STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Agenda Report for Decision

Meeting Date: 10 August 2023

Item Name	Advice to the Minister for Planning – Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West)
Presenters	Jason Bailey and Nadia Gencarelli
Purpose of Report	Decision
Item Number	4.1
Strategic Plan Reference	4. Discharging Statutory Obligations
Work Plan Reference	4.2 Advise the Minister on Code Amendments
Confidentiality	Not Confidential (Release Delayed). To be released following final decision by the Minister for Planning on adoption of the Code Amendment.
Related Decisions	N/A

Recommendations

It is recommended that the State Planning Commission (the Commission) resolves to:

1. Approve the designation of this item as Not Confidential (Release Delayed). To be released following final decision by the Minister for Planning (the Minister) on adoption of the Code Amendment.
2. Advise the Minister that it:
   2.1 Recommends approval of the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West) under section 73(2)(iv) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act), subject to the following conditions applied under section 73(5)(b) of the Act:
      a) The scope of the proposed Code Amendment does not include the creation of new planning rules, and is limited to the spatial application of zones, subzones, overlays, or technical and numerical variations provided for under the published Planning and Design Code (on the date the Amendment is released for engagement). This includes the creation of new Technical and Numeric Variation capabilities.
      b) The Code Amendment is prepared by a person with qualifications and experience that is equivalent to an Accredited Professional—planning level 1 under the Act.
   2.2 Recommends that the Barunga West Council be the Designated Entity responsible for undertaking the Code Amendment.
3. Specify that the Designated Entity consults with the following nominated individuals under section 73(6)(e) of the Act:
   - State Members of Parliament for the electorates in which the proposed Code Amendment applies.

4. Specify that no further investigations or information are required under section 73(6)(f) of the Act in addition to those outlined in the Proposal to Initiate.
5. Recommend that the Minister approve the initiation of the Code Amendment by signing the Proposal to Initiate (**Attachment 1**) and approval letter with conditions (**Attachment 2**).
6. Approve and authorise the Chair of the Commission to sign the advice to the Minister as provided in **Attachment 3**.
7. Authorise the Chair to finalise any minor amendments to the advice and attachments as required.

Background

Section 67(1) of the Act provides for the Planning and Design Code (the Code) to designate a place as a place of local heritage value if it satisfies one or more listed criteria as set out under section 67(1) of the Act. (A copy of the criteria is provided in **Attachment 4**).

Designation of a place as a place of local heritage value is achieved by amending the Code under section 73 of the Act. Section 73(2)(b)(iv) of the Act provides that a proposal to amend the Code may be initiated by a council with the approval of the Minister, acting on the advice of the Commission, in relation to the following matters:

- Strategic assessment against the State Planning Policies and *The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide – 2017 Update* (the Regional Plan).
- Any person or body that must be consulted by the Designated Entity, pursuant to section 73(6)(e) of the Act.
- Any investigations to be carried out or information to be obtained by the Designated Entity, in accordance with section 73(6)(f) of the Act.

The purpose of this report is therefore to present the Commission with advice to be provided to the Minister in relation to the Proposal to Initiate (the Proposal) submitted by the Barunga West Council (the Council) (**Attachment 1**).

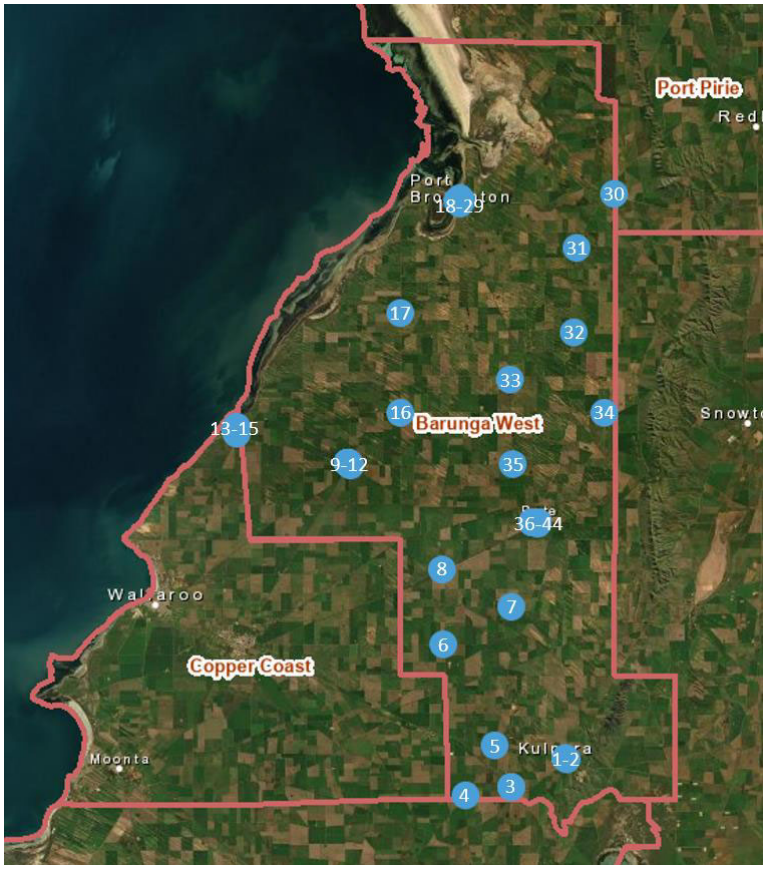
Discussion

Scope of the Amendment

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Place Overlay to 46 properties in the Council area, as well as the associated Heritage Adjacency Overlay. There are currently no Local Heritage Places listed in the Council area. This Code Amendment seeks to list properties that have been assessed as having local heritage value. Further detail is outlined in the Proposal (**Attachment 1**) and associated heritage data sheets (**Attachment 5**) and Thematic History (**Attachment 6**).

There are no proposed changes to Code policy or Technical and Numeric Variations (TNVs). Early commencement has not been sought.

The affected area is shown in the figure below.



Planning and Design Code Zoning

The affected properties are located within the:

- Neighbourhood Zone
- Township Activity Centre Zone
- Community Facilities Zone
- Rural Zone
- Township Zone
- Open Space Zone.

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Overlay to 46 identified properties, and to apply the Heritage Adjacency Overlay to land parcels in accordance with the business rules for the Overlay.

Consideration by the Heritage Sub-Committee

The Proposal was considered by the Commission's Heritage Sub-Committee (the Committee) on 8 and 11 August 2022, at which time an inspection tour of the proposed Local Heritage Places was undertaken. The Agenda Report is provided in **Attachment 7** and the Minutes of the Committee's deliberations and recommendations are provided in **Attachment 8**.

The Committee sought additional information from Council to support the Proposal, whilst indicating general support for the Code Amendment. A copy of the letter to Council dated 25 August 2022 is provided in **Attachment 9.**

Further information was subsequently provided by Council on 6 June 2023, comprising additional analysis of the proposed places for listing (**Attachment 10**) and updated, marked up heritage data sheets (**Attachment 11**). As a result of the further review, Council removed one formerly proposed place and included a further three places. The Committee has advised that it is now satisfied that the Proposal can be recommended to the Commission. (A copy of the out of session Committee responses is provided in **Attachment 12**).

Advice to the Minister

The advice to the Minister (**Attachment 3**) sets out the statutory and procedural elements that must be considered as part of the initiation of a Code Amendment.

The advice recommends that the Minister approve the initiation of the Code Amendment to facilitate the protection of places that have social, cultural or economic importance to the local community and area.

Conditions and requirements

The Proposal to Initiate meets all procedural requirements, as detailed in the attached advice to the Minister (**Attachment 3**).

Conditions proposed and items specified

Two conditions have been recommended to be specified by the Minister, pursuant to section 73(5)(b) of the Act. In addition, it has been recommended that the Commission specify persons or bodies to be consulted with by the Designated Entity under section 73(6)(e) of the Act, as outlined in the advice to the Minister (**Attachment 3**).

Attachments:

1. Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West) (#18806735).
2. Suggested letter to the Barunga West Council (#20457271)
3. Draft advice to the Minister (#20455747)
4. Section 67(1) criteria (#18912019)
5. Heritage Data Sheets (#20200146)
6. Thematic History dated May 2022 (#19086690)
7. Agenda Report dated 8 and 11 August 2022 (#20206541)
8. Signed minutes dated 25 August 2022 (#20205912)
9. Committee letter to Council dated 25 August 2022 (#20205929)
10. Table of affected properties, Committee recommendations and Council's response (#20200152)
11. Marked up copy of revised Heritage Data Sheets dated 30 May 2023 (#20200129)
12. Committee's out of session response to further information supplied by Council (#20455578)

Prepared by: Catherine Hollingsworth

Endorsed by: Paul Bennett

Date: 2 August 2023

PROPOSAL TO INITIATE AN AMENDMENT TO THE PLANNING & DESIGN CODE

Local Heritage Places Code Amendment

By the Barunga West *Council (the Proponent)*

_____ **(Signature Required)**

Barunga West Council (the Proponent)

Date: 29 July 2022

This Proposal to Initiate document together with conditions specified by the Minister forms the basis for the preparation of a proposed amendment to the Planning and Design Code for the purpose of section 73(2)(b) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016.*

MINISTER FOR PLANNING

Date: 29 July 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent is proposing to initiate an amendment to the Planning and Design Code (the Code Amendment) as it relates to land located at the District Council of Barunga West (the Affected Area).

The purpose of this Proposal to Initiate is to seek approval of the Minister for Planning (the Minister) to initiate the Code Amendment under section 73(2)(b) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act).

This Proposal to Initiate details the scope, relevant strategic and policy considerations, nature of investigations to be carried out and information to be collected for the Code Amendment. It also details the timeframes to be followed in undertaking the Code Amendment, should this Proposal to Initiate be approved by the Minister.

The Proponent acknowledges that the Minister may specify conditions on approving this Proposal to Initiate, under section 73(5) of the Act. In the event of inconsistency between this Proposal to Initiate and any conditions specified by the Minister, the conditions will apply.

1.1. Designated Entity for Undertaking the Code Amendment

In accordance with section 73(4)(a) of the Act, the Proponent will be the Designated Entity responsible for undertaking the Code Amendment process. As a result:

1.1.1. The Proponent acknowledges that it will be responsible for undertaking the Code Amendment in accordance with the requirements Act.

1.1.2. The Proponent declares that it has not and does not intend to enter into an agreement with a third party for the recovery of costs incurred in relation to the Code Amendment under section 73(9) of the Act. If the Proponent does enter into such an agreement, the Proponent will notify the Department prior to finalising the Engagement Report under section 73(7).

1.1.3. The Proponent's contact person responsible for managing the Code Amendment and receiving all official documents relating to this Code Amendment is:

a) Shanti Ditter, Planning Consultant

b) Shanti.ditter@planningaspects.com

c) 0418856580

1.1.4. The Proponent intends to undertake the Code Amendment by:

a) engaging Shanti Ditter of Planning Aspects Pty Ltd to provide the professional services required to undertake the Code Amendment

1.2. Rationale for the Code Amendment

Both the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act) and the *Heritage Places Act 1993* have specific criteria that have to be met for items to be placed on the respective local heritage and state heritage registers.

A heritage survey of the Yorke Peninsula, which at the time included the former District Councils of Bute and Port Broughton (now Barunga West Council) was undertaken in

1998 for the State Heritage Branch of the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs by Weidenhofer Architects. The aims of that survey were to:

- make recommendations for the entry of places in the State Heritage Register, and for the declaration of State Heritage Areas; (none were recommended)
- identify areas which could be declared Historic Conservation Zones, or otherwise incorporated into local government planning; (none were recommended)
- provide a local heritage register (land, buildings or structures) for inclusion in the Development Plan or for other planning purposes (44 places were recommended).

In 1998, this survey confirmed that the Barunga West Council had no places of local or State heritage significance registered at that time, but it identified a number of places that could be considered for inclusion as local heritage places into Council's Development Plan.

Notwithstanding the recommendation to consider listing of buildings and places in Barunga West Council area, no further action was taken in relation to the 1998 survey recommendations. In 2021, Council does not have any items or places of heritage significance listed in Planning and Design Code that is relevant to Barunga West Council area.

Council now wishes to rectify this policy gap and has engaged consultants who have:

1. undertaken a review of the previous 1998 Weidenhofer Architects heritage survey,
2. prepared a thematic history of Barunga West Council area; and
3. engaged with key community groups, local history groups and Council

to identify places of heritage value that merit protection under the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016.

2. SCOPE OF THE CODE AMENDMENT

2.1. Affected Area

The proposal seeks to amend the Code for the Affected Area, being the land within the Barunga West Council Area as shown in the map in Attachment A.

2.2. Scope of Proposed Code Amendment

Barunga West Council Area

Current Policy	*The Planning and Design Code as it applies to the Barunga West Council area does not have a local heritage or heritage Adjacency overlay*
Amendment Outline	*The amendment proposes to introduce the local heritage overlay policies as they would apply to the Barunga West Council area and to list the 44 identified properties as places of local heritage significance under the Act; and apply the Heritage Adjacency overlay policies for places that are adjacent to local heritage listed properties. Within urban areas, the heritage adjacency overlay applies to:*

	• any directly abutting allotment, to a maximum distance of 60 metres, plus *• any property within 6 metres of the allotment on which the heritage place is located, to a maximum distance of 60 metres, except where separated by a road/reserve greater than 6 metres wide* *• any land that falls within 30 metres of a place where the place is located within a road reserve* *Within rural areas, it applies to:* *• any land that falls within 500 metres of a heritage place and that is on a separate allotment to the heritage place.*
Intended Policy	*Briefly outline what Planning and Design Code policies are being proposed to be amended for the site and any specific objectives. For example:* • *The Local heritage overlay will be considered for insertion.* • *The heritage adjacency overlay will be considered for insertion.*

3. STRATEGIC PLANNING OUTCOMES

Proposed Code Amendments occur within a state, regional and local strategic setting, which includes:

- State Planning Policies (SPPs)
- Regional Plans
- Other relevant strategic documents.

3.1 Alignment with State Planning Policies

The State Planning Policies (SPPs) set out the State's overarching goals and requirements for the planning system. Under section 66(3)(f) of the Act, the Code must comply with any principle prescribed by a SPP.

The Code Amendment should be initiated because it aligns with or seeks to implement the following SPPs:

State Planning Policy (SPP)	Code Amendment Alignment with SPPs
SPP 1: Integrated Planning **Objective** To apply the principles of integrated planning to shape cities and regions in a way that enhances our liveability, economic prosperity and sustainable future.	This Proposal seeks to promote 'integrated planning' by allowing sites with identified heritage significance to be protected into the future. Heritage listing has been demonstrated to add to the value of properties, and provide opportunities for economic and social development.

State Planning Policy (SPP)	Code Amendment Alignment with SPPs
SPP 2: Design Quality **Objective** To elevate the design quality of South Australia's built environment and public realm. **Policy 2.8** Recognise the unique character of areas by identifying their valued physical attributes in consultation with communities. **Policy 2.9** Respect the characteristics and identities of different neighbourhoods, suburbs and precincts by ensuring development considers existing and desired future context of a place. **Policy 2.11** Manage the interface between modern built form of different scales with more traditional dwelling forms, including through the management of streetscape character, access to natural light, visual and acoustic privacy, massing and proportions.	The Proposal promotes the delivery of quality and contemporary design strategies and outcomes for the development of the Affected Area.
SPP 4: Adaptive Reuse **Objective** The adaptive reuse of existing buildings that enhance areas of cultural or heritage value, capitalise on existing investment and/ or contribute to vibrant and livable places. **Policy 3.1** Remove barriers and encourage innovative and adaptive reuse of underutilised buildings and places to inspire urban regeneration, stimulate our economy and unlock latent investment opportunities. **Policy 3.3** Repurpose, adapt and reuse historical buildings and places that recognise and preserve our state's history. **Policy 3.5** Facilitate the conversion and adaptation of existing commercial office and industrial buildings to new uses that contribute to the local area. **Policy 3.6** Introduce a range of	The proposal will support the adaptive reuse of identified buildings.

State Planning Policy (SPP)	Code Amendment Alignment with SPPs
planning and development incentives and bonus schemes to streamline decision-making processes, provide dispensation on prescriptive requirements that constrain opportunities and capitalise on related regulatory or financial incentives outside of the planning system. **Policy 3.7** Introduce performance-based building regulations that encourage the adaptability of existing buildings to new uses without compromising health and safety.	
SPP 7 Cultural Heritage **Objective** To protect and conserve heritage places and areas for the benefit of our present and future generations. **Policy 7.1** The sensitive and respectful use of our culturally and historically significant places. **Policy 7.3** Recognise and protect places and areas of acknowledged heritage value for future generations. **Policy 7.4** The appropriate conservation, continuing use, and as appropriate, adaptive reuse of our heritage places and heritage areas of value to the community. **Policy 7.5** Maintain the context of a place or area of heritage value through appropriate design guidelines that encourage compatible design solutions. **Policy 7.6** The interpretation potential of heritage places and areas is enhanced to contribute to the economic and cultural sustainability of the state. **Policy 7.7** Provide certainty to landowners and the community about the planning processes for heritage identification, conservation and protection.	The proposal seeks to protect and conserve sites of historical significance to the community of Barunga West.

3.2 Alignment with Regional Plans

As with the SPPs, the directions set out in Regional Plans provide the long-term visionas well as setting the spatial patterns for future development in a region. This includesconsideration of land use integration, transport infrastructure and the public realm.

The following Regional Plans (identified as volumes of the South Australian PlanningStrategy prepared under the *Development Act 1993,* and applicable until such time as the new Regional Plans are prepared and adopted under the Act) are relevant for consideration as part of this Code Amendment:

- The Yorke Peninsula Regional Land Use Framework

Regional Plan Identified Prioritiesor Targets	Code Amendment Alignment withRegional Plan
Environmental and Cultural Assets – a healthy and sustainable future Objective 5 Identify and protect places of heritage and cultural significance Areas of Focus • Incorporate heritage listed sites and areas of high biodiversity value into Development Plans Strategies 5.1 Protect and conserve place of heritage and cultural value, including local and registered (State and National) sites	Broadly, the key goals and strategies contained in the Regional Plan will be given due consideration in the preparation of this Code Amendment through the identification, protection and conservation of places of heritage and cultural value.
Population and Settlements – supporting communities Objective 17 Reinforce the role, functionality and vibrancy of towns and settlements Areas of Focus • Undertake master planning for settlements along the eastern coast of the peninsula and Port Broughton, to establish Coastal Zones and identify constraints, opportunities and future directions for growth (see also Environmental and Cultural Assets) Strategies 17.7 Retain the cultural/heritage tourist focus of Moonta, Port Wakefield, Ardrossan, Edithburgh, Wallaroo, Minlaton and Maitland by strengthening heritage and township character	Broadly, the key goals and strategies contained in the Regional Plan will be given due consideration in the preparation of this Code Amendment through the identification, protection and conservation of places of heritage and cultural value in all parts of the Council area.
Objective 19 Design towns to provide safe, healthy, accessible and appealing environments Areas of Focus • Identify desired character of towns (and parts of towns) to guide design of buildings and public places	

Regional Plan Identified Prioritiesor Targets	Code Amendment Alignment withRegional Plan
Strategies 19.1 Involve local communities in identifying the desired character of towns, encompassing those elements considered important for amenity, identity, sense of community, and attracting visitors 19.2 Reinforce those elements (natural and built) that contribute to the unique character and identity of towns, including landscapes, building and streetscape design, and built heritage 19.11 Design all developments – housing, holiday homes, commercial, industrial – so they are functional, attractive, contribute to the desired character of the area, and are sympathetic to cultural and landscape features	

4 INVESTIGATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

4.1 Investigations Already Undertaken

The table below identifies what investigations have already been undertaken insupport of the proposed Code Amendment.

Investigation Undertaken	Summary of Scope of Investigations	Summary of Outcome of Recommendations
Review of the Taylor Weidenhofer Heritage Survey 1997	A review of all places in Barunga West Council area to determine if previous items are intact, and if intact, extent of alterations or additions and whether places meet the provisions of s. 67(1) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act*, 2016 Investigations included site visits to properties that were visible from public streets and site visits to properties where contact could be made with property owners.	• 1 ruin (BW052) Ward's Hill Church & School • 1 demolished (BW:064) Former Port Broughton District Hospital
Preparation of a Thematic History of the Barunga West Council Area	Scope included meeting with Local History Groups; Research and writing of a history of the region. Including review of available sources for local history published before and since the survey. Identification of the main themes relating to the Barunga West district and any potential 'gaps'.	Thematic Survey identified potential gaps in the following areas; • Evidence of early Pastoral activity pre agricultural settlement (eg shepherd's huts) • Railway infrastructure • Water infrastructure • Agricultural development - on farm / landscape / sheep yards or dips • Maritime industry (commercial fishing, marine fibre) • Tourism and holiday / beach/ retirement culture (Shacks, caravan parks etc) • Shops and other commercial buildings especially those associated with agriculture eg Co-op stores • Places representing women eg CWA, baby health centres? • Places (houses or other) of special architectural value? • Places associated with historically

Investigation Undertaken	Summary of Scope of Investigations	Summary of Outcome of Recommendations
		significant people of the district
Community consultation	Community consultation on the Thematic History was sought and feedback received, specifically looking to address the potential gaps in listings.	• Recommendations for amendment to the Thematic History were made • Bute RSL Club Rooms were recommended for listing. • Workurna Hall (already nominated) and Wokurna Oval and Tennis Courts were recommended for listing.
Preparation of data sheets	Scope included: • re-writing datasheets into a contemporary word document & inserting new photos • checking street address and title information to match SAPPA mapping information • Review & verification of some history and references • Preparation of new datasheets for new recommendations	• Bute RSL Club Rooms were incorporated in the list of nominations • Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School was incorporated into the list of nominations

Investigation Undertaken	Summary of Scope of Investigations	Summary of Outcome of Recommendations
Preliminary engagement with owners potentially affected by the proposed listing	One on one meetings were held on 7 and 8 April 2022 with 14 owners of properties that were identified for listing. Owners were provided with information regarding the proposed listing and provided details of the implications should the property be listed, including the consultation process with the formal code amendment and engagement with the State Planning Commission	As a result of a site visit and a meeting with its owners, the following 2 properties were identified as having deteriorated beyond repair and not worthy of listing • Barung Gap Road - Blacksmith Hut • Wokurna Church A summary of the consultation undertaken is detailed in Attachment C

4.2 Further Investigations Proposed

No further investigations other than those already undertaken and identified above are proposed. However, if during the course of public consultation a review of a place or places maybe necessary as a result of information provided by owners or the community, so that the listing is as accurate as possible.

4.3 Engagement Already Undertaken

Early informal consultation has been undertaken with a call for submissions from Council between early December 21 and 15 January 2022 regarding the draft Thematic History that has been prepared.

To date preliminary consultation has been undertaken in April 2022 with affected property owners in relation to thisProposal in accordance with Practice Direction 2. Council's Heritage advisor and planning consultant held face to face engagement sessions on 7 and 8 April 2022 where owners of prospective places were invited to attend and were provided information on the implications of the listing including what listing will mean for property owners and their development rights; and clarification about public access to properties (ie. listing doesn't mean members of the public can enter the property); and support that council will be able to offer owners if listing occurs.

Council proposes to continue and to be involved in progressing the Code Amendment by contributing to the following key stages going forward:

- Stage 1 – Initiation and preparation of a draft Code Amendment
- Stage 2 – Community Engagement and finalisation.

Shanti Ditter will lead the engagement on behalf of Council. Shanti has in excess of 30 years' experience in undertaking community engagement including in the heritage listing process.

A summary of outcomes or matters raised through engagement already undertaken is as follows:

- Suggested listing of the Wokurna Hall, Oval & Tennis Courts. As these places are no longer utilised for this purpose, Council has resolved that the sites be signposted with a historic plaque.
- Clarification on the accuracy of the thematic history to ensure its accuracy. The suggested changes have been made.
- Suggested listing of the Bute RSL Club Rooms, High Street, Bute

4.4 Further Engagement Proposed

In addition to the engagement already undertaken and identified above, the table below outlines what additional engagement will be undertaken to support the Code Amendment.

Further Engagement Proposed	**Explanation of how the further engagement propose to address an identified issue or question**
Notification and meeting with Landowners	This will provide clarity for individual property owners on the implications of the local heritage listing on their rights and responsibilities

5 CODE AMENDMENT PROCESS

The Code Amendment process will occur in accordance with the Community Engagement Charter and Practice Direction 2 – Consultation on the Preparation or Amendment of a Designated Instrument.

Council will prepare an Engagement Plan prior to the commencement of engagement on the proposed Code Amendment. The Engagement Plan will include the following mandatory consultation requirements (which may be in addition to the engagement outlined in this Proposal to Initiate):

- the Local Government Association will be notified in writing of the proposed Code Amendment;
- if the Code Amendment has a specific impact on 1 or more particular pieces of land in a particular zone on subzone (rather than more generally), Council will take reasonable steps to give a notice in accordance with Regulation 20 of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017*, to:
    - the owners or occupiers of the land; and
    - owners or occupiers of each piece of adjacent land;
- consultation will also occur with any person or body specified by the State Planning Commission under section 73(6)(e) of the Act.

5.1 Engagement Report

Once engagement on the Code Amendment is complete, Council will prepare an Engagement Report under section 73(7) of the Act.

Council will ensure that a copy of the Engagement Report is furnished on the Minister and also published on the SA Planning Portal. This will occur in accordance with Practice Direction 2.

