vale   T35
- former Kelly's Farmhouse   956-960 North East Rd   Modbury   T36
- former Methodist Chapel   1290 Grand Junction Rd   Hope Valley   T37
- Golden Grove Uniting Church   lot 3 Crouch Rd   Golden Grove   T38
- former Modbury Institute   993 North East Rd   Modbury   T39
- former Modbury School   561 Montague Rd   Modbury   T40
- Balmoral, Dwelling & outbuildings796-804 Lower North East Rd   Dernancourt   T41
- former Hope Valley School   1270-1288 Grand Junction Rd   Hope Valley   T42
- Petworth Farmhouse   lot 507 Golden Grove Rd   Greenwith   T43
- Golden Grove Cemetery   lot 7 One Tree Hill Rd   Golden Grove   T44
- Brooklyn Villa Farmhouse   lot 102 The Grove Way   Golden Grove   T45

The following Heritage Assessment Reports describe each of the places proposed for the Local Heritage Register. The location of these places is shown on figures 3.1 to 3.5.

Tea Tree Gully Institute

Place no.: T2

LOCATION

Address	33-35 Walters Street, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 12-13, Section 51, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4071/180

OWNER City of Tea Tree Gully
PO Box 571
Modbury SA 5092

State Heritage Status Nominated 30 Nov 1979   **SHR File No.:** 10698

Other Assessments
* National Trust of South Australia, File No. 3558
* Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 2, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS 3640-20
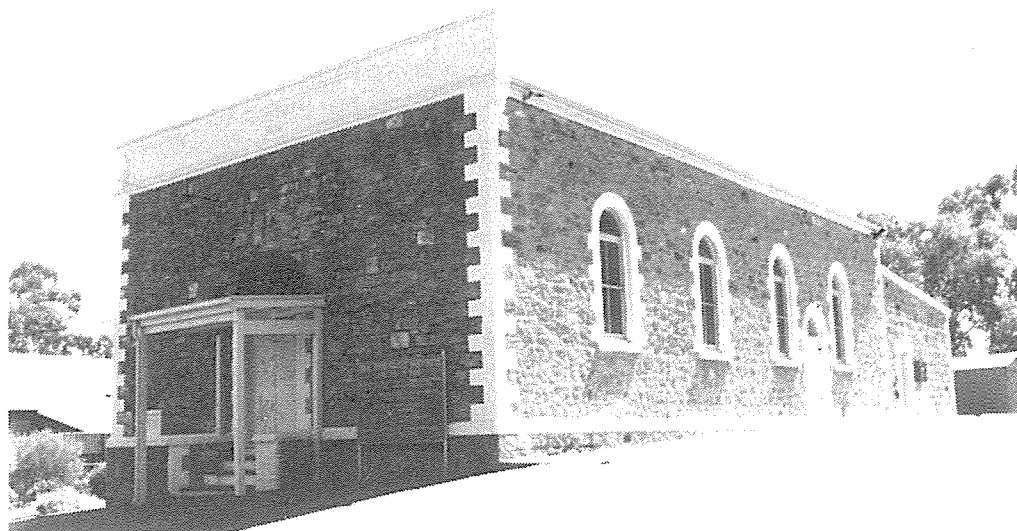
Tea Tree Gully Institute from south-east

Tea Tree Gully Institute   Place no.: T2

DESCRIPTION

A single-storey rectangular building constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron hipped roof. South (front) facade has double entrance door approached by short flight of stone steps. South elevation is topped by a square pediment on which is inscribed 'Institute 1896'. Side elevations each have four evenly spaced windows, with the eastern elevation also having a door. All openings to original building are surmounted by half-round arches. To the rear (north) of the hall is a stone extension of 1906 with a skillion roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This institute building has played an important part in the lives of local residents since it was built in 1896. Built of local stone with generous proportions, it is a significant historic building of the late 19th century, as well as a notable landmark in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a significant historic civic building associated with Steventon and Tea Tree Gully.

(c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents* for over a hundred years.

(d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being constructed of local stone by local stonemason Robert Gilmour.

(f) *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being a large, free-standing building on a fairly prominent site.

HISTORY

As early as 1855, residents of the Steventon district sought to erect an institute building and public school in addition to the existing hotel, chapel and council chamber. Funds were collected for the institute, a piece of land was donated by William Haines Senior and foundations were laid. The laying of the foundation stone took place amid some ceremony, however the institute was never constructed on the site. In 1870 the foundations were used for the Steventon school.

It was not until 1896 that an institute building was constructed at Steventon by local stonemason Robert Gilmour. Its foundation stone was laid on 4 January 1896, and the building was completed and opened on 14 November of the same year. The institute hall played an important part in the lives of the local community, being used for social, political and sporting events. In 1906, a stone lean-to addition was added to the rear of the institute.

REFERENCES

Adelaide Observer, 4 January 1896.
Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, pp 194, 197, 212.
Auhl, Ian and Kinhill Planners 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*.
Tea Tree Gully Institute, *Minute Books*.

Steventon School   Place no.: T3

LOCATION

Address	4 Dowding Terrace, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 5000, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 2759/002

OWNER   City of Tea Tree Gully
                   PO Box 571
                   Modbury SA 5092

**State Heritage Status**   Nominated 30 November 1979   **SHR File No.:** 10700
Other Assessments
- National Trust of South Australia, File No. 985
- Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation III
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 4, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **4326-5**, 4326-7

Steventon School from south

Steventon School

Place no.: T3

DESCRIPTION

Stone building with brick dressings and pitched corrugated-iron roof. Various additions include skillion timber-framed, corrugated-iron sections to south and north of stone building, and to the east is a linked red-brick building with half-hipped roof. Fabric of significance is original stone building, although additions are of historical interest.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Steventon School has significant associations with the early development of the township of Steventon, and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being a significant public building connected with the early development of the Steventon township.

(c)   it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

HISTORY

In 1855, residents of the Steventon district wanted to erect an institute building and public school in addition to the existing hotel, council chamber and chapel. However, at the time Council did not feel it was appropriate to construct a new school building, and instead gave permission for Miss Elizabeth Carter to conduct a school, first in the new Council Chamber, then in the new Wesleyan Chapel. In 1854, land for an institute and library was donated by William Haines Senior, and on 23 August 1858 the institute's foundation stone was laid amid some ceremony. Despite good intentions, only the foundations of the institute were completed at this time, and no further building work was carried on this site until 1870 when it was decided to use the institute's foundations for Steventon's first school building. This was constructed at a cost of £224 funded jointly by the District Council and the Board of Education, and the school was opened in April 1870. In 1874, the school was renamed the Tea Tree Gully School. Since then, many additions and new buildings have been added as the area's population has grown.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia, pp 194, 235-6.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region SA,* Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation, South Australia.

St Wilfred's Anglican Church and Stable　　　Place no.: T4

LOCATION

Address	19 Perseverance Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 5629, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 1828/43

OWNER

Anglican Church of Australia
44 Currie Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status　Nominated 30 November 1979　　**SHR File No.:** 10697

Other Assessments
- National Trust of South Australia, Recommended list 597
- Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 5, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS　4326-8, **4326-9,** 4326-10, 4326-11

St Wilfred's Anglican Church (1886 building) from south

St Wilfred's Anglican Church and Stable

Place no.: T4

DESCRIPTION

Cruciform stone church of 1886 with a corrugated-iron gable roof. The style of the church is Early English Revival. Details of note include stone plinth, stone capping to gables, lancet windows in groups of two and three, small circular windows under gables, and doorways with pointed arches. Attached to the north is a very large new church constructed of brick in 1969. This hides the original stone building from the street. To the south-east of the church complex stands a small detached stable of 1887. The 1886 church building and 1887 stable represent the most significant fabric at the site.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the only Anglican church building to be constructed in the Tea Tree Gully area during the district's first 120 years. It is also significant for its association with the early development of the township of Steventon, and for being a high quality stone building which has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a significant early church in the Tea Tree Gully area.

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

HISTORY

Despite the overwhelming majority of Church of England (Anglican) adherents indicated by the 1855 census for the Highercombe area, there was no Church of England built in the area until 1886. Until this time the Anglicans, many of whom were amongst the landowners, occasionally held services in private homes (such as Brightlands and Gaskmore Park), while others met in the Campbelltown Church of England or in the Baptist Chapel at Tea Tree Gully. Land donated for a church in Highbury was never used. Thus the area's first Anglican Church was erected at Steventon in 1886.

The foundation stone for the Steventon church was laid on 17 April 1886. The building was constructed of Tea Tree Gully sandstone by local contractor Charles Tovey at a cost of £294 (including seating). The building was designed by W K Mallyon and opened on 1 August 1886. In 1887 a small free-standing stable was built to the south-east of the church, and in 1969, an adjoining and substantial brick building was added to the west of the stone church.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia, pp 240, 249-250.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region SA,* Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation, South Australia.

Medcalf Memorial Church

Place no.:　T5

LOCATION

Address	1323-25 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Allotment A, Section 5484, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 2535/029

OWNER

Tea Tree Gully Baptist Church
1327 North East Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status　Nil　　　　　　　　　　　**SHR File No.:**　Nil
Other Assessments
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 7, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS　3640-9
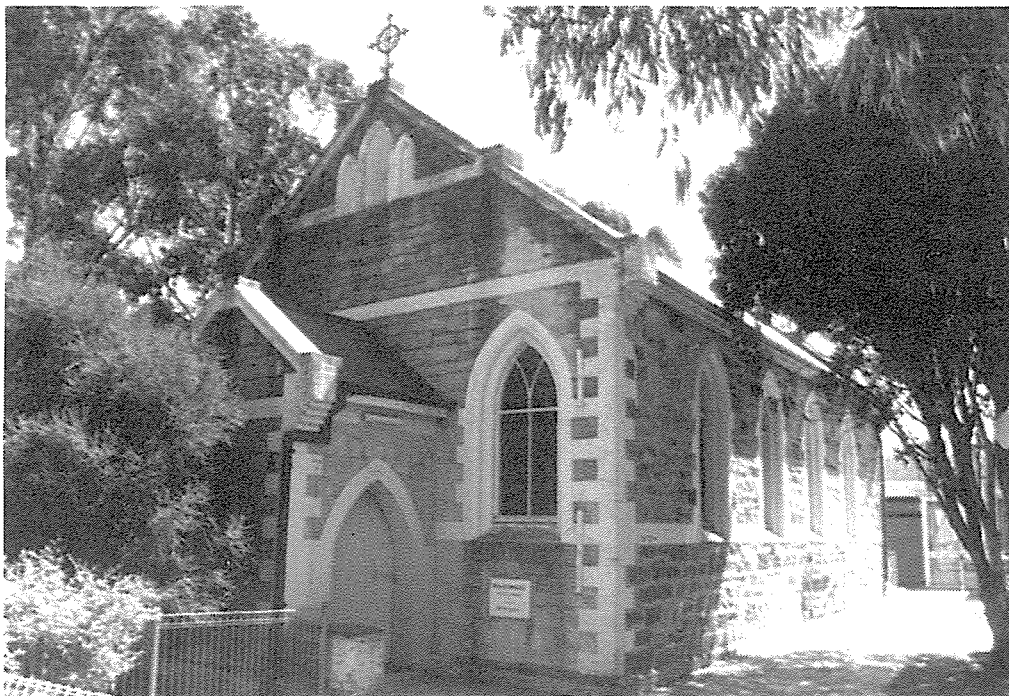
Medcalf Memorial Church from south-east corner

Medcalf Memorial Church

Place no.: T5

DESCRIPTION

A single-storey Gothic church constructed of local stone with white-painted red-brick dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Details of note include four pointed-arch windows to west and east sides and a tall plinth. Façade (south side) is a gable wall surmounted by iron cross and has symmetrical gabled porch with pointed-arch doors to each side (western one is now blocked) and flanked by a window to each side. Above the porch is a three arch motif. The rear (north) of the building now adjoins a modern extension which links the 1914 church to the original church building to the east.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the most prominent stone buildings in the township of Tea Tree Gully and is one of the few surviving older churches in the district. It is associated with the ongoing development of the area early this century and has played an important part in the lives of local Baptist community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being an early surviving church building surviving in the township of Tea Tree Gully.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* especially those connected with the Baptist church and school.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* occupying a key corner block as one enters the township of Tea Tree Gully from the west.

HISTORY

The Baptists of the Tea Tree Gully area held services in private homes until they were able to open their own church building in 1863. This small elegant chapel soon became too small for the congregation, so on 11 October 1913 Sir Charles Goode laid the foundation stone for the Medcalf Memorial Church. This larger Gothic church was built to the west of the original church, adjacent to the North East Road and Church Street corner. It was named after Rev. F Medcalf, minister of the original church building from 1887 to 1890.

The new church was constructed by Fisher Brothers, and was officially opened on 24 January 1914. After the opening, the original church reverted to use as a hall and Sunday school. In 1983, both churches became part of the King's Baptist Grammar School complex, which operated on the site until moving to Wynn Vale in 1989.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*
Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide, City of Churches.*

former Baptist Church   Place no.: T6

LOCATION

Address	1327 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Allotment B, Section 5484, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 3034/127

OWNER

Baptist Union of South Australia
134 The Parade
Norwood SA 5067

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	• National Trust of South Australia, File No. 3553	
	• Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 6, Table TTG/3	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **3640-8**, 3640-11, 4326-25

Former Baptist Church from south

former Baptist Church

Place no.: T6

DESCRIPTION

A single-storey, three-bay 1863 neo-classical building of local stone with broad façade and low pitched corrugated-iron hipped roof hidden behind square parapet. Details of note include round-arched heads and red-brick dressings to openings. Openings are distributed with three windows to each of the side walls (west and east façades), and a window to either side of the symmetrical double door at the front (south) of the building. Above the front door is an applied red-brick quatrefoil decoration which is now painted white. The rear (north) of the building now adjoins a modern extension which links the 1863 church to the later (1914) church building.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest surviving church as well as one of the earliest stone buildings in Tea Tree Gully and has important associations with the early development of the area. The church is also a fine example of local construction and has played an important part in the lives of the local Baptist community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being the oldest surviving church in the City of Tea Tree Gully.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* especially those associated with the Baptist Church and school.

HISTORY

One of the colony's earliest Baptist Churches was built in 1843 in North Adelaide and was called the Ebenezer Chapel. Some of the members of this church moved to Tea Tree Gully in 1860 and joined with existing local Baptists who had been holding services in private homes since 1858. Another early Baptist congregation had established themselves further east in Gumeracha in 1843, and had erected their own chapel in 1850. On 11 May 1862, the congregation in the Steventon area held a service in the Wesleyan Chapel to generate funds for the building of their own Baptist Church. In the following year the chapel was constructed. Interestingly, the new chapel bore little physical resemblance to the Ebenezer church at North Adelaide, although a link was maintained with that church which supplied ministers to Tea Tree Gully. The chapel in Tea Tree Gully was constructed of local stone and was opened on 29 March 1863. After the adjacent larger church was opened in 1914 the original church reverted to use as a hall and Sunday school. In 1983, the former church became part of the King's Baptist Grammar School complex, which operated on the site until moving to Wynn Vale in 1989.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*
Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide, City of Churches: A Jubilee 150 Survey,* p 131.

former Police Cell   Place no.: T7

LOCATION

Address	1348 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 50, Section 5500, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5119/154

OWNER   J E Harding
1348 North East Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 8, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **4326-19**, 4326-20
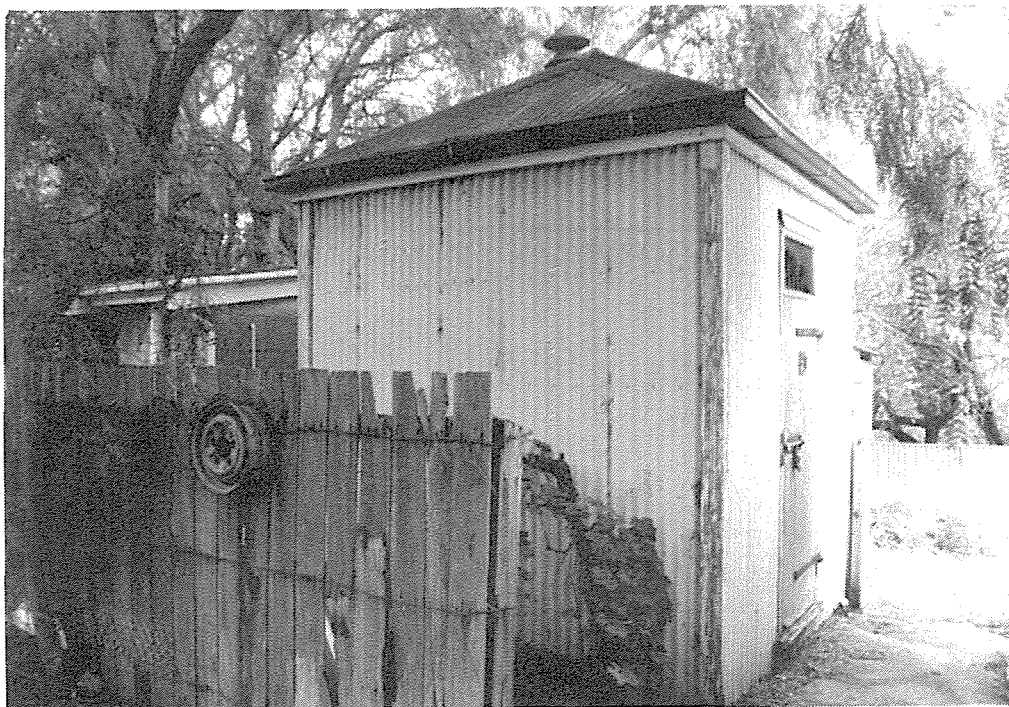
Former Police Cell from north

former Police Cell   Place no.: T7

DESCRIPTION

Small single-storey timber-frame building with corrugated-iron walls and pyramidal roof. Door in west wall has barred fanlight above. A ventilator projects from the roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

It is significant as the earliest surviving purpose-built structure associated with the local police force and is associated with the development of the Tea Tree Gully area in the 1920s.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being the earliest surviving police cell in the area.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* having associations with the local police force.

HISTORY

In 1929, the police cell was constructed at a cost of £160 to provide a safe lock-up for local felons. It was located to the rear of the police station which was replaced in 1950. It is also a rare surviving example of a corrugated-iron police cell of the early 20th century.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook.*
Clyne, Robert 1987, *Colonial Blue: A History of the South Australian Police Force 1836-1916,* Wakefield Press, South Australia.

former Flour Mill

Place no.: T8

LOCATION

Address	1370 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 8, Section 5630, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4387/027

OWNER

R B Taylor Nominees
8 Baroota Ave
Rostrevor SA 5073

State Heritage Status   Nominated 16 October 1979   **SHR File No.:** 10648

Other Assessments
- National Trust of South Australia, File No. 1605
- Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 9, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   3640-32

Former Flour Mill from north

former Flour Mill   Place no.: T8

DESCRIPTION

Two-storey stone building with corrugated-iron gable roof and recessed rectangular window and door openings. Alterations to the original structure have included the loss of the third storey.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1853 building was one of the earliest flour mills in the Tea Tree Gully area, and was the first building to be constructed in what was to become the township of Steventon. Although altered, it provides a significant local reminder of the former agricultural industry of the area. It is also a notable landmark in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a significant early flour mill in the area and the first building to be built in the township of Steventon.

(b)   *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* being a surviving building directly connected with early agricultural activities in the area.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* both as a mill and as a butchers establishment for over 70 years.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being a prominent building on the North East Road.

HISTORY

The earliest flour mill in the area was a two-storey stone building constructed in Athelstone in 1845. That building is now entered in the State Heritage Register as part of the Athelstone House complex. In 1853, an even larger flour mill was constructed at the entrance to the Tea Tree Gully. It was erected by S Camper and Co. of Adelaide and was called the Tea Tree Gully Steam Flour Mill. The mill was well located adjacent to water and fuel on what became the main road through the district. From 1854, the mill was managed by James Hunter, however the water supply was rendered inadequate in the 1860s and the building was used for chaff and grain storage. In 1881, the mill became the butchering premises of Richard Ellis, and later his son removed the third storey to build a house and butchers shop to the west of the mill. The mill continued to be used as a butchers until the mid 20th century and is now used as a restaurant. The mill was the first building to exist in the village of Steventon, and probably influenced both the routing of the North East Road and the early development of Steventon where several public buildings were erected within two years of the mill's completion.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study.*

former Dunn's Cash Store

Place no.: T9

LOCATION

Address   1 Perseverance Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description   Lot 2, Section 5629, Hundred of Yatala
**Certificate of Title** CT 5128-985

OWNER

Henry VIII Dining Rooms
1 Perseverance Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nominated 30 November 1979   **SHR File No.:** 10696
Other Assessments
- National Trust of South Australia, File No. 800
- Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II*
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 10, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   3640-24

Former Dunn's Cash Store from west

former Dunn's Cash Store   Place no.: T9

DESCRIPTION

A single-storey stone building with a distinctive triple-gable corrugated-iron roof. Details include stone and brick dressings, verandah to west side, brick chimneys, and square and round-arch headed openings. Building has various extensions including a stone skillion-roofed section to north. A single storey stone outbuilding to the north-east was a smithy.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1854 building is the oldest surviving shop in the Tea Tree Gully area and was one of the earliest buildings to be built in Steventon. It is an attractive building which has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being the oldest surviving shop in the area, and one of the earliest buildings in Steventon.

(c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* both as a store and restaurant.

HISTORY

This store was constructed in 1854 for its first storekeeper J E Cooke. In 1873 the store was sold to Alfred Ewers who then sold it on to William Dunn in 1881. For the following 80 years the store operated as Dunn's Cash Store. In the 1970s and 1980s the building was the North East Highway Restaurant. It currently operates as the Henry VIII Dining Rooms.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region SA,* Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation, South Australia.

Tea Tree Gully Hotel

Place no.: T10

LOCATION

Address	1349 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Section 5500, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5315/129

OWNER   Helmar Holdings Pty Ltd
1349 North East Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nominated 16 October 1979   **SHR File No.:** 10754
Other Assessments
- Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 11, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   3640-25, **4326-16**

Tea Tree Gully Hotel from south

Tea Tree Gully Hotel

Place no.: T10

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey white-painted stone building with pitched corrugated-iron roof and concave verandahs. Details include rectangular window and door openings and timber verandah posts. Building has been substantially altered and extended to west and north.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1854 building is one of the oldest hotels in the area and was the first hotel and one of the earliest buildings in Steventon. It has also played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the oldest hotels in the area and the first hotel and one of the earliest buildings in Steventon.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* having been used as a hotel for over 140 years.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* occupying a prominent site on the North East Road.

HISTORY

The founding of the township of Steventon was closely linked to its position on a major route through the area. In January 1854 a road linking Grand Junction Road and Port Adelaide to the Teatree Gully was gazetted. In April of that year, the official road was continued from the Gully to Gumeracha, thus placing the well-watered gully in a prime position to provide service to passing bullockies and travellers. In anticipation of this, two hotels were being constructed during February of 1854, early catalysts to the development of the Steventon township. The smaller of the two was finished first, and the Teatree Gully Inn was granted its license on 13 March 1854. The owner was James Bryson and first licensee was William Bailes. Despite early optimism, the two hotels did not both prosper in their early years and suffered frequent changes of licensee. The Highercombe Hotel eventually closed. The Tea Tree Gully Hotel managed to continue as a hotel, and has been significantly added to in the latter part of the 20th century.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study.*

Angove's Winery; Distillery Tower, Fermentation Cellars   Place no.: T11

LOCATION

Address　　　　　　　1316-1322 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description　　　Lot 101, Section 5485, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title　　CT 5153/707

OWNER　　　　　　　Angoves Pty Ltd
　　　　　　　　　　　　1316-1322 North East Road
　　　　　　　　　　　　Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status　Nominated 30 November 1979　　　　**SHR File No.:**　10705
Other Assessments　　● Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation III
　　　　　　　　　　　　● Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*,
　　　　　　　　　　　　　Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 12, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS　　3640-10, 4326-22, **4326-23**

Angove's fermentation cellars and distillery tower from the north-west

Angove's Winery; Distillery Tower & Fermentation Cellars Place no.: T11

DESCRIPTION

The former winery complex incorporates an attached three-storey timber-framed distillery tower with corrugated-iron hipped roof and wall cladding, and single-storey stone fermentation cellar buildings with corrugated-iron gable and half-hipped roofs. The interiors have been sympathetically upgraded and retain many of the fixtures and fittings associated with the winery, including large timber trusses, timber barrels, platforms and concrete tanks.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The surviving distillery tower and fermentation cellars are significant for their associations with the local wine industry, with the Angove family and the early development of the Tea Tree Gully area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a complex closely associated with the significant local wine-making industry.

(b)   *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* being an intact representative associated with one of the area's most significant historical industries.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* having provided employment, wine-making facilities and wine and spirit purchase for the local area.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely Dr William Angove and the Angove family, significant South Australian wine makers and merchants with special associations with the Tea Tree Gully area.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being a free-standing white-painted building with a three-storey tower on the North East Road.

HISTORY

The founder of the Angove's winery was Dr William Thomas Angove. Dr Angove immigrated to South Australia in 1880 and bought a medical practice in Tea Tree Gully soon after his arrival. He first planted vines in the Tea Tree Gully area in the mid 1880s, and made wine in the Brightlands cellar of his neighbour and friend Archdeacon Farr until he built his own winery in 1904-05. These cellars and winery buildings became an important local wine making and distillery complex, being used not only by Angoves, but also by other local vineyards. In 1972, most of Angove's local vineyards were compulsorily acquired, and in 1976 the last vintage took place at the winery. The buildings are currently used for storage, distribution, retail sales, public receptions and meetings.

REFERENCES
Auhl 1993
Bishop 1977, *The Vineyards of Adelaide* and 1986, *Mining, Medicine and Winemaking*, p.42
Lake, Max 1967, *Vine and Scalpel*   Verbal: Roger Wyatt, Manager

Dwelling, 1 William Street

Place no.: T13

LOCATION

Address	1 William Street, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot A, Section 51, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5320/015

OWNER   Ms T and Ms S K Jameson
1 William Street
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil

Other Assessments
- National Trust of South Australia, File No. 3560
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 15, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4795-18
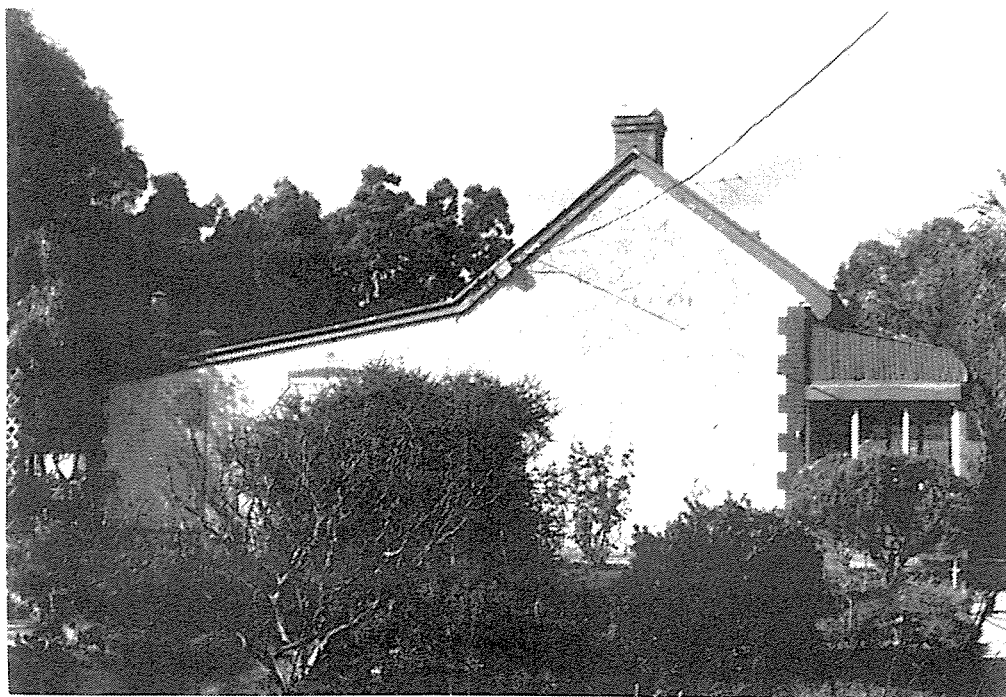
Dwelling from west

Dwelling, 1 William Street

Place no.: T13

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey dwelling of dressed stone with red-brick dressings and steeply pitched corrugated-iron gable roof and corrugated-iron bull-nose verandah to front (east). Details include red-brick string course to front, timber barge-boards at gable ends and red-brick chimneys. The back (north) section of the cottage has a skillion roof.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the best-preserved early cottages surviving in the township of Tea Tree Gully.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,*
        being a good example of a late nineteenth-century cottage associated with the old
        township of Tea Tree Gully.

HISTORY

The first section of this stone cottage was constructed in 1894 by significant local builder Robert Gilmour for owner W V Kempson. In 1903 the property was sold to S G Harris and let to T E Philips. At this time the front section of the cottage was added (including the verandah). The rear section of the cottage (lean-to) was completed in the mid 1930s. Other owners included Mrs D A E John (1924-1957) and Mr and Mrs H D Sandford who owned the cottage from 1957, but resided there from 1948. The cottage is currently owned by the Jamesons and is called Wun House.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Council assessment books
Lands Titles Office

Dwelling, 37 Walters Street

Place no.: T21

LOCATION

Address	37 Walters Street, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot A, Section 51, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5294/436

OWNER   P Collins and Y Ransome
37 Walters Street
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments
  • Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*,
    Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 23, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   3640-21

37 Walters Street from south

Dwelling, 37 Walters Street

Place no.: T21

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey cottage constructed of dressed local stone with a corrugated-iron hipped roof. Details include a bull-nose verandah supported on timber posts, rectangular window and door openings and red-brick chimney. Original section dates back to 1865, although substantial alterations were made to the front (south) section by James Avenis in 1895. There are also later additions to rear (north).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1865 cottage is the oldest surviving dwelling in the historic township of Tea Tree Gully. It is associated with the early residential development of the area, and is significant for demonstrating the local way of life during the late 19th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being the oldest surviving house in the township of Tea Tree Gully.

HISTORY

The township of Steventon was founded in 1854, with the earliest buildings being erected around what is now Haines Park. The residential section of Steventon around Walters and William Street began to acquire permanent buildings from the mid-1860s. The earliest surviving residence is at 37 Walters Street. A cottage was first constructed on this site in 1865. In 1895, it was bought by local builder James Avenis. At this time, Avenis made substantial additions to the front and the back of the cottage.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Council records, assessment books, directories.

Pioneer Medical Centre

Place no.: T22

LOCATION

Address	1291a North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 51, Section 745, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5194/372

OWNER

Eliza Nominees Pty Ltd
Pioneer Medical Centre
c/o 1291a North East Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4795-8

Pioneer Medical Centre from south

Pioneer Medical Centre

Place no.: T22

DESCRIPTION

Imposing, single-storey symmetrical Victorian villa with walls of dressed stone (south) and rubble and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Features include bay windows to either side of front door, return verandah and paired brackets below eaves. Later additions have been added to the rear (north).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This substantial 1888 house is one of the few surviving substantial Victorian houses in the area, and is associated with early residential development in the Steventon area and with local personalities Henry Hall and Lloyd Milton.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a well-preserved substantial house associated with the early residential development in the Steventon area.

(d)   *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being one of the area's few surviving substantial Victorian houses.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely Henry Hall and Lloyd Milton.

HISTORY

This substantial house was erected just outside the boundary of the township of Steventon in 1888. The 1888 house replaced a cottage of the early 1880s and was built for Mr Henry Hall, soft-drink manufacturer. Henry Hall was one of the sons referred to in the famous South Australian company 'George Hall and Sons, Cordial Manufacturers', established in Norwood. In 1888, Henry retired from the family company due to ill health, taking up 38 acres of Section 5484 in Tea Tree Gully on which he built a house and established a vineyard. He was assisted by his sons Frank and Arthur, the latter later becoming a manager, wine-maker and distiller at Angoves during the first half of the 20th century.

Other owners of the house have included C R Williams (1922-1933), and the Milton family. It was the home of local Councillor Lloyd Milton from 1945 to 1977.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia, pp 309-10, 321.
Bishop, Geoffrey C 1986, *Mining, Medicine and Winemaking.*
Council assessment books.

Dwelling, 1319 North East Road

Place no.: T23

LOCATION

Address   1319 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description   Lot 203, Section 5484, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title   CT 5310/475

OWNER   Ms B J Dee
              1319 North East Road
              Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments   • Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*,
                Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 25, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4795-10
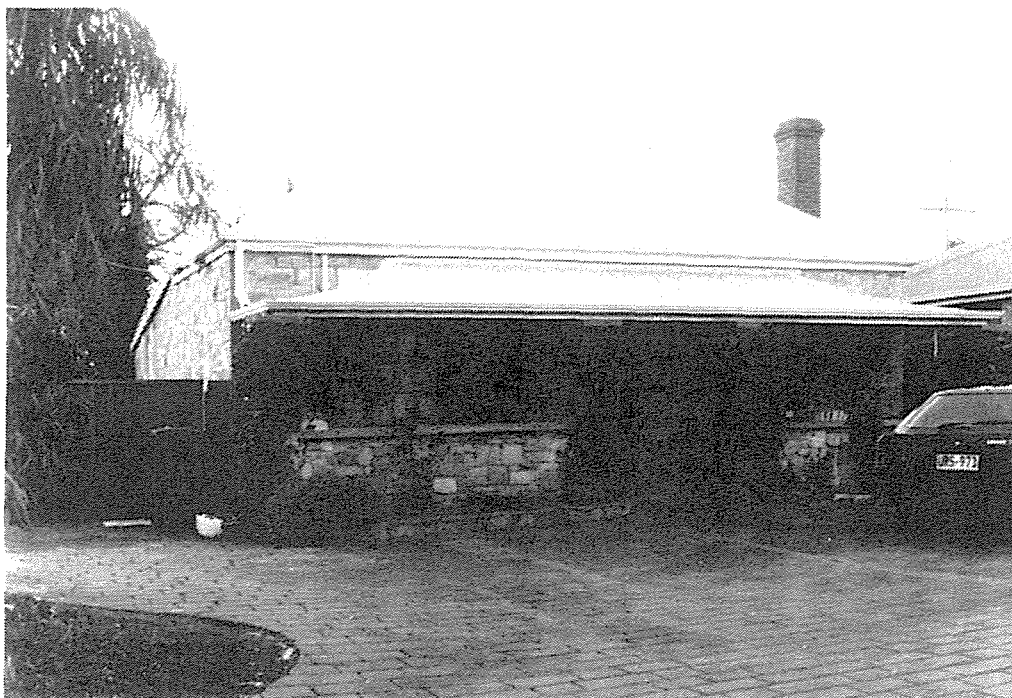
1319 North East Road from south

Dwelling, 1319 North East Road

Place no.: T23

DESCRIPTION

Single storey Victorian cottage with dressed stone front wall, random rubble side walls, stone quoins, hipped corrugated-iron roof and concave verandah. A low course rubble wall has been added to the front wall in recent years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This 1867 and 1873 cottage is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in the historic township of Tea Tree Gully, is a well-preserved example of its period, and is significant for demonstrating the early residential development in that area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being one of the earliest cottages surviving in the township of Steventon.

(d)   *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being a good example of an early cottage of local construction.

HISTORY

The township of Steventon was founded in 1854, with the earliest buildings being erected around what is now Haines Park. The residential section of Steventon around Walters and William Streets and North East Road began to acquire permanent buildings from the mid-1860s. The second earliest surviving and one of the most intact residences is at 1319 North East Road. This cottage was started in 1867, with the second section being completed in 1873. The cottage was constructed by prolific local mason Thomas Knuckey.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Council Assessment books.

former Dwelling, 1333 North East Road   Place no.: T24

LOCATION

Address	1333 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 7, Section 5500, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4321/926

OWNER   Eulolo Pty Ltd
c/o 1333 North East Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments
- National Trust of South Australia, File No. 3555
- Auhl, Ian et al 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study*, Significant Building in Development Plan, Item 26 and B5, Table TTG/3

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   3640-18, **4795-13**
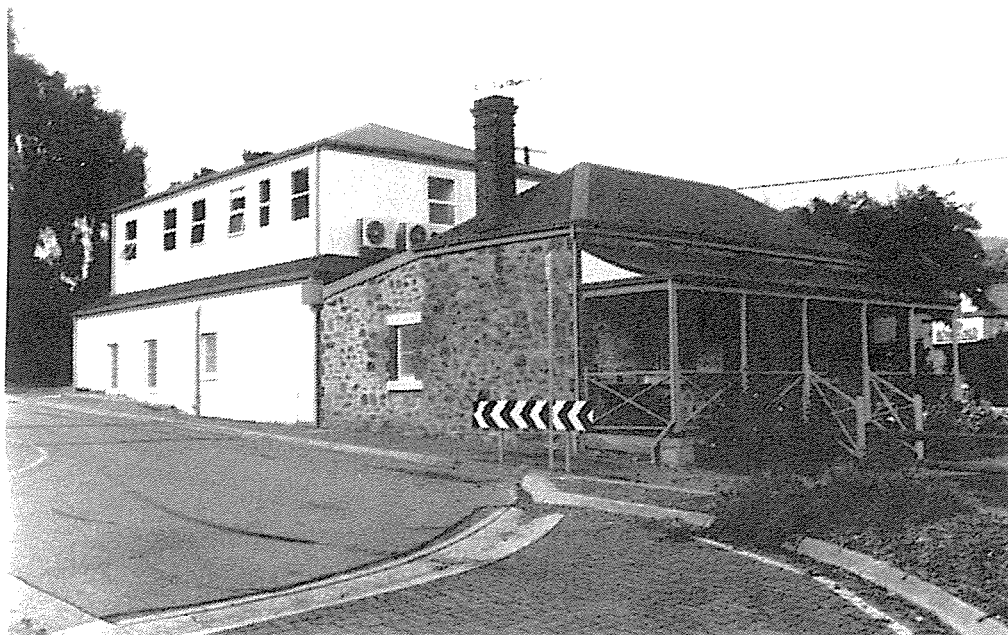
1333 North East Road from north-west

former Dwelling, 1333 North East Road   Place no.: T24

DESCRIPTION

This former residence occupies a prominent triangular site at the junction of North East Road and Walters Street in the historic township of Tea Tree Gully. It is a single-storey stone building with corrugated-iron roof and verandah. A large two-storey extension projects to rear (east).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former residence is the one of the oldest surviving dwellings in the historic township of Tea Tree Gully and occupies a prominent site at the junction of North East Road and Walters Street.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being the one of the oldest surviving houses in the township of Tea Tree Gully.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being located at the junction of North East Road and Walters Street.

HISTORY

The township of Steventon was founded in 1854, with the earliest buildings being erected around what is now Haines Park. The residential section of Steventon around Walters and William Street began to acquire permanent buildings from the mid 1860s. Lot 7 of Section 5500 was a prominent site, upon which a residence and smithy were erected in 1892. The stone residence was constructed by local builder Robert Gilmour for local coach-builder Richard Bunnett. The smithy was built of timber-frame and corrugated-iron and has since been removed. The former residence is currently a veterinary surgery, and has recently been substantially extended.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia.
Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*
Council records.

Surrey Farmhouse and Cottage   Place no.: T29

LOCATION

Address	Erudite Court, Wynn Vale
Land Description	Lot 51, Section 2142, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4367/793

OWNER   Minister for Education & Children's Services
GPO Box 2557
Adelaide SA 5001

State Heritage Status   Nominated 26 September 1984   **SHR File No.:** 12790
Rejected 20 February 1885
Other Assessments   Nil

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-6, **4317-7**, 4317-8, 4317-9,

Former Surrey Farm homestead from west

Surrey Farmhouse and Cottage   Place no.: T29

DESCRIPTION

The two surviving stone buildings at Surrey Farm include a large homestead and a smaller cottage about 40 metres to the north.

The homestead is a single-storey dwelling constructed of dressed local stone with red-brick dressings and chimneys, and a steeply-pitched hipped corrugated-iron roof. Details include bull-nosed verandahs with turned timber posts and iron lace-work, and rectangular openings including timber-framed double-hung sash windows.

The cottage is a single-storey stone building with red-brick window dressings, plinth and string course below eaves and dressed stone quoins to corners. The building has a hipped corrugated-iron roof and modern extensions to north connecting it to modern school buildings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

These surviving farmhouses are significant for their associations with the farming and grape-growing tradition of the area, as well as for their connection to the Wynn family.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being surviving farm buildings which are connected with the historical rural and wine-making uses of the area.

(b)   *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area*, being a pair of buildings associated with the farming and grape growing tradition of the area.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event*, namely the Wynn family, important South Australian wine makers who owned the vineyards for 30 years.

HISTORY

These late 19th century and early 20th century buildings were originally part of the Surrey Farm complex. In the early part of the 20th century the owner R C Smith operated vineyards at Surrey Farm and vintaged the grapes at Angove's St Agnes Cellars. In 1947, the 561 acre farm was sold to Samuel Wynn and it became known as the Modbury Estate. At that time, the estate was 'the largest non-irrigated vineyard in Australia'. During Wynn's time, a large dam was built at the estate which provided many acres of irrigation for the vines. By 1975, all of the vineyards in the Modbury Estate had been compulsorily acquired by the South Australian Land Commission. The land around the two surviving stone buildings is now part of Gleeson College. Surrey Farm has given its name to the nearby street and surrounding housing estate.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, p.311-312.
Bishop, Geoffrey C 1977, *The Vineyards of Adelaide*, Lynton Publications, Adelaide, p.110.
Potter, Mike 1978, *Wine and Wineries of South Australia*.