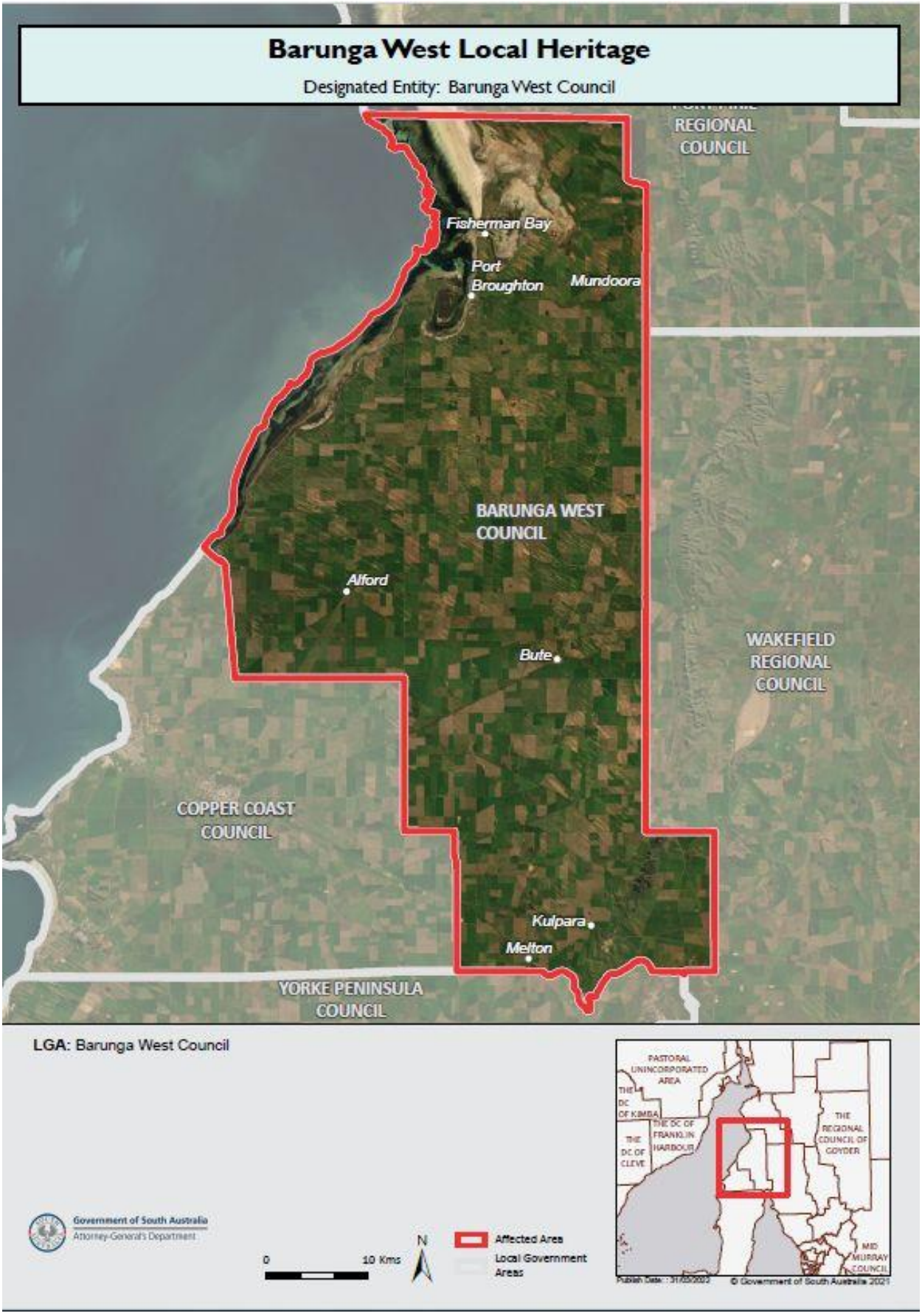
The Engagement Plan and the Engagement Report will also be considered by the State Planning Commission during the final stages of the Code Amendment process. The Commission will provide a report to the Environment, Resources and Development Committee of Parliament under section 74(3) of the Act. The Commission's report will provide information about the reason for the Code Amendment, the consultation undertaken on the Code Amendment and any other information considered relevant by the Commission.

5.2 Code Amendment Timetable

Council commits to undertaking the Code Amendment in line with the timeframe outlined Attachment B. If a timeframe is exceeded (or expected to be exceeded) the Proponent agrees to provide an amended timetable to the Department with an explanation of the delay, for approval by the Minister of an extension of time for the Code Amendment.

ATTACHMENT A

Map of Affected Area



ATTACHMENT B

Timetable for Code Amendment by Proponent

Step	Responsibility	Timeframe
Approval of the Proposal to Initiate		
Review of Proposal to Initiate to confirm all mandatory requirements are met (timeframe will be put on hold if further information is required). Referral to the Minister to request advice from the Commission	AGD	2 weeks *(includes lodgement and allocation + referral to Government Agencies within the first week)*
Minister requests advice from the Commission.	Minister	2 weeks
Referral to Government Agencies for comment (where necessary)	AGD, Relevant Government Agencies	+ 2 weeks
Consideration of Proposal to Initiate and advice to the Minister	Commission (Delegate)	3 weeks
	Commission	+ 3 weeks
Proposal to Initiate agreed to by the Minister	Minister	2 weeks
Preparation of the Code Amendment		
Engagement Plan Prepared. Investigations conducted; **Code Amendment Report** prepared The Drafting instructions and draft mapping provided to AGD	Designated Entity	2 weeks
AGD prepares Amendment Instructions and Mapping and provides to Council for consultation purposes	AGD	1 week
Preparation of Materials for Consultation	Designated Entity	Informed by Engagement Plan
Engagement on the Code Amendment		
Code Amendment Report released for public consultation in accordance with the Community Engagement Charter and the prepared **Community Engagement Plan**	Designated Entity	Informed by Engagement Plan
Consideration of Engagement and Finalisation of Amendments		
Submissions summarised; Amended drafting instructions provided, **Engagement Report** prepared and lodged with AGD	Designated Entity	4 weeks
Assess the amendment and engagement. Prepare report to the Commission or delegate *Timeframe will be put on hold if further information is required, or if there are unresolved issues*	AGD	4 weeks
Consideration of Advice	Commission (Delegate)	2 weeks *(includes 1 week to process through Minister's office)*
	Commission	+ 3 weeks
Decision Process		

Step	Responsibility	Timeframe
Minister considers the **Code Amendment Report** and the **Engagement Report** and makes decision	Minister	3 weeks
Implementing the Amendment (operation of the Code Amendment)		
Go- Live- Publish on the PlanSA Portal	AGD	2-4 weeks
Parliamentary Scrutiny		
Referral of approved **Code Amendment** to ERDC	AGD	8 weeks

ATTACHMENT C

Preliminary consultation with owners of potential buildings identified for listing

NAME	Property No (Assessment Sheet)	PROPERTY ADDRESS / NAME	Feedback
[redacted]	BW01	Ward Hill Rd / Old Ward Hill Church & School	Generally supportive. Signage opportunity. Could Council put up a sign or information about the memorial and its history?
[redacted]	BW02	16 West Tce Port Broughton	Will there be funding to maintain the building? The jubilee of the Lodge is soon. Recommended later additions should be excluded from listing.
[redacted]	BW020	Cnr Railway / Second St - Former Catholic Church	[redacted] does not support the listing and does not want to seek approval to do any work to the building. [redacted] is supportive of the installation of a plaque to recognise its importance.
[redacted]	BW024	Barung Gap Road - Blacksmith Hut	Whilst supportive of the listing, the structure has been badly damaged as a result of a recent storm that has caused significant damage. Only chimney left. Owner is interested in reconstructing the structure sometime in the future.
[redacted]	BW065	5 East Tce Port Broughton - Former Anglican Church Port Broughton	Is supportive of the listing. Discussed possibility for solar panels, carport, shed and fencing on the site.
[redacted]	BW061	25 Harvey Street, Port Broughton - Former Police Station, Port Broughton	Requested that [redacted] is notified when the matter is formally considered.
[redacted]	BW021	21 Railway Tce Bute, Former Post Office	[redacted] has lived here for 53 years. [redacted] is currently neither in favour nor against the listing and will consult with her [redacted] to decide a position.
[redacted]	BW077	Third St, Tickera - Former Bible Christian Church	Is interested to understand if the listing will affect the value of the property? Also if listing affects insurance, and would appreciate financial help to bring the building into shape. Confirmed their understanding that Marie Walker, Matron at the Wallaroo Hospital modernised the building as a residence. Historic titles and trove link to be sent to owners.
[redacted]	BW013	Old Bute Hospital	Has owned the property for 8-9 years. There is significant salt damp inside and outside it, with floor boards having to have been removed and replaced. The fence has been in place since 2002 and is a modern addition.
[redacted]	BW035	Lincolnsfield	Happy to have the structure listed.
[redacted]	BW055	Port Broughton Post Office	Happy to have the structure listed.

NAME	Property No (Assessment Sheet)	PROPERTY ADDRESS / NAME	Feedback
[redacted]	BW087	House, Cellar and Horse Trough ('Tancock's Farm')	Had questions about how best to take care of the complex. Agreed to send through the lime mortar mix recipe. [redacted] is happy for the complex to be listed
[redacted]	BW030	Kulpara Uniting Church	Want to have the buildings listed and are keen to continue to take care of it. The floor has been replaced 10-15 years ago. Some of the stonework has damage to the lime mortar and want to rectify this sooner rahter than later. Want to eventually open the building up to the public.
[redacted]	BW022	Bute Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)	Generally happy for the church to be listed.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

TO: MINISTER FOR PLANNING

RE: PROPOSAL TO INITIATE THE LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES CODE AMENDMENT (BARUNGA WEST) BY THE BARUNGA WEST COUNCIL – FOR INITIATION

PURPOSE

To recommend that you approve, with conditions, the Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West).

BACKGROUND

Section 67(1) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act) provides for the Planning and Design Code (the Code) to designate a place as a place of local heritage value if it satisfies one or more listed criteria as set out under section 67(1) of the Act. (A copy of the criteria is provided in **Appendix A**).

Designation of a place as a place of local heritage value is achieved by amending the Code under section 73 of the Act. Section 73(2)(b)(iv) of the Act provides that a proposal to amend a designated instrument may be initiated by a council with your approval, acting on the advice of the State Planning Commission (the Commission).

The Barunga West Council, care of Shanti Ditter of Planning Aspects Pty Ltd, has lodged a Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West) to amend the Planning and Design Code (the Code) as it relates to the affected area (figure below).

The Commission considered the Proposal on 10 August 2023 and resolved to support the Code Amendment, subject to conditions.

DISCUSSION

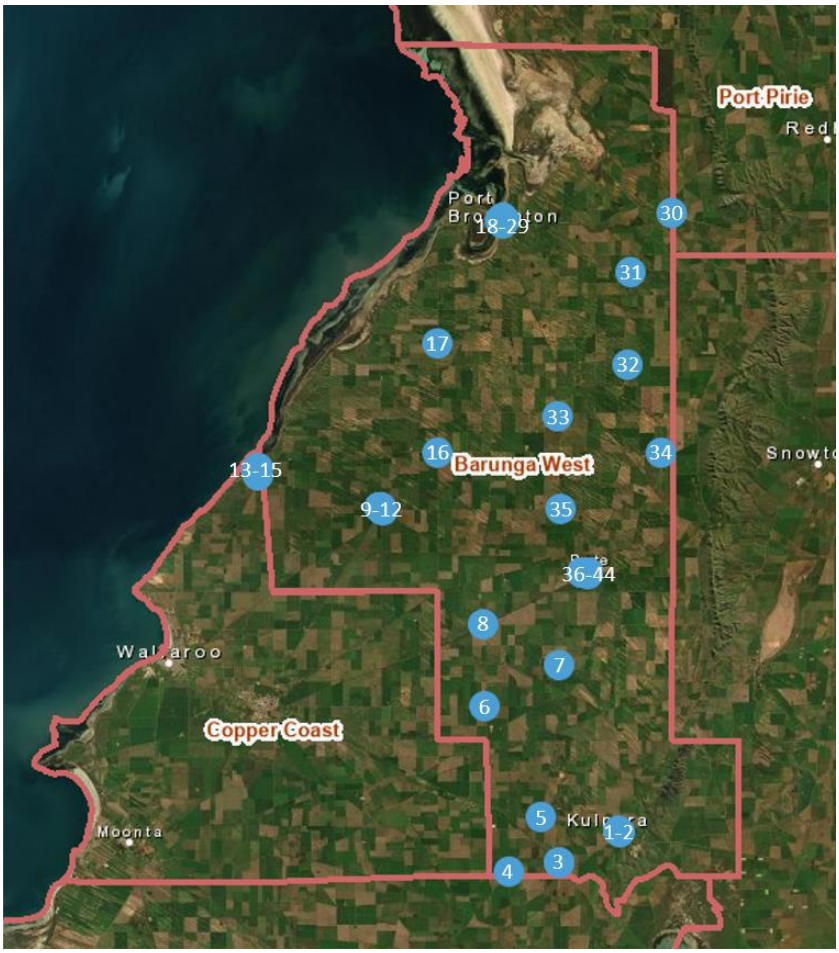
The following sets out the strategic, policy and procedural considerations in relation to the Proposal, including conditions that are recommended should you agree to initiate the Code Amendment.

Proposal

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Place Overlay to 46 properties in the Council area, as well as the associated Heritage Adjacency Overlay. There are currently no Local Heritage Places listed in the Council area and this Code Amendment seeks to list properties that have been assessed as having local heritage value. Further detail is outlined in the Proposal (**Attachment 1**) and associated heritage data sheets (**Attachment 2**) and Thematic History (**Attachment 3**).

The affected area is located across the Barunga Council (the Council), which is situated within Nharangga traditional lands.

The affected area and current zoning are shown in the figure below.



Planning and Design Code Zoning

The affected properties are located within the:

- Neighbourhood Zone
- Township Activity Centre Zone
- Community Facilities Zone
- Rural Zone
- Township Zone
- Open Space Zone.

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Place Overlay to 46 identified properties, and to apply the Heritage Adjacency Overlay to land parcels in accordance with the business rules for the Overlay.

Strategic considerations

The following sets out the strategic considerations relating to this proposal and rationale for the Commission recommending support for the Code Amendment.

An assessment against the State Planning Policies (SPPs) and relevant Regional Plan are provided in **Appendix B**.

<u>Strategic Advice</u>

The affected area is located within the *Regional Land Use Framework for Yorke Peninsula - December 2007,* a volume of *The Planning Strategy for South Australia.* The proposed Code Amendment will address a number of State Planning Policies with regard to adaptive reuse and cultural heritage by:

- recognising buildings and places of value, providing a policy framework to facilitate adaptive reuse, whilst protecting the long-term heritage and cultural value of the asset to the community
- providing certainty to landowners and the community about planning processes for heritage identification, protection and conservation through application of the Local Heritage Place Overlay and Heritage Adjacency Overlay.

Land use characteristics

The affected places are located within a number of different zones and comprise predominantly buildings, but also include memorials and monuments, a lime kiln site, jetty, well and tank, and row of Norfolk Island Pines.

Previous Investigations

A 1998 heritage survey of the Yorke Peninsula was undertaken for the State Heritage Branch of the (former) Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs by Weidenhofer Architects. The survey confirmed that the Barunga West Council had no places of local heritage significance registered at that time and identified places that could be considered for inclusion as Local Heritage Places. No further action was taken, however.

Council is now seeking to rectify this policy gap and has undertaken a review of the 1998 Weidenhofer Architects survey. This review, together with preparation of a thematic history and early engagement with the community, has resulted in completion of heritage data sheets for each identified property and has informed this Proposal to Initiate.

Consideration by the Heritage Sub-Committee

The Commission's Heritage Sub-Committee (the Committee) was established in accordance with section 29(1)(c) of the Act to advise the Commission on any aspect of its functions, or to assist the Commission or to act on behalf of the Commission in the performance of its functions, or the exercise of its powers. The current term of the Committee commenced on 27 April 2022.

The Committee's role is to review the information submitted by the Designated Entity relating to the listing of Local Heritage Places and/or additional Areas to be included in the Historic Area Overlay of the Code, including at the Proposal to Initiate stage, and provide advice to the Commission. The objective is to provide greater certainty in the Code Amendment process, by ensuring adequate justification and rigour has been demonstrated in assessment of the proposed heritage places against the criteria.

The Proposal was considered by the Committee on 8 and 11 August 2022, at which time an inspection tour of the proposed Local Heritage Places was undertaken. The Agenda Report is provided in **Appendix C** and the Minutes of the Committee's deliberations and recommendations are provided in **Appendix D**.

The Committee sought additional information from Council to support the Proposal, whilst indicating general support for the Code Amendment. A copy of the letter to Council dated 25 August 2022 is provided in **Appendix E**.

Further information was subsequently provided by Council on 6 June 2023, comprising additional analysis of the proposed places for listing (**Appendix F**) and updated, marked up heritage data sheets (**Appendix G**) providing additional justification to demonstrate how the proposed Local Heritage Places meet the criteria of the Act.

As a result of the analysis, Council removed one formerly proposed place and included a further three places. The Committee subsequently advised that it was satisfied that the Proposal could be recommended to the Commission. (A copy of the out of session Committee responses is provided in **Appendix H**).

Procedural considerations

The following sets out the key procedural considerations that satisfy the legislative requirements. Pursuant to section 73(5) of the Act, approval for a Proposal to Initiate may be given on conditions prescribed by the regulations (there are none at this time) or as specified by you, as Minister for Planning. As such, two conditions are recommended by the Commission as set out below.

Information requirements

In accordance with *Practice Direction 2 – Preparation of Amendment of Designated Instruments*, the mandatory information requirements have been met, and therefore, the Proposal is of a suitable form to be considered by you.

Consistent with the State Planning Policies and Regional Plan

The Code must be consistent with the principles of the State Planning Policies (SPPs) and should be consistent with the directions of the relevant Regional Plan, which, in this instance, is the *Regional Land Use Framework for Yorke Peninsula - December 2007*. Preparation of six new country regional plans has commenced, with statutory engagement to be staged across the six country regions, including the Yorke and Mid North Region, from late 2023.

An assessment of the SPPs is provided in **Appendix B**. In summary, the Proposal is generally consistent with the SPPs and current Regional Plan.

Designated Entity

As this proposal is by a council under section 73(4) of the Act, you may decide to enable the Council to be the Designated Entity and conduct the Code Amendment processes, or you can give the Chief Executive of the Department for Trade and Investment the responsibility for undertaking the processes, in which case the Chief Executive can charge the person or entity reasonable costs associated with doing so (pursuant to section 73(4)(b)). It is recommended that the Council undertake the Code Amendment.

The documentation should, however, be prepared by a suitably qualified person to ensure statutory procedures and good planning outcomes are addressed.

Investigations to support the Amendment

The investigations undertaken to date are outlined in the Proposal (**Attachment 1**) and no further investigations are proposed.

The Commission has resolved that these investigations are suitable and no other investigations are specified under section 73(6)(f) of the Act.

Application of the Code

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Place Overlay to the proposed Local Heritage Places and the associated Heritage Adjacency Overlay. There are no proposed changes to Code policy or Technical and Numeric Variations (TNVs). Early commencement has not been sought.

Engagement

Preliminary community engagement was undertaken on the Thematic History from December 21 to January 2022 and with individual property owners potentially affected by the proposed listings in April 2022. The preliminary community engagement resulted in refinement to the Thematic History with the suggested listing of two additional sites in Bute and the removal of two places that were identified as having deteriorated beyond repair (note: separate to the previously mentioned removal of one property). A summary of the preliminary engagement undertaken is provided in the Proposal to Initiate (**Attachment 1**).

In accordance with the *Community Engagement Charter*, the Designated Entity is required to prepare an Engagement Plan that will outline how, when and with whom it engages regarding the proposed Code Amendment. Engagement is scheduled to commence in late September/October 2023.

The Commission has determined to specify the following persons that the Designated Entity must consult with in relation to the proposed Code Amendment, as permitted under section 73(6)(e) of the Act:

- State Members of Parliament for the electorates in which the proposed Code Amendment applies.

In addition, in accordance with sections 44(6) and 73(6)(d) of the Act, consultation must be undertaken with:

- Owners or occupiers of the land and adjacent land in accordance with the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.*

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that you:

1. Note the advice of the State Planning Commission provided to you as required under section 73(2)(b) of the Act. — NOTED

2. Note that the State Planning Commission has, under section 73(6)(e) of the Act, specified that the Designated Entity must consult with the following nominated individuals, and advise the Designated Entity accordingly: — NOTED

    - State Members of Parliament for the electorates in which the proposed Code Amendment applies.

3. Note that the State Planning Commission has, under section 73(6)(f) of the Act, resolved not to specify further investigations or information requirements in addition to that outlined in the Proposal to Initiate, and advise the Designated Entity accordingly. — NOTED

4. Approve initiation under section 73(2)(b) of the Act, subject to the following conditions under section 73(5) of the Act:

    a) The scope of the proposed Code Amendment does not include the creation of new planning rules, and is limited to the spatial application of zones, subzones, overlays, or technical and numerical variations provided for under the published Planning and Design Code (on the date the Amendment is released for engagement). This includes the creation of new Technical and Numeric Variation (TNV) capabilities.

    b) The Code Amendment is prepared by a person with qualifications and experience that is equivalent to an Accredited Professional—Planning Level 1 under the Act.

    APPROVED / NOT APPROVED

5. Under section 73(4)(a) of the Act, approve the initiation of the Code Amendment on the basis that the Barunga West Council will undertake the Code Amendment processes (as the Designated Entity) required under the Act.

    APPROVED / NOT APPROVED

6. Agree to sign the Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West) (**Attachment 1**).

    AGREED / NOT AGREED

7. Agree to sign the attached letter to the Barunga West Council (**Attachment 4**) advising of your approval and conditions.

    AGREED / NOT AGREED

NICK CHAMPION MP
/ / 2023

CRAIG HOLDEN
Chair, State Planning Commission
17 / 08 / 2023

Attachments:

1. Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West) (#18806735)
2. Heritage Data Sheets (#20200146)
3. Thematic History dated May 2022 (#19086690)
4. Suggested letter to Barunga West Council (#20457271)

Appendices:

A. Section 67(1) criteria (#18912019)

B. Assessment against the State Planning Policies and Regional Plan (#18807477)

C. Agenda Report dated 2 August 2022 (#20206541)

D. Signed Minutes dated 8 and 11 August (#20205912)

E. Committee letter to Council dated 25 August 2022 (#20205929)

F. Table of affected properties, Committee recommendations and Council's response (#20200152)

G. Marked up copy of revised Heritage Data Sheets dated 30 May 2023 (#20200129)

H. Committee's out of session response to further information supplied by Council (#20455578)

Contact: Nadia Gencarelli
Tel No: [redacted]

LOCAL HERITAGE CRITERIA

Section 67(1) Criteria – *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

67—Local heritage

(1) The Planning and Design Code may designate a place as a place of local heritage value if—

(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; or

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

BARUNGA WEST HERITAGE STUDY

DATA SHEETS

Prepared for the Barunga West Council

Planning Aspects
Anaglypta Architecture
Deborah Morgan

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BARUNGA WEST DISTRICT COUNCIL

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CRITERIA FOR LOCAL HERITAGE LISTING

Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 **(Part 5; Division 2; Section 67 Local Heritage)**

(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; or

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

AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEMES FRAMEWORK

1. Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment
2. Peopling Australia
3. Developing local, regional and national economies
4. Building settlements, towns and cities
5. Working
6. Educating
7. Governing
8. Developing Australia's cultural life
9. Marking the phases of life

NAME:	Former Kulpara Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, subsequently Uniting Church)	**PLACE NO.:** K:01

LOCATION:	1724 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara
CURRENT USE:	Unknown
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 650, Section 176, Hundred of Kulpara CT 6174/787
ZONE:	Rural Settlement
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	K:01 **(**BW:030)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Kulpara Uniting Church, looking north-east from Copper Coast Hwy, 2021.

NAME: Former Kulpara Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, subsequently Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** K:01

DESCRIPTION:

Random rubble stone building with brick quoins and surrounds to arch headed windows. The church has a gabled roof clad with corrugated iron with circular vent to gable end. A small gabled stone porch is an addition to the front of the building.

The foundation stone retrieved from the former Kindergarten Hall (now demolished) is mounted on a stone cairn located to the east of the church. It reads:

'To the Glory of God this stone was laid by T F Mayfield Esq. on the 22nd April 1933.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Churches, such as this one at Kulpara, represent the importance placed on religious worship by the early settlers of the district and the diversity of Christian denominations represented in the population.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion b) because it demonstrates aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the role of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social and cultural connection within the community.

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A Circuit meeting held on 15 July 1879 approved the construction of a Bible Christian Chapel in the Kulpara district. A room in the home of Paul Daniel had been used for the preceding decade for services, although the venue was becoming too small for the growing congregation.

Paul Daniel donated land on Part Section 176, on which to build a chapel, and tenders were called. Thomas Rudd won the contract for masonry work and C Cottman of Moonta the carpentry work. The total cost of building works was estimated at £300 to £320. It was reported in the *SA Bible Christian Magazine* for October 1879 that the foundation stone of the Kulpara chapel had been laid by Matilda Daniel on Monday 15 September 1879.

NAME: Former Kulpara Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, subsequently Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** K:01

The finished chapel, measuring 38ft x 25ft, with 17ft high walls (12m x7.5m x5m) and a soaring ceiling rising another 8ft (2.5m), was built to a 'very handsome' design by a local teacher, John Prisk jnr, which he copied from the East Moonta Bible Christian Chapel. The local stone used in its construction was supplied and carted free of charge by benefactor Paul Daniel from his own quarry, and the lime and sand also were donated. In spite of these donations the final cost including furnishings was about £400. The first service in the newly-completed chapel was given by Reverend Octavius Lake of Crystal Brook on Christmas Day 1879.

In 1891 Sunday School commenced, with eight teachers in charge of 21 students.

After Methodist Union in 1900 the Church became known as Kulpara Methodist Church. It was resolved at a Trust meeting in 1920 that the church be renovated, and tenders were called for this work which included the construction of a memorial porch. The porch was erected by Chandler and Co. of Wallaroo at a contract price of £93/16/-. The window in the porch is a memorial to Leonard Rundle who was killed in World War I. Other work at this time included the construction of a door in the back wall of the church and repainting of walls.

The 50th anniversary of the church was celebrated on 17-19 August 1929. Tenders were called for the construction of a Sunday School/ kindergarten hall in February 1933. The foundation stone of the hall was laid by Mr F Mayfield on 22 April 1933 and the building was completed by Mr Everett at a cost of £137. This neat square stone building occupied a position a little to the east of the church, facing the main road. It was demolished on 19 February 1999, and a stone cairn bearing its foundation stone, along with a second plaque marking its demise, was placed in the grounds nearby.

The Diamond Jubilee of the church was celebrated in 1939, and a centenary service was conducted on 16 September 1979. The Church had become part of the Uniting Church of Australia in 1977. It was closed about 2008 and the property was sold in 2013. It changed hands again in 2017, and in 2020. In recent years the church building has been renovated with new flooring and leadlight features installed, along with upgrading of kitchen facilities.

Since ceasing to be used for church purposes, the building has been used as a retail establishment (convenience store), however its current use is unknown.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the original (ie 1879) church structure, including front porch added in 1920, and stone cairn with foundation stone retrieved from the demolished Sunday School Hall.

Excludes attached timber-framed additions (hall) to the north and east.

REFERENCES:

Correll, T. H. 1979, *A Century of Worship, 1879-1979, Kulpara Uniting* Church Centenary

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p.180, 182-184

Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser, 19 Sept 1879, p.3

NAME: Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** K:02

LOCATION:	5430 Upper Yorke Rd Kulpara
CURRENT USE:	Public Hall
FORMER USE:	Public Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 548, Hundred of Kulpara CT 6208/172
ZONE:	Rural Settlement
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	K:02 (BW:032)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall, looking west from Upper York Rd, 2021.
Shows prefabricated construction comprising corrugated iron clad walls, roof and window awnings.

NAME: Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** K:02

DESCRIPTION:

Corrugated iron clad hall building with gabled corrugated iron roof and skillion extension to front. Windows are protected by windows hoods.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This hall represents a pragmatic response to the need to provide a suitable memorial to those in the community who had served in the World Wars, as well as a venue for community functions. It provides a focus for mutual support within the local ex-service community, and contributes to the preservation of group memories and traditions within the community more generally.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
The Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus and meeting place for social .and cultural connection, particularly for members of the ex-service community, and helps preserve traditions and group memories within the local community.

e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
The Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall meets criterion e) because of its association with the experience of local people living through the First and Second World Wars and shows the impact and aftermath these international events had on a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
8.8 Remembering the fallen
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

About two thirds of the Hundred of Kulpara was gazetted as the District Council of Kulpara on 28 November 1878. The District Council held its meetings in the Travellers' Rest Hotel in the township of Kulpara for several years. Discussions were held between the Chairman of the Council and Mr G P Daniel and Mr Mayfield in August 1881 regarding the acquisition of the old Baptist Church at Kulpara for use as a Council Chamber. The offer of £25 for the building by the Council was not accepted.

In February 1896 Council asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands for an acre of land on the north side of the Kulpara school and part of Miscellaneous Lease No. 3656 on which they wanted to build a Council Chamber. A meeting was held by ratepayers of the Paskeville Ward on 21 August 1901 to protest against Council's proposal, although arrangements regarding construction of the building continued. Mr G Baker was appointed as the contractor and building materials were shipped to Port Wakefield in February 1902 aboard the *Florence Man*. The hall was completed by 30 March 1902 at a cost of £205. The hall was used as Council Chambers and was made available to ratepayers for no charge, although they had to supply their own lighting.

The condition of the hall deteriorated over the years and on 7 July 1952 a meeting of ratepayers considered the construction of a new hall. It was decided that a prefabricated building be erected, measuring 90ft long by 30ft wide (approximately 27m x 9m), using voluntary local labour. This hall was opened by Sir Robert Nicholls, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, on 22 April 1953 and was named the Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall in memory of those who had served in both World Wars.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the 1953 building.

REFERENCES:

Correll, T. H. 1979, A Century of Worship, 1879-1979, Kulpara Uniting Church Centenary, p.43
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p.149- 151,182

NAME: Former Melton Valley School (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** M:01

LOCATION:	7 Third Street, Melton SA
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	School
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 53,54, Hundred of Kulpara CT 5500/835
ZONE:	Rural Settlement
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	M:01 (BW:038)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Melton Valley Schoolhouse (now a private residence).
Looking west from Third Street boundary 2021

NAME: Former Melton Valley School (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** M:01

DESCRIPTION:

This simply proportioned former school is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and chimneys. Window openings are supported by a rendered lintel band. The roof is of gable construction clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This school was built to serve the railway township of Melton, representing the expansion and development of educational facilities in the district in the 20th Century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Melton Valley School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of public schools to serve as places for the education of children in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Melton Valley School meets criterion c), having played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing a basic education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Lots 53 and 54, in the Town of Melton, Hundred of Kulpara, was granted to John Price Pontifex, farmer, of Melton, on 17 October 1921 for £5/10/-. JP Pontifex, a pioneer of the district, and owner of Cocoanut Pastoral Station, died on 15 July 1939 and the property passed to Stepney Pontifex, his son, on 20 March 1940.

Prior to his father's death, the property had been selected by a committee comprising a group of civic-minded local farmers as the site for a new school, to be located more or less halfway between the old Melton School (formerly known as Cocoanut School) and Kulpara, and construction had already commenced in anticipation of the formal transfer of the title. Stepney Pontifex subsequently transferred the land to Lesley Pridham, Raymond and Daniel Ellis as tenants in common on 9 October 1940 (CT1216/187).

Finance for construction of the school building was provided by Les Pridham and Ray and Ellis Daniel, and amounted to £350. The school was built by Mr Trenwith, with assistance from the local community in the raising and carting of stone. Miss McDonald laid the foundation stone of the Melton Valley school on 13 April 1939. The building, of stone and brick with a corrugated iron shelter on one side, was completed in May 1939 and schooling began immediately, with ten students enrolled. The building was officially opened on 29 June 1939 by the then Premier, the Hon. Thomas Playford. Other guests included Dr Fenner, the Director of Education and the Hon R D Nicholls, speaker of the House of Assembly whose daughter was the first teacher at the school.

Attendances at the school varied according to how many railway workers were living at Melton, the average attendance peaking at 26 between 1955-56. In 1962 it was suggested by the Kulpara school that the Melton Valley school be closed, although this was opposed by the Melton Valley school committee. However, only a few years later, in 1965, Melton ceased to function as a railway town and the population decreased. Only five students were in attendance at the school when it closed in 1965. Mr Maloney of Maitland later bought the property for £80. The building is now a private residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the former school building.

REFERENCES:

Kulpara Primary School, 1986, *Kulpara and District Schools 1875-1986*, Kulpara Primary School, pp.13-16
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 180, 219-222
Land Services SA (via SAILIS) Certificate of Title 1216/187

NAME: Former 'Cocoanut' Homestead (now unoccupied) **PLACE NO.:** P:01

LOCATION:	37 Pontifex Road Paskeville
CURRENT USE:	Unoccupied residence
FORMER USE:	Homestead
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Pt Section 367, Hundred of Kulpara CT5504/19
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	P:01 (BW:039)

PHOTOGRAPH:

'Cocoanut' Homestead' 2021

NAME: Former 'Cocoanut' Homestead (now unoccupied) **PLACE NO.:** P:01

DESCRIPTION:

Residence of squared limestone construction with red brick quoining. The verandahs, front and side, are partially enclosed with vertical timber slatting.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Though currently in a dilapidated state, this substantial stone homestead, built soon after the division of the 'Cocoanut' pastoral run for farming purposes, represents a significant example of a late 19th Century/ Federation era farmhouse with important links to the agricultural history of the Northern Yorke Peninsula area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

Cocoanut Homestead meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical, economic and social themes in the local area, namely the transition from pastoral to predominantly agricultural activity which followed closer settlement in the district towards the end of the 19th Century.

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

Cocoanut Homestead meets criterion b) because it represents customs and ways of life that were characteristic of the experience of farming life for people in an isolated rural community.

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

Cocoanut Homestead meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are significant to the local area as an example of typical rural domestic architecture of the late Victorian / Federation era.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.4 Developing primary production
3.4.1 Grazing stock
3.4.2 Breeding animals
3.4.3 Developing agricultural industries

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The 'Cocoanut' pastoral run was first taken up in January 1854 by William Rogers of Tusmore and comprised 31 square miles of country. The Rogers family never lived permanently at 'Cocoanut' as they had their main holdings in the Yorke Valley.

By 1859 the lease had been transferred to William's widow Ann Rogers. She is recalled as having outstanding ability as a pastoralist and 'her business acumen was well-known on Yorke Peninsula'. The run was resumed in 1862 and the Rogers family held it on annual lease until1866-67. None of the original buildings at 'Cocoanut' have survived. The original part of the present homestead is believed to have been built in stages from the early 1870s, by the next owner Edwin Short, with the gable section possibly added in the early 20th century.

Edwin Short (1819-1905), a farmer from Salisbury, purchased this section of the original pastoral run in 1868. His holdings included Sections 367 and 368, comprising in total 258 acres (105 hectares), as well as other land at Salisbury. Edwin Short, his wife Ann (nee Kerwin) and their eight surviving children, who ranged in age from Edwin jnr aged 32) to Emily, 9 years old took up residence at 'Cocoanut' in 1868. At that time the only accommodation was a slab hut. Edwin built the homestead, comprising a stone cottage of four rooms, and made the windows and doors himself. He and his sons ploughed the paddocks and planted wheat. Though the property remained in his name until his death, Edwin Short only spent a few years on Yorke Peninsula. Although several of his six sons took up farms at Maitland, and it was there that his wife Ann died in 1886, Short himself was admitted to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum in November 1875, and a subsequent civil action initiated by his wife Ann resulted in him being declared to be of unsound mind. Short appears to have lived out the rest of his life as an inmate of Parkside Asylum until his death in 1905, aged 85. 'Cocoanut' was leased out to successive tenants from 1879 until 1907. At least two of the lessees came from Salisbury, namely John Reid

(1835-1896) and George Frost (1853-1925).

In 1904 Short owned Sections 367, 368, 352 and 366 (Kulpara) and 250 and 251 (Clinton), in all 934 acres (approximately 378 hectares). Following his death the property was broken up and sold off, with James Price Pontifex a farmer from Melton, purchasing Sections 366-368 in 1907.

James Price Pontifex (1853-1939), was born at Cross Ash, Monmouth, England, and came to South Australia in 1877. He married Isabella MacWilliam in 1886, and the couple had six sons, one of which died in infancy. After working as a carpenter in Adelaide he took up wheat farming with his brother Alfred, on a property near the Melton siding.

J P Pontifex became a well-known and respected figure in the district, serving as a Councillor for the Clinton District Council for over 40 years, during which he served several terms as Chairman. He also served on the SA Agricultural Bureaux at Arthurton and later Paskeville, and was President of the Northern Yorke Peninsula Field Trial and Show Society for 30 years. A loyal Methodist, he was superintendent of the Sunday School, a Justice of the Peace, and a staunch supporter of the Liberal Union, and later of the Liberal and Country League, holding the position of president and also secretary of the Paskeville branch. After World War I he served as secretary of the local Repatriation Committee.

After J P Pontifex died after sustaining an injury in a fire in 1939, the farm passed to his third son Stepney Pontifex (1892-1945). He married Blanche Cicily Bullock in 1917, and they had a family of six daughters and one son. Upon Stepney's sudden death in 1945, which occurred tragically during the wedding ceremony of their only son James Price Pontifex to Gwenda Price, the property passed to James (1926-?). and Irene Mary Bowden (1904-1989) who subsequently transferred her share to James.

The property is still in the hands of Pontifex descendants.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the homestead including front and side verandahs.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. (1984) *From Stumps to Stubble. A History of the District of Bute*, pp.65- 66

Biographical Index of South Australia 1836-1886 p.1297.

Land Titles Office Records – CT 120/54; 720/175; 763/176

SA Chronicle and Weekly Mail, 12 August and 19 August 1876

Kadina and Wallaroo Times 2 August 1939 p.1

Express and Telegraph 5 August 1876, p.3

Adelaide Advertiser 4 August 1939, p.16

NAME: Former Kulpara Lime Kiln **PLACE NO.:** K:03

LOCATION:	2394 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Lime Ki LN
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 374/375, Section 143, Hundred of Kulpara CT5472/611 & 612
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	K:03 (BW:034)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Part of the former Kulpara Lime Kiln Complex

NAME: Kulpara Lime Kiln **PLACE NO.:** K:03

DESCRIPTION:

The complex consists of three open-topped kilns of approximately 3 meters square, two skillion-roofed storage/bagging areas, a (now unroofed) concrete floored storage/bagging area and an office. There is also a stockpile of discarded lime and a large retaining wall supporting a raised loading area on the northern side of the kilns. There is a tank stand extant near the westernmost kiln. The complex is linear and is arranged as follows from west to east; No 1 kiln, a storage area, a driveway, a storage area and office, No 2 kiln, No 3 kiln, a concrete floored storage area. The lime stockpile is located to the immediate southeast of the complex.

The kilns are constructed of random rubble limestone with red brick quoins and firing portals. Each has two firing portals and a large arched cleanout door. There is evidence of both solid-fuel firing (wood, charcoal, and coke) and oil. The kilns are brick lined. The firing areas on the south side of the kilns appear to have had skillion roofs; only kiln No 1 retains this roof. The complex appears to have been built in two phases. Kilns 1 and 2 with the centrally located office and storage/bagging appear to have been built first and to have initially have utilised solid fuel (given the size of the portals). The third (eastern most) kiln and concrete floor were added later. This third kiln is also of different design in that it incorporates upright pieces of railway line as support posts at the corners. This kiln also contains evidence that it was oil-fired.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Kulpara lime kiln is a conspicuous relic of the era when small-scale lime burning was an important economic adjunct to agricultural industry on the Yorke Peninsula. It is a reasonably well-preserved complex, giving insight into the technology of the industry and how it changed over time.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

Kulpara Lime Kiln meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and economic themes in the local area, namely the establishment local extractive industries to support the local building industry, and construction of dwellings, public buildings and other infrastructure projects in a remote location.

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

Kulpara Lime Kiln meets criterion d) because it demonstrates design characteristics and construction techniques of significance in the local area, in particular the remnants of the firing kilns that have survived on the site have the potential to provide archaeological evidence to promote further understanding of the technical processes employed in lime production.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.5 Utilising natural resources
3.4.3 Mining (extractive industries / quarrying)
5.1 Working in harsh conditions

NAME: Kulpara Lime Kiln **PLACE NO.:** K:03

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The date of construction of the Kulpara lime kiln is not known, but its general design is similar to others built on the Yorke Peninsula during the early decades of the twentieth century.

It is a larger complex than most, and was presumably sited to take advantage of the marketing opportunities offered by the Moonta railway which passed 2km away. The kiln was built for wood-firing, but in the late 1940s was converted to oil-firing (Jack Connell). The kiln was probably last used in the 1950s.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Surviving material and structures on the site relating to the lime production process, including kilns, storage areas and office.

REFERENCES:

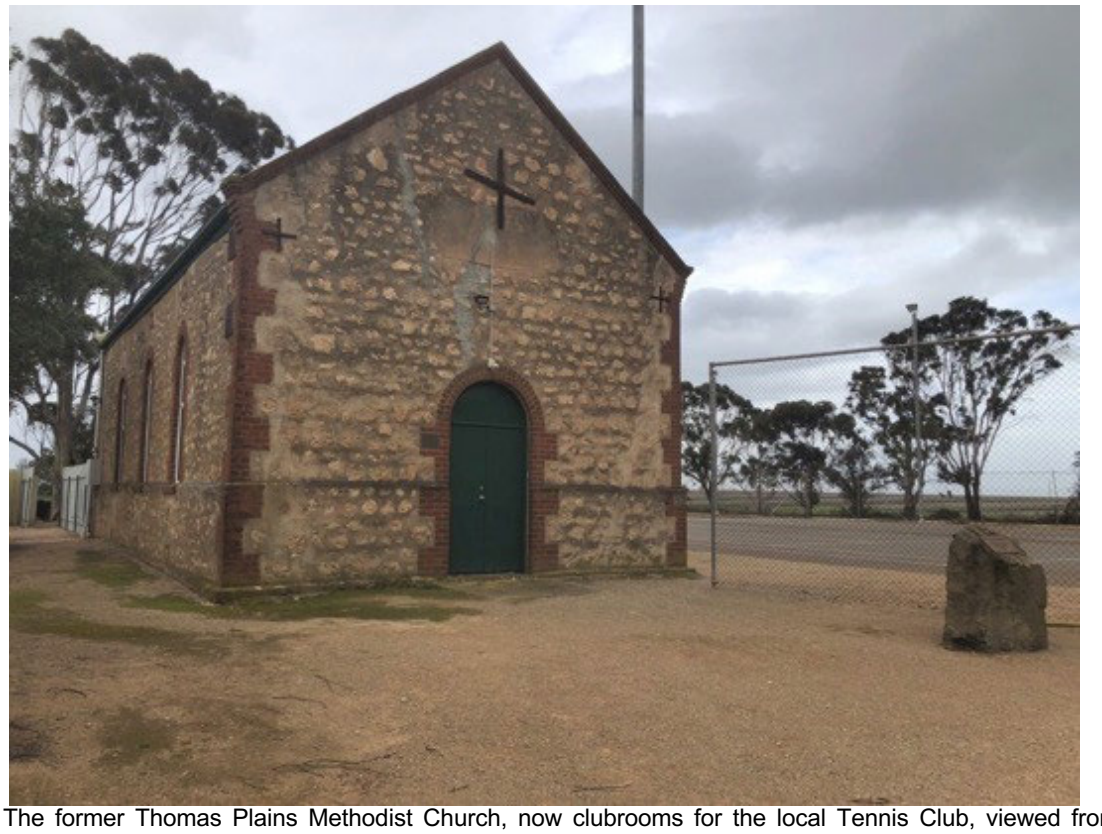
Pearson, M. 1990, 'The Lime Industry in Australia', *Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology 8*

Williams, R. 1989, *Lime kilns and Lime burning*, Shire Publications

NAME: Former Thomas Plains Methodist Church (Tennis Club Rooms) **PLACE NO.:** TP:01

LOCATION:	8 Thomas Plains Road, Thomas Plains SA
CURRENT USE:	Recreation facility / Hall
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 412, Section 17, Hundred of Ninnes CR5977/133
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	TP:01 (BW:071)

PHOTOGRAPH:



The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church, now clubrooms for the local Tennis Club, viewed from Thomas Plains Road looking north, 2021.
The concrete surfaced tennis courts were opened in 1990, as noted on the plaque mounted on a granite block on the right.

NAME: Tennis Clubrooms (Former Thomas Plains Methodist Church **PLACE NO.:** TP:01

DESCRIPTION:

This simply proportioned building is constructed of local field limestone with red brick quoins. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron and is contained by red brick parapets. Windows are timber framed.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Local churches such as these formed an important part of the social and religious lives of the small communities which they served. After it ceased to be used for church services the place continued to have an important role for local residents as a venue for social, cultural and sporting activities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community. It also represents important social themes through its long-term connection with a sporting association, namely the Thomas Plains Tennis Club, and the role it played in building social cohesion in a rural setting.

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

The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance and involvement in sporting associations in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.6 Worshipping together
6.6.4 Making places for worship
8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Reverend Buchanan of the Green's Plains Congregational Church conducted the earliest church services at Thomas Plains in 1877. The Primitive Methodist of Greens Plains East and West discussed the construction of a church at Greens Plains East in 1883. Services were first held by the Primitive Methodists in Mr T Rodda's House, Section 13, Hundred of Ninnes at Thomas Plains on 23 September 1883, and continued there for the next 17 years.

Mr Skipworth, a mason from Kadina, began construction of a new church at Thomas Plains on 24 October 1900. The church, located on the south-east comer of Section 17, Hundred of Ninnes, was to cost £180 and was expected to be completed within eight weeks. Members of the Pearce, Ramsay and Rodda families donated bags of wheat towards fund raising for the construction work and the new church, measuring 40 feet by 20 feet was opened on Sunday 18 February 1901. Services on this day were conducted by the Reverends A J Finch and Jackson.

Although occasions such as weddings and baptisms were seldom held in the little church, due to its isolation and lack of a font, church services continued to be conducted regularly at Thomas Plains until the 1920s when changes to the demography of the district, created by improved farming methods and transportation, led to reduced attendances, and eventual closure.

After the church was deconsecrated, it continued to play a role in the lives of local people, serving as a venue for various social, sporting and cultural events. The Thomas Plains Tennis Club, established in 1901, has used the church property as club rooms and playing courts for many years. In 1989 concrete courts were installed alongside the building.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original church structure, excluding later additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.224, 233-236

NAME: Ninnes Historic Well, Windmill and Tank **PLACE NO.:** TP:02

LOCATION:	1291 Lime Kiln Road (Sec 92) Thomas Plain (Old Well Road, cnr Lime Kiln Road)
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Well
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Pt Section 92, Hundred of Ninnes CT5712/481
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	TP:02 (BW:045)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Historic well, Ninnes, looking north from corner of Old Well Road, 2021.

NAME: Ninnes Historic Well, Windmill and Tank **PLACE NO.:** TP:02

DESCRIPTION:

Stone tank, square in plan, constructed of coursed local stone, well and windmill.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The well displays historical and economic themes of importance to the local area as it provided a reliable water supply for early agriculturists and travelers on northern Yorke Peninsula. The closer settlement of the region was initially limited by the lack of an adequate supply of potable water, and wells such as the one at Ninnes provided a vital resource for local farmers and traveling stock up until the advent of a reticulated water supply with the construction of the Beetaloo Reservoir. The substantial above-ground tank is a fine example of the type of stone construction characteristic of the Yorke Peninsula, and its location at the intersection of two through roads, together with its tall windmill, makes it a notable local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion a) because they demonstrate an important historical theme in the local area, namely the challenges of rural life in a low-rainfall district prior to the advent of a reliable water supply to the district with the construction of the Beetaloo Reservoir, and the vital importance of establishing water supplies to support local residents and travellers in times of drought.

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion b) because they represent aspects of the way of life that were typically experienced by agricultural settlers in the district, and recall aspects of the hardships of rural living and working in difficult conditions.

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion c) because the site, along with other water sources in the district, played an essential part in the lives of local residents, particularly in sustaining life of both people and stock during periods of extreme drought.

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion f) because of their location at an important crossroad location and act as a landmark for travellers on an otherwise undistinguished grid of scrub-lined dirt roads.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.11 Altering the environment
3.11.1 Regulating waterways
3.11.5 Establishing water supplies

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Site comprises a well, windmill and above ground water storage tank (1.2metres deep). In 1885 F K Rolfe successfully tendered to sink a well and build a masonry tank for a cost of £419/12/11 . Ninnes was on the line of road that linked Kadina to Clare and this route was used by travelling stock and other traffic. The District Council of Ninnes took over the lease of the well and erected a windmill, pump and tanks. The well was 115 feet (about 35 metres) deep and produced an estimated 10,000 gallons (about 45,500 litres) per day. The water quality was only fair, being somewhat brackish and contained 2 oz of salt per gallon. Nevertheless it provided a much-needed reliable water supply for settlers and stock, especially during drought years.

The arrival of a reticulated water supply from the Beetaloo Reservoir (constructed between 1886 and 1890) superseded the use of the well. The windmill and tank were restored by the District Council of Bute in 1986 as a Jubilee 150 project.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Well, stone tank and windmill. Though not the original windmill on this site, the presence of this structure serves to elucidate the functional relationship between the elements of the group.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. (1984) *From Stumps to Stubble. A History of the District of Bute*, p.171

NAME: Former Willamulka Bible Christian Chapel (later Methodist Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:01

LOCATION:	Cnr Church Rd & Willamulka Rd, Bute SA
CURRENT USE:	Vacant
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 3, Hundred of Ninnes CT5948/543
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:01 (BW:079)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Willamulka Methodist Church, looking north-east, 2021

NAME: Former Willamulka Bible Christian Chapel (later Methodist Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:01

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple church building of random local stone with red brick quoining. It is cruciform in plan with square headed window and door openings and corrugated iron clad gable roof. Doors and windows have been removed, and although it appears an attempt has been made to close the openings using corrugated iron sheets the building is open to the elements. There is considerable evidence of pigeons and probably also sheep gaining entry.

In the small front entry porch, there is a hand painted plaque displaying the names of the original 1884 church trustees. The year of construction and the words 'Methodist Church' written in black paint are faintly visible on the front wall of the porch, which is badly cracked. An apparently later addition to the rear comprises a transept, constructed in a similar fashion to the original structure.

A marble foundation stone (unlikely to be from this building as it is dated 10 July 1935), and a commemorative plaque dated 1990 in memory of the church founders are mounted together on a large piece of stone near the front of the building.

The church is sited on top of a sandhill with commanding views out over the surrounding farmlands and has an impressive presence in its rural setting.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The church displays historical and social themes of importance to the local area. It represents an important aspect of the religious life of this small pioneer farming community and served also as a meeting place used by other local groups.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are characteristic of the local area.

NAME: Former Willamulka Bible Christian Chapel (later Methodist Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:01

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places of worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Willamulka Bible Christian/ Methodist Church was built in 1884 by the local congregation on an acre of land donated by the Paterson family. The stonemason was Sands Skipworth of Green's Plains; he charged 3 shillings per yard. The church cost £110 to build and was officially opened on 21 December 1884.

The church was well-known for its choir and had an active Sunday School. The last Sunday School Service at the Willamulka Methodist Church was held in May 1977. A memorial plaque was erected at the site in 1990.

The building appears to have been long abandoned and is sadly in very poor condition. Urgent attention is recommended to seal the building and prevent further deterioration.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and materials of the building.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.224, 245-248

NAME: Alford Memorial Park **PLACE NO.:** A:01

LOCATION:	2 High Street, Alford
CURRENT USE:	Recreational Park
FORMER USE:	Recreational Park
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 7, Hundred of Tickera CR6000/196
ZONE:	Community Facilities
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:01 (BW:004)

PHOTOGRAPHS:

WWII Memorial Arch and gates, Alford Memorial Park, viewed from High Street looking south, 2021

WWI monument viewed from the north, with courts in the background, 2021

NAME: Alford Memorial Park **PLACE NO.:** A:01

DESCRIPTION:

This memorial park contains a granite monument with marble statue containing the names of local soldiers who served during the Great War. A second gateway monument in a simplified Deco style records those soldiers who served during World War II.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The social and economic impact of the two World Wars was deeply felt by small communities such as Alford, which commemorated the sacrifices made with pragmatic memorials such as this park.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Alford Memorial Park meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I and II, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Alford Memorial Park meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents both as a focus for commemoration and as a venue for social and recreational activities within the community.

e) It is associated with a notable local personality or event

The Alford Memorial Park meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.1.3 Developing parks and gardens
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.14 Remembering the fallen

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

In November 1916 the first honour roll for the township of Alford was made. As part of the commemoration of the contribution of local men and women who served in World War I, and to honour those who died as a result of their war service, residents of Alford established a memorial fund in March 1920, the aim of which was to erect a suitable memorial which was to be placed in the parklands on the main road opposite the school.

Shrubs donated by Mr J Harris were planted on this site on Arbour Day 1921 and a marble and granite memorial, complete with the names of those who had enlisted in the War, was unveiled by Mr F A Pfeiffer, Secretary of the Memorial Committee on 3 August 1921.

A memorial arch commemorating the 37 members of the local community who had served in World War II was opened at the entrance to the park by Sir Robert Nicholls, MP on 16 November 1946.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Form and features of the memorial arch structure and stone memorial, including attached plaques.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 262, 297-299

Alford - Seven Cross Roads 1883,1983, (1983) Alford Centenary Committee pp.15, 66

NAME: Former Strathneath Schoolroom **PLACE NO.:**A:02

LOCATION:	Lot 1 South Terrace, Alford
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	School House
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 1, Hundred of Tickera CT 6063/648
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNERSHIP:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:02 (BW:001)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Strathneath schoolhouse, looking north-east from South Terrace, 2021.
The building was relocated in 1948 from its original position 8kms north of Alford to the grounds of the Alford Primary School (since closed).