Hillcott Farmhose   Place no.: T30

LOCATION

Address	The Grove Way, Wynn Vale
Land Description	Lot 106, Section 2131, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5169/109

OWNER   Estate A G Crawford
                   c/- J J Messenger
                   157 Grenfell Street
                   Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status   Nominated 18 June 1980   **SHR File No.:** 10823
                              Rejected 23 November 1984

Other Assessments   Nil

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **4317-34**, 4317-35

Hillcott farm from east

Hillcott Farmhouse

Place no.: T30

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey symmetrical stone house with red-brick dressings and hipped corrugated-iron roof. Details include a corrugated-iron bull-nose return verandah, red-brick chimneys and rectangular sash windows. Attached to north is a stone building with hipped corrugated-iron roof and red-brick chimney.

Other stone buildings also survive in the vicinity of the farmhouse, including sheds and ruins. While not of local significance, these contribute to the interpretation of the site.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest farms in the area, is associated with the significant local family the Tilleys and is a well preserved reminder of the original farming tradition of Tea Tree Gully.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being one of the oldest farms and a well preserved reminder of the rural history of the area.

(b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* retaining several early buildings and some open land representative of the original farming tradition of the area.

(e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Tilley family, prominent local farmers and Councillors.

HISTORY

After returning from the Victorian goldfields, Henry Tilley purchased Section 2131 at Upper Dry Creek in 1854. Here he established Hillcott Farm, named after the Wiltshire village he had left to come to South Australia. Many subsequent members of the Tilley family have served on the local Council, including the district's first locally born Mayor John Garfield Tilley (elected in 1974).

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City,* pp 135-6, 151, 160, 178, 186, 283-4, 363
Council records.
Murphy, Catherine [comp.] 1993, *Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs: Golden Grove Community Aural Histories,* Golden Grove Cultural Development Committee & City of Tea Tree Gully, p 27.

Tolley's Winery Building and Gatehouse

Place no.: T31

LOCATION

Address	30-44 Barracks Road, Hope Valley
Land Description	Part Section 831, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4095/469

OWNER　　　Mildara Blass Ltd
170 Bridport Street
Albert Park Victoria 3206

State Heritage Status　　Nominated 20 September 1995,　　**SHR File No.:** 14765
Rejected 26 October 1995

Other Assessments　　• Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II

PHOTOGRAPH NOS　　**4326-4**, 4326-5, 4326-6

Tolley's Winery from Tolley Road entrance

Tolley's Winery Building and Gatehouse

Place no.: T31

DESCRIPTION

A single-storey sandstone winery building with red-brick dressings and corrugated-iron hipped roofs. The building is set in a large block comprising mature trees and the site of former vines. The former gatehouse beside the Barracks Road entrance contributes to the site's significance.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The surviving buildings and landscaping of Tolley's Winery in Hope Valley is significant for its associations with the local wine industry and with the Tolley family. The site is also important as the Tolley family's first vineyard in the Tea Tree Gully area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a significant local winery complex and vineyards which operated for over 100 years.

(b)   *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* being a winery complex and rare surviving rural belt associated with the significant local wine industry.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Tolley family, significant South Australian wine makers and merchants with special associations with the Tea Tree Gully area.

HISTORY

In 1891, Douglas Austral Tolley, partner in the Tolley, Scott and Tolley distillery in Stepney, purchased land at Hope Valley and established a vineyard there. In 1892, the construction of the stone cellar was begun. Within the next ten years, several other buildings and additions were completed, and the vineyards covered 95 acres. In the early 20th century, Douglas' son Len continued to expand the business and also served as a local Councillor for the District of Highercombe during the 1920s and 30s. In the 1930s, he established another vineyard in the area at Ladywood Road, Modbury. In the early 1970s, the Tolleys also operated vineyards at Sunlands near Waikerie, and at Dorrien in the Barossa Valley. Crushed grapes from these vineyards were brought to Hope Valley for maturation and bottling. Hope Valley continued to act as the centre of Tolleys' winery operations until 1995, when the family sold the whole company including name and vineyards to Mildara Blass. Since then the winery has ceased operations and the land is being subdivided for a housing estate with the winery building and gatehouse being retained.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, pp 307-8, 310-2.
Bishop, G C 1977, *The Vineyards of Adelaide*, pp 97-106.
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region SA*, Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation, South Australia, p.217.
The Leader Messenger, 30 October 1996.
Verbal: Jonathan Tolley

Golden Grove Hall

Place no.: T32

LOCATION

Address	412-422 Hancock Road, Surrey Downs
Land Description	Section 2146, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 1907/190

OWNER   City of Tea Tree Gully
PO Box 571
Modbury SA 5092

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **3640-6**, 3640-7
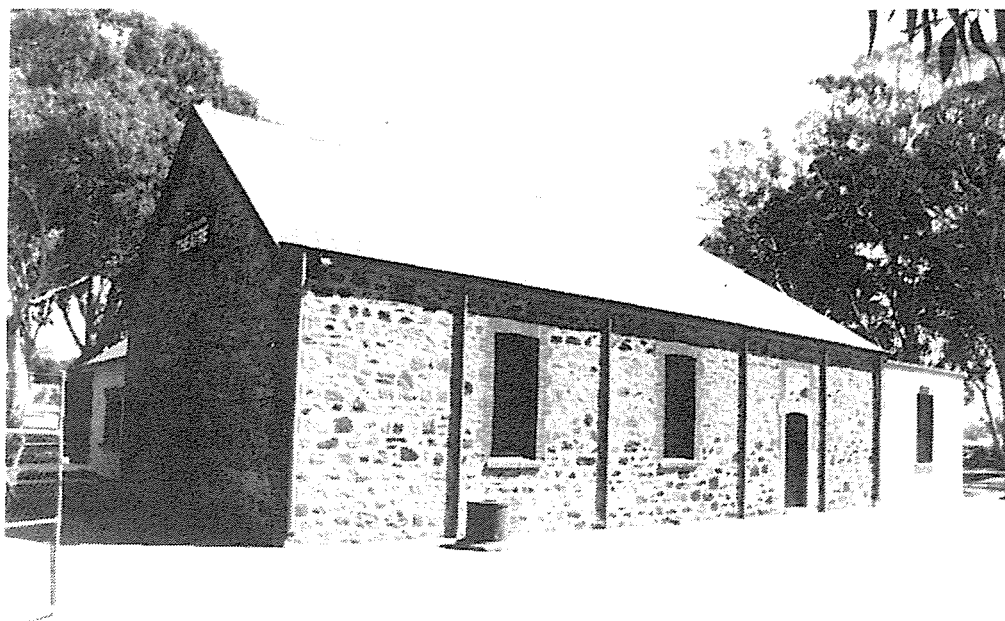
Golden Grove Hall from south-east

Golden Grove Hall

Place no.: T32

DESCRIPTION

Single storey building constructed of local stone with red-brick dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof. Details include double door to front and three windows to each side (north-eastern window has been converted to door-way). Openings covered by slightly cambered arches. Later extensions project to the west and north of the building.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This hall is associated with agricultural, recreational and cultural gatherings of the local community and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being a fine 1918 hall which is associated with many significant local activities including the agricultural show and cultural and recreational events.

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

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being a large building situated along an important local road.

HISTORY

Local land-owner John Robertson (son of the founder of Golden Grove House) was closely involved in both local politics and in pursuing the promotion of scientific agricultural methods. He was President of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society from 1893-94, and encouraged an active branch of the South Australian Agricultural Bureau to be formed at Golden Grove, originally meeting in the school room. After John Robertson's death in 1896, the Golden Grove Agricultural Bureau continued to operate, becoming the Golden Grove and Yatala Vale Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1911 and holding their first show in March 1912. The land for the showgrounds was provided by John Tilley. For this show, they erected a timber-framed and iron-clad pavilion on the site of the current Tea Tree Gully Hall. Shows continue to be held annually at the site.

In 1918, a stone building was erected to replace the original timber-framed pavilion. This hall was constructed from stone quarried from local ruins, on land belonging to the Tilley family. In 1946, Hannah Cooper Tilley gave the land to the community and in 1974 its ownership passed to Council.   Since its construction, the hall has been used for a variety of cultural and recreational activities, and is currently the theatre of the Tea Tree Players.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, p. 282-3
Murphy, Catherine [comp.] 1993, *Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs: Golden Grove Community Aural Histories,* Golden Grove Cultural Development Committee & City of Tea Tree Gully.
O'Grady, Irenia et al 1986, *Heritage, History and Humour,* pp 37-8.

Brightlands Cellar   Place no.: T33

LOCATION

Address	700 Milne Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot B, Portion of Sections 53 and 5499, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	4302/187

OWNER

B and J Cameron
700 Milne Road
Tea Tree Gully SA 5091

State Heritage Status   Nominated 15 January 1996   **SHR File No.:** 14787
Other Assessments   • Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-24A
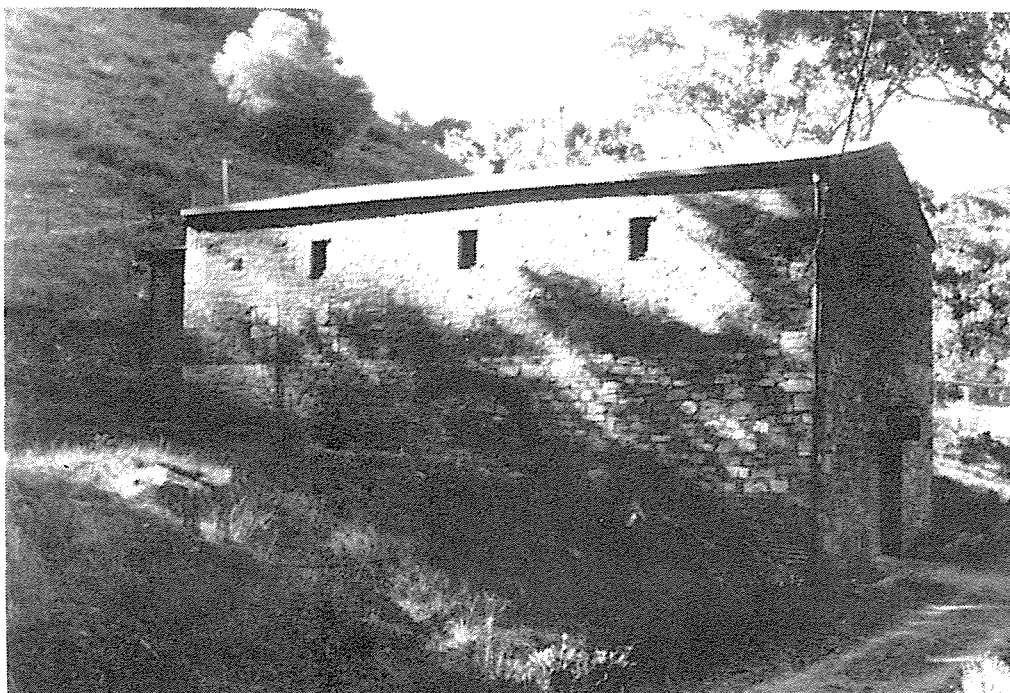
Brightlands Cellar from south-west

Brightlands Cellar

Place no.: T33

DESCRIPTION

A two-storey building built into the side of a hill and constructed of local stone with a modern steel low-pitched gable roof. First-floor details include a double doorway to north and three small rectangular windows along west and east sides. Main entrance via double doorway to south. Other exterior details include stone arches over doorway and in west wall, and iron brackets. Interior has original timber pillars surviving at ground floor level topped with timber capitals and supporting floor above. Modern alterations include new roof, first floor, stairs and doors.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the oldest intact building associated with the making and storage of wine in the area and has significant associations with important local personalities Archdeacon Farr and Dr Angove.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being associated with the early wine-making efforts in the area.

(b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* being one of the earliest buildings constructed in connection with the significant local wine industry

(d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being the earliest intact example of a local wine cellar, and being constructed of local stone with impressive interior timber posts.

(e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely important local land-owner and personality Archdeacon Farr, and significant local wine-grower Dr Angove.

HISTORY

In the 1860s and 1870s there were many private vineyards in the Tea Tree Gully area, the largest of which belonged to Archdeacon George Henry Farr of Brightlands. He constructed a stone cellar in 1875-76 not far from his 'holiday house' at Brightlands. Grapes from the sloping vineyards were transported to the cellar by flying fox. Farr retired from St Peter's College at the end of 1878, and at that time arranged the lease of the vineyards, cellars and a small house at Brightlands to Hakan Linde. In 1886 John Shield took over the lease, and it formally passed to Dr W T Angove in 1898. However, Angove had already been using the cellars since the late 1880s, and continued to make and store his wine there until he constructed his own winery at St Agnes in 1904-05. During the 20th century, the winery building was used for wine storage and later as a shearing shed. It is currently being restored.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian: 1976, *From Settlement to City (1976)*, p 305-6; *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook (1975)*.
Bishop, G C: *The Vineyards of Adelaide (1977); Mining, Medicine and Winemaking (1986)*.
Lake, Max 1967, *Vine and Scalpel,* Jacaranda Press, Brisbane.
Verbal: Brendan and Janet Cameron

former Ross Dairy Farm

Place no.: T34

LOCATION

Address	Golden Grove Road, Golden Grove
Land Description	Lot 259, Section 2158, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5246/636

OWNER   Mr E R Neale
PO Box 44
Golden Grove SA 5125

State Heritage Status   Nominated 9 May 1995   **SHR File No.:** 14732
Rejected 3 June 1995
Other Assessments   Nil

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-23
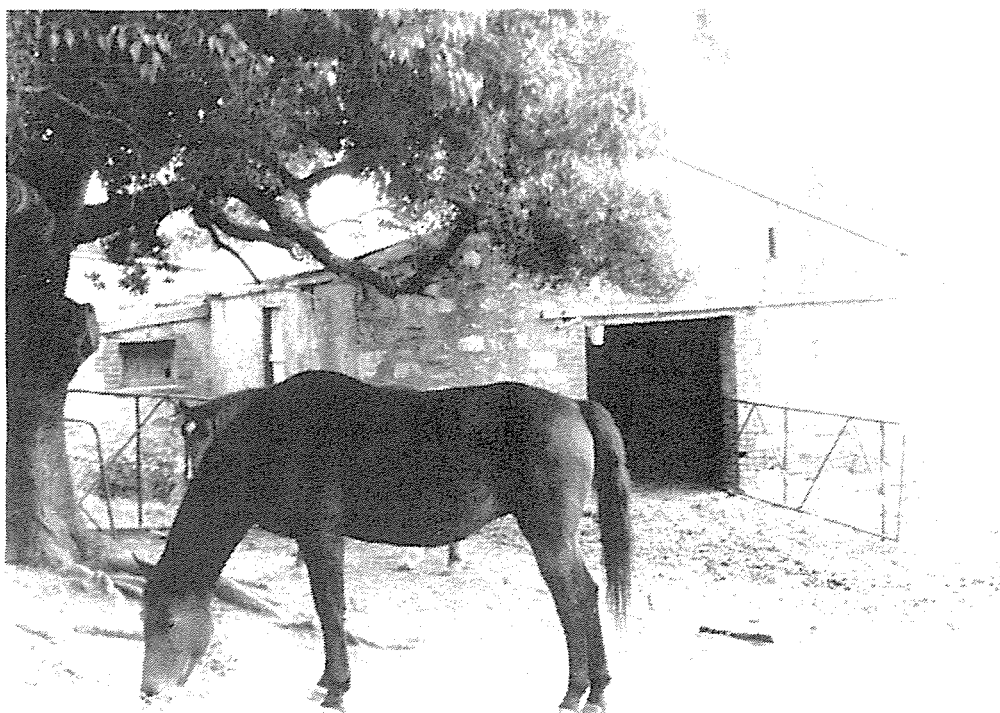
former Ross Dairy Farm from east

former Ross Dairy Farm

Place no.: T34

DESCRIPTION

Only one stone building survives intact at the former Ross Dairy Farm. This is known as the dairy and is a single-storey building constructed of local stone and slate with red-brick dressings, hardwood timber lintels and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Details include rectangular openings, pigeon holes, timber eaves, timber and iron braces and a concrete floor. Additions include a stone lean-to to the south.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the few farm buildings surviving in the district and is associated with the rural development and farming traditions of the area. The building also retains some of its surrounding open land, providing a rare rural belt for the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)　*it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being an early farm building associated with the historically and economically significant farming tradition of the area.

(b)　*it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* being a farm building with surrounding open lands which represents the significant farming tradition of the area.

(e)　*it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Ross family.

(f)　*it is a notable landmark in the area,* being a free-standing building located in open land near the Golden Grove Road.

HISTORY

The stone barn-like building at what later became Ross Dairy Farm was constructed during the early 20th century and served first as a fodder and grain store, with an attached room being used as a small shop. It was built by William Harper (owner) and Herb Nicolai (local handyman). The property was bought from William Harper by Hugh Ross in 1935, who used the store building as a dairy and as the centre of the Ross Dairy Farm which operated until the late 1970s. All other stone buildings at the farm (including a two-storey house and a distillery) are now in ruins. The old dairy is currently used as a shed and animal shelter.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia.
Council records.
Murphy, Catherine [comp.] 1993, *Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs: Golden Grove Community Aural Histories,* Golden Grove Cultural Development Committee & City of Tea Tree Gully.
Verbal: Noel Ross.

Greenwith Uniting Church

Place no.: T35

LOCATION

Address	Golden Grove Road, Yatala Vale
Land Description	Lot 31, Section 5466, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4337/555

OWNER   Methodist Church Trust
c/o Mr D H Ross
Greenwith Road
Golden Grove SA 5125

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	• National Trust of South Australia, Recommended list 280	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-13, **4317-14**

Greenwith Uniting Church from north-west

Greenwith Uniting Church

Place no.: T35

DESCRIPTION

Two-bay single-storey church constructed of local stone with brick dressings and corrugated-iron (originally slate) gable roof. Details include two lancet windows to each side (east and west), red-brick pilasters at each corner, dog-tooth mouldings used as decorative cornice to gables and gabled porch in centre of façade. Above the porch is a tricuspid dedication stone with a renewed inscription which reads 'Greenwith Uniting Church 1863'. Later additions include a stone vestry to south (late 19th century), stone porch to north (20th century) and a recent brick addition with skillion roof to the west of the vestry.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest churches in the Tea Tree Gully area, has significant connections with the Roberts family, and has played an important part in the lives of the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being an early church in the area.

(c) *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* especially those who have attended the church or school there.

(e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Roberts family of Greenwith farm.

(f) *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being the sole building located at the junction of the Golden Grove and Greenwith Roads.

HISTORY

Thomas Roberts, a miner from Cornwall, worked for the South Australian Mining Association from 1844, becoming the first mining Captain at the Burra Mines. By 1846, he was able to buy two sections of land at Upper Dry Creek, Sections 2147 and 2156. He named his new property Greenwith Farm after the Greenwith mine in Cornwall. In 1863, Mr Paul Roberts donated land opposite Greenwith farmhouse (now demolished) for a Primitive Methodist Chapel which became known as the Greenwith Chapel. Mrs Thomas Roberts laid the foundation stone, and the chapel was completed and opened on 15 November 1863. Construction costs came to £173, and materials included stone gathered from local creeks and slate from a local quarry. The chapel was also used as the Upper Dry Creek School from 1863-1869. In 1977, it became the Greenwith Uniting Church.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City,* pp. 131, 234, 245-6, 267, 332.
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook,* pp 54-5.
Murphy, Catherine [comp.] 1993, *Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs.*
Verbal: Noel Ross.

former Kelly's Farmhouse

Place no.: T36

LOCATION

Address	956-960 North East Road, Tea Tree Gully
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 841, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5195/858

OWNER   TCN Franchise Pty Ltd
253 Sturt Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status   Nominated 3 August 1987   **SHR File No.:** 10702
Other Assessments   • Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation I

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-3, **4317-4**, 4317-5
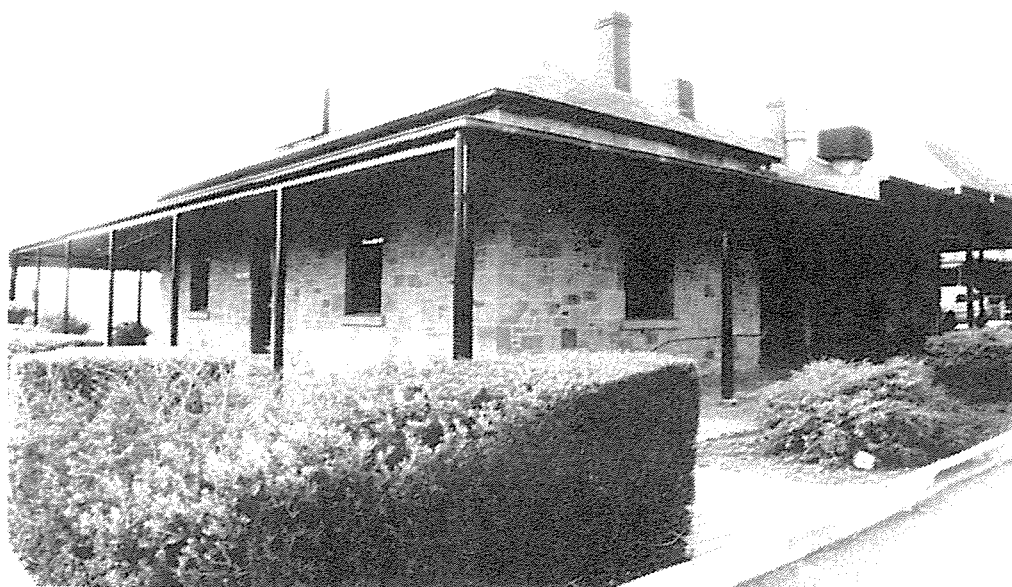
former Kelly's Farmhouse from west

former Kelly's Farmhouse

Place no.: T36

DESCRIPTION

Single storey farmhouse constructed of local stone with stone and brick dressings and a hipped slate roof. Farmhouse has been constructed in several stages with original section having random rubble walls, later adding dressed stonework to façade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is the earliest intact building to be built in Tea Tree Gully, is important for its associations with early farming activity in the area, and has significant associations with Robert Kelly, founder of Modbury and local land-owner and builder.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being the area's oldest surviving building, and associated with the early development of the area.