NAME: Former Strathneath Schoolroom **PLACE NO.:**A:02

DESCRIPTION:

Timber construction schoolroom with entrance porch and shelter shed incorporated under the main gable-ended roof. Windows are multi-paned double hung.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

A fine example of the one-teacher schools built in rural South Australia in the 1930s, and possibly the only one of timber construction remaining on Yorke Peninsula.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Strathneath School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of public schools to serve as places for the education of children in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Strathneath School meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing access to education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

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

The former Strathneath School meets criterion d) because it represents a type of design and construction that was developed by the South Australian Public Buildings Department in response to the government's commitment to provide public schools that were accessible to families living in rural areas. These timber-framed one room structures were quick and inexpensive to build and could be transported to another location if necessary to meet changing local demand, which is a construction technique of note in the locality.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This building was originally the school at Strathneath, 8 km north of Alford. It was built in 1932 on land donated for the purpose by Mr W Philbey. This property was previously owned by Mr Alexander Davidson McDonald (1847-1926) and he had named it Strathneath after his home town in Banffshire, Scotland. The school opened in 1933 and operated until 1947.

During this time the average attendance was nine students, mainly from 16 local families. The building was relocated to the grounds of the Alford Primary School in 1948. Following the school's closure in 2004 the grounds were largely cleared and made available for recreational use, with facilities and accommodation for caravans for tourists. The Strathneath School has been retained in position accompanied by interpretive signage, and is in good and original condition.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the structure, including entrance porch and shelter shed incorporated under the main roof.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 262, 297-299

Alford - Seven Cross Roads 1883-1983, (1983) Alford Centenary Committee pp.15, 66

NAME: Alford Hotel **PLACE NO.:** A:03

LOCATION:	5-7 Third Street (corner of South Terrace) Alford
CURRENT USE:	Hotel
FORMER USE:	Hotel
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lots 3, 4, 21, 22, Hundred of Tickera CT 5201/799
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNERSHIP:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:03 (BW:002)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Alford Hotel, viewed from Fourth Street, looking north. The photo was taken while the building was undergoing internal renovations in late 2021.

NAME: Alford Hotel **PLACE NO.:** A:03

DESCRIPTION:

This hotel occupies a prominent corner site. The principal façade is rendered masonry with simply detailed parapet with projecting cornice and painted 'Alford Hotel' sign. A bullnosed verandah returns along the side. Timber windows are double hung. Glazed doors are later additions. The roof is of hip construction clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This hotel has served as an important social focus for the town of Alford for over 100 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Alford Hotel meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of hotels and inns to provide accommodation and refreshment for local residents and travellers, and the role such establishments played in the social and commercial life of rural townships as meeting places and venues for both informal and official/ business functions.

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

The Alford Hotel meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents for over a century, as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.22 Lodging people
3.23 Catering for tourists
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
8.4 Eating and drinking
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Lots 4 and 21 in the township of Alford were purchased by John Salisbury Sharples, who intended to build a hotel on these allotments. Blocks in the town had been put up for sale in 1882 with the town laid out with Third Street intended as the main or High Street. The construction of Sharpie's hotel on the corner of Third Street and South Terrace affected the development of the town, with many of the early shops and businesses being established near the hotel on South Terrace.

Sharples filed plans for construction of the hotel in 1885, a fact which was advertised in the Kadina and Wallaroo Times on 31 October of that year. The original building was of timber framed construction, clad with corrugated iron. This building was described in the Broughton Echo on 3 December 1887 as a 'new and commodious hotel being within easy distance of the larger towns of the Peninsula, is a good holiday resort. It is also on the main road from Port Broughton to the Peninsula. Good Stabling and Large Sale Yards.' The hotel contained six bedrooms, ladies' parlour, commercial room, and dining rooms and of course the bar. Sharples was also the owner of what has been described as a large assembly room in the town, in which concerts and dances were held.

One source suggests that a stone building had been erected as the hotel by 1909, while another source indicates that the stone building was erected in the late 1880s, water for the construction of which was carted from the well at Tickera.

Subsequent licensees of the hotel have included Marion Page (1895), Walter V Bache, Henry Arbon, William Parkyn (1902-06), Mary Wilson (1907-08), John Penny (1909), James Hughes (1914) and John Sharples Jnr (1915). One of the longest serving licensees was Ray G Avery who ran the hotel from March 1938 until July 1949.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hotel and associated verandah.

REFERENCES:

Alford Youth Fellowship, 1962, *Alford 1882-1962,* Farmer Print, Moonta, pp. 3-4
Hoad, J. L. 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836-1984,* Australian Hotels Association (SA Branch)
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, p. 288-289, 290

NAME: Former Alford Institute (Alford Hall)	**PLACE NO.:** A:04
LOCATION:	11 High Street, Alford, SA
CURRENT USE:	Hall
FORMER USE:	HalL
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 74, Hundred of Tickera CT 5833/853
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNERSHIP:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:04 (BW:003)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Alford Hall viewed from High Street, looking north-west, 2021.

NAME: Former Alford Institute (Alford Hall) **PLACE NO.:** A:04

DESCRIPTION:

The Alford Hall is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and squared lined pointing to the principal façade. Windows and door openings to the principal façade are circular headed whereas windows to the sides are triangular headed. A stone and brick parapet with brick cornices contains a rendered sign with stylised 'Alford Hall' lettering. Two foundation stones are contained within the front wall. One reads: 'This stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., August 11th 1908'. The other reads: 'This Institute was opened by the founder and president, R. Chappell, Esq., August 11, 1909.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Alford Hall was built as the Alford Institute, and formed a focus for education, recreational and social activities for the people of Alford and surrounding communities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Alford Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes as a means of providing opportunities to working people to access adult education and participate in cultural and social activities in their local community. The Alford Hall has played an important role as a means of maintaining social connection in a rural township serving as a meeting place for the community.

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

The Alford Hall meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a venue for public entertainment, social and cultural events, and as a focus for social participation and connection within an isolated rural community.

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

The Alford Hall meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are a fine example of a simply detailed but attractive utilitarian public building of the Federation period.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
6.3 Educating people in remote places
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The opening of the Alford Institute by Mr Richard Chappell on 11 August 1909 was the culmination of nearly two years of work by the local community.

The Alford Hotel was the venue for a public meeting held in November 1907 where the establishment of an Institute at Alford was discussed. The meeting, chaired by Mr Chappell, galvanised community activity. Donations were raised, including a considerable sum offered by the District Council. In April 1908 another meeting was held in the Alford School to receive tenders for the building work. The tender of McMillican for timber and work (£250) and F Bennett, masonry work (£100) was accepted, and work soon began on building works on Lot 74 in the High Street which had been donated by Mr and Mrs John Sharples (licensees of the Alford Hotel).

The Alford Institute was to be similar to the Bute Institute and comprised a hall measuring 48' x 36' (approximately 14.6 metres x 11 metres), a library 16' x 14' (approximately 9 metres x 4.5 metres), and a reading room 16' x 14 (approximately 9 metres x 4.5 metres), with ceilings 15' (4.6 metres) high. Local residents assisted with the building work by donating a week of their time in June 1908 to help with the quarrying and carting of stone, lime burning and timber carting. On 11 August 1908 the foundation stone

was laid by Sir George Le Hunte, the Governor of South Australia and the Institute was officially opened one year later. Picture shows (movies) were first held in the hall by Reg White in 1910, and continued until the 1920s.

Seventy books were available to the 28 members of the Institute by 1909. In 1914 the number of books had risen to 200, reaching a maximum of 545 volumes in 1939. In 1953 the library was closed due to falling memberships and the Institute was taken over by the District Council. A Hall Committee replaced the disbanded Institute committee.

Alterations to the building were undertaken in 1937. A contract for this work, let to Mr Watts, was cancelled and it was Messrs Spy and Bartle who undertook the work which included the extension of the hall by 13 feet, the laying of a new floor and construction of a kitchenette and supper room at the rear of the building.

On 20 October 1946 four memorial windows in the hall were unveiled by the families of Kelvin and Glen Jones and Cecil Peters, who had died in Japanese Prisoner of War camps, and Garth Ward who was lost during air operations.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hall.

REFERENCES:

Alford Youth Fellowship, 1962, Alford 1882-1962, Farmer Print, Moonta, pp. 9-10
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L 1984, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, p. 302-303

NAME: Tickera Memorial Park	**PLACE NO.:** T:01
LOCATION:	Alford Rd, Tickera SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 306, Hundred of Ninnes CR6261/469
ZONE:	Community Facilities
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	T:01 (BW:075)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Tickera War Memorial Park, looking west from Alford Rd, 2021

NAME: Tickera Memorial Park **PLACE NO.:** T:01

DESCRIPTION:

This memorial park contains a granite monument surmounted by a white marble statue depicting a standing soldier with rifle by his side. The supporting tapered square column, on a tiered concrete base, is engraved with the names of local soldiers killed in WWI on one face, and those who enlisted and returned on others. A small stone monument positioned at the base of the column bears the names of those who served in WWII. The park is located on the main road on the southern approach to the township.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The social and economic impact of the two World Wars was deeply felt by small communities such as Tickera, which commemorated the sacrifices made with pragmatic memorials such as this park.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Tickera Memorial Park meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Tickera Memorial Park meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social and cultural connection within the community. Its establishment and maintenance demonstrates community pride in beautifying the township as well as its role as an expression of remembrance.

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

The Tickera Memorial Park meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.1.3 Developing parks and gardens
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.8 Remembering the fallen

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Approval for the establishment of a soldiers' memorial in Tickera was granted by the District Council of Ninnes in October 1919, and 8 acres (approximately 3.24 hectares) of parkland were fenced for the purpose. Under the auspices of the Tickera Soldiers' Memorial Fund, which commenced in March 1920, moves were made to develop the park. The War Memorial, similar to that at Alford, was unveiled by the Town Clerk of Wallaroo on 1 October 1921, and a month later a field gun was acquired from the War Trophy Committee to incorporate into the memorial (since removed).

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Monument featuring marble statue and granite plinth and base and surrounding park reserve.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.506

NAME: Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** T:02

LOCATION:	3 Third Street, cnr High Street, Tickera SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Dwelling
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 44, Hundred of Tickera CT5783/247
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	T:02 (BW:077)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church (now a private residence), looking west from Third Street, 2021

NAME: Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** T:02

DESCRIPTION:

This modestly proportioned former church is constructed of limestone rubble walls with rendered quoins and architraves. It is of simple rectilinear form with front entry porch. The exterior stonework and quoins have been painted. Windows are multi-paned with lancet heads. The corrugated iron clad gable roof is terminated by brick parapets.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Tickera Primitive Church demonstrates the importance of religion in the lives of the local Tickera community, as reflected in the priority that the community placed on the construction of churches.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.4 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places of worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first church services in the Hundred of Tickera were conducted by Brother Yeoman in John Pearce's house in 1879. A Bible Christian Church was completed at Springfield, on Section 41, Hundred of Tickera, in 1887. This church was also known as the Hector Plains Church and one of its trustees was John Pearce. Unfortunately, in 1889, only two years after its completion, the end wall of the church collapsed in a storm. A debt of £120 combined with the age of the building prompted the decision to try and repair the damage.

Meanwhile, Primitive Methodist services had been held in the Tickera School in the township of Tickera from the mid-1880s. However, in 1889 the Primitive Methodist Quarterly meeting decided to withdraw services from Tickera. The townspeople then decided to form a new church trust and take over the debt and materials of the Springfield Church, in order to build a new church at Tickera, some five miles away. Lot 44 in the Tickera township had been set aside for the church and the building was constructed with the voluntary help of the men of the congregation, who quarried and carted the stone and sand and burnt the lime necessary for the mortar. The foundation stones were donated by the Wallaroo Mining Company and were laid at two comers of the church by J H Mitchell of Kadina and W J George of Port Broughton on 4 and 7 August 1889 respectively.

Mrs O Lake conducted the opening services of the Tickera Church on 22-23 October 1889.

Mr W Duncan of Wallaroo renovated the church in 1904 and the building was again renovated in 1913. Church services and Sunday School at Tickera were discontinued after September 1953. The building is now a private residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original church structure.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.262, 274, 276-278

NAME: Tickera Well **PLACE NO.:** T:03

LOCATION:	Off Broughton Terrace, Tickera SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Water Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 305, Hundred of Ninnes CR5976/732
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	T:03 (BW:076)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Tickera Well, looking west, 2021

NAME: Tickera Well **PLACE NO.:** T:03

DESCRIPTION:

A formed well, approximately 1.5 metres in diameter, lined with local granite stones. A safety grid has been placed across the well at ground level.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

An important water source for local indigenous people for millennia, the place became an essential resource for early pastoralists, and later settlers who established the township at Tickera.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Tickera Well meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical and economic theme in the local area, namely the vital importance of establishing reliable sources of drinking water to sustain people and livestock during the pastoral and early settlement eras. Wells such as this were indispensable to early settlers and travellers in low rainfall regions such as the Northern Yorke Peninsula, especially during periods of drought. Since pre-settlement times, as the springs in the locality had been a reliable fresh water source for local Aboriginal people. The well was an important resource for early pastoralists, travellers and settlers, and was the principle reason the township of Tickera was established here.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.11 Altering the environment
3.11.1 Regulating waterways
3.11.5 Establishing water supplies

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Tickera Well is on a seasonal creek line several hundred metres from the sea at Tickera Bay. Several wells in the vicinity were used by local Aboriginal people and later by the early pastoralists. They were important watering points for livestock from Edmund Parnell and Stephen Bowman's 'Tickera' and 'Crystal Brook' runs.

Water for both human and livestock consumption was a scarce commodity on most of the Yorke Peninsula and attempts to build dams or sink wells were often unsuccessful. Any good source of potable water was a highly valuable resource.

The Tickera Wells at one stage had iron troughs and pumps erected on them. The site was restored and interpreted by the District Council of Bute as a Jubilee 150 project in 1986.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Well and immediate surrounds.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M. & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.58, 59, 61 & 170

NAME: Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** A:05

LOCATION:	1154 Bews Road, Alford, SA.
CURRENT USE:	Dwelling
FORMER USE:	Church, School House
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5416/530
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:05 (BWC:002)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel, later Pine Forest School, looking south-east from Bews Rd, 2021. The building is now incorporated as part of a private residence.

NAME: Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** A:05

DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular in plan, this church and schoolhouse is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins. The gable roof is clad with corrugated pre-finished metal.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Originally built as the Pine Forest Methodist Church, and later used as a school, this building reflects both the religious and educational development of the area and represents the economies of the time of re-using existing buildings for alternative purposes.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community. Its later use as a school reflects the development of the educational system to provide for children in rural areas.

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

The former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places
8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

NAME: Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** A:05

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Tenders were received for the stonework for a new Primitive Methodist Chapel in February 1888, and the building was completed in about June the following year. Regular services were conducted by circuit ministers, and Harvest Thanksgiving and Anniversary services, followed by tea meetings and socials, were particularly well attended over the following years. The Pine Forest Sunday School was conducted from the early 1900s. Church services were still held until 1923 when the Pine Forest Chapel was closed as a place of worship. No church was held there until 20 years later when the church was opened again for five years, then closed permanently in 1949.

It is thought that the Pine Forest School commenced in 1887, possibly in a private residence, with Agnes Gregory as teacher. After the opening of the new church building the following year the school was transferred there, with Catherine Ramsay as the new teacher. The school closed after less than two years (possibly due to reduced attendance, or loss of its teacher) and was not reopened until 1907 when Evelyn C Burnett was appointed as teacher. Average attendance over the following two decades reached as high as 17.6 students, most of whom travelled some considerable distance to school on horseback or in horse-drawn vehicles. In 1910, after the need for more room at the Pine Forest School was identified, approval was given for school desks and a disused galvanized iron building to be transferred from the Willamulka School. At the time the school had an enrolment of 26 and an average attendance of 12.

A school committee was formed in 1916 to provide support to the single teacher and improve the welfare of the students. Special activities held throughout the year included combined school picnics at Wallaroo, where the Pine Forest pupils could socialise with those of Alford and Strathneath schools. Arbor Day and Empire Day commemorations and Christmas concerts were regularly celebrated, often combined with social activities such as afternoon teas and 'chop picnics', helping to relieve the isolation and monotony of rural life for children and their parents. With the changing demographics of the area due to new farming methods introduced in the 1930s and 40s, difficulty maintaining enrolment numbers eventually led to the school's closure in mid-1947, and the remaining children transferred to other schools in the district.

The former chapel has since then been used as a private residence. In 2005 it was enlarged with the addition of a demountable timber-framed structure at the rear. A plaque mounted in front of the building marks the centenary of the opening of the church in 1888.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the former church structure and commemorative plaque. Excludes residential additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 299, 322-323

'Country *News' Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 10 May 1916 – p.2 'Pine

Forest School', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 18 May 1910, p.4

'Kadina School Board of Advice: Chairman's Report', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 8 December 1909, p.2

'Kadina School Board of Advice', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times 19* March 1910, p.2

NAME: Former Port Broughton School (now Heritage Centre/ Museum) **PLACE NO.:** PB:01

LOCATION:	10 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Port Broughton Heritage Centre/Museum
FORMER USE:	School
LAND DESCRIPTON:	Lot 53, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5430/792
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:01 (BW:060)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Port Broughton School, now Heritage Centre, viewed from Edmund Street, looking south-east, 2021

NAME: Former Port Broughton School (now Heritage Centre/ Museum) **PLACE NO.:** PB:01

DESCRIPTION:

The school building is a rectangular building with lean-to addition. Walls are constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and brick banding. Windows are multi-paned timer framed with window hoods to the northern facade. Circular roof vents are provided to the end gable walls. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

As the first public school in Port Broughton, the former Port Broughton School displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area in that it represents the establishment and development of educational facilities in the district. It played an important part in the lives of local residents, by providing schooling for their children, and in more recent years it has continued to fulfil a social and cultural function for tourists and the local community as a local social history museum.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Port Broughton School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of public schools to serve as places for the education of children in an isolated rural community. Its sequence of development reflects the expansion of demand which followed the rapid growth of the region in the 1890s to early Twentieth Century period.

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

The former Port Broughton School meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing access to public education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

BRELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.23 Catering for tourists

6.2 Establishing schools

6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Formal education in Port Broughton had its beginnings in 1879, when a provisional school for local children was set up by Miss Elizabeth Dennis. Peel's wheat store and a timber shed were used as the classrooms. By 1886 the accommodation had become grossly overcrowded, with 20 to 30 children crammed in to a small lean-to room 4m x 5m, and sharing an overflowing long-drop ‘water closet’ with the proprietors of a dwelling and store next door. The facilities were so unsanitary that parents were apparently keeping their children at home, and the Schools Board of Advice directed that unless more suitable accommodation could be found the school should be closed forthwith.

Allotment 53 on the corner of Edmund and Harvey Streets was granted as a school block for the establishment of the district’s first public school, and Max Hermann Thiele was appointed first head teacher in February 1889. The accommodation initially comprised three rooms and a verandah. The school was built to accommodate 45 children, but was rapidly outgrown as the population of the district increased.

Following representations to the Minister of Education in 1891 approval was given to enlarge the school, with additional buildings to provide for at least 100 pupils completed the following year. The cost of construction was estimated at £422, with another £45 for a slate roof in place of galvanized iron. The 'Port Broughton School Board of Advice' was also convened at this time with the aim of encouraging attendances. Enrolments had reached 150 by the tum of the century. The school was reclassified as a Higher Primary School in 1929 and as an Area School in 1960. Additional classrooms and facilities were added to the site over this time.

The school relocated to a new site in 1984, and in 1989 the land was granted by the Crown to the District Council of Port Broughton for museum purposes. The original school building, now known as

the Port Broughton Heritage Centre, now accommodates a large collection of artifacts and documents relating to the district's history and is currently operated by the Port Broughton Historical Committee as a museum and tourist attraction.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the school building including early stone additions, excluding corrugated iron additions at the rear

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.28

Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.9-10

NAME: Former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and Memorial School Hall (now Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall) **PLACE NO.:** PB:02

LOCATION:	8 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Church and Hall
FORMER USE:	Church and Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 5, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5199/770
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:02 (BW:059)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Uniting Church (left) and Hall (right), looking south, 2021

NAME: Former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and Memorial School Hall (now Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall) **PLACE NO.:** PB:02

DESCRIPTION:

The church is designed in ecclesiastical Gothic style with limestone rubble walls and rendered quoins to windows and doors. Walls and quoins are painted. Timber bargeboards display trefoil motif with toothed pendentular detail. The porch has batten and stucco detail to gable end which has been replicated on the adjacent hall.

The hall is constructed of cast concrete 'ashlar' blocks with smooth faced ashlar to quoins. Walls and quoins are painted to match the adjacent church. Windows to both buildings are lancet headed. Cantilevered stucco and batten gable detail is also evident to the hall. Roof cladding to both buildings is corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Churches such as the former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and its associated Hall provide a physical statement of the expansion of religious denominations in the early days of settlement in the Northern Yorke Peninsula area, and indicate the importance placed on religious worship by the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community. The Hall is significant as it represents the commemoration by the local Methodist community following World War I.

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

The Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance and the role of church-based associations in the spiritual, social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship
8.8 Remembering the fallen

NAME: Former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and Memorial School Hall (now Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall) **PLACE NO.:** PB:02

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The establishment of a Primitive Methodist Church at Port Broughton was debated at a meeting held on 5 June 1885. Reverend A W Wellington, from Kadina, and Reverend Jarret, from Redhill, had discussed this sometime previously and were possibly responsible for holding early services in the town. The meeting resolved to construct a stone chapel in Port Broughton. Built by W H Gray, the chapel was opened on 25 December 1885, the first Minister being Reverend Gray. A group of trustees was set up to manage the church, including G Pattingale, J Doe, W Gray, C Pulford, H Dolling, J Excell, C Brown, A Waters and Cunningham.

On 11 January 1922 R D Goodridge, Superintendent of the Sunday School, laid the foundation stone for the Soldiers Memorial Hall (later known as the Memorial School Hall). The building was intended to serve as a kindergarten and for other purposes, including a boys' club, and to honour Methodist soldiers from the town. The building was opened on 24 May of the same year. It comprised a simple masonry structure measuring 30 ft x 18 ft (approximately 10 metres x 6 metres), and was built at a cost of around £300, one third of which was raised by penny donations from Sunday School children over preceding years.

MEMORIAL SCHOOL HALL,
PORT BROUGHTON.

Newly opened Memorial School Hall, Port Broughton Methodist Church, *Australian Christian Commonwealth*, Friday 23 June 1922 (accessed via TROVE 26/4/23)

Donations from Mr W A Young, the Ladies Guild and others enabled the addition of a porch at the front of the church, which was completed in 1934. The interior of the church was altered in 1936 and renovated in 1956. Centenary celebrations of the church were held in February 1986 to coincide with the State's Jubilee 150 celebrations.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and features of church and hall, excluding the later link added between the two buildings.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W,1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.34
Port Broughton Uniting Church, *Port Broughton Uniting (Methodist) Church, 1885-1985*, Clare, 1985
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.84
Australian Christian Commonwealth, Friday 23 June 1922, p.15

NAME: Former Methodist Manse (now Uniting Church Opportunity Shop) **PLACE NO.:** PB:03

LOCATION:	8 Edmund Street, Port Broughton
CURRENT USE:	Opportunity Shop
FORMER USE:	Residence (Manse)
LAND DESCRIPTION:	CT 5199/770
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS:	Local Heritage Place

PHOTOGRAPH:

Uniting Church Opportunity Shop (former Methodist Manse), 8 Edmund Street Port Broughton looking south-west.

NAME: Former Methodist Manse (now Uniting Church Opportunity Shop) **PLACE NO.:** PB:03

DESCRIPTION:

Symmetrical double-fronted stone cottage, circa 1890, with hipped corrugated iron roof and bull-nosed verandah to front façade featuring timber posts with modest cast iron brackets at each end. The main elevation features a central four-panelled timber entry door with overhead fan-light, and sidelights. Double-paned sash windows either side of the main entry and similar windows on the western and eastern elevations appear to be original. All openings and corners are defined by brick quoins (painted). The single remaining brick chimney is also painted. A stone skillion section at the rear is protected by a timber-framed verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

As part of a group of buildings associated with the former Methodist (now Uniting) Church in Port Broughton, this building displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, reflecting the significant role of religious observance in the formation of new communities. The church provided a focus for social and cultural life of the community, and the former Manse played an important part in the lives of local residents both as the residence of successive church ministers, and later as an opportunity shop, meeting place, and centre for fundraising and community support activities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

Together with the adjacent Church and Hall, the former Methodist Manse meets criterion a), because it displays historical and social themes of importance to the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings as places of worship and meeting places for the community

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

Together with the adjacent Church and Hall, the former Methodist Manse meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community, initially as a residence for church ministers and their families, and more recently as an opportunity (charity) shop.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.2 Helping other people
8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The former dwelling served as the Manse for the adjacent Port Broughton Uniting Church (formerly Primitive Methodist Church) until 1965 when a new residence was acquired as the accommodation for the resident minister. Since December 1977 it has been used as an opportunity shop (charity store) run by volunteers with the Port Broughton Uniting Church, which still owns the property.

The establishment of a Primitive Methodist Church at Port Broughton was debated at a meeting held on 5 June 1885. Reverend A W Wellington, from Kadina, and Reverend Jarret, from Redhill, had discussed this sometime previously and were possibly responsible for holding early services in the town. The meeting resolved to construct a stone chapel in Port Broughton. Built by W H Gray, the chapel was opened on 25 December 1885, the first Minister being Reverend Gray.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and features of the former manse (now Opportunity Shop).

REFERENCES:

Port Broughton Uniting Church, *Port Broughton Uniting [Methodist] Church 1885-1985*, Clare, 1985

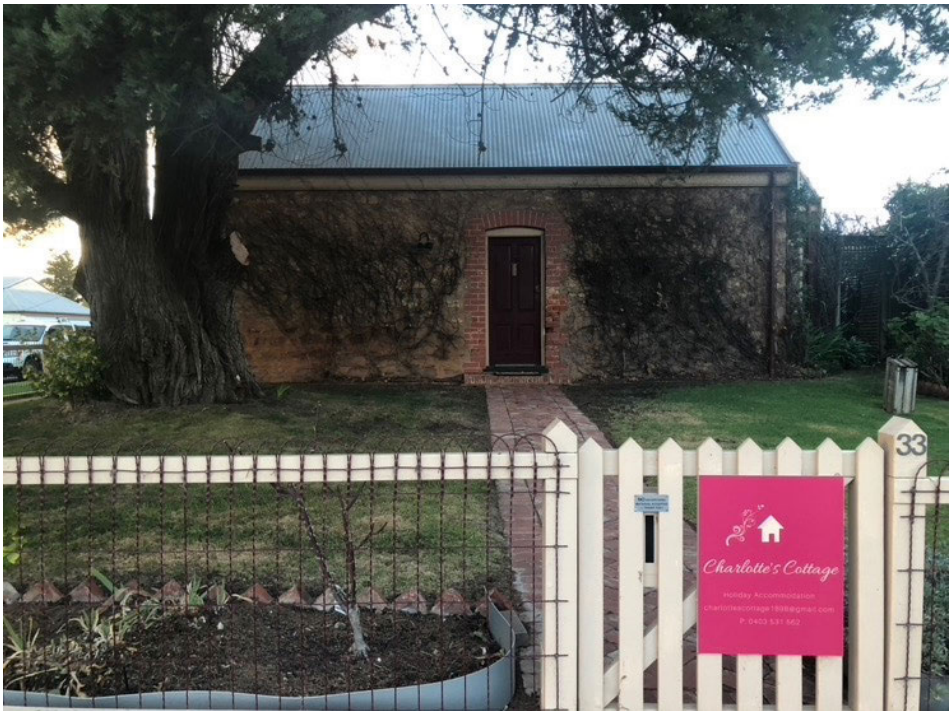
NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

LOCATION:	33 Harvey Street, Port Broughton
CURRENT USE:	Holiday accommodation
FORMER USE:	Residence
LAND DESCRIPTION:	CT 5688/309
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:04 (N/A)

PHOTOGRAPH:

33 Harvey Street Port Broughton viewed from Edmund Street looking north. Low structure on the extreme left is semi-underground cellar/ store. *(Image: Deb Morgan)*

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04



33 Harvey Street Port Broughton viewed from Harvey Street looking west. Note absence of window openings on this elevation. *(Image: Deb Morgan)*

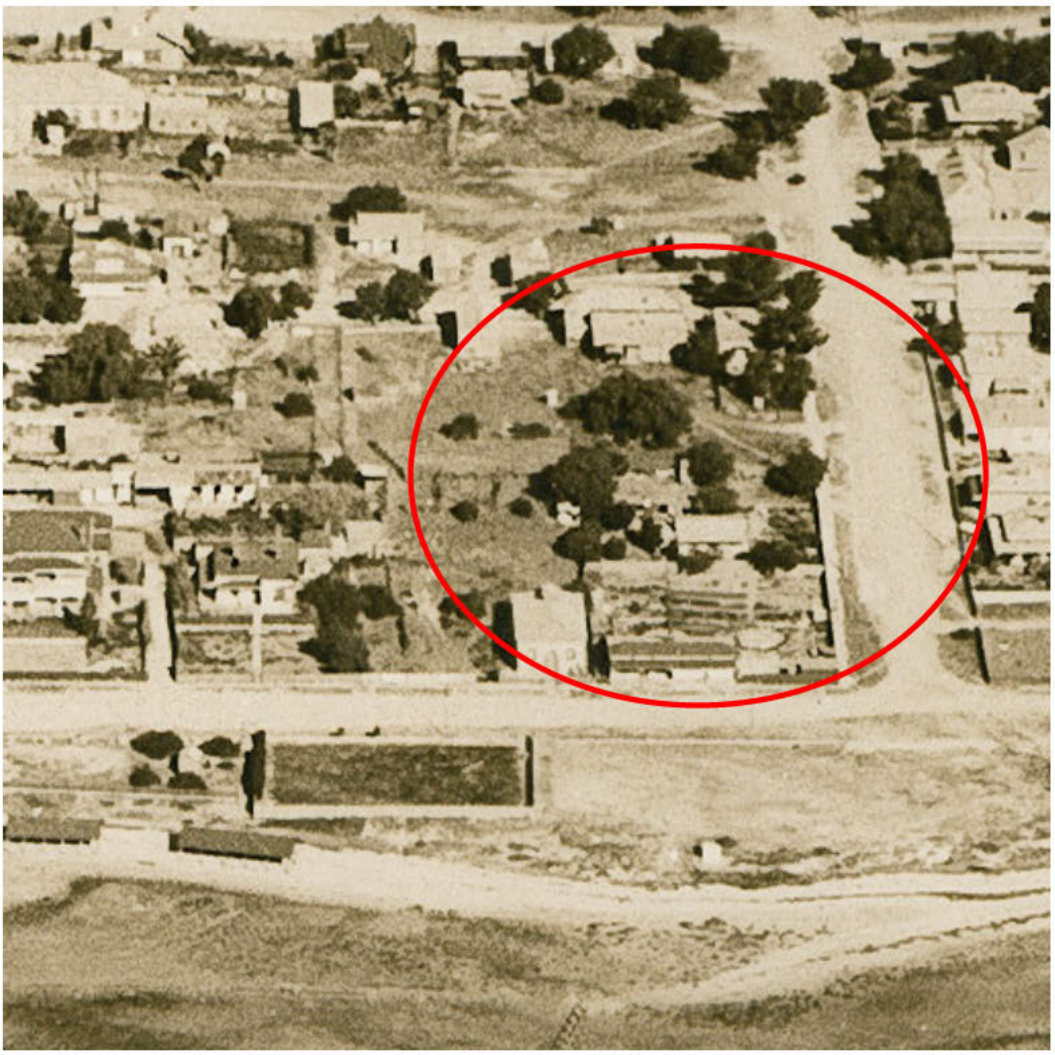
33 Harvey Street Port Broughton viewed from Edmund Street looking north. Freestanding stone stable/ coachhouse with timber clad skillion addition is located on the western boundary *(Image: Deb Morgan)*

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage
(now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast)

PLACE NO.: PB:04

3

3 Harvey Street Port Broughton, floor plan (Image from real estate brochure, 2019 https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-sa-port+broughton-130557310)



Detail from an aerial view of Port Broughton taken in 1938 showing original / early configuration of structures at 33 Harvey Street (SLSA B7515)

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

DESCRIPTION:

Substantial limestone cottage (circa 1898) with double gabled corrugated iron roof facing Harvey Street, with later stone additions at the rear facing Edmund Street. The property includes semi-underground externally accessed cellar of stone and corrugated iron construction adjacent to the Edmund Street boundary, and freestanding stone and brick stable/ carriage house located to the west of the main building. The original building is unusual in having a central front door but no windows on the principal facade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This fine stone cottage is associated with the early commercial development of the township of Port Broughton as a service town from the surrounding district. It was associated with several of its early residents, particularly with Humphrey Mildren, one of the town's early blacksmiths, who provided a necessary service to residents of the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Blacksmith's Cottage meets criterion d) by displaying aesthetic merit and design characteristics of significance to the local area. It is a good example of residential construction of the late 1890s, when Port Broughton was developing rapidly as a service town for the surrounding rural district.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.22 Lodging people
3.23 Catering for tourists
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The original section of the present structure is believed to be the former blacksmith's cottage, built circa 1898 for Mr Humphrey Mildren, who conducted a smithy on the adjacent property to the north on Harvey Street (the site now occupied by the premises of Home Hardware). This structure comprises four rooms with double-gabled roof, facing Harvey Street. The semi-underground detached cellar/ store may also have been constructed around this period. Recent substantial additions to the rear are in a sympathetic style.

William John George, a storekeeper of Port Broughton, acquired the land described as section 18, in the Township of Port Broughton, containing two roods and 17 perches or thereabouts, on 22 November 1889 (CT534/156). On 15 January 1891 the property occupying the south-eastern corner of Edmund and Harvey Streets, was transferred to John James Monday, George Flowers and Joseph Flowers, all farmers of Port Broughton, and subsequently on 31 December of that year the whole property was transferred to Joseph Flowers alone. In 1892 a mortgage was registered on the title, together with other property, to George Wilcox, and discharged five years later.

On 10 March 1897 the title was transferred to Humphrey Mildren, blacksmith, of Port Broughton, who is believed to have built the original cottage on the property a year or so later. Mildren operated a blacksmith's shop on the northern portion of section 18, with frontage to Harvey Street.

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

Humphrey Mildren (1843-1933) was born in Cornwall, and came to South Australia as a four-year-old with his parents in 1847 aboard the *Belle Alliance*. In his early life he worked as a carter at the copper mines at Moonta, and later took up the trade of blacksmith as a partner in the firm Mildren and Nicks, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights and Machinists of Moonta. After the partnership was dissolved in 1877 Mildren moved to Adelaide where he worked for several years for the Kent Town Water Depot, before purchasing a blacksmith's business at Port Broughton in about 1890. He ran the business with his sons for 27 years until his retirement. He was an active community member in Port Broughton, as a member of the Rechabites, the Oddfellows and the Methodist Church, in which he was trustee, church steward, Sunday School Superintendent and Choir conductor. He and his wife Sarah,(nee Whitehead (c.1848-1894) raised a large family, though several of their ten children did not live to adulthood.

Robert Edgar Mildren, (1870 - 1948), the eldest son married Caroline Anne Cock in 1894. R E (Eddie) Mildren remained in Port Broughton, where he served as District Clerk from 1893 until his retirement in 1948 - a district record of 54 years in the job!

The second son Humphrey Horace Mildren (1882-1916) left the family business and moved to Adelaide, residing at Norwood. From 1902 he worked for the Post Office at Magill, but died in 1916, aged only 34, leaving a wife Nellie Clare (nee Bell) whom he had married in 1905. His estate was valued for probate at £1,168). The fourth daughter Bertha married Nellie's brother Albert George Bell of Kent Town in 1904.

It is likely that the third son, Albert Harold Mildren (1886-1962), carried on the blacksmith and coachbuilding business in Port Broughton with his father until it was sold. He later moved to Adelaide where he was living in Stephney and working as a coach painter by 1922.

In May 1917 the blacksmith's premises, including stock, vehicles, plant and tools, together with 'a good four roomed house' occupying a corner block was advertised for sale or rent, and Humphrey retired after 27 years in business.

Sarah had died in Port Broughton in 1894 aged 46, and in 1896 Humphrey married his second wife, Matilda Parkinson (1848-1927). Humphrey himself survived her by another six years, dying at Norwood in 1933 aged 90.

In 1920 section 18 was transferred to Robert Lennard Nelson, farmer of Port Broughton Nelson subdivided the land and on 7 August 1922 sold the northern portion of section 18 (containing the blacksmith's forge) to Victor Henry Oliver Johns a machinist of Port Broughton. On 26 September 1927 the property was transferred to Stanley McGregor Reid and Frank Alick Thomas, both of Adelaide, Chartered Accountants, as trustees for the said Victor Henry Oliver Johns. On 21 December 1937 the trustees transferred a portion of the property to Archibald Clement Barfitt.

On 14 January 1938 a new Certificate of Title was issued for the balance of the original section 18 to Stanley McGregor Reid and Frank Alick Thomas both of Adelaide, Charted Accountants (Australia) as Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Henry Victor Oliver Johns of Port Broughton, Out of Business (ie retired) (CT1695/68). Three months later, on 14 April 1938, the property was transferred to Walter Bruce Longbottom, of Port Broughton, Motor Driver.

On 20 March 1953 the southern portion of section 18 (containing the cottage) was transferred from Walter Bruce Longbottom to Alwyn Royce Stringer and Marion Barbara Stringer, reserving a right of way from Edmund Street along the western boundary. A new Certificate of Title was issued to the Stringers on 23 April 1953, showing the private access road and endorsed with a mortgage to Walter Bruce Longbottom (CT2262/53). Alwyn Royce Stringer died on 22 November 1978. The property was transferred to Margaret Louise Joy Button of Edmund Street Port Broughton, an antique dealer, on 27 October 1980, and subsequently to Marjorie Lucie Brown, of 6 Lebanon Avenue Glenunga, 'home duties', on 25 July 1989.

It is likely that the restoration and substantial additions to the property were carried out around this time for either Ms Button or Ms Brown.

During this period it was operated as a bed and breakfast establishment/ holiday home, known as 'The Blacksmith's Cottage'. On 27 November 2019 the property was purchased by the present owners, who have continued to run it for tourist accommodation, now known as 'Charlotte's Cottage'.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and features of original (circa 1898) cottage and detached cellar and stone coach house/ garage. Excludes contemporary additions to dwelling.

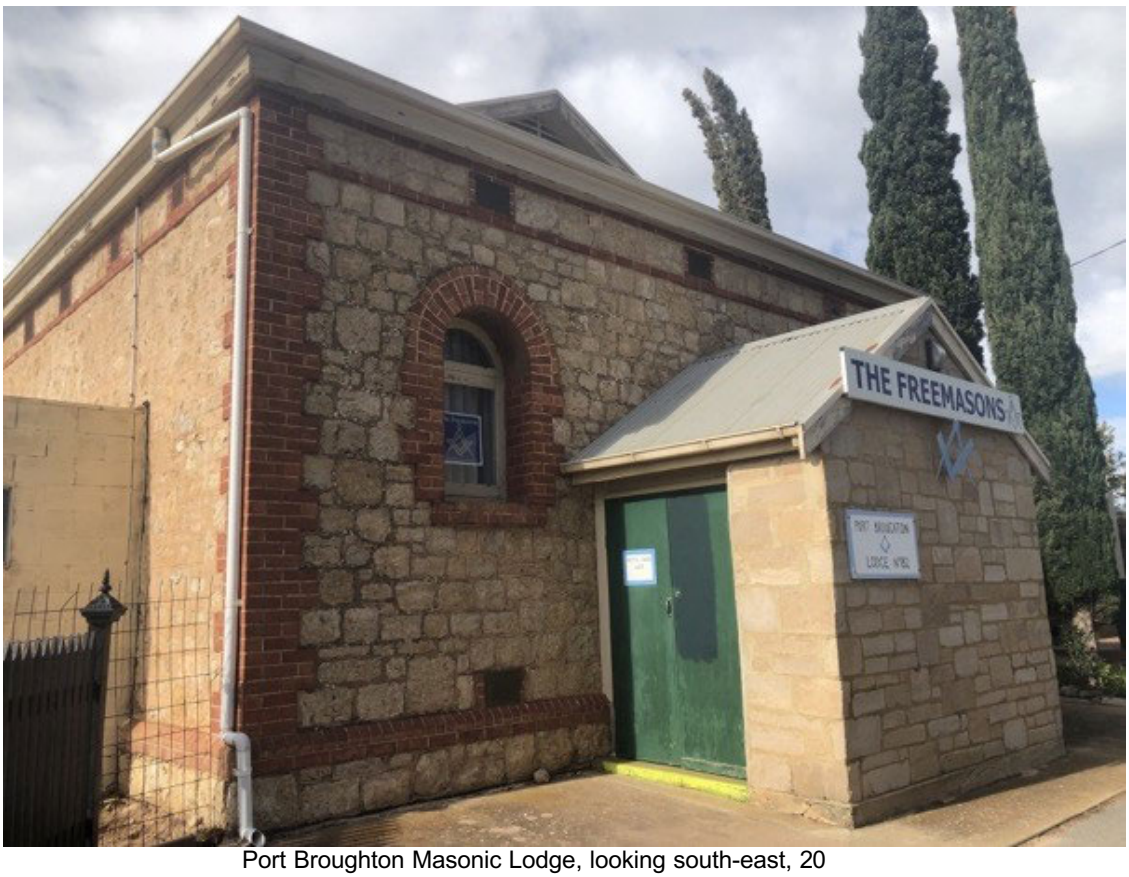
REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.28
Chronicle 7 February 1925, p.46
Advertiser 25 May 1917, p.11
Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser and Miners' and Farmers' Journal, 16 March 1877 p.2; 28 May 1878, p.2
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/241915758/humphrey-mildren
ancestry.com.au

NAME: Port Broughton Masonic Lodge **PLACE NO.:** PB:05

LOCATION:	16 West Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Hall (Masonic Lodge)
FORMER USE:	Hall (Masonic Lodge)
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 604, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5826/11
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Masonic Lodge
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PV:05 (BW:068)

PHOTOGRAPH:



Port Broughton Masonic Lodge, looking south-east, 20

NAME: Port Broughton Masonic Lodge **PLACE NO.:**PB:05

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and circular arched headed windows. The louvred vent hip roof is clad in corrugated iron. There is a later gable porch to the front.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Societies such as the Masons were popular in the latter half of the 19th century and many Lodges built halls, such as this at Port Broughton, to provide suitable meeting places.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Masonic Lodge meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical and social theme in the local area, namely the establishment of associations and benevolent societies for mutual support and co-operation, charitable works, and maintenance of moral standards within settlement communities. Freemasonry had become a popular international movement at the time of the establishment of the colony of South Australia and lodges were formed throughout the province, with Port Broughton establishing its own in 1917.

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

The Port Broughton Masonic Lodge meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community for over a century.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5 Forming associations
8.5.1 Preserving Traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Port Broughton Masonic Lodge No 82, SAC, was formed in 1917, with a consecration ceremony attended by 120 members on 11 July. The installation of the Worshipful Master (Bro F H Butterworth) and investiture of officers was followed by a grand banquet in the Institute and an excursion for the visiting dignitaries aboard Bro William Wall's motor yacht the following morning.

Lands Titles Office Records indicate that the property (Lot 20 in the township of Port Broughton) was purchased from D Gray, licensed victualler, by W U Wall (Lodge Steward) in January 1905. The property was transferred to Wall and Thomas E Pattingale on 22 February 1918, as trustees for the Masonic Lodge. The foundation stone for the new Masonic Temple was laid on 20 April 1919, and the Lodge members contributed their own skills as architects and builders to achieve its completion in only a few weeks. The building was dedicated on 10 June 1919 in the presence of a large gathering of local and visiting brethren.

In March 1925 the property was transferred to T E Pattingale, F W Schultz and J H Fletcher, and to D C Dolling and E V Harris in November 1976. Ownership of the property was transferred to the Port Broughton Lodge No. 82 Inc in October 1977.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building. Excluding later additions such as front porch.

REFERENCES:

Lands Titles Office Records, CT 1090/125, 540/147,484/31, 258/65, 194/192, 190/79, 169/107
Register, 17 July 1917, p7; 24 April, 1918, p.3
Chronicle, 28 June 1919, p.12

NAME: Port Broughton Hotel (formerly Broughton Hotel) **PLACE NO.:** PB:06

LOCATION:	2 Bay Street Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Hotel
FORMER USE:	Hotel
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 2, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT 6121/4
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:06 (BW:056)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Hotel, viewed from the west, 2021

NAME: Port Broughton Hotel (formerly Broughton Hotel) **PLACE NO.:** PB:06

DESCRIPTION:

The two-storey section is constructed of limestone with masonry quoins, tiled hipped roof with cantilevered stucco and battened gable details. The substantial verandah boasts cast iron balustrading and brackets with an ornate frieze detail to the ground floor. The cantilevered stucco battened detail of the main roof is carried through to the gable details of the verandah upper storey. The earlier single storey hotel structure is evident to the rear although now somewhat compromised in its integrity.

Foundation stone reads: 'Erected by W U Wall. This stone was laid by Mrs W U Wall, April 14th 1910.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

One of the earliest hotels in Port Broughton, this building is important its role as a social focus for the town, and for its association with Edward and William Uriah Hall, pioneer settlers in the district. The building is an imposing landmark on the comer of the main street and sea front at Port Broughton, its scale emphasized by the surrounding verandah ironwork.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Hotel displays historical economic themes of importance to the local area, namely the establishment of hospitality services to accommodate travelers and tourists, and provision of public meeting places for local residents for social and other purposes.

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

The Port Broughton Hotel has played an important part in the lives of local residents by providing a public venue for social interaction and entertainment, as well as generating considerable economic value to the district from tourism.

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

The Port Broughton Hotel displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area, as a good example of hotel architecture of the late Victorian / Edwardian era.

f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The Port Broughton Hotel is a notable landmark in the area, as the largest surviving building in the town occupying a highly prominent position in the main street adjacent to the jetty and foreshore.

NAME: Port Broughton Hotel (formerly Broughton Hotel) **PLACE NO.:** PB:06

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.22 Lodging people
3.23 Catering for tourists
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
8.6 Eating and drinking
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first part of this hotel was built in 1888 and comprised the present single storey section of the building facing Bay Street. This was built by Mr Edward Wall of Wallaroo, whose son, William Uriah Wall, added the two-storey part of the hotel in 1910. The ironwork for the balcony was imported from England. A Addicoat was the licensee of the hotel at this time, serving from 1910 to 1912.

William Wall was born on 12 May 1861, the first child of white parents to be born in Wallaroo. By the time he was 19 he moved to Port Pirie and later returned to Port Broughton and established a farm. He operated a large butchering establishment in Wallaroo in March 1906, a business which remained in the Wall family until the 1970s. In 1908 he built the Coffee Palace in Wildman Street, Wallaroo, and held much property around the Port Broughton area, including the hotel, serving as its licensee from May 1916 until June 1921. William Wall died in 1944.

The hotel was known as the Broughton Hotel from 1875 until 1922, from 1923 to 1936 as the Port Broughton Hotel and again as the Broughton Hotel from 1939 until the mid-1980s.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hotel, including various stages (1888 & 1910).

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.20,24.
Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836-1984*, Australian Hotels Association (SA Branch)
Wilshire, R, 1983 *Copper to Gold: A History of Wallaroo 1860-1923*, Corporation of Wallaroo, p.34
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.6

NAME: Port Broughton War Memorial **PLACE NO.:** PB:07

LOCATION:	West Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Road Reserve, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5505/656
ZONE:	Open Space
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:07 (BW:069)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton War Memorial, looking south-west, 2021

NAME: Port Broughton War Memorial **PLACE NO.:** PB:07

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of granite and marble, the monument comprises a statue of a soldier and rifle, raised on a series of stepped stone plinths which carry inscriptions on all four sides.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The impact of the two World Wars on local communities is reflected in the numerous memorials which grace prominent locations in towns throughout South Australia. This memorial, located at the end of the main street of Port Broughton, is typical of this ethos.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton War Memorial meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Port Broughton War Memorial meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The Port Broughton War Memorial meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.8 Remembering the fallen

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Located in a prominent position at the end of Bay Street near the jetty, this memorial was erected in 1920 to honour those from the area who had served in World War I (1914-1918), on the site where Captain Dale apparently stood while naming Port Broughton. The memorial is constructed of granite and is topped with a life-size figure of a soldier carved in Angaston marble. At the end of World War II (1939-1945) a plaque was added to the memorial. The war memorial has served as the focus for Anzac Day ceremonies in Port Broughton.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Monument including marble statue, granite plinth and inscribed plaques.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.23

NAME: Port Broughton Jetty	**PLACE NO.:** PB:08
LOCATION:	West Tce, Bay Street Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Jetty
FORMER USE:	Jetty
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT 5505/656
ZONE:	Open Space
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:08 (BW:057)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Jetty, looking west, 2021

NAME: Port Broughton Jetty **PLACE NO.:** PB:08

DESCRIPTION:

Typical substantial coastal jetty of the period constructed of timber pylons with timber support structure and plank decking. Includes a 'T' section at the western end. Remnants of the railway track are still evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This jetty reflects the development of coastal ports on the Yorke Peninsula which provided the focus for the shipping and wheat exporting industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Jetty meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and economic themes in the local area, namely the establishment of a port to promote the expansion of settlement and agricultural development of the Northern Yorke Peninsula district by facilitating efficient means of transportation of people and goods by sea.

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

The Port Broughton Jetty meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents from the beginning of European settlement of the area, by facilitating the efficient movement of essential supplies, agricultural produce and people by sea. It has been an important source of local employment for those directly involved in loading and unloading vessels and maintaining the maritime infrastructure, but also for those engaged in the professional fishing industry and the short-lived marine fibre industry. The jetty continues to be popular for recreational fishing and other leisure and tourism related activities.

f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The Port Broughton Jetty meets criterion f) as a notable landmark, prominently positioned at the centre point of the township, and is a dominant feature in the landscape.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.23 Catering for tourists
3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
8.3 Going on holiday

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The existing jetty is the third to be constructed at Port Broughton.

In the mid 1800s transport by sea was by far the most efficient and economical means of moving goods and people, and the geography of the Yorke Peninsula with its numerous sheltered bays suitable for ports meant that the region developed a strong maritime tradition. The Port of Broughton was established in 1871 in response to a petition from local pastoralists seeking cheaper transport for their wool. Surveyor Captain Henry David Dale was appointed to establish the port and township of Port Broughton in June 1871 and the following year he built a small private wharf at his own cost. This soon became inadequate, and local landowners petitioned the government for a larger jetty. In May 1874 a jetty 1260 feet (384 metres) in length was completed at a cost of £1,200.

As more of the district was brought under agriculture, the port facilities came under increasing pressure. In 1876 the horse-drawn tramway connecting farmland around Mundoora and beyond to the port commenced operations, delivering farm produce to be loaded onto ketches for export to Adelaide and other ports. In that year, over a quarter of a million bushels (about 7 tons) of bagged wheat was exported from Port Broughton. This provided work for seasonal labourers employed as 'lumpers' at the jetty and the wheat stacks located in the Bay Road. Within a few years of heavy use the jetty, which had been cheaply constructed of local pine, had fallen into disrepair.

In 1877 dredging of the channel was commenced which increased the water depth to five feet (1.5 metres). After completion of dredging the present jetty was erected which formed the terminus for the

recently completed railway line from Mundoora. Built to cater for the increasing wheat export trade, the new Port Broughton jetty had cost £3,715 and was 1,245 feet (380 metres) long in order to reach the deeper waters of the channel. The new jetty was completed on 18 April 1878.

A rail track had been installed on the jetty to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships, and in 1890 the addition of the 'T' section enabled two vessels to be worked at the same time. The channel was dredged several times in the early 20th century to reach a depth of ten feet (3 metres). The jetty underwent extensive repairs in 1954 following storm damage.

The jetty continued to play an important role in the economy of the town and district of Port Broughton well beyond the era of the ketches and the gulf trade. Spencer Gulf prawn ships and commercial fishing vessels used it for loading and unloading, especially after a turntable was added to the 'T' section. The short-lived Marine Fibre Works operated from the jetty before building its own small jetty a short distance north in 1911. The industry employed up to 70 workers at its peak, but failed during World War I due to labour shortages, and was never revived.

The Port Broughton Jetty was key to the development of tourism in the town, with surge in the popularity of the seaside holidays in the 20th century. The town of Port Broughton was promoted as the Victor Harbor of the north'. A rope railing was added to the jetty in 1920 for the safety of pedestrians.

The jetty has throughout remained popular with tourists and locals, both for recreational fishing and crabbing, and for taking a leisurely promenade in the heart of this holiday town.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Form and materials of the jetty, including the extension to the northern side, but excluding balustrading and lighting.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.7-9.
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.4
SA Advertiser 16 May 1878, p.7
Chronicle 8 February 1951, p.40

NAME: Row of Norfolk Island Pines along West Terrace **PLACE NO.:** PB:09

LOCATION:	West Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Road Reserve, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CR 5755/694 & 693
ZONE:	Open Space
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:09 (BW:070)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Norfolk Island pines on the western side of West Terrace to the south of the jetty (looking south-east from the War Memorial).