(b)   *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* having important associations with the establishment of a farming tradition in the area.

(d)   *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being a very early house in the area which displays the use of several construction techniques all using local materials.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely Robert Symons Kelly, founder of Modbury.

HISTORY

Robert Symons Kelly arrived in South Australia in 1839, originally living in Adelaide and working as a carpenter on the construction of Government House and the Adelaide Gaol. Kelly bought land including Section 841 near Dry Creek in 1842 and began to build himself a stone house and establish a prosperous mixed farm. In 1854, the new North Eastern Road cut through Kelly's land, providing the opportunity for establishing a small township on his land. Kelly called the town which emerged in 1847 'Modbury' after his birthplace.[40] Kelly helped to build many of Modbury's early buildings, and donated land for a chapel, school and recreation ground. Members of the Kelly family remained at Kelly's or Modbury Farm until the 1950s and also sat on Council at various times in late 19th and early 20th century. The house became part of the Modbury Triangle shopping centre in 1987, and is currently a Thai Restaurant.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study.*
Council assessment books.

[40] Auhl, Ian 1976, *From Settlement to City,* p.202

former Methodist Chapel   Place no.: T37

LOCATION

Address	1290 Grand Junction Road, Hope Valley
Land Description	Lot A, Section 831, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4111/249

OWNER   North East Alliance Church
PO Box 114
St Agnes SA 5097

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments   • Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   3640-33, 3640-34, 3640-35
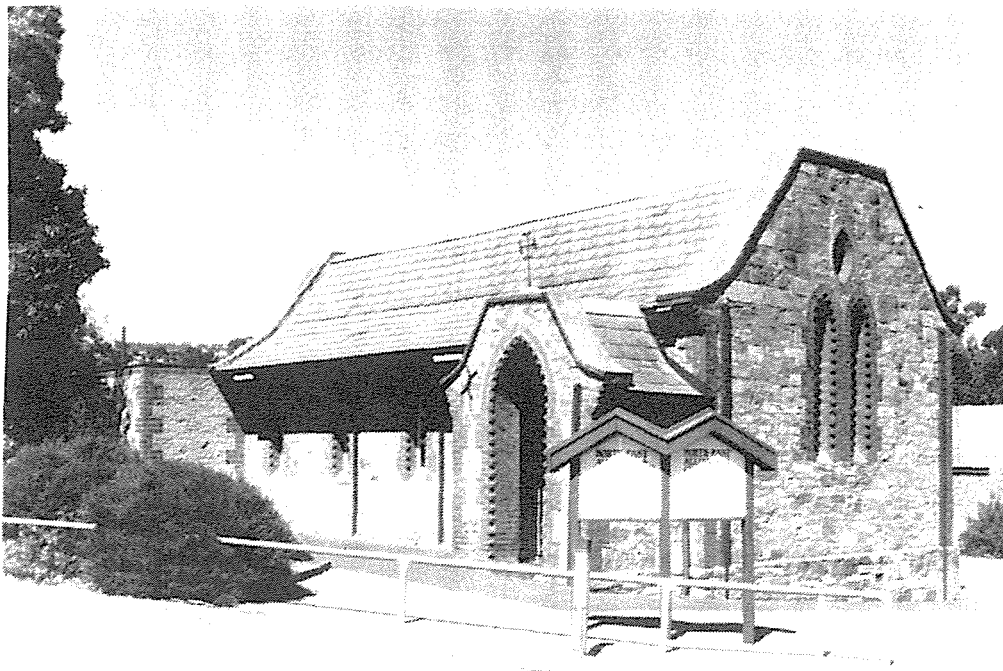
former Hope Valley Methodist Chapel, view from north-west

former Methodist Chapel

Place no.: T37

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey mid-Victorian church constructed of freestone with brick. Original steeply pitched corrugated-iron gable roof to church and porch has been replaced by a cement tile roof with flattened top and overhanging eaves. Gable ends have also been remodelled and reduced in height. Windows have pointed arches, with single lancet side windows and a pair of lancets to west front. The west facade window composition also includes a vertical eye-shaped window over the paired lancets, a grouping reminiscent of the Early English style. Brick detailing around doors and windows uses alternate plain and moulded bricks to produce an unusual effect reminiscent of Early English dog-tooth mouldings. The church has recently been re-roofed and extended to the rear and sides.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This building is significant as the only surviving church building built by the New Connexion Methodists in South Australia, a sect which established one of the earliest churches and missions in the State. It is also one of the few surviving early buildings connected with the significant township of Hope Valley.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being one of the oldest churches in the area, one of the few surviving buildings of old Hope Valley, and one of only two Methodist New Connexion churches to be built in this State.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* as a local meeting place.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the siting of the State's second New Connexion Methodist Church at Hope Valley.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being prominently located on the Grand Junction Road.

HISTORY

The Hope Valley Methodist New Connexion Church was built of freestone quarried from Anstey Hill in 1867. It was the second (and last) permanent church building to be erected by the New Connexion Methodists in South Australia. In 1876 the building was sold to the Primitive Methodists and continued to be used as a Methodist Church until 1973, when it was sold due to the congregation moving to a new church at 1263 Grand Junction Road. The roof and gables were altered in the 1970's. The building is currently being adapted to house a doctor's surgery.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, pp 244, 248 & 249
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study*, p 217.
Hunt, A D 1985, *This Side of Heaven: A History of Methodism in South Australia*, pp 53-7, 215.
Pike, Douglas 1957, *Paradise of Dissent: South Australia 1829-1857*, pp 260, 261.
Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide, City of Churches: A Jubilee 150 Survey*, p 90.

Golden Grove Uniting Church

Place no.: T38

LOCATION

Address	Crouch Road, Golden Grove
Land Description	Lot 3, Section 5458, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 8200/426

OWNER

Golden Grove Uniting Church
c/o Mrs Partington
22 Wirilda Ave
Surrey Downs SA 5126

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-18, **4317-19**

Golden Grove Uniting Church from south-east

Golden Grove Uniting Church   Place no.: T38

DESCRIPTION

Three-bay single-storey building constructed of local stone with stone dressings and a corrugated-iron gable roof. Façade (east) has a symmetrical gabled porch with pointed-arch doorway to front. Above the doorway is a tricuspid dedication stone which reads 'June 24 A.D. MDCCCLXVI'. The gable is topped by stone coping and surmounted by a pointed-arch belfry. North and south elevations each have three lancet windows with diagonal glazing, and the north side of church has been rendered. Modern extensions project to the north and south at the rear.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This was the first Presbyterian church in the area, is one of the area's oldest churches and has important associations with the Robertson family and many other local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the earliest churches in the area.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* especially those who have used the Union Chapel (and school) or the present building.

(d)   *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being one of the few architecturally designed buildings in Tea Tree Gully and associated with prolific South Australian ecclesiastical architect Daniel Garlick.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Robertson family of Golden Grove House.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being the sole building sited on the junction of Golden Grove and Crouch Roads.

HISTORY

The Robertson family of Golden Grove House brought a Scottish heritage to the area, and were closely associated with the establishment of a Presbyterian Church just near their own property. In 1849, the erection of a church and school building to be called the 'Union Chapel' was discussed locally. Captain Adam Robertson donated an acre of land and a temporary structure was erected and used as church and school from 1850 to 1866. In 1866, a large stone church was constructed on land diagonally opposite the first church at a cost of £552. It was designed by prolific South Australian church architect Daniel Garlick, and opened on 26 June 1866. In 1977 the church became the Golden Grove Uniting Church.

REFERENCES

Auhl, I 1993, *From Settlement to City,* pp 241, 247; 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook,* p 54-5.
McMenemie, Beth 1976, *Golden Grove Presbyterian Church 1866-1976.*
Whitehead, John 1986, *Adelaide, City of Churches: A Jubilee 150 Survey,* p 78.

former Modbury Institute   Place no.: T39

LOCATION

Address	993 North East Road, Modbury
Land Description	Section 842, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 3711/123

OWNER   Minister of Public Works
9th Floor, SGIC Building
Victoria Square
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-2
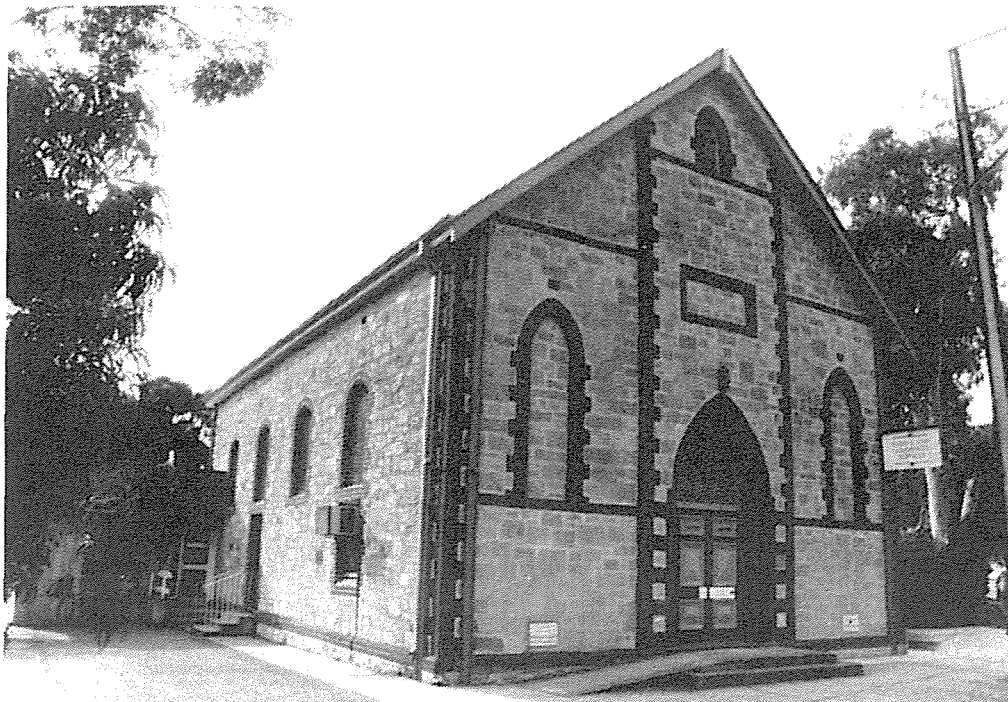
former Modbury Institute from south-west

former Modbury Institute

Place no.: T39

DESCRIPTION

Large hall built of dressed local stone with red-brick dressings and corrugated-iron gable roof. Façade has a high level of brick detailing with string courses and extra quoins as well as blind pointed-arch windows to either side of a central doorway, over which is a blank rectangle for a dedication stone and a small ventilator lancet under the gable. Gable has timber eaves and a small finial (timber work to gable reduced from original). Foundation stone to the left of the front door reads: 'This stone was laid by W. H. Duncan Esq. M. P. On 2nd December 1905. Side elevations (west and east) each have four windows topped by Tudor arches. Interior has pressed-metal ceiling. Modern extensions to north-west.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Institute is the most substantial surviving building connected with the early development of the township of Modbury and has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*, being one of the few surviving buildings connected to the early development of the township of Modbury.

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

(d)   *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area*, being a fine example of a local institute building which includes the use of local materials, decorated façade and pressed-metal ceilings.

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area*, being a large, boldly detailed building on the North East Road and adjacent to a large reserve.

HISTORY

The township of Modbury was founded in 1857, but it was not until 1906 that they completed the building of their own institute. The foundation stone was laid on 2 December 1905, and the building was officially opened in April 1906 having cost £432 to build. The institute was then used for a variety of cultural, social and recreational activities until 1953, when it was offered to Council. Subsequently, the institute served as a St John Ambulance Centre for many years. It is currently used by Family and Community Services.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City: A History of the District of Tea Tree Gully 1836-1976, 1976-1993,* Lynton Publications, Blackwood, South Australia, pp 201-210, 333
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook.*
The Observer, April 1906

former Modbury School   Place no.: T40

LOCATION

Address	561 Montague Road, Modbury
Land Description	Lot 1, Section 842, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4400/737

OWNER   Minister for Employment and Further Education
31 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments   • Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-1

former Modbury School from north-east

former Modbury School　　　　　　　　Place no.: T40

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey school building with attached residence. Constructed of Anstey Hill stone with stone dressings and corrugated-iron roofs. School has gable roof with decorative timber barge-boards and finials to gable ends, and paired rectangular windows to side (west wall). Residence has symmetrical front (north elevation) with a double-hung sash window to either side of front door. Front verandah (added in 1883) rests on timber posts with timber capitals, and hipped roof is surmounted by two red-brick chimneys. To the south of the residence is a stone lean-to.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the few surviving buildings associated with the early establishment of Modbury and is a fine example of a local school.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)　*it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a school building associated with the early development of Modbury.

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

(e)　*it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely R S Kelly, founder of Modbury.

(f)　*it is a notable landmark in the area,* being adjacent to Montague Road and a large reserve.

HISTORY

The township of Modbury was founded in 1857, and its establishment and early development were closely associated with local land-owner and builder R S Kelly. Kelly subdivided part of his own land where the North East Road met with Montague Road and the roads to Hope Valley and Golden Grove and named the new town Modbury after his birthplace. By 1859, the young village contained a smithy, hotel, two shops and several cottages. Residents of the area had to walk to the Ardtornish or Hope Valley schools until a Wesleyan Chapel was erected in Modbury in 1865 which also served as a school. Kelly continued to encourage the growth of the town, donating land for a recreation ground in 1865, and in 1881, donating land on Montague Road for a public school. The school was constructed by local stone masons Gilmour and Kaske at a cost of £965. Between 1968 and 1975 the school residence served as Tea Tree Gully's first public library building (from 1965 the area had had a mobile library). From 1976 to 1992 the old school building was used by TAFE, and it is currently unused.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, p. 201-210, 233, 236, 365
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, pp 22-3.
Brubits, Kathleen 1977, *Modbury Primary School Centenary.*
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region*, p 222.

Balmoral; Dwelling and outbuildings

Place no.: T41

LOCATION

Address	796-804 Lower North East Road, Dernancourt
Land Description	Lot 110, Section 510, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 4308/483

OWNER   Mrs G M Ind
796-804 Lower North East Road
Dernancourt SA 5075

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments   Nil

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4795-1, 4795-2, 4795-3, **4795-4**

Balmoral house from north

Balmoral; Dwelling and outbuildings   Place no.: T41

DESCRIPTION

Two-storey symmetrical stone house with hipped corrugated-iron roof and two-storey return verandah with intricate iron-lace work. Symmetrical façade (west) has central front door flanked by a timber-framed double-hung sash window to each side, with two similar windows to first floor level. Other features include symmetrical brick chimneys and paired dentils to cornice. Projecting quoins and walls have been painted. To the rear (east) of the house is a free-standing two-storey stable of local stone and at the south-east edge of the house is a small triangular cellar or cool-room. These outbuildings contribute to the significance of the site.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Balmoral is one of the oldest and grandest houses in the Tea Tree Gully area, and has significant associations with the Ind family. The house and outbuildings are also an excellent example of their period.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a significant early grand residence in the area.

(b)   *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* being one of several grand houses constructed on the rural estates which were characteristic of the early development of this area.

(d)   *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques of significance to the local area,* being one of the area's grandest Victorian mansions.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Ind family, significant local farmers, property owners and politicians.

HISTORY

Joseph Ind emigrated to South Australia in 1837, and in 1839 purchased a fertile section at Paradise, successfully producing vegetables and melons which were sold from his cottage shop in Hindley Street. In 1853 he opened his Paradise Bridge Inn (demolished 1958), and in 1855 the foundation stone was laid for a grand residence in the proposed township of Balmoral. The township was a speculation of Alexander McDonald which never eventuated. However, Balmoral House was completed. The cellars were constructed in 1854, although the house itself took over a decade to be completed and was never seen in its final form by Joseph Ind, who died in 1865. Joseph Ind was on the district's first Council, the five members of whom first met in August 1853. His grandson William Henry was on the local Council in the 1880s and 1890s, and was Chairman of Highercombe and then Tea Tree Gully Council from 1920-24 and 1925-43. The property has been continuously owned by the Ind family.

REFERENCES
Auhl, Ian: 1993, *From Settlement to City,* 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook,* pp 28-9.

former Hope Valley School   Place no.: T42

LOCATION

Address   1270-1288 Grand Junction Road, Hope Valley
Land Description   Section 830, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title CT 358/47

OWNER

City of Tea Tree Gully
PO Box 571
Modbury SA 5092

State Heritage Status   Nominated 6 July 1978   **SHR File No.:** 10702
                            Rejected 6 July 1978
Other Assessments   • National Trust of South Australia, File No. 2942
                            • Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, Recommendation II*

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **3640-36**, 4326-1

former Hope Valley School from north

former Hope Valley School

Place no.: T42

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey building comprising two-roomed school and attached residence, both constructed of local stone with stone dressings and a hipped corrugated-iron roof. Details include timber-framed double-hung sash windows, red-brick chimneys and a verandah to front of residence. Various later additions and lean-tos to side and rear (south).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the oldest schools in the area and one of the few surviving early buildings in the historically significant township of Hope Valley. It is associated with the early development of Hope Valley and has played an important part in the lives of the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being one of the only buildings surviving from the early township of Hope Valley.

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

(f)   *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being sited on the main road.

HISTORY

The township of Hope Valley was one of the earliest to be established in the Tea Tree Gully area. The first allotment in Section 824 was sold in 1841, and the first buildings appeared in late 1841 or early 1842. This was a butcher's shop, store and residence, constructed by William Holden who is considered the founder of Hope Valley. Subsequent development during the 1840s included shop, blacksmith and the Bremen Arms hotel. In 1849, a post office, school and cemetery were constructed in the township. The school was a temporary building which offered both day and night-time classes. However, by 1880, the building had deteriorated to such an extent that it was considered imperative to replace it. In the following year two substantial new schools were built in the district, one at Modbury, and the other at Hope Valley. The Hope Valley school was constructed on land donated by Angus MacLaine (founder of the original Ardtornish school in 1846) for £820, and formally opened in late 1881. The new school at Hope Valley replaced not only the old building next to the cemetery, but also the mile-distant Ardtornish school which had closed in 1875. Despite its location at Hope Valley, it was called the Ardtornish School until its name was changed to Hope Valley in 1915. In the late 1970s a new Ardtornish school was built at St Agnes. The former Hope Valley Primary School is currently used as a community centre providing activities including a ballet school, play-group and sewing group.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, pp 38, 94, 227-9, 230-3.
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook*, pp 22-3.
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study*.