NAME: Row of Norfolk Island Pines along West Terrace **PLACE NO.:** PB:09

DESCRIPTION:

An impressive row of mature Norfolk Island pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) planted along the foreshore north and south of the jetty.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Norfolk Island Pines lining the foreshore at Port Broughton have both aesthetic and practical value for the local community. They make a significant contribution to the landscape, and provide visual and environmental amenity for locals and visitors to the town. The line of trees defines an extensive public park, providing shade for picnic tables, playground and a sheltered beach, and acts as a windbreak along the exposed foreshore. The particular species of tree (*Araucaria heterophylla*) is commonly used as a street tree in beachside locations, lending a holiday character to the area.

As part of the Memorial Park, the avenue of trees at Port Broughton is also historically associated with World War I. It forms a distinctive and highly visible landmark in the township.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the widespread movement to establish memorials to honour the sacrifice of local soldiers who served in World War I. It also demonstrates civic pride in the desire to beautify the town's public spaces by planting trees, which was a feature of the 1930s-1950s.

f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines meets criterion f) because of its prominent and highly visible position on the foreshore adjacent to the War Memorial and the Port Broughton Jetty.

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

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines meets criterion g) because it is of special historical and social significance within the local area as part of a memorial precinct occupying a prominent position within the town.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.23 Catering for tourists
8.1.3 Developing parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The SA Forestry Department instigated a program to promote planting of trees in regional areas as early as 1885, distributing large numbers of young trees, including Norfolk Island Pines, as well as Morton Bay Figs and Walnuts, to country corporations and individual residents. The intention behind this policy was to assist councils and citizens to beautify the environs of new townships, as well as to encourage settlers to grow productive trees in order to test their potential for growing them commercially in various locations. At least 89 Norfolk Island Pines were distributed across SA in 1885 but it is not known whether Port Broughton received any of these. After World War I many communities around the state planted memorial avenues, and Norfolk Island Pines were frequently chosen for this purpose, especially in seaside areas, due to their suitability to coastal conditions and their longevity.

There is evidence to suggest that Port Broughton's Norfolk Island pines may have been planted in 1927, as part of a streetscape improvement project in the town. The *Register* of 21 July 1927 reports that a meeting of the Port Broughton Progress Association voted to obtain 180 Norfolk Island pines and distribute them to members in lots of 20, presumably to be planted as street trees around the town. It is possible that some of these trees may have been planted along the foreshore picnic grounds, forming

part of the row of stately trees observable today.

Another possibility is that the trees were planted in mid-August 1936 by children of the Port Broughton Higher Primary School, in conjunction with the Port Broughton District Council, to mark Arbor Day. The selected by the Council for a memorial park. The Chairperson of the Council Mr Casey addressed the children, and dedicated the ground as a memorial park, after which the children planted a number of Norfolk Island and Aleppo pines.

Photographs dating from the 1960s show a row of mature trees stretching north and south from the intersection of West Terrace and Bay Street, their size indicating that they are likely to have been planted around this period, if not earlier.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Row of Norfolk Island Pine trees on the western side of West Terrace, extending from North Terrace to South Terrace.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.48
Kadina and Wallaroo Times, 19 August 1936, p.2
Register, 21 July 1927, p.2

NAME: Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence **PLACE NO.:** PB:10

LOCATION:	7-9 Bay Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Post Office and residence
FORMER USE:	Post Office and residence
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 87, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT 5244/320
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:10 (BW:055)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Post Office viewed from the south, 2021. Post Office premises, with attached post-master's residence on the right, later porch addition on the left.

NAME: Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence **PLACE NO.:** PB:10

DESCRIPTION:

Originally a rectangular plan building incorporating post office and attached residence. The building is constructed of random limestone with red brick quoins and string course. The hip roof is clad with corrugated iron. A later rendered finish simple Deco style entrance porch has been added.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This post office represents the development and expansion of communication facilities in the Port Broughton area in the late 19th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical economic and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of postal and telecommunications services to serve the business and personal communication needs of the local community for more than 130 years.

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

The Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents by providing essential communication systems to facilitate social and business connections both within and outside the local community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.7.1 Establishing postal services
3.7.2 Developing electronic means of communication
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A post office was operating at Port Broughton as early as August 1873 when F R Fuller was the Postmaster. In 1874 Thomas Watts took the position, remaining until 1877. It was not until the late 1880s that Port Broughton was connected by telegraph to Adelaide and other centres. The connection of the telegraph had been a long-awaited event by the local community, who had begun to petition Parliament for telegraphic communication to Port Broughton in 1874. At this time it was suggested that the line would come to Port Broughton through Alford and Kadina. Further delays were followed by the announcement from the Government in August 1886 that it would be possible to erect a line from Port Broughton to Redhill, a task which was not completed until February 1888.

The arrival of the telegraph necessitated the construction of a larger Post Office, requested in 1889. Tenders were called in 1890 and the building was completed in that year. The first public telephone was installed in Port Broughton in 1910 and an exchange opened in 1911.

Extensions to the building were completed in April 1926, with the addition of an entrance porch at the front in Art Deco style.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features including later porch addition but excludes timber-framed additions and detached toilet block to the rear.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.36
Ragless, M E 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.111-113
Observer, 10 April 1926, p. 32

NAME: Former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:11

LOCATION:	25 Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Police Station
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 11, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT6134/883
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:11 (BW:061)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Port Broughton Police Station, looking west from Harvey Street, 2021

NAME: Former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:11

DESCRIPTION:

The police station appears to have been built in two stages. The earlier stage with hipped roof and double-hung windows, is constructed of limestone walls with red brick quoins. A verandah (partially enclosed) extends across the front. A later addition has been added with louvred roof vent and classically styled entrance. To the rear of the site a detached cell block comprising a pair of stone and brick cells is evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This police station represents the development of law and order in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the early establishment of institutions to promote law and order in rural areas.

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

The former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells meets criterion c) as it represents the role of the police and the justice system in maintaining social order and security in a rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

7.6.3 Policing Australia
7.6.4 Dispensing justice
7.6.5 Incarcerating people

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Before a police office was opened in Port Broughton in 1876, policing of the district was undertaken from the nearest police station at Clare. In 1887 Foot Constable James Murphy was posted to Port Broughton and from 1888-90 Mounted Constable T Kerin was responsible for policing the town. The original office was converted to a residence in 1888 and a new police station was officially opened and manned by Mounted Constable Kerin. Additions to this building were approved by the government in 1923, providing a new courthouse which was officially opened on 7 May 1924. Local court proceedings had previously been held in the Institute Building.

A new police station was built in 1928, but the old building continued to function as a courthouse until 1984, when court hearings were moved to Port Pirie or Kadina. In recent years the police station was replaced by another new building.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original police station and courtroom including any remnant structures to the rear of the property such as former police cells.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.36 Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.107-109

NAME: Former Port Broughton District Council Office **PLACE NO.:** PB:12

LOCATION:	20 Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Council Chamber, Library, Museum
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 92, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5843/34
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West CounciL
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:12 (BW:063)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Port Broughton Council Office, sometime Port Broughton Library and Museum, looking south-east, 2021. The building is currently unoccupied.

NAME: Former Port Broughton District Council Office **PLACE NO.:** PB:12

DESCRIPTION:

Single room, random limestone construction with rendered quoins. A single brick chimney is evident, and the roof is clad with corrugated iron. Windows are multi-paned timber framed. X-shaped tie rod connection plates are evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Although small in size, this building is significant for its representation of the development of local government in the northern Yorke Peninsula area and the Port Broughton District in particular, serving as council offices for sixty years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Port Broughton District Council Office meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of local government in the Northern Yorke Peninsula area, particularly the Port Broughton District, serving as the council's offices for sixty years.

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

The former Port Broughton District Council Office meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, serving as the centre for local government administration in the district for sixty years.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

7.6.1 Developing local government authorities

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The District Council of Port Broughton was proclaimed in 1888 and originally included the Hundreds of Koolunga, Redhill, Broughton, Broughton Extension (Keilli), Wokurna and Mundoora. The formation of the District Council was the result of monthly meetings held by a Progress Committee. On 3 August 1887 Mr T Barker raised the subject of the Local Government Bill and it was resolved that a public meeting be held to form a District Council for the area. The first Chairman of the Council was Mr Rowland.

In 1892 the Council area was spilt. The Hundreds of Mundoora and Wokurna were removed from the Port Broughton District Council and became the District Council of Mundoora, the boundary between the two running along the foothills of the Barunga Range. The Mundoora Council area was returned to the District Council of Port Broughton in May 1917. A section of the Hundred of Tickera, north of Boundary Road was added to the District Council of Port Broughton in 1933.

This building was erected as the first Council office for the District Council of Port Broughton in 1895. The council had been operating from rented premises. The single room council building was constructed of local stone by J Le Gallic, who was granted a further week on his 12-week contract to insulate the ceiling with 6 inches of seaweed. On 26 December 1895 the first Council meeting was held in the new building. The small building served the council until 1955 when a new building was completed, facing Bay Street. This later building has since been replaced with the present council offices which were completed in 1982.

The original council building was used as a library until 1981 and then served as the Port Broughton Council Historical Museum until the opening of the Port Broughton Heritage Centre.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33 Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63

NAME: St Margaret's Catholic Church	**PLACE NO.:** PB:13
LOCATION:	22 McKay Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Church
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 578, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5358/371
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	The Catholic Diocese of Port Pirie Inc.
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:13 (BW:067)

PHOTOGRAPH:

St Margaret's Catholic Church, Port Broughton, viewed from Mackay Street looking south-east, 2021

NAME: St Margaret's Catholic Church **PLACE NO.:** PB:13

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed in the Romanesque vernacular style. The walls are of random limestone with rendered quoins and substantial buttresses at the rear. Window and door openings are simply proportioned with round arched heads. The low-pitched gable roof is clad with corrugated iron. A single transept constructed in similar style is also evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The first Catholic Church in Port Broughton and named in honour of a local resident, this **unusually designed and constructed church r**epresents the importance placed on the provision of religious venues in the area and the diversity of denominations which were active in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

St Margaret's Catholic Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

St Margaret's Catholic Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early Port Broughton community.

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

St Margaret's Catholic Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the Port Broughton community.

d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area.*

St Margaret's Catholic Church displays aesthetic merit and design characteristics of significance to the Port Broughton area, as the work of a local architect James Mahoney. It features unusual design characteristics including the distinctive buttresses at the rear.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship
8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

It was mainly due to the efforts of Mrs Margaret Klingengberg that this church was erected. From 1892 she had been collecting funds for the construction of a Catholic Church in Port Broughton. She had appealed to Father James Ryan of Snowtown to build a church in Port Broughton, indicating that she had collected £200 towards this cause. Father Ryan agreed that it was enough to begin a small church and obtained approval from the Archbishop before arranging plans and calling for tenders. Local Port Broughton architect James Mahoney (or Mahony) (c.1833-1910) drew up the plans and specifications for the church and supervised the building works free of charge.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at PORT BROUGHTON will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, 3rd MAY. Plans at the Office of "The Southern Cross," King William Street, Adelaide, up to the 26th instant, or on application to the Rev. J. Ryan, Presbytery, Snowtown, after the 26th, and James Mahony, at Port Broughton.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 667-8-9

Southern Cross, 11 April 1902, p11

Rear (eastern) view showing supporting buttresses

The Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr F Byrne, laid the foundation stone of the church on 8 June 1902. The cost of the building was to be £400 of which £290 had been raised by Mrs Klingengberg, and the church was named St Margaret's in recognition of her contribution. The church was to measure 40 feet x 20 feet (12 metres x 6 metres) with a chancel and was considered of sufficient size (capable of seating about 150) to accommodate the congregation, which at that time consisted of three families. The newly completed church was blessed and opened by the Very Reverend Father Elias Magennis (Carmelite Order) on 14 September 1902 and mass was celebrated by Father Ryan of Snowtown.

Priests who have served at St Margaret's have included Fathers J Fahey, E McEIligot, W Sparks, P Smith, D Barry, J Barry, W Kelly, E Griffiths, W Connors, B Jordan and Carmody.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the church building, excluding brick outhouse at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Burns, M L, 1982, *St Canice's Southern Centenary: The Catholic Church at Snowtown, SA 1882-1982*, p.48-49
Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.35 Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.8
Southern Cross, 11 April 1902, p.11

NAME: Former St Philip's Anglican Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:14

LOCATION:	5 East Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Dwelling
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 535, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5810/110
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:14 (BW:065)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former St Philip's Anglican Church, now a private residence, looking south-west from James Street, 2021

NAME: Former St Philip's Anglican Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:14

DESCRIPTION:

Church building, approximately 10 metres by 8.5 metres, comprising porch, nave, sanctuary, and vestry. Built of local limestone with red brick quoining, the exterior has more recently been given a stucco and painted finish. It has fine timbered ceilings and three stained glass windows in the sanctuary. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

St Philip's Anglican Church was designed by the church architect William K Mallyon and has been a significant part of community life for Port Broughton Anglicans for over 110 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former St Philip's Anglican Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former St Philip's Anglican Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early Port Broughton community.

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

The former St Philip's Anglican Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship
8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Anglican community at Port Broughton held services in a railway goods shed prior to building a church. St Philip's was built in 1886 at a cost of £400 to a design by William K Mallyon.

William Kingsnorth Mallyon (1850-1933) was a bank manager and self-taught architect, who applied his architectural and project management skills without charge, as a service to the Anglican Church. Described as pious and civic minded, Mallyon worked with small congregations to plan and execute the construction of modest but serviceable churches on tight budgets. Between 1880 and 1912 he designed and oversaw the construction of 33 churches, mainly in the rural areas of South Australia. His other projects in the region include St Paul's at Port Pirie, Lipson Church at Tumby Bay and St Augustine's at Streaky Bay, the latter said to be his masterpiece.

The foundation stone was laid by 8-year-old Miss K. White whose family gave the land for the church. The contractor was Mr W H Gray. The church, which seats 150 persons, was opened on 11 August 1886 by Venerable Archdeacon George Dove. It was consecrated by Bishop G W Kennion on 1 November 1889.

St Philip's was transferred by the Trustees to the Anglican Synod in 1888. In 1909 the church became part of the Kadina Parish. From 1967 St it was part of the Diocese of Willochra.

The church has three memorial windows. These were installed in the sanctuary above the altar in 1927. The central window, 'I am the good shepherd', commemorates Mr Henry Marmaduke Peel who endowed the church and donated the church bell; the left window, 'St Philip', was given by the Whittaker family in memory of their son Hubert who was killed in World War I; and, the right window, 'St James', was given by the congregation in memory of those who served in the Great War 1914-1918. The windows were dedicated in 1928 by Rev A S Webb. Other church furniture of interest includes the organ and the font.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the church, including porch, nave, sanctuary and vestry; three memorial windows and timber ceilings.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.35
Fenton, M E 1971, *W K Mallyon 1850-1933 Church Builder*, p.60
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.8
Walkley, Giles, and McDougall, Alison, "William Kingsnorth Mallyon", 2014, University of SA Architecture Museum, Architects Database: William Kingsnorth Mallyon
https://architectsdatabase.unisa.edu.au/arch_full.asp?Arch_ID=135

NAME: Former Methodist Church (now Mundoora Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** MU:01

LOCATION:	10 Cross Street, Mundoora SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Church
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 10, Hundred of Mundoora CT 5176/36
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church of Australia / Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	MU:01 (BW:040)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Mundoora Uniting Church, looking southwest from Cross Street, 2021.

NAME: Former Methodist Church (now Mundoora Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** MU:01

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple gable-roofed church building with entrance porch. Walls are constructed of local limestone with red brick quoins. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and roof rafters are exposed at the eaves line. Later additions have been added to the rear. The front wall contains the foundation stone which reads: 'This stone was laid to the Glory of God by R. D. Nicholls, Esq., M.P., on Wednesday January 23rd, 1924.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This church represents the expansion of Methodism and the provision of places of worship in the district in the early 20th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Mundoora Uniting Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The Mundoora Uniting Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The Mundoora Uniting Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.7 Worshipping together
8.7.4 Making places of worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A Methodist Church was built to the north of the township of Mundoora some time before the turn of the 20th century and was demolished in 1925.

A group of trustees which included Walter D Carman (blacksmith), Charles E Dolling (farmer), Charles H Button (farmer), George F Johnson (assistant minister) and Henry Holmes (minister) were granted Allotment 10 in the township of Mundoora for £6 on 28 March 1919. Five years later the foundation stone of a new church was laid by R D Nicholls on 23 January 1924 and the completed building was opened on 17 September 1924. A contemporary report described the building not long after its opening:

> *The building is modern and up to date with the latest equipment, such as lead lighted windows, electric lights etc ... The cost of the building was £1,100, of which over £1,000 has been raised. The architect was Rev. T. G. White and the contractor was Mr David Leyson. Mrs Richards, president of the ladies guild, declared the church open for public worship.*
>
> *(Australian Christian Commonwealth, 3 October 1924).*

The church was placed under the ownership of the Methodist Church of South Australia in June 1973 and became part of the Uniting Church in Australia with the merger of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational congregations in 1977.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the original church building, including stained glass windows, but excluding later additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Lands Titles Office Records, CT 965/135
Kelly, K. 1974, *Mundoora Centenary, 1874-1974,* pp. 18-19
Australian Christian Commonwealth, 3 October 1924

NAME: Former 'Tancock's Farm' (House, Cellar and Horse Trough) **PLACE NO.:** MU:02

LOCATION:	589 Mundoora-Wokurna Road, Mundoora, SA, 5555
CURRENT USE:	Farmland
FORMER USE:	Farmland, residence and farm infrastructure
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 130, Hundred of Wokurna CT5811/503
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	MU:02 (BW:087)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Circular horse trough, Tancock's Farm, with house in the background, 2022

NAME: Former 'Tancock's Farm' (House, Cellar and Horse Trough) **PLACE NO.:** MU:02

DESCRIPTION:

Site comprises a circular water-trough and farm buildings (most notably a partially above ground cellar). Both are built of local limestone. The cellar originally had a corrugated galvanised iron roof.

The buildings on Section 130 are of generic style and probably date from the 1880s, whereas the later house has squared masonry and brick quoins and probably dates from the 1910s.

The circular trough, approximately 1 metre high and 4.5 metres in diameter, is of particular interest and is still in good condition. The cellar is built into the side of a sandhill and is in moderate condition.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

An early farm complex which, despite its dilapidated condition, retains several of its original buildings and structures. The horse-trough is an unusual and effective design. The cellar is a good example of the type of cellar buildings built by the early farming settlers in this region. Associated with the Tancock family, early settlers in the Wokurna area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical, economic and social themes in the local area, representative of the early agricultural settlement of the region in the 1880s and represents the built form of a typical farm complex of the era.

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of rural living in the local area, expressed in the siting and arrangement of the various elements of the domestic and farm infrastructure.

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area. The construction of the substantial stone horse trough is of particular interest, as an unusual and rare example of this type of structure, its unique double-walled circular form designed specifically to allow a large number of horses to drink at the trough simultaneously, whilst limiting the surface area in order to minimize evaporation. It serves as an important reminder of the essential role of working horses in agriculture prior to the advent of mechanisation, and also of the importance of maintaining the water supply in this low-rainfall area.

Though currently in a dilapidated state, the house is typical of the design and construction of farmhouses in the local area, showing the evolution in style from the original front section to the later extension added in the early 20th century. The detached cellar is a good example of the type of external cellar built to store food supplies by early farming settlers in this region.

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion e) because it is associated with two generations of the Tancock family, local pioneers who farmed here for almost a century.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.5 Developing primary production
3.5.1 Grazing stock
3.5.2 Breeding animals
3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The property was owned by James Tancock who settled in the Wokurna district in about 1884. He owned Section 131 from the 1880s and purchased Section 130 on 20 December 1902 for £338/12/6 (CT 698/82). It is likely that James previously leased this property from the Crown, as this was the original land grant over the land.

James Tancock (1859-1938) was born in Devonshire, England, and at the age of seven accompanied his parents to South Australia, where the family settled at Gawler. At the age of 21 James left Gawler and went to Mundoora, where he remained for five years. He then purchased land in the Hundred of Wokurna. where he farmed successfully for many years. In 1889 he married Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Holness, of Mount Barker. In 1924 he retired from the farm and settled in Port Broughton, where he resided until his death, following a short illness, in. He left a widow, two sons, William and Frank Tancock, and two daughters, Mrs Reg Flowers and Miss Ethel Tancock, and two grandchildren.

In 1926 the farm passed to James and Emma Tancock's son, William James Oliver Tancock (1892-1978) who married Doris Emily Flowers (1892-1969) in 1926. James died in Port Broughton in 1978 aged 86 years.

The house remained unoccupied for many years, eventually falling into disrepair. The property was sold in 2022, after well over a century of ownership by the Tancock family.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and materials of stone farm structures including houses, cellar, store rooms and stone water trough.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33
Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63
Tancock, K & E, 1982, *The Family History of Richard and Ruth Tancock.* pp.22-24
Land Services SA Records - CT 698/82 dated 20 December 1902 (SAILIS)
Chronicle, 'Mr J Tancock' Thursday 29 September 1938, p.19

NAME: Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway **PLACE NO.: MU:03**

LOCATION:	Lot 488 Mundoora Road, Port Broughton
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Railway culvert
LAND DESCRIPTION:	33°36'25.8"S 138°01'25.2"E (CT 5485/458)
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	MU:03

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Port Broughton to Mundoora Tramway culvert located west of Dalling Road Mundoora (2023)

NAME: Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway **PLACE NO.: MU:03**

DESCRIPTION:

This simple box culvert with random stone abutments and open timber deck was part of the former Port Broughton to Mundoora Railway /Tramway. This type of structure was built into the raised embankment at intervals to allow water to pass underneath the tracks. It is sometimes referred to as an underpass, underbridge, or historically as a 'cattle creep', as it was designed to also allow stock, and also pedestrians, to pass between paddocks.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The railway culvert near Mundoora displays historical, economic and social themes of importance to the district, as one of the few remaining physical reminders of the Mundoora to Port Broughton Railway. The Railway was integral to the transport infrastructure and economic development of the northern Yorke Peninsula agricultural district, facilitating the transport of grain and other farm produce to Port Broughton and thence by ship to Adelaide and other ports. It also played an important part in the lives of the farmers and residents of the inland districts as a means of delivering mail and essential supplies, and a providing a regular passenger service to and from the Port.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The railway culvert near Mundoora displays historical, economic and social themes of importance to the district, namely the establishment transportation systems to serve rural districts. The Port Broughton to Mundoora Tramway, of which this structure is a rare physical survivor, provided an efficient delivery service between the farming hinterland and the sea port for farm produce, mail and supplies, as well as passengers, and played an important part in the agricultural development of the district from the 1870s.

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

The railway culvert near Mundoora played an important part in the lives of local farmers and residents, as a remnant of the Port Broughton to Mundoora Tramway connecting the two population centres to facilitate the transportation of goods and people.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.8 Moving goods and people
3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The railway culvert near Mundoora a relic of this once vital transport link that facilitated the delivery of agricultural products, including wool, wheat and barley, to the port facilities, and thence to the Adelaide market. The railway played an important part in the opening up and development of the northern Yorke Peninsula agricultural region in the late nineteenth century.

The original horse-drawn tramway was completed in 1876 at a cost of £48,755. The narrow-gauge track connected Port Broughton to the inland settlement of Mundoora, a distance of 10 miles (16 kms). The terminus at Mundoora was also known by the alternative name of 'The Ten Mile'. The rolling stock eventually comprised 50 flatbed trucks with six tonne capacity for carrying bagged grain and other goods and supplies for farmers. Teams of six to eight horses harnessed in single file provided the pulling power on the uphill journey from the Port, but the downhill run relied on gravity and the judicious application of the brakes by the driver.

NAME: Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway **PLACE NO.: MU:03**

The line terminated in the middle of the main street of Port Broughton, and bagged grain was offloaded and stacked in the adjacent yards, or transferred directly onto waiting ships from the jetty.

There was also a daily passenger service, with a single carriage (the first of these was believed to be originally part of the Goolwa to Victor Harbor tramway and its replacement came from Port Wakefield to Hoyleton tramway) pulled by a single horse and seating up to 12 passengers, plus the driver. The quaint vehicle was affectionately known to locals as the Pie Cart, and it also carried the mails. The notoriously uncomfortable journey took one and a quarter hours. The service provided a regular, though not always reliable connection between the two population centres until 1925, when it was replaced by a motor coach service connecting Port Broughton with Collinsfield, which was on the broad-gauge line to Snowtown.

The importance of the rail service for farmers in the expanding Broughton agricultural district spurred calls for the Port Broughton to Mundoora line to be replaced with a full rail connection to the western system through to Adelaide, and replacement of the outdated horse-drawn passenger service between Mundoora and the Port. In 1907/09 the proposed upgrade was investigated by a Parliamentary Select Committee, which recommended the upgrade and extension from Mundoora to Brinkworth on the 'guarantee system' which meant that the upfront costs were to be underwritten by the local community. The Brinkworth to Port Broughton Act was passed in 1910 authorising the construction of the line subject to the agreement of the residents of the affected municipalities. A poll was held in March 1911 to gauge the level of support for the project, but opinion was divided as to whether the benefits justified the expense to ratepayers and the poll resulted in a negative vote by a slim majority of just 23 votes. The proposal remained under consideration and in September the government withdrew the requirement for the project to be guaranteed by local communities.

Despite this concession no progress was made on the proposal, which failed to gain opposition support on the grounds of cost, although it remained under consideration until at least the mid 1920s. As an interim measure, in late 1912 the government placed an order for a 100 horse power locomotive powered by a diesel internal-combustion engine, and capable of operating in both directions on a light rail track, to replace the horses on the existing narrow-gauge tramway. The locomotive was expected to have a load capacity of 50-60 tons, and be able to manage a grade of 1 in 70 at ten miles an hour. No record of the locomotive ever being deployed to Mundoora has been found, and it is possible it was re-allocated to the West Coast line.

The horse teams were eventually retired in 1927 and replaced by a kerosene-fuelled Fordson rail tractor. The Mundoora to Port Broughton line continued in use for transporting grain until 1942, after which improvements in road transport and the advent of bulk grain handling made the service redundant. The Fordson rail tractor continued in use in Port Broughton to haul trucks on the jetty until 1949. The line was finally closed and the tracks removed in the early 1950s.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Culvert including stone abutments on both sides and timber beams supporting the deck.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33
Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63
Chronical 3 October 1908, p.13; 11 February 1911, p.14; 5 October 1912, p.46
Register 16 September 1909.p.12; 15 February 1911, p.6; 26 November 1911, p.6
Daily Herald 8 August 1912, p.4; 21 November 1911, p6;
Advertiser 21 November 1911, p.9
Observer, 30 September 1911, p.40

NAME: Wokurna Hall **PLACE NO.:** W:01

LOCATION:	1781 Wokurna Road, Wokurna, SA
CURRENT USE:	Public Hall
FORMER USE:	Public Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 204, Hundred of Wokurna CR5759/884
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Crown
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	W:01 (BW:086)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Wokurna Hall, looking south, 2021

NAME: Wokurna Hall **PLACE NO.:** W:01

DESCRIPTION:

Community hall built of random local stone with red brick quoining. A side addition is of rendered construction. The north facing front façade contains a central arched entrance with double timber doors and multi-paned fanlight overhead. A marble foundation stone set into the front wall of the building contains the wording: 'This Stone was Laid by James Barclay, Esq JP, 25th March 1908'. A small metal plaque mounted on a stone cairn in front of the building commemorates Wokurna's centenary in 1988.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

A focal point for local social and other community events.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016) ***it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.***

a) The Wokurna Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the development of local facilities in connection with organised sports and leisure activities, as venues to accommodate social and cultural events, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Wokurna Hall meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance placed on sporting, social and cultural involvement as a means of maintaining social cohesion in rural communities.