Petworth Farmhouse

Place no.: T43

LOCATION

Address	Golden Grove Road, Greenwith
Land Description	Lot 507, Section 1560, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5262/637

OWNER

South Australian Urban Projects Authority
Riverside Centre
North Terrace
Adelaide SA 5000

State Heritage Status	Nil	**SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments	Nil	

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4795-7
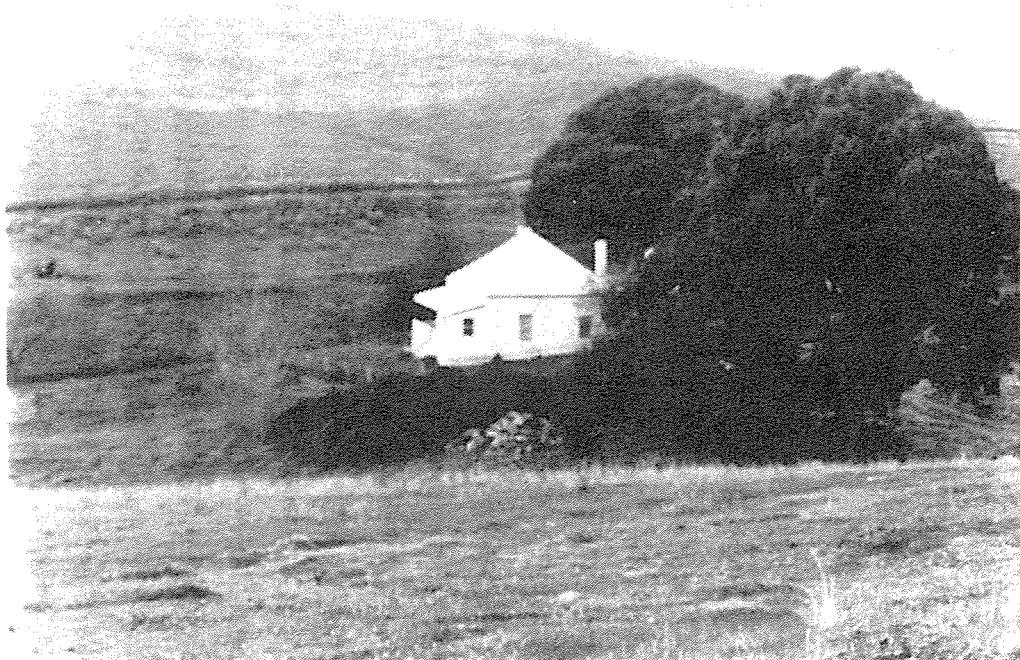
Petworth farmhouse from north-east

Petworth Farmhouse

Place no.: T43

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey farmhouse constructed of local stone with steeply-pitched corrugated-iron hipped roof. Corrugated-iron bull-nose verandah to front (east) is partially filled-in. There is a modern skillion-roofed extension to rear (west)

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of the few farmhouses surviving in the district and still retains much of its surrounding open land, providing a rare rural belt for the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area, being an early farmhouse associated with the significant farming tradition of the area.

(b)   it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, being a building with surrounding open lands which represents the significant farming tradition of the area.

(f)   it is a notable landmark in the area, being a free-standing building located in a sparsely-treed valley.

HISTORY

One of the most significant traditional industries of the Tea Tree Gully district was that of farming, however most of the early farm buildings and rural lands have made way for intensive residential development in the past few decades. The surviving farmhouse at Petworth Farm (which has also been known as Bishop's Farm) lies on the outskirts of the modern urban development at Greenwith and not far from the Little Para Reservoir.

In 1842, Sections 1560 and 5660 were purchased by William Leigh, who soon afterwards converted to Catholicism and made a present of the lands to Bishop Murphy, Adelaide's first Roman Catholic Bishop. The farmhouse was constructed by 1888, at which time it was occupied by Andrew O'Leary and owned by the Roman Catholic Society. At this time, the house and lands covered 513 acres and were valued at £120. O'Leary continued to live there until 1919, when the property was sold in turn to Arthur Poole, A O Sawley, G T Birchmore, J J and J H Brennan, and A A and C Huppatz. In 1972, the Huppatz family sold the farm to the Minister of Works who used parts of the farmland for the Little Para Reservoir. In 1977 the area around the homestead became the Adelaide suburb of Petworth, ten years later merging with the suburb of Greenwith. Residential development is currently being constructed near the farmhouse.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, p.322.
Certificates of title and Council assessment books.
Golden Grove 1992, *Welcome to the Reunion, Sunday 4 October 1992.*
Manning, G H 1990, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia,* p.247.

Golden Grove Cemetery

Place no.: T44

LOCATION

Address	One Tree Hill Road, Golden Grove
Land Description	Lot 7, Section 5458, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5218/243

OWNER

City of Tea Tree Gully
PO Box 571
Modbury SA 5092

State Heritage Status	Nil
Other Assessments	Nil

SHR File No.: Nil

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   4317-20

Golden Grove Cemetery from west

Golden Grove Cemetery   Place no.: T44

DESCRIPTION

The graveyard is laid out on a fairly regular plan and contains many old gravestones including some sculpted stones. Some of the grave plots are surrounded by cast-iron railings. A chest tomb surrounded by a cast-iron railing commemorates the Robertson family of Golden Grove House. Other early gravestones include that of Richard Smith (died 1863), John Kennedy (died 1870), Henry Tilley (died 1877) and Loveday Carter (died 1879).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is one of two surviving early graveyards in the area and contains the graves of some significant local residents, including members of the Robertson family of Golden Grove house.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a)   *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a well-preserved early cemetery in the area.

(c)   *it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,* being the burial place of the family and friends of many local residents.

(e)   *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Robertson family.

HISTORY

In 1849, local land-owner Adam Robertson donated an acre of land in the south-west corner of Section 5661 for a school, church and cemetery. A small building was soon constructed to serve the dual role of school and church. Although the first burial was mooted in 1853, it was not until 1865 that the first recorded internment took place in the cemetery which was located across One Tree Hill Road from the school on part of Section 5459. A new Presbyterian church was built in 1866. Many members of the Robertson family, founders of Golden Grove, are buried in the cemetery, including Adam, John and their wives. Many other local residents have also been laid to rest in the cemetery, which is still in use.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City.*
Auhl, Ian & R Millsteed 1975, *Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook,* pp 54-5.
Council records including cemetery records.
Golden Grove 1992, *Welcome to the Reunion: Return of Old Golden Grove Residents and Friends, Sunday 4 October 1992.*
McMenemie, Beth 1976, *Golden Grove Presbyterian Church 1866-1976,* Golden Grove Uniting Church, Golden Grove.
Murphy, Catherine [comp.] 1993, *Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs: Golden Grove Community Aural Histories,* Golden Grove Cultural Development Committee & City of Tea Tree Gully.

Brooklyn Villa Farmhouse

Place no.: T45

LOCATION

Address	Lot 102, The Grove Way, Golden Grove
Land Description	Lot 102, Section 2143, Hundred of Yatala
Certificate of Title	CT 5123/511

OWNER   Mr B T Tilley
10 Durack Court
Golden Grove SA 5125

State Heritage Status   Nil   **SHR File No.:** Nil
Other Assessments   Nil

PHOTOGRAPH NOS   **4317-10**, 4317-11, 4317-12
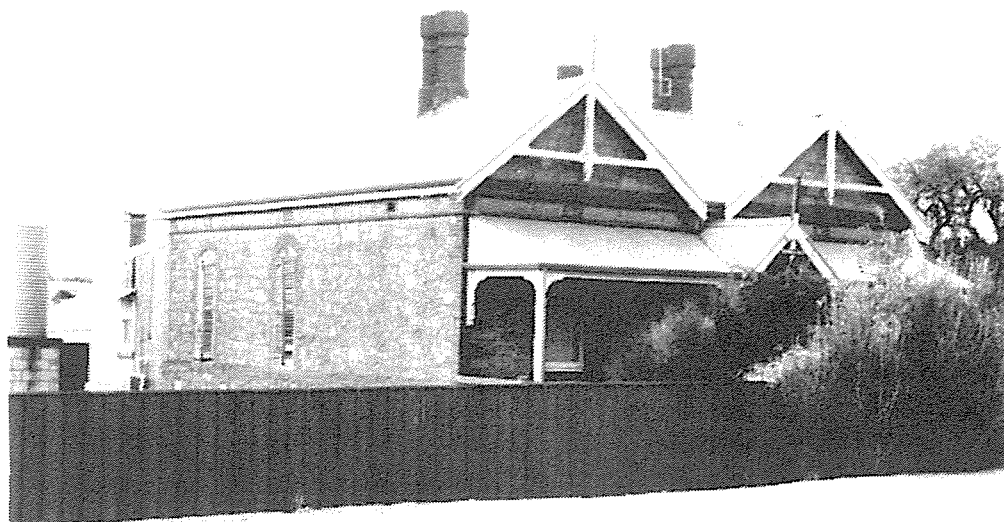
Brooklyn Villa Farm from south

Brooklyn Villa Farmhouse

Place no.: T45

DESCRIPTION

Single-storey stone house with red-brick dressings and corrugated-iron roof with front facing double gable. Symmetrical façade (south) has central doorway with a window to either side and gabled verandah over. Verandah rests on timber posts and has timber brackets and barge-board to central gable. Roof gables also have timber barge-boards with projecting finials. Side elevations (west and east) each have two windows with timber shutters under red-brick arches. Other details of interest include a tall plinth, and ornate red-brick chimneys. There is a modern extension attached to the rear (north) of the house.

Other buildings of interest at the farm include a single-storey stone outbuilding with hipped corrugated-iron roof and red-brick chimneys just to the north of the homestead; and two adjoining single-storey stone outbuildings with timber lintels and corrugated-iron skillion roofs to the west.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This is an early farm in the area, is associated with the significant local family the Tilleys. It is a well preserved and prominently located reminder of the original farming tradition of Tea Tree Gully.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(a) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area,* being a group of farm buildings which display significant associations with the area.

(b) *it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,* retaining several early buildings and some open land representative of the original farming tradition of the area.

(e) *it is associated with a notable local personality or event,* namely the Tilley family, prominent local farmers and Councillors.

(f) *it is a notable landmark in the area,* being a tall free-standing homestead located close to the junction of two major roads.

HISTORY

Brooklyn Villa farm was established in the late 19th century. In about 1926 the Gregory family sold the farm to John Thomas Tilley. John Thomas Tilley was the grandson of Henry Tilley who established nearby Hillcott farm, and father of John Garfield Tilley, the district's first locally born Mayor (elected in 1974). Other members of the Tilley family have also served on the local Council.

REFERENCES

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, pp 135-6, 151, 160, 178, 186, 283-4, 363
Council records.
Murphy, Catherine [comp.] 1993, *Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs*, pp 27-30.

8   RECOMMENDATIONS - HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONES

8.1   Historic (Conservation) Zones

Historic (Conservation) Zones

> should possess a distinctive historic, architectural or other character which it is desirable to protect and enhance through the Development Plan, while not necessarily exhibiting the exceptional merit required of a State Heritage Area.

Bearing these general principles in mind, the consultants nominate the following areas as Historic (Conservation) Zones.

- Tea Tree Gully Historic (Conservation) Zone

This zone is delineated by Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1   Tea Tree Gully Historic (Conservation) Zone
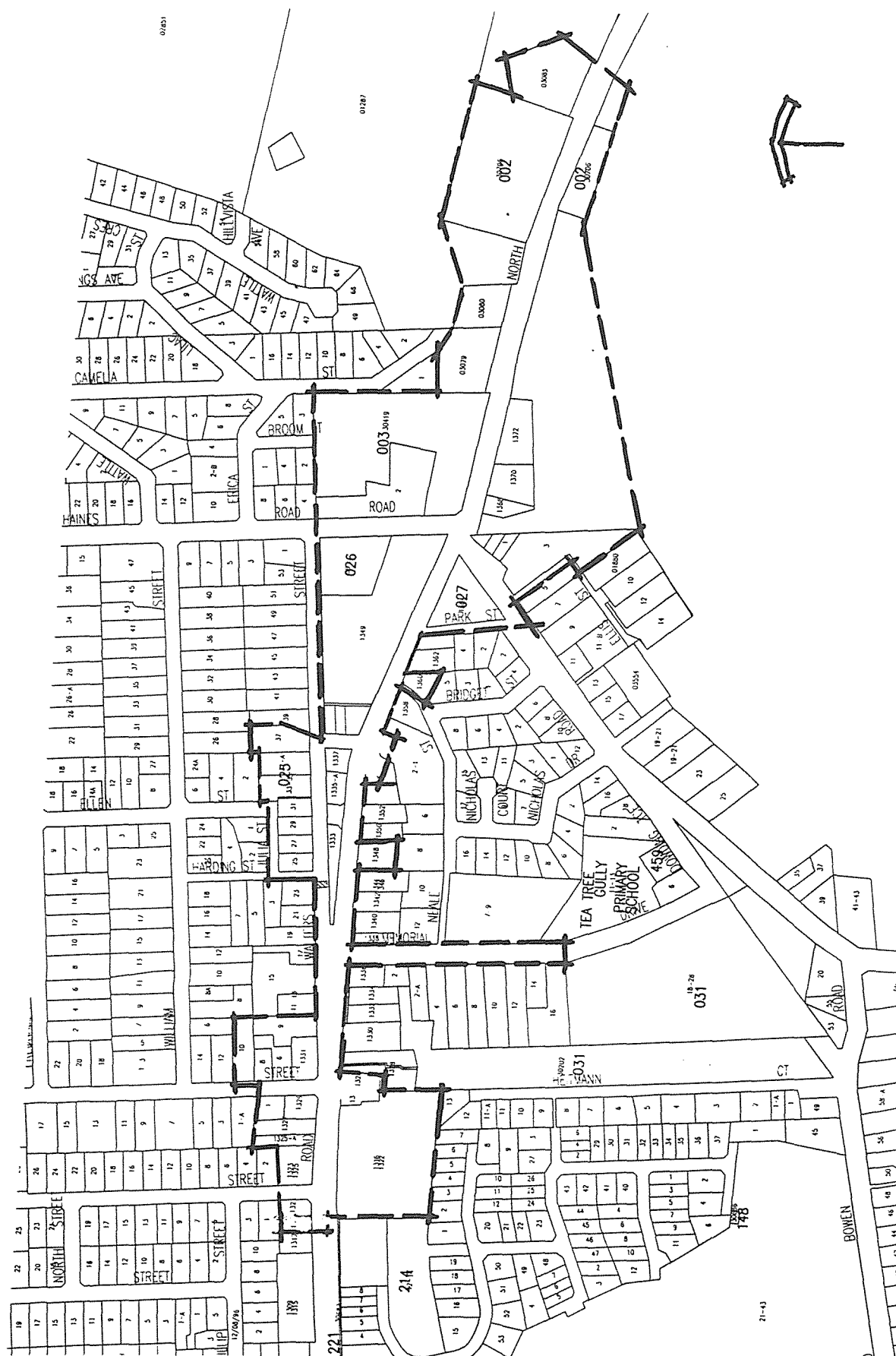
8.2   Tea Tree Gully Historic (Conservation) Zone

8.2.1   Physical description

The historic township of Tea Tree Gully (former Steventon) is located at the eastern fringe of the City of Tea Tree Gully, along North East Road at the foothills of the Adelaide Hills.

The proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone extends from lot No 1317 just west of Church Street along North East Road to Newman's Nursery to the east, with William Street constituting the northern boundary, and properties adjoining North East Road constituting the southern boundary. The proposed zone embraces current Historic Township Zones HT1, HT2, HT4 and parts of HT3, and proposes to include parts of the entry road into the area currently zoned HF (Hills Face Zone, 1971) (refer to map TTG/26, 26.6.97).

The boundaries of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone are defined by figure 8.1.

8.2.2   Historical background

The earliest coherent group of village buildings surviving in the City of Tea Tree Gully is the historic town centre of Tea Tree Gully, also formerly called Steventon. This was not the earliest village in the Tea Tree Gully area, but it has the best surviving village core dating back to its establishment.

The early establishment of the village of Steventon is linked to three major factors: its location adjacent to a reliable water source and a major road, and the construction of the large flour mill in 1853.

Even before the founding of the village of Steventon, the area in the immediate vicinity of the gully entrance was known as Teatree Gully. Travellers from Adelaide or Port Adelaide to Gumeracha and beyond used an unofficial route passing directly by the Gully for many years. In the early 1850s the government discussed the building of an official road through the area, and local farmers and nearby residents petitioned for the route past the Gully to be chosen rather than that over Anstey Hill. In January 1854 a road linking Grand Junction Road and Port Adelaide to the Gully was gazetted. In April of that year, the official road was continued from the Gully to Gumeracha, thus placing the well-watered gully in a prime position to provide service to passing bullockies and travellers.

While decisions were being made about the siting of the official road, the sections of land which were to become the township of Steventon were changing hands. Section 5500 was granted to Edward Millstead in 1852, and then sold on to William Haines Senior in August of the following year. In 1853, John Stevens purchased an adjacent

Section 5629. In the same year the Adelaide company S. Camper and Co. constructed a large water-powered flour mill adjacent to the gully and future main road, and just to the east of Stevens' section. This was the first building in the small township. In 1854, Stevens acquired Section 51 which lies to the north of the main road. At this time Sections 51, 5629 and a small part of Section 5500 (including Haines Park) became known as the Steventon estate, later called the township of Steventon. Confusingly however, the area was also often still referred to as Teatree Gully, and the mill itself was called the Tea Tree Gully Mill.

The next buildings to be erected in the township appeared in 1854: the Tea Tree Gully Inn (completed March 1854); the Highercombe Hotel (completed later that year); and four shops, only one of which survives (former Dunn's Cash Store). In 1855 the young township achieved a significant coup, being the site of the colony's first District Council Chamber. A month after the completion of that building, a Wesleyan Chapel was opened on the corner of Walter and Elizabeth Streets (now gone). Other significant public buildings in the township were erected over the next few decades at some distance from the original core of the village. These include the school (1870) and Church of England (1886) on Perseverance Road; the Baptist Church (1862) and Angoves winery complex (established 1884) to the west along North East Road; and the Institute (1896) on Walters Street.

Early dwellings in the township were built from local timbers, however, none of these temporary huts have survived to the present day. The earliest surviving residential development in the township can be found along Walters Street and North East Road. The earliest surviving houses include 37 Walters Street (1865), 1319 North East Road (1867), 23 Walters Street (1870) and the house built for William Haines Senior at 1360 North East Road (1877). Other 19th century residential development includes 9 and 29 Walters Street (1884 and 1882 respectively), 1 and 21 William Street (late 19th century and 1881), 10 Haines Road (1898) and houses at 1291A and 1333 North East Road (1888 and 1892). Several houses also survive from the early part of the 20th century, including 9 and 23 William Street (1925 and 1924) and the house next to the mill at 1368 North East Road (1907). Other significant structures from this period include the second Baptist Church (1913), the police station and cell (1950 and 1929) and the War Memorial arch (1950).

Steventon, looking south-west from Council Chamber, prior to 1880
Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City,* p.196
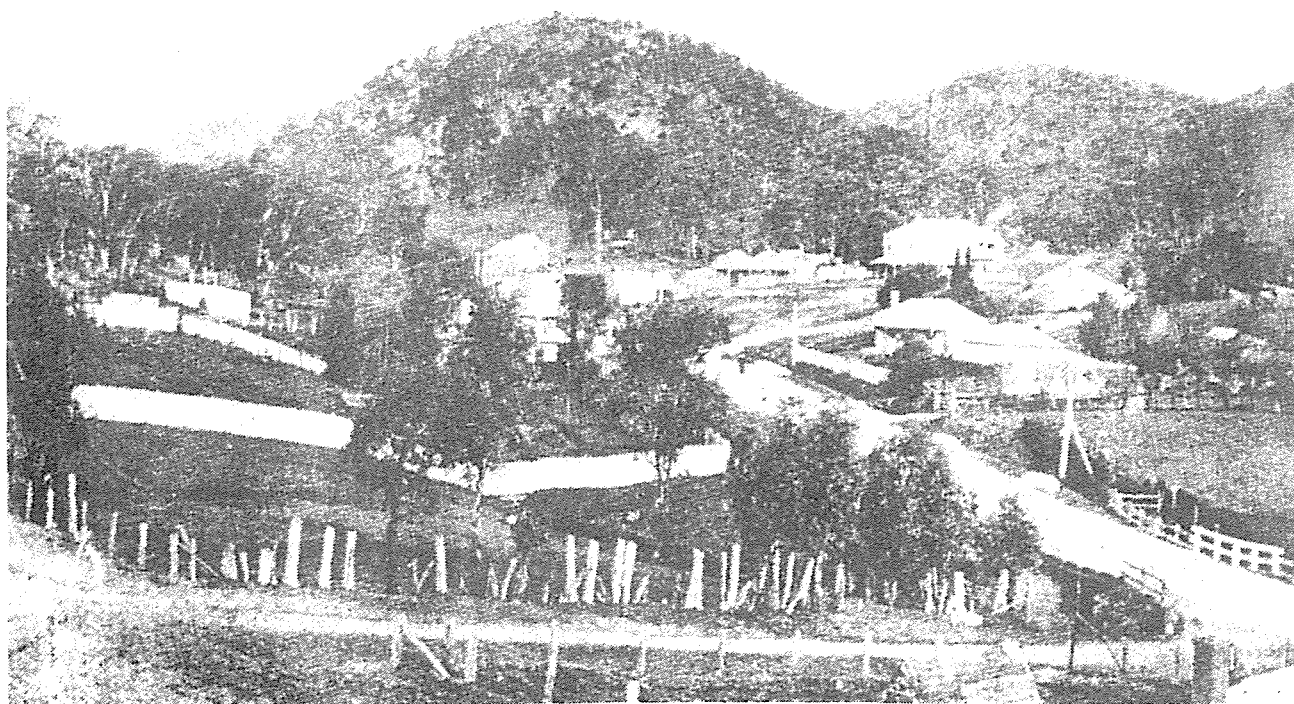
Steventon, looking east from creek crossing, 1910
Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City,* p.182

**PLAN
of the
STEVENTON ESTATE
being Sections 5628 5629 51 and part of Section 5500**
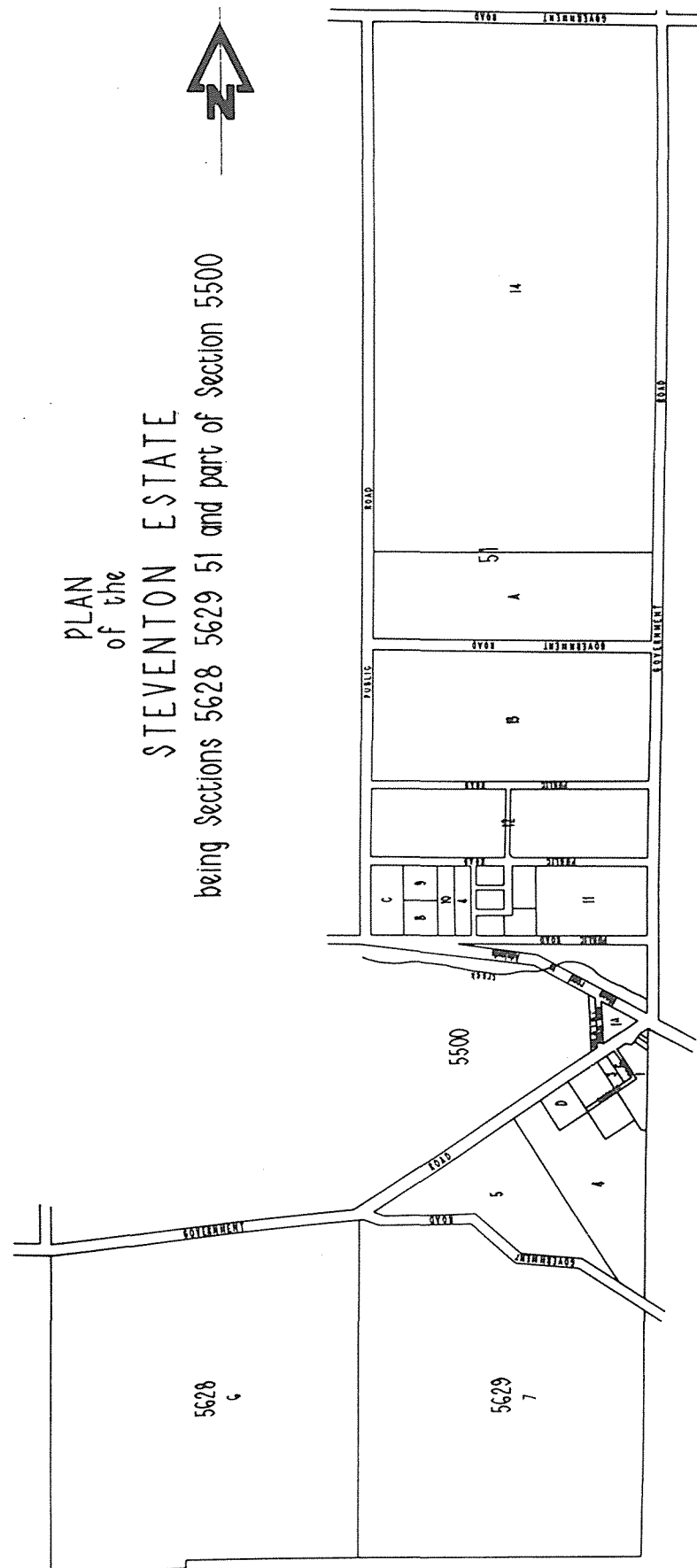
Map 10a Plan of Steventon Estate as laid out (1854) by John Stevens *(see plan opposite on p.191 for details)*. Maps - Department of Lands, South Australia (re-drawn by Engineering & Town Planning Section, City of Tea Tree Gully).

Original plan of Steventon, 1854

Auhl, Ian 1993, *From Settlement to City*, p.190

8.2.3   Character Analysis

Much of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone, which mainly follows North East Road, gains its character from historic buildings (some of which date back to the 1850's), grouped as well as scattered throughout the zone, public open spaces and a strong landscape setting dominated by the topography of the area, significant stands of native trees, and the natural watercourse of Tea Tree Creek. The proposed area as a whole thus forms a strong visual transition zone between the rural landscape of the hills to the east and the landscape of the suburban plains to the west.

The three key contributing character elements of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone are
- significant buildings / items
- significant open spaces
- significant landscapes / natural features.

There are two significant groupings of historic buildings and landscape features, one at the western end of the area, centred on North East Road, between Church Street and the western end of Walters Street, and the other at the eastern end of the built up area, concentrated around the intersection of North East Road, Perseverance Road and Haines Road. These eastern and western 'core areas' are linked by linear development along North East Road, an area containing significant buildings and natural features but forming a less coherent group.

The entry into the built up area from the east (hills) is marked by significant landscape features, including natural stone walls opposite the Nursery, the landscaped watercourse of Tea Tree Creek, Pine Park and pine plantation on the northern side, and the historic quarry site (part of Anstey Hill Recreation Park).

Immediately surrounding the historic core areas is 1930-70 residential development of coherent streetscape character, containing some historic buildings scattered throughout, the landscape being characterised by substantial gardens and roadside tree plantings.

Consequently, the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone embraces four character areas;

1 eastern historic core
2 western historic core
3 central linear area
4 eastern landscape gateway

The delineation of these four character areas within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone are shown in map 8.2.

LEGEND

⊞ ⊞	Boundary of proposed Historic Conservation Zone
– – –	Watercourse
⊠	Contributory Places
■	Local Heritage
❋	State Heritage

③ CENTRAL LINEAR AREA

④ EASTERN LANSCAPE ENTRY AREA

② WESTERN HISTORIC CORE AREA

① EASTERN HISTORIC CORE AREA

Mark Butcher Architects ◆ Anna Pope Historical Consultant ◆ Bechervaise & Associates
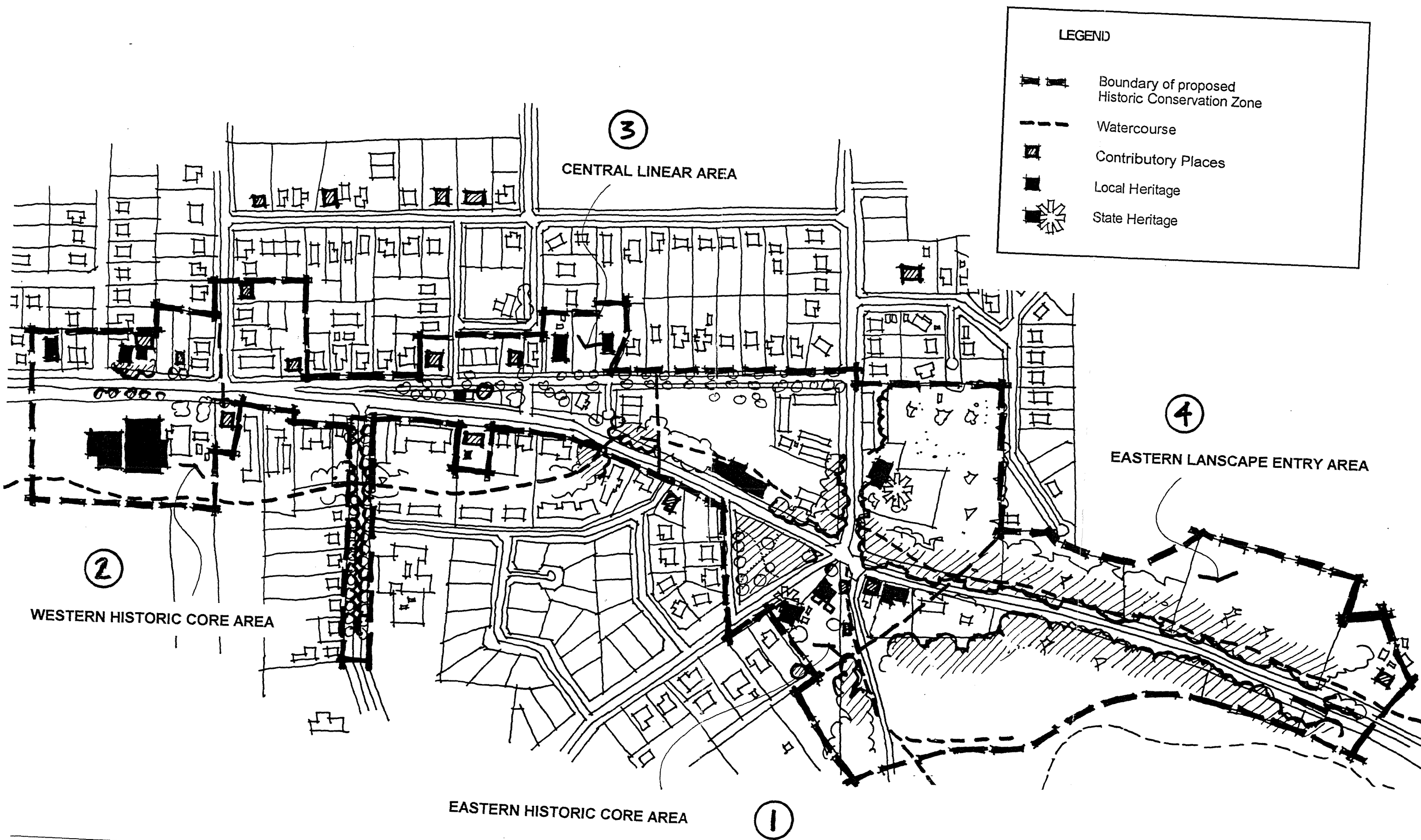
Map 8.2:
Character areas within proposed Tea Tree Gully Conservation Zone

1 Eastern Historic Core Area
North East Road, looking south-east towards Haines Memorial Park

2 Western Core Area
North East Road, looking east from the corner of Shelley Street

3 Central Linear Area
Walters Street, looking east from the corner of Harding Street

4 Eastern Landscape 'Entry Gate'
North East Road, looking west from Newman's Nursery

8.2.3.1 Eastern Historic Core

Significant Places

The historic group of early settlement buildings to the east, near and surrounding Haines Memorial Park comprises the former flour mill (1853), the former Dunn's Cash Store (1854), the former Post Office and Telegraph Station (Highercombe Hotel, 1854), Tea Tree Gully Hotel (1854), and the original Council Chambers (1855). Significant items include building relics along the entry to Anstey Hill Recreation Park, and the drinking fountain in Haines Memorial Park.

Significant Open Spaces

Haines Memorial Park comprises the centre of the eastern core area. The triangular shaped park is characterised by significant single standing European tree species: a willow tree on the south eastern corner, and within the park itself, radiata pine *pinus radiata*, Lawson's Cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana,* plane trees *platanus orientalis*, and native species such as Coral Gum *Eucalyptus torquata,* Kurrajong *brachychiton populneus* and Flowering Gum *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, set in an open lawn area. The park is framed by historic buildings facing the park and contains significant items such as the historic fountain and the memorial plaque.

Significant Landscape / Natural features

The intersection of Haines Road, Perseverance Road and North East Road forms the eastern entry to the built up area of the Historic (Conservation) Zone, and is highlighted by stands of tall Eucalypts (remnants of the original creek watercourse - River Red Gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) on the north-western corner along Haines Road and North East Road (partly in bottle shop carpark), and the landscaped Pine Park on the north-eastern corner; vistas connect with an old quarry site and the hills backdrop to the south, connected with the township by a historic roadway. A large Lemon Scented Gum tree *Eucalyptus citriodora* on private property adjoining the park represents another significant landscape feature.

8.2.3.2 Western Historic Core

Significant Places

The historic group of buildings to the west comprises St. Agnes (Angove's Winery fermentation cellars and distillery tower, c.1884), the Baptist Church (1861), Medcalf Memorial Church (1913), and a remaining historic dwelling house (1867);

Significant Open Spaces

The western 'entry gate' to the area is created by the open space in front of St. Agnes winery on the southern side and the treed gardens in front of the church buildings on the northern side. The tree-lined North East Road changes at this point from a four-laned suburban arterial road to a smaller scale two-laned road of more intimate and local

character. The intersection of Elizabeth Street and North East Road, while currently not very attractive aesthetically, forms the entrance point to the business area of the zone.

Significant Landscape / Natural features

The western entry gate is characterised by stands of Coral Gum trees *Eucalyptus torquata* in front of the historic church site on the northern side of North East Road, and the formal tree avenue (ornamental pear trees *malus*) in front of St. Agnes winery. The undeveloped trees form the backdrop for the view of the historic town for people travelling east towards Houghton. Other significant natural features include the old Peppercorn tree *Schinus molle* next to the veterinary clinic, likely to be of the same age as the historic building itself, and stands of significant street trees along Walters Street (including Kurrajongs *Brachychiton populneus,* River Red Gums, Jacaranda *Jacaranda memosifolia*, European species, and Red Cedar *toona australis*).

Pine Park
Corner North East Road and Haines Road
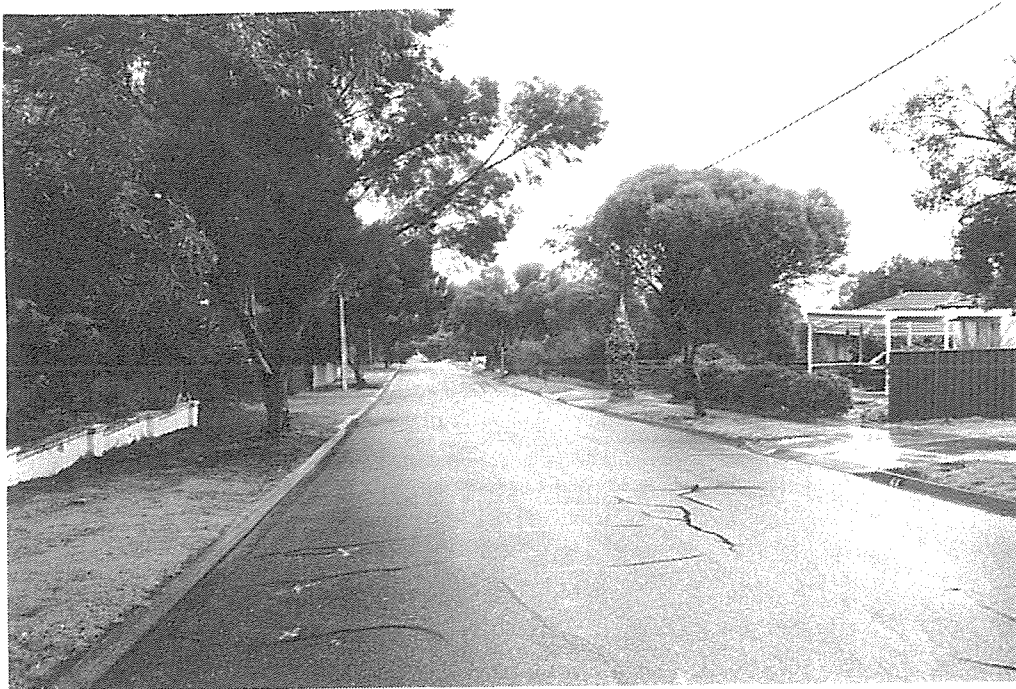
Street trees along Walters Street
Looking west from 41 Walters Street

Avenue lined with pine trees
Looking south along Memorial Drive

Creek Crossing on North East Road
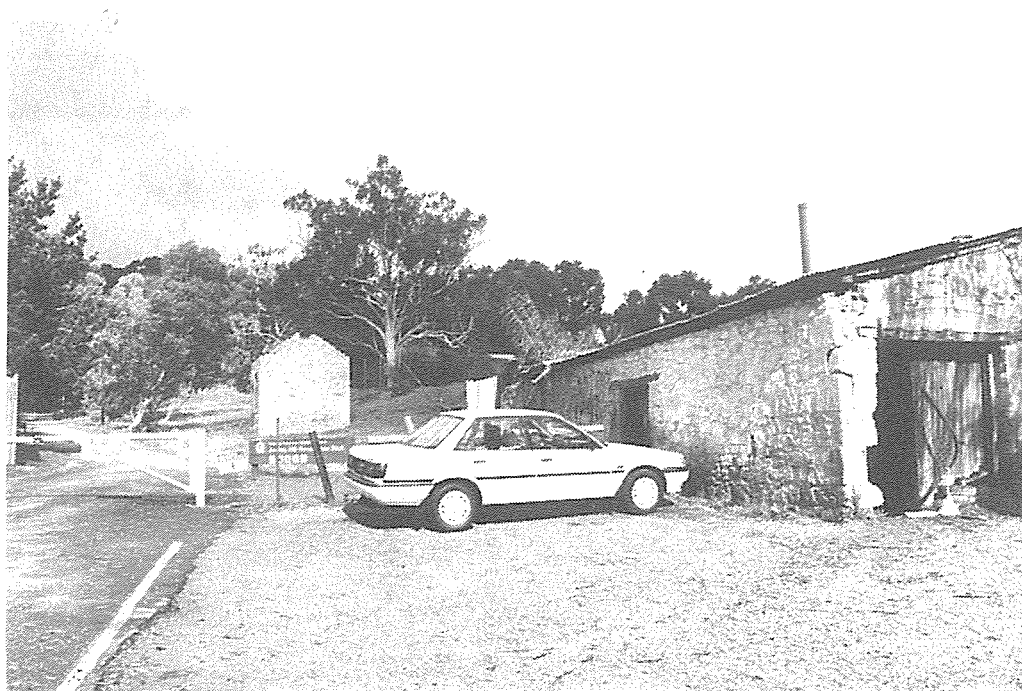
Stone cottage and smithy

Looking south towards entry to Anstey Hill Recreation Park

8.2.3.3 Central Linear Area

Significant Places

The linear area along North East Road connects the two historic core areas. This area comprises two historic dwellings, one now a vet. Surgery (1892) and the other built in 1882, the Tea Tree Gully Institute (1896), and the former Police Station's historic cell (1929). Significant items in this area include the Memorial Archway and Memorial Drive.

Significant Open Spaces

The central linear area connecting the two historic core areas contains two significant open space items. Firstly, the long triangular 'median' on the northern side of North East Road, created by the merging of the suburban North-South grid development pattern and the main road following the topography and creek line. This space contains some significant trees and historic buildings and is an important streetscape element. It also provides a landscape link between the nearby hills and the suburban landscape. Secondly, leading off to the south is Memorial Drive, an avenue lined with pine trees. The pine tree section forms part of the War Memorial, seen at its northern end.

Significant Landscape / Natural features

The central linear area contains the original watercourse of Tea Tree Creek running parallel to North East Road on the northern side, and the creek crossing, which forms a major landscape 'link' or 'gateway' between the two historic core areas. This site offers the only view of the creek, a historically significant feature in the development of the township. Large River Red Gums *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, some of which are up to 200 years old, still exist along the original creek line (which includes a possible development site between Walters St. and North East Rd.). The creek itself has lost much of its original vegetation to adjoining private development and weed infestation. The protection and restoration of the creek to something approaching its original natural state (including removing the self-seeded poplars at the 'gateway' section) would be an essential element in any objective to reinstate and emphasise the historic character of the original township.

8.2.3.4 Eastern Landscape Gateway

Significant Places

The eastern entry area contains the second Newman's Nursery (1925). Significant places include homestead relics along the walking trail, and the stone retaining wall on North East Road opposite Newman's Nursery.

Significant Landscape / Natural features

The road between Newman's Nursery and the beginning of the built up area is characterised by the intensely landscaped watercourse on the northern side of the road (including walking trail, building relics and reed beds) and the treed slope of Anstey Hill Recreation Park on the southern side.

8.2.4   Individual Heritage Places within Zone

8.2.4.1 State Heritage Register

There is currently one place within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone entered in the State Heritage Register, namely

- Highercombe Hotel, Perseverance Road

There is also one place within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone which is recommended for entry in the State Heritage Register as part of this survey, namely:

- Former Council Chamber, Haines Road.

Places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone which are of local heritage significance and are included in the local heritage recommendations in Section 7 of this report, are included in the following table.