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

The Wokurna Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A Trust was formed in 1907 with the aim of building a district hall at Wokurna to provide a venue to accommodate the social activities of the local community. A successful approach was made to the government to secure a piece of land on the northeastern corner of the Wokurna Parklands Reserve for a school and district hall. The foundation stone was laid on 25 March 1908 by James Barclay JP of Mundoora, and the completed hall was officially opened on 8 July 1908. No evidence to confirm the building's use for school purposes was found.

The hall complements the open-air facilities of the adjacent sports and recreation grounds which have provided a focal point for football matches and other sporting activities for more than a century.

The hall has been a focal point for district life since then, having been used for dances, meetings, family celebrations, music lessons and as the local polling booth. The building has been little altered over the decades. A skillion-roofed supper room was added to the western side in 1950.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hall, including masonry tank stand at southwestern corner, excluding 'Supper Room' addition with attached amenities block.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33
Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63
Port Broughton Historical Committee Records
Wokurna Centenary 1888-1988
Advertiser, 30 March 1908, p.6; 28 August 1908, p.9

NAME: Former Wiltunga School Room (now Lincolnfields shearing shed) **PLACE NO.:** W:02

LOCATION:	Lot 427 Upper Yorke Road, Wokurna
CURRENT USE:	Shearing Shed
FORMER USE:	School
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 327 (263), Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5521/988
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	W:02 (BW:035)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former schoolroom, Wiltunga School, Lincolnfields

NAME: Former Wiltunga School Room (now Lincolnfields shearing shed) **PLACE NO.:** W:02

DESCRIPTION:

This former school building is constructed of timber frame with corrugated iron wall and roof cladding. Windows are timber framed with pivoting lower sashes and hopper top sashes. The bull-nosed verandah has been fully enclosed with corrugated iron sheets. Galvanised roof ventilators are evident to the hipped roof.

While the former school building has been converted for use as a shearing shed, much of the original fabric remains, including blackboard and bag hooks located inside the structure.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The scattered nature of the farming population of the northern Yorke Peninsula in the 19th century, combined with the transport technology of the time, meant that schools, such as this one at Lincolnfields, were sited to serve the families in the immediate vicinity, and represent the style of teaching prevalent in rural communities at the time.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

a) It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.

The former Wiltunga School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the establishment of buildings to provide public education for children living in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Wiltunga School meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing access to public education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.1 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote areas.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first school in this locality took the name of the farming property on which it was located, 'Lincolnfields', owned by Mr Robert Dennis on Section 262, Hundred of Wiltunga. The school was conducted between 1880 and 1885 in an old dwelling located over a cellar adjacent to the homestead by Miss Pauline Schach, the first teacher. The school was closed for a time and re-opened in January 1887 as the Lincolnsfields Provisional School and became known as Wiltunga School. The teacher at this time was Miss Annie K Wicks.

Wiltunga School was closed from April 1892 to 1893 and again in 1906 until 1909, the second time the result of falling attendances and differences of opinion between the parents and the teacher, Miss Casey. The deteriorating condition of the classroom at 'Lincolnfields' after 1917 prompted many requests to the Minister of Education for a new school, and in 1921 a wall of the building collapsed. Classes were moved temporarily to the car shed on the property.

A former student of the school, and owner of 'Lincolnfields', Mr Tod Dennis, successfully negotiated to move the redundant timber framed galvanized iron school room from Willamulka to 'Lincolnfields'. This structure had been built by the Education Department in 1892 and had been designed on a new principle for country schoolrooms to be removable in order to accommodate changing requirements. By 1914 average attendance at Willamulka had dropped to six pupils, and not long afterwards the school was closed and the remaining pupils were conveyed by train to attend Bute School.

The Education Department offered no assistance to relocate the disused structure to Lincolnsfields. Despite this the building was purchased and re-erected on the south-west comer of Section 263 on 26 October 1923. A few days later students moved in to the 'new' school building. In 1926-27 the school was improved with the addition of a verandah.

The school celebrated its jubilee year in 1937 with various activities culminating in dance held in the schoolroom attended by numerous old scholars. It was noted that every student currently attending the school had a parent who was a former scholar, and several also had an old scholar as a grandparent. In June 1945 the last five students were transferred to the Bute School, and the Wiltunga School was finally closed. The building was later used as a shearing shed for the 'Lincolnfields' property.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building including verandahs, and any internal features relating to the use of the structure as a school room including the blackboard and bag hooks.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 332, 334-336

School Centenary Book Committee, 1986, *Bute School Days: A 100 Year History 1886-1986*, School Centenary Book Committee, p. 6

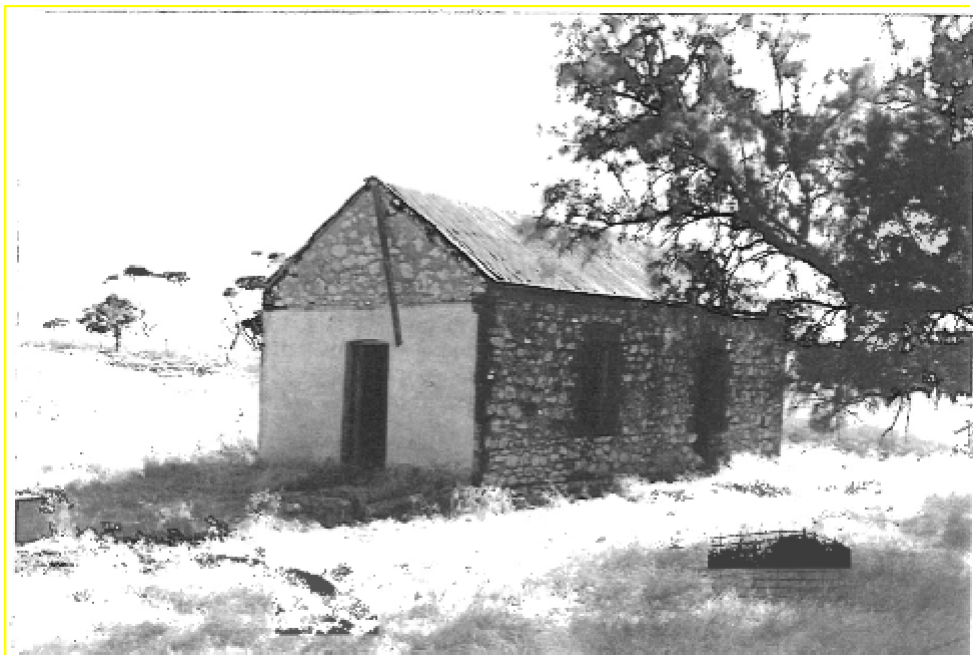
'First Willamulka School', *Advertiser* 28 July 1926, p.20

'Willamulka School', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, 21 September 1892, p.2

NAME: Former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School **PLACE NO.:** B:02

LOCATION:	Venning Road, Bute, SA
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	School House, Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 210, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5251/498
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:02 (BW:007)

PHOTOGRAPH:



Former Barunga School, looking south-west from Venning Rd
(Image from 1997 Heritage Survey).

NAME: Former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School (Ruin) **PLACE NO.:** B:02

DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular in plan, this church and schoolhouse is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron. There is evidence of a lean-to addition to one end of the building.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Originally the Methodist Church, and later converted to use as a school, this building reflects both the religious and educational development of the area and represents the economies of the time of re-using existing buildings for alternative purposes.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School, meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of buildings as places of religious worship and the spread of Methodism in the region. It also demonstrates theme of the establishment of schools for delivering public education to children living in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School, meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, as a place of religious worship and later providing access public education for rural children, and a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places
8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This school, opened in 1915 was not the first school in the Barunga area. The first school in Barunga operated from 1878 to 1889 in an unknown venue. From 1884-1908 a private school, known as Shadwell's, served the area from Section 95W, Hundred of Barunga.

A Methodist Church had been built at Barunga in 1905 catered for the religious needs of the community until its closure in 1912. Three years later, in 1915, the second Barunga School opened in this building. The single classroom was used for Grades 1 to 8 and was described by a school inspector at the time of its opening as 'commodious, well lit, and clean, but a little concrete would improve the hearth.' A fireplace in the western wall provided warmth in the colder months, while windows on the north and south of the building and two doors provided for good light and ventilation. A porch and shelter were located on the south side of the building.

The school served a wide area, with many of its pupils living further away than the standard three miles, and absenteeism was a problem, particularly in bad weather. The highest average attendance of 18 was reached in 1925. The relative isolation of the area was noted by school inspectors as having an impact on the social and educational development of the children. The effect of farming practices in the late 1930s and early 1940s created erosional problems and sand drifts, which in 1944 actually blocked the road to the school. Not long after this the condition of the building was considered unsuitable for education and children were transported to Bute by bus. The Barunga School closed in 1945.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the former church structure.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 332, 345-348

NAME: Former Wiltunga Bible Christian Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:03

LOCATION:	2499 Upper Yorke Road, Bute SA
CURRENT USE:	Vacant
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 171C, Hundred of Wiltunga CT5580/45
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:03 (BW:082)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Wiltunga Uniting Church and hall, looking south-west, 2021

NAME: Former Wiltunga Bible Christian Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:03

DESCRIPTION:

This simple building is rectangular in plan with random limestone rubble walls and rendered quoins and architraves. There is no entry porch. Lintels to the square headed entrance door and windows are timber. What appears to be hand lettering (now illegible) applied to a masonry cartouche is located in the principal façade gable, and a more recent sign ('Wiltunga Uniting Church') is painted on the wall to the right of the central entrance door. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron.

There is evidence of significant cracking and water penetration in the stonework, and the walls are braced using iron rails and 'S' brackets in several places. Most of the windows have been removed and the openings boarded up; front and back doors are in place, but the front door has apparently been forced and is not secure. The interior seems to have suffered damage to timber floors and ceilings and is littered with broken furniture and rubbish. What appears to be a hand-painted World War I Honour Roll applied directly on to the plaster of the northern interior wall, and another similar plaque (displaying church founders' names) on the southern wall are visible via the damaged openings.

A more recent steel-framed building to the south of the church appears to have been a church hall/ Sunday School. Both buildings appear to have been abandoned and are in a poor state of repair.

A plaque located in a monument at the front of the church states: 'To commemorate 100 years of worship at Wiltunga (Fairfield); 1884-1900 Bible Christian Church; 1900-1977 Methodist Church; 1977-1984 Uniting Church. Unveiled 12th August 1984.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This church represents the development of Methodism in the district and the provision of places of worship and focus of spiritual social and cultural life for a scattered congregation.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Wiltunga Uniting Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The Wiltunga Uniting Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the spiritual, cultural and social lives of local residents living in an isolated rural district.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

NAME: Former Wiltunga Bible Christian Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:03

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Mr Jesse Stevens' house at Wiltunga was the venue for the first Bible Christian services in the area, which began in August 1884 and were conducted by Mr William Nicholls from Wallaroo. Shortly after this the Wiltunga Bible Christians officially came under the care of the Reverend J G Martin from the Kulpara Station of Bible Christians, with services continuing in Jesse Stevens house and later in the home of Mr T G Cosh.

In August 1885 the *SA Chronicle* reported that 'the Bible Christians intend to establish a place of worship in the township shortly'. A group of trustees, including J Stevens, J Trengove, B G Axford, J E Pollard, W Murton, E Dinham, W Sluggett, W Westlake and T G Cosh, was formed in 1886 with the intention of building a church. J Stevens donated a plot of land on Section 171, Hundred of Wiltunga on his 'Fairfield' property for the proposed church, which for a time was known as the Fairfield Church. Mrs James Trengove laid the foundation stone of the church on 8 September 1886, this ceremony being followed by a public tea meeting which raised £50 in donations.

Opening services were held on 8 November 1886, with Reverend John Dingle officiating. Sunday School began in May 1891 with just under 40 pupils. A steel framed building was constructed in 1956 for the Sunday School and classes were conducted until 1979. The church was enlarged in 1900 with the extension of the eastern wall and with the purchase of additional seats had cost £58. The church remained in the Kulpara Methodist Circuit and became part of the Barunga Range Parish with the formation of the Uniting Church in 1977.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of original church building, excluding adjacent hall/ Sunday School. Interior painted plaques to be preserved if possible.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.332, 338-341

NAME: Bute Public School (now Bute Early Learning and Primary School) **PLACE NO.:** B:04

LOCATION:	2 South West Terrace, Bute
CURRENT USE:	School
FORMER USE:	School House
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 95/96, T211201, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5988/445
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:04 (BW:014)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Bute Primary School, Administration Building/ Office (original 1911 schoolroom), looking north-east from South West Terrace, 2021.

NAME: Bute Public School (now Bute Early Learning and Primary School) **PLACE NO.:** B:04

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of dressed ashlar with red brick quoins, this school building is typical of many public schools of the period. Windows are grouped together and are generally triple sash. The louvred vent roof is clad with corrugated iron and extends to a Dutch gable with red brick parapet to the principal façade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The construction of this school within the township of Bute represents the development and expansion of educational facilities in the district and reflects the development of Bute as a service town for the agricultural community around it. It is an unusual example of Federation architecture in the local area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Bute School meets criterion a) because it displays historical and social themes of importance to the local area, namely the development of public education in a rural service town.

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

The Bute School meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the public education of local children for over a century.

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

The Bute School meets criterion d) as it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of Federation period school architecture for this local area.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Primitive Methodist Chapel was used by the Bute Provisional School from August 1886, with Miss Hannah Davies in charge of 19 students.

A school building and teacher's residence was constructed in 1892 of timber and corrugated iron. A site had been selected for the school by members of the School Board on allotments 51, 52, 53, 54, 91, 92, 93, and 94 which were deemed to be away from the 'traffic of the township'. The school building was also used for social events. By 1894 the school was listed as a Public School and was already facing a shortage of space, with some classes being held in the shelter shed. The Minister of Education was approached in late 1896 with a request that the school building be enlarged, preferably before the start of summer. The Minister promised that this request would be granted and that the school would be visited by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors to determine the scope of work required. Tenders were called for extensions to the school building and on 14 January 1897 the tender of C H Coltman for £89 was accepted.

In the following years closures of schools in surrounding districts (Fairfield in 1904 and Turnerville in 1918) boosted attendances at Bute. The peak average attendance rose to 101 .6 in 1918, falling to 58 in 1941. A new stone building was requested in 1909 to replace the iron structure. The new school building, completed by 12 May 1911 was described as a 'fine structure built of stone, well lighted, ventilated, dual desks and Lyle Plate around the Walls for demonstration purposes.' The school room measured 40 x 20 feet. The original iron school building was later converted to use as a domestic arts and woodwork centre and was demolished in 1962.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the 1911 school building, excluding later additions to the rear and northern elevations.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, p. 332, 393, 404-407.

School Centenary Book Committee, 1986, *Bute School Days: A 100 Year History 1886-1986,* School Centenary Book Committee, pp. 9-12

NAME: Former Bute Primitive Methodist Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:05

LOCATION:	7 Third Street, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	UNKNOWN
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lots 55 & 56, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5537/277
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:05 (BW:022)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute Uniting Church, looking north-west from Third Street, 2021.

NAME: Former Bute Primitive Methodist Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:05

DESCRIPTION:

This church is rectangular in plan with entrance porch and additions to the rear. Walls are constructed of local limestone with red brick quoins. Windows are multi-paned with Gothic windows heads.
The foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by P. Jackson ES. 27th August 1902.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The second Methodist church to be built in Bute, this building reflects the expansion and development of Methodism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the importance placed on religious worship by the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Bute Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Bute Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Bute Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Two branches of the Methodist Church were established in the Bute district in 1884. Bible Christians held the first services in September, followed in November by the Primitive Methodists who were to establish the church at Bute.

Richard Renfrey jnr. provided the venue for services on his property on Section 69, Hundred of Wiltunga, which were held by the minister from Kadina, A W Wellington. In 1885 a land parcel comprising allotments 55 and 56, occupying a more central and convenient location on the corner of First and Third Streets, was granted to Richard Renfrey, on behalf of the church trustees, for £5/10/-. A timber framed iron building, measuring 26 by 15 feet was built on it at a cost of £72, and opened in November 1885, served by local preachers and the minister from Kadina.

Bute was transferred from the Kadina circuit to the Port Broughton Circuit in 1890 and remained with Port Broughton until Methodist Union in 1900.

Local builder J L Schroeter, was contracted to construct a new stone church to replace the iron building in 1902. The foundation stone of the new church was laid by Mr P Jackson of Kadina and the building was completed under the supervision of Mr Thomas R Heath. Opened on 16 and 17 November 1902, the building had cost £315 and had internal measurements of 38 x 24 feet. In 1915 the friends of the church donated a bell, which was later used for many years by the school. In late September 1934 the Jubilee of the church was celebrated and proceeds of this event were put towards the construction of a kindergarten at the rear of the property. In 1955-56 a porch was added to the front of the church and the interior of the building was renovated in 1959-60, with new ceiling and lighting and renovated furnishings. A new detached building at the rear was opened in 17 December 1967 as a Youth Hall.
In 1977 the name changed to the Bute Uniting Church after the amalgamation of the Presbyterian,

Methodist and Congregational denominations to form the Uniting Church in Australia.

The Bute Uniting Church was deconsecrated and closed in recent years. It was occasionally used by the adjacent Bute Public School and other community groups as an assembly hall, prior to being sold to private owners in May 2022.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the building including the attached stone additions at the rear.
Excludes the freestanding hall behind.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, pp. 381-38

Land Services SA via SAILIS CT 55537/277; CT 4051/334; CT 1083/78; CT 491/171

https://www.churchhistories.net.au/church-catalog/bute-sa-uniting

https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-sa-bute-138829607

NAME: Former Saddlery /Shop/ Workshop (now RSL Club Rooms) **PLACE NO.:** B:06

LOCATION:	12 High Street, Bute SA 55
CURRENT USE:	Hall/ Club Rooms
FORMER USE:	Shop/ workshop
LAND DESCRIPTION:	CT5837/187
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B;06 (BWC:001)

PHOTOGRAPH:

RSL Club Rooms Bute (right) alongside Soldiers' Memorial Hall, looking south-west (Google Maps image, 2021)

NAME: Former Saddlery /Shop/ Workshop (now RSL Club Rooms) **PLACE NO.:** B:06

DESCRIPTION:

This timber-framed commercial building was constructed in 1884 as a retail premises, and occupies a prominent position in the town's High Street. It is a single storey structure originally comprising a pair of shops, with decorative scalloped parapet extending above the roofline, bearing the words 'RSL Club Rooms' and the organization's logo. A deep verandah supported by timber posts spans the front façade. Original shop windows and doors have been removed and replaced with cladding.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This is a modest vernacular late 19th century building displaying style characteristics that are typical of High Street commercial / retail developments of the era. It has been associated with the Bute RSL for over 70 years and holds strong social significance for the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and 750 Act 2016)

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

The Bute RSL Clubrooms building meets criterion a) because it demonstrates historical and social themes that are important in the local area, namely the formation of community associations for mutual support, the establishment of meeting places for the community, and the preservation of traditions and group memories. The building is strongly associated with the Returned Soldiers' League (RSL), an organization reflecting the impact and aftermath of wartime experience on the social and cultural lives of a rural community.

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

The Bute RSL Clubrooms building meets criterion c) because of the important part the organization has played in the lives of local residents (particularly ex-servicemen and women) as a focus for social support and connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.19 Marketing and retailing
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.2 Helping other people
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Returned Soldiers' League (RSL) established a branch in Bute in October 1919. Their first meetings were held in a room in the rear of the premises it now occupies, but was then a fruit shop. Meetings were later held in the Institute and the back room of the Old Hall. The branch moved to its present site in 1948 after purchasing the property from its previous owner William Hall for £750, the sale including two large billiard tables.

An RSL Women's Auxiliary was formed in 1967 to assist with fund-raising and events. Along with several other community organisations the Auxiliary shared access to the RSL clubroom facilities, and for many years had responsibility for organising and catering for the annual 'Diggers' Debutante Ball, badge selling for Anzac and Poppy Days and catering for Anzac Dawn Service breakfasts and family Christmas socials.

The RSL and associated organisations have played an important part for Bute's veteran community in maintaining traditions such as the annual Anzac Day commemorations, organising various sports and social events, and providing vital support and advocacy for local ex-servicemen and women.

The building itself dates back to 1884, when a shop was built on Lot 37, High Street. Various tenants occupied the premises over the years: Brothers Edwin and Clarence Hall conducted a greengrocery

business from the shop, and from 1904 to 1940 the premises housed the bootmaking and saddlery establishment of their brother William J Hall (1872-1961). Other businesses that operated from the premises over the years included a barber's shop, billiard parlour, dentist and dressmaker.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original building, excluding detached structures at the rear and later additions.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.368, 506, 551

NAME: Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** B:07

LOCATION:	14 High Street, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Hall
FORMER USE:	Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 98, Hundred of Tickera CT5736/808
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B;07 (BW:010)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall, looking west from High Street, 2021.

NAME: Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** B:07

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of tooled sandstone and rendered decorative plasterwork to the principal façade with limestone and redbrick quoins to the sides and rear, this memorial hall presents and impressively detailed façade to the street. The parapet and rendered pilasters are provided with raised decorative keys which are replicated on the support brackets for the awning to the front door. The louvred vent roof is clad with corrugated iron, and windows are timber framed double hung. The foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by Mrs Mary Devitt, 8th March 1922'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This hall, built as a memorial to those from Bute who had served in World War I, stands as a substantial reminder of the impact that the First World War had on the local community and the country at large. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall together with adjacent District Hall (dating from 1901) forms a coherent civic precinct in the centre of the town and is a fine example of an early 20th century classically designed public building.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion d) because it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area and is a good example of an early Twentieth Century classically styled public building.

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.8 Remembering the fallen
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

NAME: Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** B:07

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Like many other townships on the Peninsula at the end of World War I, the residents of Bute were keen to erect a memorial to those of their district who had served in the War, many of whom had paid the supreme sacrifice and never returned.

A Roll of Honour was unveiled in Bute by Mr H G Tossell, the local Member of Parliament, on Australia Day 1916, with the aim of encouraging enlistments. Three years later, on receipt of a government grant of £240, the District Council of Ninnes decided to beautify the recreation grounds and build a Soldiers' monument. Suggestions from local residents regarding a memorial included extensions to the district hall and, later, that a new hall should be built, with the original hall put to use as council chambers and clubrooms for returned soldiers.

Not long after this, work on a memorial hall was begun. A Memorial Hall Committee was established, D J Morris being the chairman and in April 1920 plans for a new hall, prepared by the architects Cowell and Cowell of Adelaide, were displayed at a public meeting. Funds were collected and the old Verco Brothers store was removed from Block 12 in High Street and work began on a new building. Mrs Mary Devitt, one of whose sons was killed and the other wounded during the War, laid the foundation stone on 8 March 1922.

The contractors, Langdon Brothers of Kadina, completed the construction work on 11 November 1922. The building's facade was faced with Yacka freestone, behind which was a rectangular hall measuring 66 feet x 44 feet (approximately 20 metres x 13.5 metres). It had a capacity of 400-500 people and had been completed at a cost of £2,200. The Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall was opened by the Premier of South Australia, Sir Henry N Barwell on 16 February 1923. Two months later the hall was handed over to the District Council of Ninnes.

In 1935 alterations were made to the building, which included the extension of the hall by 35 feet (approximately 10.7 metres) and the construction of an upper circle, vestibule, and cloakrooms. A new floor was also installed in the hall. The renovated hall was completed in time for Jubilee Celebrations of the District Council of Bute in late September 1935.

In March 2022 a series of events were held to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Hall, in recognition of the valuable role it has played in the community life of Bute and the surrounding district.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the Hall, including 1935 additions, but excluding lean-to amenities block at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* pp. 158, 502-503

NAME: Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room (now Bute Community Gym) **PLACE NO.:** B:08

LOCATION:	14 High Street, Bute (cnr Railway Tce/High St)
CURRENT USE:	Hall (Gym)
FORMER USE:	Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 98, T211201, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5739/750
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:08 (BW:016)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room, looking north from Railway Terrace, 2021

NAME: Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room (now Bute Hall/ Community Gym) **PLACE NO.:** B:08

DESCRIPTION:

This building is rectangular in plan with dressed sandstone to the principal façade and rubble to the side walls. The façade is classically detailed with rendered coursed quoins, keystones and capitals to the window architraves and pediment to the entrance door. The decorative pediment to the roof incorporates capped balusters with orb finial. The foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by Jas. Watson, Esq., April 20, 1901. T.R. Health, Architect.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Built to house the District Council of Ninnes and later used by the local community as a social venue, this hall represents both the development of local government in the area and the importance of community meeting places for local residents. Together with adjacent Soldiers' Memorial Hall (dating from 1923) the former District Hall forms a coherent civic precinct in the centre of the town It is a fine example of an early Twentieth Century classically styled public building.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Bute District Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of local government, and creation of places to represent, accommodate and facilitate civic functions, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Bute District Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a centre for civic activities, as well as providing a focus for social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The Bute District Hall meets criterion d) because it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area and is a fine example of an early Twentieth Century classically styled public building.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
6.2 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
6.3 Educating people in remote places
8.4 Eating and drinking
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

NAME: Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room (now Bute Hall/ Community Gym) **PLACE NO.:** B:08

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The construction of this hall in 1901 was the culmination of many years of debate over the location of a suitable venue for meetings of the District Council of Ninnes.

On 15 July 1885 the District Council of Ninnes was gazetted, comprising the Hundred of Ninnes. The first councillors - W H Paterson, H D O'Halloran, G F Mills, W A Stevens and G F Ormsby - met in Mr Ormsby's house on Ninnes Plains. From 1890 meetings were held alternately at Ninnes, Alford and Bute, on the second Monday of each month. Suggestions had been made from 1888 as to a suitable site for a Council Chamber, but it was not until the turn of the century that a decision was finally reached.

The Council meeting of January 1901 resolved that a new hall would have to be erected and Lot 12, in the township of Bute, was selected as a suitable site. The tender of £409 from Mr H C Coltman of Snowtown was accepted, to construct the hall according to the plans and specification drawn up by T R Heath. On 29 April 1901 the foundation stone of the building was laid by Councillor James Watson, the Chairman of the Ninnes Council and James Watson opened the completed District Hall on Wednesday 21 August 1901. On 23 December 1901 the district office for the District Council of Ninnes was officially gazetted as being at Bute, although council meetings continued alternating between the three towns as previously until 1905.