8.2.4.2 Table showing places of State and local heritage significance

Ref. no. Map 8.3	Place	Significance
45	Highercombe Hotel (1854), 3 Perseverance Road	State Heritage listed
1	Old Council Chamber (1855), 2 Haines Rd	State Heritage recommendation
2	Tea Tree Gully Institute (1896), 33-35 Walters Street	Local Heritage recommendation
5	Medcalf Memorial Church (1913), 1323-5, North East Road	Local Heritage recommendation
6	Former Baptist Church (1863), 1327 North East Road	Local Heritage recommendation
7	Former Police Station outhouse (cell), (1929), 1348 North East Road	Local Heritage recommendation
8	Former flour mill (1853), 1370 North East Road	Local Heritage recommendation
9	Dunn's Cash Store (1854), 1 Perseverance Road	Local Heritage recommendation
10	Tea Tree Gully Hotel (1854), 1349 North East Road	Local Heritage recommendation
11	Angove's Tower & Cellars (1904), 1296-1314 North East Road	Local Heritage recommendation
21	Dwelling (1865), 37 Walters Street	Local Heritage recommendation

23	Dwelling (1867), 1319 North East Rd	Local Heritage recommendation
24	Former Dwelling (1892), 1333 North East Rd	Local Heritage recommendation

Places within the zone which were assessed as part of this survey and which were not found to be of individual heritage significance, but which contribute to the character of the Historic (Conservation) Zone are listed below.

8.2.4.3 Table showing contributory landscape features

The following natural features and landscape features are considered to contribute to the character of the zone.

Reference	Building / Site	Significance
46	Pine plantation	Contributory
47	Pine Reserve	Contributory
48	Tea Tree Creek	Contributory
49	Haines Memorial Park	Contributory
50	Creek Crossing	Contributory
51	War Memorial Avenue	Contributory
52	Triangular landscaped median	Contributory

8.2.4.4 Table showing contributory places

The following places are considered to contribute to the character of the zone.

Ref. no.	Building / Site	Significance
53	Outbuilding (Smithy) to former Dunn's Cash Store (1854), 1 Perseverance Road	Contributory
54	Ruined lodge, entrance to Anstey's Reserve	Contributory
55	War Memorial Arch, Memorial Drive	Contributory
7a	Former Police Station (1950), 1348 North East Road	Contributory
12	Dwelling (1889), 10 Elizabeth Street	Contributory
18	Dwelling (1884), 9 Walters Street	Contributory
19	Dwelling (1870), 23 Walters Street	Contributory
20	Dwelling (1882), 29 Walters Street	Contributory
25	Dwelling (1907), 1368 North East Rd	Contributory
26	Dwelling (1877), 1360 North East Rd	Contributory
56	Newman's Nursery (2nd), North East Rd	Contributory
57	former dwelling, 1326 North East Rd	Contributory

The significant and contributory places within the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone are illustrated in map 8.3.

LEGEND

Boundary of proposed Historic Conservation Zone

Watercourse

Contributory Places

Local Heritage

State Heritage
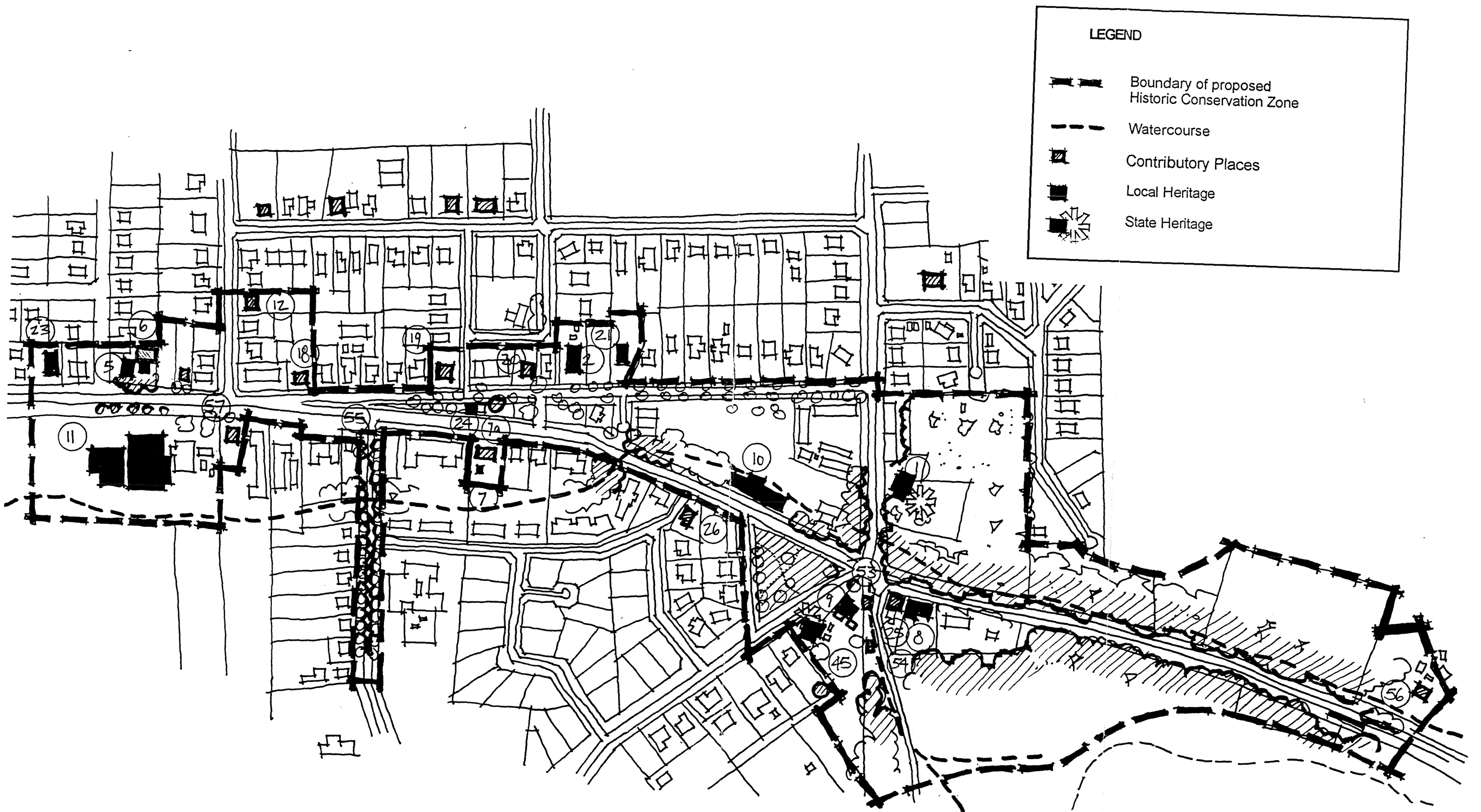
Map 8.3
Significant Elements and Sites in proposed
Tea Tree Gully Historic Conservation Zone

Mark Butcher Architects ◆ Anna Pope Historical Consultant ◆ Bechervaise & Associates

8.2.5   Physical Character of Significant Elements within zone

8.2.5.1 Eastern Core Area

The majority of the township's older buildings were constructed of local stone quarried from the nearby hills. While most were single storey, two of the earliest buildings were taller, namely the mill (three storeys) and the old Highercombe Hotel (two storeys). Roofs were mainly sheeted with corrugated iron. Building style was predominantly colonial - regular, symmetrical layouts and facades with verandahs, a predominance of hipped roofs with pitches of 30° and greater, and sash windows with a vertical emphasis. Typical facade materials are local stone and red brick edging details. The houses address the public space (street or square) with entrances facing the street, often highlighted by design elements such as porches. This pattern is most visible around Haines Memorial Park, where heritage and contributing buildings form a coherent group centred around a public space.

Public spaces are a further integral element of the area's character, especially Haines Memorial Park and Pine Park at the corner of Haines Road and North East Road.

Within the whole of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone, natural and landscape features such as the 'landscape gateways' to the east and west of the historic area, and stands of River Red Gums along the original creek line significantly contribute to the historic ('grown') character of the area. In the residential areas, stands of advanced street trees and treed gardens contribute significantly to the area's character. The 'European' landscape theme of Haines Memorial Park is an important historic element, and together with the backdrop scenery of undeveloped hills needs to be preserved to retain the area's historic character as a whole.

8.2.5.2 Western Core Area

The western historic core area is dominated by the St. Agnes Winery complex and surrounding historic buildings including the Baptist Church. Although only few original buildings remain, the historic character remains despite some unsympathetic alterations and the obscuring of original features by later additions and structures. This area immediately adjoining contemporary suburban development is the most prone to lose its historic character. It is most important to preserve and improve remaining significant places in this area in order to retain the historic township as a visual entity.

Most of the landscape features, structures and relics are in Council ownership, but the creeks and land either side of them are substantially held in private ownership. Much of the original qualities of these features have been lost to new subdivision and development, and effort is needed to preserve and improve the remaining natural features which were the key elements in the development of the township of Tea Tree Gully.

8.2.5.3 Central Linear Area

There are two main building themes in this area, being the business / retail area centrally located along North East Road, and surrounding residential development. There is only one historical shop building left, with some of the contemporary shop buildings adversely affecting the historic character of the area (i.e. Elizabeth St intersection). Effort is needed to bring back some of the historic character along the retail area, i.e. by introducing historic elements such as verandahs, demolition of unsympathetic alterations and additions, and incorporation of a coherent detailing / colour scheme.

The Memorial Drive arch and the landscaped 'median' between North East Road and Walters Street add further quality and distinctiveness to the township's character, providing a continuous landscape theme throughout the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone. Natural features especially along the watercourse parallel North East Road further add to the historic qualities of the area. The creek crossing west of the Tea Tree Gully Hotel provides an important landscape gateway between the two historic core precincts east and west. The pine tree avenue along Memorial Drive extends the landscape theme into adjoining residential (buffer) areas.

8.2.5.4 Eastern Landscape Gateway

The eastern entrance to the historic township is characterised by the landscaped Tea Tree Creek watercourse running parallel to North East Road on the northern side, and the treed hills of Anstey Hill Recreation Park on the southern side of the road. Significant landscape sites such as the hill containing a historic quarry just south of Haines Street / North East Road intersection provide a scenic backdrop to the historic centre around Haines Memorial Park. The hills east of the area provide the original backdrop for the township and provide significant vistas for travellers going east towards Gumeracha. Important landscape items include the stone retaining wall opposite the entrance to the nursery, and the stands of trees along the entry road.

8.2.5.5 Surrounding zones abutting proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone

The area immediately abutting the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone is comprised of low density residential development set in a landscape setting, displaying a coherent streetscape character created by a number of shared contributory elements, such as large front setbacks of average 6-10m allowing for substantial front gardens. These established gardens, predominantly featuring more than 4 advanced trees, contribute significantly to the overall character of the area. The majority of houses also feature side setbacks that allow for the small scale houses to be set in a surrounding garden.

New development on property which immediately abuts the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone should be sympathetic to the existing character so as to not adversely affect the visual amenity of the historic area. A character study could be included in part 2 of this study to achieve this objective.

9   SUMMARY OF HERITAGE PLACES

9.1   Commentary

The inventory found in 9.2 of this survey lists the 44 possible heritage places specified in the brief. During the course of the survey, one additional property (Brooklyn Villa Farm, item 45) was identified and assessed because of its association with Hillcott Farm (item 30). In total, 45 places were surveyed as part of Phase 1.

Each of these 45 places has been researched, surveyed and analysed as Phase 1 of the heritage survey process, after which recommendations have been made which reflect the assessed heritage significance of each one. All recommendations for Phase 1 have been included in this Heritage Survey. In some cases places specified in the brief have been demolished.

The surviving places fall into three categories:

- Places recommended as *State Heritage Places* (individual heritage assessment reports for these can be found in section 5 of this heritage survey);

- *Local heritage places* (individual heritage assessment reports for these can be found in section 7 of this heritage survey); and

- Places which are considered to be of local interest and to contribute positively to the historic character of the area. These are called *character places*.

Character places
If character places fall within a Historic (Conservation) Zone or a zone of historic character, they will also be classed as contributory places within that zone (see section 8 of this report for further information on these zones). Character places are places which are of some historical, architectural or streetscape value, but do not adequately fulfil the heritage criteria in the *Heritage Act 1993* and the *Development Act 1993*.

9.2   Inventory (Phase 1)

Survey no.	Address		Place description	Recommendation
1	2 Haines Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Council Chambers	S
2	33-35 Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	Tea Tree Gully Institute	L
3	4 Dowding Tce	Tea Tree Gully	Steventon School	L
4	19 Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	St Wilfred's Anglican Church & stable	L
5	1323-5 North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Medcalf Memorial Church	L
6	1327 North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Baptist Church	L
7	1348 North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Police Cell	L

7a	1348	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Police Station	C
8	1370	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Flour Mill	L
9	1	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Dunn's Cash Store	L
10	1349	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Tea Tree Gully Hotel	L
11	1316-1322	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Angove's Tower & Cellars	L
12	10	Elizabeth St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
13	1	William St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	L
14	9	William St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
15	21	William St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
16	23	William St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
17	10	Haines Road	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
18	9	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
19	23	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
20	29	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
21	37	Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	L
22	1291a	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Pioneer Medical Centre	L
23	1319	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	L
24	1333	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	former Dwelling	L
25	1368	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
26	1360	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Dwelling	C
27		Garfield/John Rds	Golden Grove	Greenwith Farmhouse	D
28	8-10	Bowman Court	Redwood Park	Collingwood Homestead	D
29	lot 51	Erudite Court	Wynn Vale	Surrey Farmhouse & Cottage	L
30	lot 106	The Grove Way	Wynn Vale	Hillcott Farmhouse	L
31	1294-1324	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	Tolley's Winery building & gatehouse	L
32	412-422	Hancock Rd	Surrey Downs	Golden Grove Hall	L
33	700	Milne Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Brightlands Cellar	L
34	lot 259	Golden Grove Rd	Golden Grove	former Ross Dairy Farm	L
35	lot 31	Golden Grove Rd	Yatala Vale	Greenwith Uniting Church	L
36	956-960	North East Rd	Modbury	former Kelly's Farmhouse	L
37	1290	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	former Methodist Chapel	L
38	lot 3	Crouch Rd	Golden Grove	Golden Grove Uniting Church	L
39	993	North East Rd	Modbury	former Modbury Institute	L
40	561	Montague Rd	Modbury	former Modbury School	L
41	796-804	Lower North East Rd	Dernancourt	Balmoral House	L
42	1270-1288	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	former Hope Valley School	L
43	lot 507	Golden Grove Rd	Greenwith	Petworth Farmhouse	L
44	lot 7	Crouch Rd	Golden Grove	Golden Grove Cemetery	L
45	lot 102	The Grove Way	Golden Grove	Brooklyn Villa Farmhouse	L

Key to recommendations: S = State; L = Local; C = character item; D = demolished

10   PHASE 2 - ADDITIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

10.1   Comment

The recommendations made in this Heritage Survey do not constitute a full list of significant places in the City of Tea Tree Gully. The Survey report is Phase 1 of a two-phase heritage survey. Phase 1 involved the survey and assessment of 45 specified buildings (as specified in the brief). Phase 2 of the survey will be carried out in the future, and the resulting recommendations added to the State Heritage Register or Local Heritage Register as appropriate.

Section 10.2 gathers together all existing and previous listings and recommendations relating to the former and current Tea Tree Gully area. Section 10.3 contains a list compiled by the Phase 1 survey team of known places of potential heritage significance which should be assessed in Phase 2.

10.2   Summary of previous recommendations

Recommendations and listings (prior to this report) relating to the Tea Tree Gully area appear in the following places:

- Register of the National Estate;
- State Heritage Register;
- National Trust of South Australia listings;
- Bruer Vogt and Hignett 1976, *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region South Australia;* and
- Auhl, Ian 1980, *Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study.*

10.2.1   Register of the National Estate

The following places are entered in the Australian Heritage Commission's *Register of the National Estate:*

- Aqueduct across River Torrens to Hope Valley Reservoir		Gorge Road	Highbury
- Balmoral House	796-804	Lower North East Road	Dernancourt
- Snake Gully Bridge (road bridge)		One Tree Hill Road	Golden Grove
- Golden Grove House (former)		Crouch Road	Golden Grove
- Torrens Weir and Aqueduct		Gorge Road	Highbury
- Athelstone House and Mill	Lot 300	Historic Drive	Highbury
- Inglewood Inn		North East Road	Inglewood
- Inglewood Bridge (road bridge)		North East Road	Inglewood
- Drumminor	61	Golden Grove Road	Ridgehaven
- Highercombe Hotel (former)	3	Perseverance Road	Tea Tree Gully

The following places are identified but not yet registered on the *Register of the National Estate.*

- Foot bridge		Gorge Road	Castambul
- Modbury Farm (former)	956-960	North East Road	Modbury
- Council Chambers (former)	2	Haines Road	Tea Tree Gully
- Tea Tree Gully Urban Conservation Area		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully
- Well site		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully
- Newman's Nursery (former)		Lower North East Road	Vista
- Eldergreen		The Grove Way	Wynn Vale

10.2.2 State Heritage Register

The following nine places are currently entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Garden, former Newman's Nursery site	Anstey Hill	Vista
- former Golden Grove house	Crouch Street	Golden Grove
- The Park	One Tree Hill Road	Golden Grove
- Stone Arch Bridge	One Tree Hill Road	Golden Grove
- River Torrens Weir and Aqueduct	Gorge Road	Highbury
- Athelstone House and Mill	Historic Drive	Highbury
- Drumminor	Golden Grove Road	Ridgehaven
- Highercombe Hotel	Perseverance Road	Tea Tree Gully
- Eldergreen	Off Yatala Vale Road	Wynn Vale

The following places have been identified to the State Heritage Branch or nominated for entry in the State Heritage Register during the last 20 years, but are not entered in the State Heritage Register.

- Farm building - barn	37	Nioka Rd	Dernancourt	identified 8-8-84
- Golden Grove precinct (area)			Golden Grove	identified 23-10-84
- Dwelling		Crouch/One Tree Hill	Golden Grove	identified 28-9-83
- Farm outbuilding - Ross dairy		Golden Grove Rd	Golden Grove	nominated 9-5-95 rejected 3-6-95
- Dwelling	1	Casemate St	Highbury	nominated 31-10-94 rejected 10-11-94
- Hope Valley Primary School		Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	nominated 6-7-78 rejected 6-7-78
- Winery - Tolleys		Tolley Rd	Hope Valley	nominated 20-9-95 rejected 26-10-95
- Kelly homestead and fig tree	938	North East Rd	Modbury	nominated 3-9-87
- Collingwood Homestead	8-10	Bowman Court	Redwood Park	nominated 17-4-86
- Greenwith farm		off John Rd	Golden Grove	nominated 26-9-84 rejected 23-11-84
- Haines Memorial Park		Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- Water supply structure		River Torrens	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 15-8-79
- Tea tree Gully (area)			Tea Tree Gully	identified 5-11-83
- Stone school building		Dowding Tce	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- Bridge		Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- former Council Chambers		2 Haines Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- Gould Creek homestead (demld)		Little Para River	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 6-7-78 rejected 22-3-94
- Brightlands cellars	700	Milne Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 15-1-96
- Mill		North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 16-10-79
- Angoves winery, cellar and tower		North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79

- Tea Tree Gully Hotel	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 16-10-79
- Former Dunn's Cash Store	1 Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- St Wilfred's Anglican Church	19 Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- Tea Tree Gully Institute	33-35 Walters St	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 30-11-79
- Dwelling	William St	Tea Tree Gully	nominated 16-10-79
- Hillcott farm complex	Golden Grove Rd	Wynn Vale	nominated 18-6-80 rejected 23-11-84
- Surrey farm complex	Yatala Vale Rd	Wynn Vale	nominated 26-9-84 rejected 20-2-85

10.2.3 National Trust

The following places are represented in the files of the National Trust, with the final column providing the Trust's file number.

Classified list

- Stone arch bridge	One Tree Hill Rd	Golden Grove	2263
- Drumminor	Golden Grove Rd	Modbury North	269
- Old Highercombe Hotel	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	599

Recommended list

- Bickham Grange	Lower North East Rd	Dernancourt	7
- Payne's Cottage	Payne St	Hope Valley	2942
- Underground water tank	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	3340
- Haines Bridge	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	850
- St Wilfred's Church of England	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	597
- Greenwith Uniting Church	Golden Grove Rd	Yatala Vale	280

File

- Golden Grove House	Crouch St	Golden Grove	2046
- Hillcott Farm	off Golden Grove Rd	Golden Grove	2585
- Hope Valley Primary School	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	2942
- Modbury Hotel (demolished)	Main North East Rd	Modbury	598
- Dwelling	10 Elizabeth St	Tea Tree Gully	3559
- Dwelling	12 Elizabeth St	Tea Tree Gully	3562
- Dwelling	25 Elizabeth St	Tea Tree Gully	3561
- Old Flour Mill	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	1605
- Baptist Church (old)	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	3553
- Dwelling	1333 Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	3555
- Dwelling	1334 Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	3557
- Dunn's Cash Store	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	800
- Stone school building	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	985
- Coach house gallery	9 Walter St	Tea Tree Gully	3554
- Dwelling	29 Walter St	Tea Tree Gully	3556
- Tea Tree Gully Institute	31 Walter St	Tea Tree Gully	3558
- 'Wun' House	1 William St	Tea Tree Gully	3560

10.2.4 Bruer, Vogt and Hignett

In 1976, the Bruer, Vogt and Hignett *National Estate Study: Northern Metropolitan Region South Australia*, published by the Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation, made the following recommendations for the Tea Tree Gully area. The final column shows their assessment of the relative significance of the places, with "I" being the most significant.

Golden Grove locality
no recommendations

Modbury locality

- Tree Hill Modbury Farm (Kelly)	Main North East Rd	Modbury	I
- Drumminor	Golden Grove Rd	Modbury North	I
- Modbury School	Montague Rd	Modbury	II
- Original Modbury Post Office	Main North East Rd	Modbury	II
- Cronk's Well	nr Wright Rd	Modbury	III

Paracombe locality

- Inglewood Inn	Main North East Rd	Inglewood	I
- Union Chapel	Blackhill Rd	Houghton	I
- Bristol House	Houghton Hollow Rd	Houghton	II*
- Glen Ewin	Lower Hermitage Rd	Hermitage	II
- Brightlands	Range Road	Upper Hermitage	II
- Highercombe Gardens	Murray Rd	Anstey Hill	II
- Kloppers Bridge	Main Road	Inglewood	III
- Anstey's wine cellar	Paracombe Rd	Anstey Hill	III

Tea Tree Gully locality

- Old Council Chambers	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	I
- Old Highercombe Hotel	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	I
- Dunn's Cash Store	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II*
- Tea Tree Gully	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II*
- St Wilfred's Church of England	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II
- Haines Bridge	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II
- Tea Tree Gully Hotel	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II
- Old Flour Mill	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II
- Haines' Memorial Park	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	II
- Steventon school	Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	III
- Old Angoves Cellars	Main North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	III

Torrens Valley locality

- Balmoral	Lower North East Rd	Paradise	I
- Torrens Weir	Gorge Rd	Highbury	I
- Mud and daub cottage	Payne Street	Hope Valley	II*
- Hope Valley School	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	II*
- Bickham Grange	Kananga Rd	Dernancourt	II
- Old Hope Valley Methodist Church	Grand Junction Rd	Hope Valley	II
- Tolleys sampling room	Tolleys Rd	Hope Valley	III
- Hope Valley reservoir and aqueduct	Lower North East Rd	Hope Valley	III
- Highbury reserve, pt section 811	Lower North East Rd	Highbury	III
- Water Gully incl. Newman's Nursery	Leopold Rd	Anstey Hill	III

10.3   Preliminary list for Phase 2

This section contains a list compiled by the Phase 1 survey team of known places of potential heritage significance which should be assessed as part of *Phase 2*. It is acknowledged that some of these may not fall within the current City of Tea Tree Gully area, and that some may have been demolished. The status of these places can be checked as part of the *Phase 2* survey process.

The preliminary list for *Phase 2* has been compiled from the following sources:

- Research for 1997 heritage survey (*Phase 1*)
- Public consultation
- Fieldwork observations
- Previous assessments as listed in 10.2

Places which are not currently entered in the State Heritage Register, and which were not included in the 45 places specified by Council in the brief for the 1997 Heritage Survey, are listed as places to be considered during *Phase 2* of the Heritage Survey.

Place	No.	Street	Suburb	Status
Highercombe estate (gardens)		Murray Rd	Anstey Hill	BII, P1
Anstey's wine cellar		Paracombe Rd	Anstey Hill	BIII, P1
Water Gully (excl. Newman's Nursery)		Leopold Rd	Anstey Hill	BIII
Farm shed		Butler Crescent	Banksia Park	P1
Bickham Grange		Kananga Rd	Dernancourt	BII, NR
Farm building - barn	37	Nioka Rd	Dernancourt	SN
Mine		Cobbler Creek	Golden Grove	P1
Ruins of Teakles House		Cobbler Creek Park	Golden Grove	P1
Former Golden Grove school		Crouch/One Tree Hill Rd	Golden Grove	P1
Shop in township		Golden Grove Rd	Golden Grove	P1
Ruined distillery near Ross Farm		Off Golden Grove Rd	Golden Grove	P1
Farm to north Golden Grove House		Reuben Richardson Rd	Golden Grove	P1
Mudge House		Seaview Road	Golden Grove	P1
Pug and wattle cottage, McGilton		Lower Hermitage Road	Hermitage	P1
Dwelling	1	Casemate St	Highbury	SN, P1
Highbury reserve, pt section 811		Lower North East Rd	Highbury	BIII
Stone house	1136	Lower North East Road	Highbury	P1
Cottage	1176	Lower North East Road	Highbury	P1
Cottage	1186	Lower North East Road	Highbury	P1
Thatched shed inside shed		Linear park	Highbury	P1
Any surviving steam pumps		River Torrens	Highbury	P1
Former Sudholz chaff mill		Black's Road	Holden Hill	P1
Hope Valley cemetery		Grand Junction Road	Hope Valley	P1
Bremen Hotel		Grand Junction Road	Hope Valley	P1
Highbury and Hope Valley Institute		Barracks Road	Hope Valley	P1
Mud and daub cottage		Payne Street	Hope Valley	BII*, NR
Hope Valley reservoir and aqueduct		Lower North East Rd	Hope Valley	BIII, P1
Well site, Tolleys Winery		Barracks Road	Hope Valley	P1
Stone farmhouse and former barn	140	Range Road South	nr Houghton	P1
Two dwellings		cnr Yatala Vale/Hancock Rd	Fairview Park	P1
Group of stone buildings, west side		Range Road North	Lower Hermitage	P1
Glenara Wines		Range Road North	Lower Hermitage	P1
Civic Centre	571	Montague Road	Modbury	P1
Kelly fig tree	956	North East Road	Modbury	SN

Lokan's chaff mill		North East Road	Modbury	P1
Original Modbury Post Office		North East Road	Modbury	BII
Rotunda, Civic Park		North East Road	Modbury	P1
Myer, Tea Tree Plaza		North East Road	Modbury	P1
Modbury Hospital		Smart Road	Modbury	P1
Cronk's Well		nr Wright Rd	Modbury	BIII
Ruined outbuildings at Drumminor		Golden Grove Road	Ridgehaven	P1
Stone house	471	Milne Road	Ridgehaven	P1
Ross House (NE corner Hancock Rd)		Yatala Vale Road	Surrey Downs	P1
House (NW corner Hancock Rd)		Yatala Vale Road	Surrey Downs	P1
Silver mine		Anstey Hill Recreation Park	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Gun emplacement		Anstey Hill Recreation Park	Tea Tree Gully	P1
former school house	6	Dowding Terrace	Tea Tree Gully	P1, G*
Stone house	25	Elizabeth Street	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Cave behind former Council Chamber	2	Haines Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Underground water tank		North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	NR
Former house	1236	North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Baptist Manse		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1, G*
Dwelling	1334	North East Rd	Tea Tree Gully	NF
War Memorial Arch		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Well site		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	RI
Cottage to south-west of mill		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Newman's nursery (second)		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
former Farr's farm, Newman's Nursery?		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Tea tree gully and creek		North East Road	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Smithy to north former Dunn's Store		Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Haines Bridge		Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	BII,NR,SN,P1
Haines' Memorial Park		Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	BII,SN,P1
Water fountain, Haines Park		Perseverance Rd	Tea Tree Gully	P1
Water supply structure		River Torrens	Tea Tree Gully	SN
Brightlands		Range Road	Upper Hermitage	BII
Yatala Vale school (fr Aisten Park PS)			Yatala Vale	

Key

BI, BII, BII*, BIII	From Bruer, Vogt and Hignett 1975, including recommendation
NR	National Trust of South Australia, Registered List
NF	National Trust of South Australia, file
SN	Nominated for the State Heritage Register
NI	Identified on the Register of the National Estate
P1	Identified as part of Phase 1 of the Heritage Survey
G*	Consider in context of grouping

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Gully winds, Apex Club of Tea Tree Gully, 1965-1970, 1988.
Magazine, Golden Grove High School, 1994.
Magazine, Modbury High School, 1965-72, 1986-96.
Magazine, Modbury Primary School, 1994-95.
Magazine, Tea Tree Gully Gem and Mineral Club, 1977-78.
Mathsquad, Modbury High School, 1975-76.
Members Yearbook, Tea Tree Gully Amateur Swimming Club, 1981-1985.
Messenger, Apex Club of Modbury, 1976-95.
Miscellaneous Publications, Tea Tree Gully Public Library, 1977-78.
Miscellaneous Publications, Tea Tree Gully Council, 1981-1983.
Modbury & Golden Grove Messenger, Apex Club of Modbury & Golden Grove, 1995-97.
Mother to mother, Nursing Mother's Association of Australia, Modbury North, 1979.
News from the Heights, The Heights School, Modbury Heights, June, August 1983.
Newsletter, Golden Grove High School, 1995.
Newsletter, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 1981-82.
Newsletter, St David's Parish, Tea Tree Gully, 1980.
Newsletter, Tea Tree Gully Community Development Board, 1983.
Newsletter, Tea Tree Gully Council, December 1983.
Newsletter, Tea Tree Gully Gem and Mineral Club, 1974-81.
Progress, Tea Tree Gully Golf Club, 1978.

Ratepayers Information Bulletin, Tea Tree Gully Council, 1976.
Rock Talk, Tea Tree Gully Gem and Mineral Club, 1977-1981.
The Gully Breeze, Tea Tree Gully Council, 1984-1989.
The Gully Gazette, Kiwanis Club of Tea Tree Gully, October 1982.
The Link, St Luke's Church, Modbury, 1982-89.
The Lutheran Visitor, Lutheran Parish of Tea Tree Gully, 1982-1997.
The Poet Grows, The Heights School, Modbury Heights, 1986.

11.4   Other archival material

- Certificates of Title
- *Government Gazettes*
- South Australian *Almamacks*
- South Australian *Directories*
- South Australian *Gazeteers*
- South Australian *Yearbooks*

11.5   Photographs held by the Mortlock Library of South Australiana

No.	Date	Description
Modbury		
B8310	1872	Modbury Hotel
B17752	1907	Modbury Institute
B24302	c1905	Ploughing demonstration on Kelly's property
B24303	1906	Gregory's farm, Modbury
B24304	1906	Gregory's farm, Modbury
B31094	c1912	Modbury Cricket Club members
B31095	c1913	Modbury Football Club members
B31096	c1920	Modbury Girls Club
B31097	c1920	Blacksmith's shop
B31098	c1916	'Treehill' Modbury
B31832	1936	Modbury Hotel
B32741	c1880	Road scene near Modbury
B32742	c1880	Drumminor bridge
B33958	1922	Harvesting peas at Smith's farm
B33959	1922	Harvesting peas at Smith's farm
B41577	c1930	Harvesting peas at Baymere
B41578	c1930	Baymere
B41579	c1922	Water trough, Modbury Farm
B41580	c1920	Modbury farm
B41581	1930	Modbury farm
B41582	c1930	Horse-riding at Modbury
B41583	1930	Farmyard scene near Kelly Road
B41584	1930	Farmyard scene near Kelly Road

B46803	1901	Highercombe House
B53308	c1960	Horse-riding school near Modbury

Tea Tree Gully

B246	1914	Old Baptist Chapel, Tea Tree Gully
B8067	c1884	Tea Tree Gully Hotel
B16027	c1900	Tea Tree Gully township
B16028	c1900	Tea Tree Gully township
B16029	c1860	Tea Tree Gully Post Office
B17685	c1906	Tea Tree Gully township
B17417	c1905	Tea Tree Gully Mill
B17418	c1910	Tea Tree Gully township
B22081	c1910	Tea Tree Gully, showing mill, store and Highercombe Hotel
B22232	1900	Highercombe Hotel as post office
B24106	c1910	Quarrying in the Tea Tree Gully area
B24306	c1898	Bullock team in Tea Tree Gully
B31099	1909	Tree-planting in Memorial Park, Tea Tree Gully
B31100	c1906	Tea Tree Gully Councillors
B31808	1936	Tea Tree Gully Hotel
B32141	c1905	Tea Tree Gully showing mill and Dunn's cash store
B33717	c1910	Tea Tree Gully Football Club
B33718	c1920	Tea Tree Gully Hotel after rebuilding
B33719	c1905	Tea Tree Gully Hotel
B33720	c1910	Tea Tree Gully School
B33721	c1910	Tea Tree Gully School
B35329	c1905	Wagon
B35330	c1920	Road at Tea Tree Gully
B43196	c1915	Gully
B46911	c1893	Members of Tea Tree Gully Mounted Rifles
B46912	c1895	Members of Tea Tree Gully Mounted Rifles
B53070	c1970	Children's Library

APPENDIX A - Heritage Survey Brief

The following document is the brief for the City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey.

BRIEF TO CONSULTANTS

1. Background

Since 1983, the State Heritage Branch has been pursuing a systematic program of heritage surveys to identify South Australia's heritage resources. The State is divided into fourteen regions which are being covered by regional heritage surveys as funds permit. Councils and other interested bodies are also encouraged to undertake local heritage surveys within regions to meet their planning needs. This local heritage survey will contribute to an overall inventory of the State's heritage assets.

This heritage survey aims to assess the known built heritage resources of The City of Tea Tree Gully.

2. Objective

The primary objective of the City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey is to provide an authoritative description and evaluation of the built heritage resources of the Tea Tree Gully Local Government Area for the purposes of assessment, conservation and planning.

Specifically, the City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey will:

(a) identify places of local heritage value within the Council area, for inclusion in the Development Plan via a Development Plan Amendment Report (*Attachment 11*);

(b) identify areas within the region which could be declared as zones of historic character and included in the Development Plan;

(c) make recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas or the entry of places in the State Heritage Register.

> *Note: These recommendations will also be forwarded to the Australian Heritage Commission for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.*

3. Project Description

The components of the Heritage Survey are as follows:

3.1 Overview History

Carry out historical research establishing the principal events and themes that characterise the physical, cultural and social development of the City of Tea Tree Gully

area and write an overview history which will be the basis for the recommendations of the report. It should provide the basis for the recommendations outlined in Section 2.

The Overview History should take into account the framework for historical assessment set out in the document South Australian State Historic Preservation Plan : Historical Guidelines, (Department of Environment and Planning, May 1980) and may require revision in light of the evidence revealed by fieldwork. It should be clear, succinct and demonstrate familiarity with the range of historical source materials in existence. A comprehensive bibliography of the relevant primary and secondary sources (documentary, pictorial and oral) is required.

3.2 Fieldwork

Carry out a thorough physical inspection of the places listed in *Attachments 1 & 2* and describe the places which are of heritage value.

This fieldwork should take into account previous assessments in the City of Tea Tree Gully, contained in the "Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study, 1980" and those from the State Heritage Branch, the Australian Heritage Commission, the National Trust of South Australia and other authoritative agencies, and should also be guided by the views of the local community groups and residents of the Council area.

The Consultant should contact the owners or occupants of those places and inspect them in more detail. If access is refused, the Consultant should not persist, but simply report that the request was made and denied. **Evidence of contact with property owners and occupants will be required to be furnished by the Consultant.**

All field observations should be recorded by means of notes, marked maps and photographs, regardless of the recommendations that may finally arise.

3.3 Recommendations: Local Heritage Places

1. *Update survey data previously compiled in 1980 "Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study". Auhl, I. (Attachment 1) and assess against heritage criteria in the Development Act.*

2. *Describe and assess new places (Attachment 2) against heritage criteria, in the Development Act.*

Data already collected and documented should be used as a basis for investigations.

3. *Make recommendations for a list of places of local heritage value.*

The report should indicate a list of local heritage places which the Consultant considers to be important to the local community. The level of documentation accompanying each place should be sufficient to allow Council and the community to support the inclusion of the place on their local heritage list in the Development Plan.

The documentation of Local Heritage Assessment Reports should be in a format acceptable to the State Heritage Branch (*Attachment 8*) to enable easy inclusion in a Plan Amendment Report and creation of local heritage register.

3.4 Recommendations: Zones of Historic Character

1. Make recommendations for the declaration of Zones of historic character.

Zones of historic character should reflect the overview history and possess a distinctive historic, architectural or other character which it is desirable to protect and enhance through the Development Plan, while not necessarily exhibiting the exceptional merit required of a State Heritage Area.

This may include a list of 'contributory buildings' which are buildings that do not meet the criteria for a local heritage place, but which contribute to the historic character of the zone or adjacent local heritage places.

The boundary of a zone of historic character should be clearly defined, following cadastral boundaries where possible and simple in outline. It should take in the continuously significant area without the addition of a buffer zone.

The draft Plan Amendment Report prepared in 1990 which proposed the creation of a Historic (Conservation) Zone to replace the Tea Tree Gully Historic Township Zones should be used as a basis for investigations.

3.5 Recommendations: State Heritage Places

1. Make recommendations for the entry of places in the State Heritage Register, which should reflect the Overview History.

Any building listed in *Attachments 1 & 2* which meet one or more of the criteria in Section 16 of the Heritage Act 1993, may be entered in the State Heritage Register, but recommendations should be restricted to places of significant interest. For the purposes of this survey places are restricted to buildings.

Places of a type which are commonplace or frequently encountered will not be entered in the Register unless there is some particular aspect of the place which is of significant value.

Criteria and guidelines for the entry of places in the Register are attached. It is essential that a clear Statement of Heritage Value be given for each recommendation.

The documentation supporting these recommendations should use the pro forma heritage Assessment Reports (*Attachment 7*), designed by the State Heritage Branch. A hard copy of the pro forma Heritage Assessment Report for proposed State heritage places is attached and it provides full information for the site record, including land description and details of the owner. This pro forma will also be available to the Consultant on computer disk, upon appointment.

The use of the pro forma design will enable recommendations to be presented directly to the State Heritage Authority and will facilitate the clerical processes for the entry of those places in the Register.

3.6 Professional Advice

1. *Provide advice to Council and staff in the preparation of a Heritage Plan Amendment Report for the City of Tea Tree Gully.*

Such advice would be provided to the 'Steering Committee' and 'Working Group' (see draft Terms of Reference in *Attachment 12*) and at the time of community consultation when a draft PAR is placed on public exhibition. (see draft Survey and PAR Workplan in *Attachment 13*).

4. Presentation

The Consultant will first submit a draft report of the City of Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey to the City of Tea Tree Gully and the State Heritage Branch for discussion and amendment, at a time agreed in the survey timetable.

The Consultant is to present to the City of Tea Tree Gully the master copy of the final report of the heritage survey in A4 format ready for binding, as well as a copy of the report on computer disks in a format which can be readily used by the City of Tea Tree Gully

The final report of the heritage survey is to contain:

(a) an overview of the history of the City of Tea Tree Gully providing a context for the recommendations of the final report;

(b) recommendations for the list of places of local heritage value;

(c) recommendations for zones of historic character in a similar format to that for a State Heritage Area;

(d) recommendations of places for entry in the State Heritage Register using the pro forma Heritage Assessment Reports with accompanying site records, site plans and both black and white photographs and colour transparencies illustrating the context and significant features of the places proposed for the Register;

(e) a succinct inventory setting out all the places identified, assessed and recommended in (b) - (d) above, as well as those places rejected as not being of State or local heritage value;

(f) maps showing the location of all the places and areas in (b) - (d) above;

(g) a bibliography of sources consulted during the historical research for the overview history and during the assessment of individual places and areas.

(h) an index to the Heritage Assessment Reports, by page number. This order of this index should be alphabetical by Town/Suburb and Street Name and finally numerical by Street Number.

See *Attachment 3* for example of report format.

The report will conform to the conventions of the Australian Government Publishing Service Style Manual, Fifth Edition, 1994.

5. Timetable

The survey will commence 1 April, 1997.

The survey will be completed by 30 June, 1997.

The Consultant will at the commencement of the heritage survey prepare a timetable for the stages of the survey, to be agreed to by the local Council and the State Heritage Branch, and will advise the Council and Branch of any proposed changes to that timetable.

6. Project Management

The Consultant will maintain regular contact with the project Superintendent throughout the entire survey.

Where appropriate the Consultant should consult with officers of the State Heritage Branch.

7. Resources

The following reference material is suggested but is not limited to:

"From Settlement to City" Auhl I, Adelaide 1993

"Haystacks to Cul-de-sacs" Golden Grove Community Oral Histories, Adelaide 1993

"Tea Tree Gully Township Heritage Study" Auhl I, Adelaide 1980

"History Heritage Humour" ed Irenia O'Grady, Adelaide 1986

Tea Tree Gully Development Plan

"Tea Tree Gully Sketchbook" Auhl I and Millsteed R, Adelaide

State Heritage Register

National Trust Register

8. Council Resources

Council will provide the following resources:

- production of maps using computer aided design software

- establishment of a data base to record the inventory of local heritage places in accordance with the format contained in *Attachment 8*. This data base will be made available to the Consultant for data entry.