After the late 1920s a rationalisation of Council areas was begun by the Minister of Agriculture. In 1932 the District Council of Kulpara was annexed and subdivided, a portion of which was incorporated into the District Council of Ninnes. On 5 January 1933 the District Council of Ninnes was officially renamed the District Council of Bute and in 1937 this Council accepted an offer to relocate the Council Chamber to the Bute Institute on 12 July 1937. The vacated Council Chambers in the District Hall was converted to a kitchen and the renovations were opened on 9 August 1937. This building has more recently been known as the Old Hall or Supper Room.

A new Council building was erected in 1962, which involved the demolition of the Institute building. Costing £5,912, the new Council building was completed by Messrs Brown and Davies and opened on 12 October 1962.

The former District Hall is owned by the Barunga West Council and currently (since 2015) houses the Bute Community Gym Incorporated, which provides recreational services to the local community as an exercise studio/ gym.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building excluding link to Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 155 - 156, 159, 161

NAME:	Former Bute Police Station, Court House, Police Residence and Cell Block (now 'Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre')	**PLACE NO.:** B:09

LOCATION:	25 Railway Terrace, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Museum / Gallery
FORMER USE:	Police Station
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 18, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CR5755/715
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:09 (BW:019)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute Police Station and Courthouse (now Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre), looking north-east from Railway Terrace, 2021

NAME: Former Bute Police Station, Court House, Police Residence and Cell Block (now 'Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre') **PLACE NO.:** B:09

DESCRIPTION:

This attached police station and residence is constructed of stone with red brick quoins. A continuous bull-nosed verandah extends across the front facade. The louvered vent roof is clad with corrugated iron. A cell block is evident to the rear.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The construction of the police station complex in Bute represents the development of law and order in the township, reinforcing its status as a service centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Police Station, Courthouse, Residence and Cell Block meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the early establishment of institutions to promote law and order in rural areas.

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

The former Police Station, Courthouse, Residence and Cell Block meets criterion c) as it represents the role of police and the courts in maintaining social order and security in a rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
7.6.3 Policing Australia
7.6.4 Dispensing justice
7.6.5 Incarcerating people

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The presence of large numbers of workers associated with the construction of the waterworks which was to bring reticulated water to the northern parts of the Peninsula in the early 1890s, prompted the establishment of a temporary police station in Bute from December 1893 to March 1894.

More than a decade later a more permanent police presence was established in the town with the appointment of Constable Duncan McArthur on 4 August 1908, who occupied temporary premises and was responsible for the gaol (possibly a lockup of some description located on government land, Lots 17 and 18 opposite the railway station). In 1909 a proposal to build a police station on Lot 18, next door to the Railway Hotel was met with some resistance from Mr Rooney, the licensee, who was (perhaps understandably) concerned about the negative effect on his business if the police were to be located next door to his premises. His offer of cash and land on the other side of town as an alternative location was, however, rejected.

Dispute over the most appropriate site for the station delayed construction for three years, but eventually the original proposal to build on Lot 18 on Railway Terrace, opposite the Railway Station, was upheld. The police station, comprising a courtroom and police office with attached residence of four rooms, a detached cell block with accommodation for three persons, and two horse stalls was completed at a cost of £2,100, and opened in November 1911. A motorcycle replaced the use of horses in 1925. The station, whose jurisdiction covered the whole district, was closed in December 1974. Senior Constable Trevor Treglown, the last officer to be stationed there, was transferred to Region D, and Bute was thenceforth policed from Snowtown.

Since 1975 the building has been owned by the Barunga West Council and in recent years it has been operated as a volunteer-run community museum and gallery, known as 'Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre'.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the residence, including former cells and outbuildings at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 378-379

Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/people/Gunner-Bills-Heritage-Centre/100077264454839/?paipv=0&eav=AfZL-JbECMzXmbPGyNAqQz6oXlZKQtU4ekdrMpWGlHYhvPpIzAXablcOUAzunScCpQo&_rdr

NAME: Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:10

LOCATION:	27 Railway Terrace, cnr Second Street, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lots 19 & 20, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CT5358/393
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:10 (BW:20)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church, now a private residence, looking northeast from Second Street, 2021

NAME: Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:10

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a simply proportioned gable structure built of local limestone with red brick quoins and banding. Windows and entrance door are Gothic arch headed. A circular roof vent is dominant feature to the principal facade. The nave measures 7m x 10m and the sanctuary 4m x 4m, with adjoining sacristy / vestry rooms located either side.

The property features a decorative metal fence with brick piers, defining its southern boundary. This is believed to be a Humes patented rolled steel ribbon fence, as manufactured in Adelaide by Hume Brothers Cement and Iron Co Ltd from the early 1900s, and a rare surviving example of its kind.

The marble foundation stone reads: 'D.O.M. Lapidem Hunc Benedixit et Posuit Rdus Josephus Peters, S.J. Adjuvant, Rdo P. Aloysia Enright A. D. April 29th 1894.' (Translated as 'To God, most good and great, Very Reverend Joseph Peters, SJ, aided by Reverend P Aloysio Enright, laid this stone and blessed it, 29 April 1894 AD').

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This church represents the variety of denominations which were established in the northern part of the Yorke Peninsula in the late 19th century and provided an important spiritual and social focus for local Catholics for over a century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local Catholic residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places of worship

NAME: Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:10

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The responsibility of fulfilling the requirements of the Catholic community on the northern Yorke Peninsula was accepted by the Jesuit Fathers of Sevenhill (near Clare) as early as 1'859. The first priest to visit the towns of Moonta, Kadina and Wallaroo on a regular basis was Father Pallhuber, a Jesuit from Sevenhill, who commenced his work in 1861. In 1865 Father C Reynolds (later Bishop Reynolds) took over from the Jesuits, and in 1866 formed a new parish which included the Snowtown and Wiltunga areas with its centre at Kadina. The first Parish Priest was Father W Kennedy.

A church was built at Snowtown in 1882 and mass was apparently held in the hall of the Railway Hotel at Bute sometime after 1890. One source suggests that a block of land facing the railway was given by Mr Rooney in 1894 to the Catholic Church. Another source suggests that Sections 19 and 20, owned by Joseph Turner, a storekeeper, in 1885 were transferred to Samuel Ebsary, a farmer, in January 1888 and then to Reverend Patrick Enright of Kadina, M McCormack, Edward Morony and Thomas James Moloney on 14 April1894 for £15.

Funds were raised through a variety of social functions and events and on Sunday 29 April 1894 the foundation stone of the church was laid by Father Joseph Peters, SJ, of Norwood. There was a large crowd to witness the ceremony, many of them from Snowtown where a Catholic church had recently been completed. A mass in the Temperance Hotel had been said before the stone laying ceremony. Stone for the Bute church was carted by members of the parish and the building was opened and dedicated in January 1895. Until 1899 Bute remained part of the Kadina parish, but after this was incorporated into the Snowtown Parish, which also included Redhill, Port Broughton, Brinkworth and Yacka.

The church was apparently built without foundations and did not have a sacristy. Until this was added in the early 1900s the priest would put on his vestments behind the altar. The chalice was kept in a small niche in the back wall of the church, protected by a lockable steel door. In 1956 another sacristy was added to the church by Mr Relouw, a Dutchman, and other men of the parish.

Early parishioners Mary McCormack, Thomas and Rose McEntee, Patrick and Ellen Fitzpatrick, John and Elizabeth Morony, William and Margaret McMahon and Douglas and Margaret Morrison donated the six stained glass windows in the church. A bell stand was erected to house the large bell which had been donated by Mr D Morrison.

The church was deconsecrated and closed in 2019, and the building was sold to a private buyer.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the church structure, and perimeter Hume iron fence located on the southern (Railway Terrace) boundary.

REFERENCES:

Burns, M. L 1982, *St Canice's Southern Centenary: The Catholic Church at Snowtown*, SA 1882-1982, p. 40

Devitt, M. 1995, *Centenary of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church, Bute, 1895-1995*, Adelaide Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, pp. 395- 397

Peterson, Richard, *Fences and Gates c1840- 1925*, Technical Bulletin 8.1, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) n.d.

NAME: Former Bute Post Office (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:11

LOCATION:	29 Railway Terrace, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Postal Office
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 21, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5808/78
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:11 (BW:021)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute Post Office, looking north from Railway Terrace, 2021.

NAME: Former Bute Post Office (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:11

DESCRIPTION:

This building is constructed in local limestone with a front of Yakka freestone (painted), and has brick quoins and dressings. Stylistically the building has the appearance of an asymmetric villa with bull-nosed verandah and hipped roof with corrugated iron. A cantilevered gable to the projecting front room defines the 'post office' window fronting the street. A circular step is evident beneath front window to allow customers to communicate with the post office staff.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Bute Post Office demonstrates historical, economic and social themes of importance to the local population, in the establishment of a reliable postal and telegraphic communications system to support settlement in remote regions. For many years the Post Office played an important part in the lives of residents of Bute and the surrounding district, providing the main communication link between the local community and the rest of the world.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Bute Post Office meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical economic and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of efficient postal and telegraphic communications to serve isolated rural communities.

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

The former Bute Post Office meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents by providing essential communication systems to facilitate social and business connections with others both within and outside the local community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.7.1 Establishing postal services
3.7.2 Developing electronic means of communication
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare

NAME: Former Bute Post Office (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:11

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This was the first official post office in Bute. A public meeting held in Bute in June 1885 decided to inform the Post Master General of their wishes concerning mail services in the town (which at the time was handled at Kadina) and proposed the establishment of a local post office.

A post office was set up in the railway station building from October 1885. Mr Sydney Smith was the first postmaster, as well as being the stationmaster, and this dual role of stationmaster and postmaster was continued until mid-1909. By this time the volume of mail was too much to be dealt with by a part-time postmaster, and room within the station building was becoming insufficient for the purpose. After a visit to Bute by the Postal Inspector in 1909 a new Post Office site was selected. This was the property of Mr E W Bettess on Lot 21 Railway Terrace, next to the Catholic Church. A new building to serve as a combined Post Office and Postmaster's Residence was constructed on the site by Mr E W Bettess, who remained the proprietor, under an arrangement with the Commonwealth Government to rent the premises.

The accommodation comprised an office 14 ft x 17 ft (approximately 5 metres x 6 metres), and a residence of four rooms and attached conveniences. The first full time postmaster appointed was Mr Tom Bee and mail was collected from the front window abutting the footpath, at the time protected by a verandah. A 'buzzer' telephone connected the office to the Post Office at Kadina, and from there calls could be put through to the Adelaide GPO exchange and post offices in other Peninsula towns.

The Bute Post Office was officially opened on 1 December 1909 by the Chairman of the Ninnes District Council, Councilor M McCormack, in the presence of a large crowd. The ceremony was followed by a celebratory dinner in the District Hall.

Telephone lines were installed in Bute in 1911, many businesses taking up the opportunity to be connected to this technology. Moves were made in 1922 for the post office to have its own Government-owned premises. Subsequently a new Post Office and residence was built on Lot 36, on the corner of Second and Third Street, in 1926. The telephone exchange was also housed in the new building.

The former Post Office on Railway Terrace was later used as a butcher shop. It is now a private residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building, excluding the contemporary additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 380, 382
'Bute Post Office Opening Ceremony', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, 1 December 1909, p2

NAME: Former Commons Memorial Hospital; former 'Coffee Palace' (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:12

LOCATION:	16 Martin Street, Bute
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Former Hospital; Former 'Coffee Palace'
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 50, DP184411, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 6113/670
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:12 (BW:013)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Commons Memorial Hospital (now a private residence), looking south-east from Martin Street, 2021.

NAME: Former Commons Memorial Hospital; former 'Coffee Palace' (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:12

DESCRIPTION:

This substantial building occupies a comer site and is constructed of local stone with red brick quoins. The corrugated iron clad roof is of 'M' profile at the rear, but has been rather clumsily modified to give the appearance of a Dutch gable from the front. The front facade is asymmetrical, with a decorative timber barge board and finial to the projecting front gable, and bullnosed return verandah extending across the front and along the eastern elevation. A similar verandah extends over the public footpath to shade the windows along the western side of the building. All openings are plain in form, the timber-framed double-hung sash windows are single paned, and the paneled front door has simple side lights and transom window.

The internal layout reflects its institutional origins, with multiple bedrooms opening off a long central hallway.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Important as the site of the first community hospital in Bute, playing an important part in the physical well-being of the local community. It also contributed to the social and economic life of the town through its former function as a 'coffee palace'/ temperance hotel.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Commons Memorial Hospital meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical and social theme in the local area, namely the establishment of institutions to provide health and welfare services for the local rural community, and in particular services for women. It also had economic and social significance as one of the early hospitality establishments serving locals and visitors to the township.

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

The former Commons Memorial Hospital meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, particularly women, by providing hospital and maternity services within the local community. In its former role as a 'Coffee Palace' (ie an unlicensed hospitality venue) it provided necessary accommodation and refreshment services for locals and visitors to the township.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
3.22 Lodging people
3.26 Providing health services
3.26.2 Providing hospital services
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This building was originally built, possibly c. 1906, by members of the Commons family, who operated an unlicensed private hotel from the premises, catering for permanent and casual guests. Hotels that provided food and lodgings, but were not licensed to serve alcohol, were known as temperance hotels, and provided an important service particularly in a district where the dominant religious denomination was Methodism (whose adherents eschewed alcohol consumption). The establishment was known as the 'Coffee Palace' and was conducted by the Commons family for about 11 years before they returned to work on their farm.

A private hospital was established in this building by the Bute Vigilance Committee in 1917. The building had been offered to the community by the Commons family on generous terms, the purchase price being £1,900.

The hospital was first managed by Sister Ruth Curtis of Adelaide, who also arranged for improvements and renovations to be made to the building to accommodate hospital requirements. The first patients

were admitted in July 1917. The Bute District Hospital Committee held its first meeting in May 1920. In 1920 Sister Shepley joined the hospital staff and it seems that by June of that year, further staffing and building changes had been made. The ten-bed hospital was improved with the installation of a Delco Electric light plant, enabling electric lighting within the building. Sisters L Thomas and H F Treasure were managers of the hospital at this time, which was advertised as open for medical, surgical and midwifery cases.

In acknowledgment of the generosity of the Commons family the hospital was renamed the Commons Memorial Hospital in 1924. Improvements to the hospital over the years were funded by public donations and regular community fund-raising activities, including a popular annual Hospital Ball, along with dances, concerts and picture shows, and an annual carnival and race meeting. The Bute District Council allocated a subsidy in the form of an annual grant, based on one penny in the pound from rates revenue. Despite these measures by 1945 the Hospital was in serious financial difficulties.

It was once again renamed Bute District Hospital Incorporated in 1954, with the objective of attracting government subsidies. A decreasing number of patients forced the closure of the hospital in 1961 and in 1969 the building and its contents were sold for £500. The building was later the home of Mr John Harvey (1984), and remains in private ownership.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building, excluding later alterations to the roof line and excluding front fence.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p. 393, 401 – 404

Kadina and Wallaroo Times, 18 May 1945, p.2

THEMATIC HISTORY OF THE

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BARUNGA WEST

Bay Street Port Broughton 1914
SLSA PRG 280/1/13/289

prepared for:
Barunga West District Council

MAY 2022

Version: **FINAL**

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- Deborah Morgan

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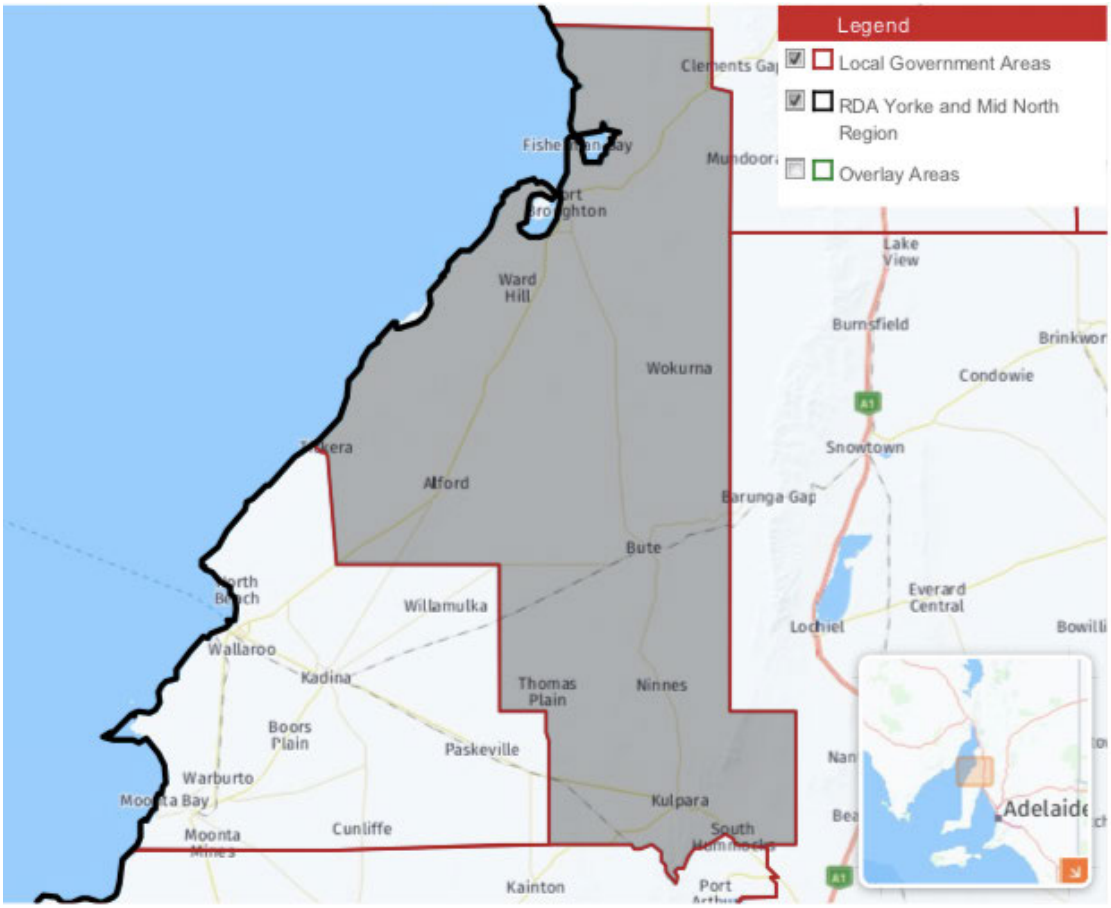

Map showing boundaries of the District Council of Barunga West, indicating location of townships (as appears on the Council's official website, '2019 Council Profile')[1].

[1] https://www.yorkeandmidnorth.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Barunga-West-Community-and-Economic-Profile-1.pdf

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The region currently defined as the local government area of the District Council of Barunga West is located in the upper Yorke Peninsula/ Mid-North of South Australia, approximately 175 km northwest of Adelaide. The area was first occupied by Europeans for pastoral and agricultural settlement from the mid-1840s. The present Council boundaries were declared when the former municipalities of Port Broughton and Bute were merged as the District Council of Barunga West in 1997, and closely follow the boundaries of the six cadastral hundreds of the County of Daly which formed the original local governing bodies in the area in the late 1800s, namely the hundreds of Mundoora and Wokurna (District Council of Mundoora), and the hundreds of Ninnes, Wiltunga, Tickera and Kulpara (District Council of Ninnes)[2].

At present there is no legislative protection for places identified as being of local heritage significance within the District Council of Barunga West.

Provision for legislative controls over state and local heritage places was introduced by the South Australian Government with the passing of the *Heritage Places Act* in 1979 and the *Development Act* in 1993. This legislation gave state and local authorities the power to identify and protect places deemed to be of historical significance to ensure their future preservation. Initially items identified and already included in the National Trust's *Register of the National Estate* were evaluated against the criteria set out for State Heritage significance, and many of those places subsequently were entered in South Australian Heritage Register, as provided for in the *Heritage Places Act (1979).* It was soon recognised that many places that did not meet the criteria for State listing were nevertheless of significance within their local context, and were worthy of protection. The heritage provisions of the *Development Act (1993)* were introduced to address this need. Places that did not meet the criteria for entry in the Register at State level but were deemed to be of local significance could be included in local and district councils' Development Plans, and become subject to special development controls.

The establishment of a local heritage list was not mandated, and not all local authorities took up the option for various reasons, not least of which was the cost of undertaking the necessary investigations and administrative process to submit a Heritage Plan Amendment. In many cases there was resistance from communities to what was seen as an unwelcome imposition of heritage controls over privately owned historic properties.

To encourage local councils to undertake the process, the South Australian government instituted a funding program to assist with the cost of conducting heritage surveys. It was

[2] Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barunga_West_Council, accessed 20/7/21

recognised that smaller rural and regional councils would benefit from the economies of scale that could be achieved by taking a regional approach to this task. The Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs (as it was then known) co-ordinated this process, appointing heritage consultants to undertake a program of Regional Heritage Surveys to identify and assess places of State and Local heritage across non-metropolitan areas of the State.

In 1996-97 a comprehensive survey of the heritage of the Yorke Peninsula, covering the District Councils of Barunga West, Copper Coast and Yorke Peninsula, was undertaken by Simon Weidenhofer, of Weidenhofer Architects, in association with Historical Research Pty Ltd and Austral Archaeology. This study was conducted under the auspices of the South Australian Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, and was funded jointly by the Commonwealth Government, under the National Estate Grants Program (1994-95); the South Australian Government through the State Heritage Fund (1997-98); and the three Yorke Peninsula Councils.

The subsequent report, *Heritage of the Yorke Peninsula (*1998), included an overview history of the district from first discovery and exploration of the area by Europeans at the beginning of the nineteenth century through to the early 1990s. It identified seven broad and overlapping stages of development on the Peninsula, commencing with the pastoral era, which it divides into the Occupational Lease period (1839-1851) and the Pastoral Lease period (1851-1872); the mining era (1859-1923); the era of agricultural settlement from 1865 to the present; the crisis in the wheat industry (1880-1896); recovery and consolidation; and finally the post-World War II period. Historical themes set out in the Australian Heritage Commission's *Principal Australian Historic* Themes (introduced in September 1997) were taken into consideration in the preparation of the historical summary.

The report recommended 15 places within the survey area for entry in the South Australian Heritage Register as State Heritage Places. None were located in the Barunga West council area. However we note that since the survey was completed one place, the Former RAAF Gunnery Range located on the Old Port Pirie Rd, Port Broughton (SHP 26312), was subsequently identified in the *Twentieth Century Heritage Survey, Stage Two, 1928-1945* (2008) [3], and was entered in the Register in 2013.

The Weidenhofer survey also included recommendations for the creation of four Historic Conservation Zones and Special Character Zones, none of which relate fall within the Barunga West council area.

The 15 recommendations for State listing subsequently resulted in twelve new entries in the SA Heritage Register, as follows:

[3] Bell, P, et al, Twentieth Century Heritage Survey Stage 2 (1928-1945), Vol 2, 2008

Two places in the District Council of Copper Coast: Bald Hill at Moonta (site of the 1864 miners' strike meeting) (SHP 16671); Saltwater Intake and Pumping Station, Rossiters Point, Moonta Bay (SHP 16672).

Ten places in the District Council of Yorke Peninsula: the *Clan Ranald* Graves at Edithburgh (SHP 16675); Dry Stone Walling (SHP 16676) and Lake Fowler Salt Works Site (SHP 16677) both located at Honiton; Inneston Lake and Deep Lake Geological Sites, Inneston (SHP 16678); Former Grain Shed at Pine Point (SHP 16682); Jetties at Port Julia (SHP 16681), Port Victoria (SHP 11104), and Stenhouse Bay (16679); Lime Kiln (SHP 16680) and Marion Lake Geological Site (SHP 14417), both at Stenhouse Bay.

A total of 381 places across the total survey area were recommended as potential Local Heritage Places. Of these, 44 places were located within the Barunga West council area. Recommendations were based on the formal criteria for assessing local heritage significance introduced under the *Development Act 1993*.

None of the 44 recommendations for entry as Local Heritage Places under the *Development Act 1993* were actioned by the Barunga West Council in the years since the survey was completed, and no Local Heritage Places were included in the Council's Development Plan. In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the survey was completed, and the recent implementation of new procedures for protection of identified places of local heritage significance under the South Australian Planning and Design Code introduced under the *Planning Development & Infrastructure Act, 2016*, a review of the recommendations is now deemed necessary to assess whether they still meet the criteria for listing in their present state. It is also intended to determine whether there are other places, not previously identified, that may meet the criteria for entry as Local Heritage Places.

The Weidenhofer survey had a broad scope, covering the whole of the Yorke Peninsula. As a result, the report tends to focus attention on areas where historically significant developments occurred (such as the mining towns), or were associated with pioneering 'firsts' in the region as a whole. Attention to individual sub-regions consequently tended to be uneven, and much of the content of the report, while not irrelevant (given that the main historical themes recur across the district as a whole), refers to locations outside the Barunga West council area. Specific mentions relating to the Barunga West area, where they occur, have been incorporated into this document.

1.2 Thematic Framework

This review adopts the former Australian Heritage Commission's Australian Historic Themes Framework (2001), a research tool intended to be used at the national, state or local level to assist in the identification, assessment, interpretation and management of heritage places.

In summary, the Historic Themes Framework:

- provides a vital structured approach to local heritage survey work;
- guides both the survey work itself, as well as informing the assessment of values of individual places and groups of places arising from a survey;
- helps with understanding the specific history of places in a wider context, relating that specific history to broader historical themes in the local area, including whether such themes are more or less important, with many or few places related to the theme, and provide clues to the relative importance of specific places; and
- provides a safety net to ensure consideration of important themes that are not always obvious amongst the readily-found and most obvious population of heritage places[4].

The thematic history which follows relates the relevant themes and sub-themes as set out in the Framework to the local historical context of the District of Barunga West, in order to identify the principal themes and events that have shaped the physical environment that exists today. Relevant themes and sub-themes as numbered in the Australian Historic Themes Framework are referenced in the document in brackets alongside each heading, with the prefix AHTF. Note that some sections may contain material that relates to more than one theme, and not all themes are addressed.

It is not intended as a complete chronological history that records the development of the Barunga West district since its establishment, nor indeed to supersede the Weidenhofer Architects' *Heritage of the Yorke Peninsula* (1998) on which it is based. Nor is it intended to replace the numerous existing local histories that have been published over the years, which provide a much more detailed record of land ownership and the individuals and families whose contribution helped shape the history of the region. Of particular note is the invaluable work of Roslyn Patterson and Eyvonne Price on the Bute district, and Margaret Ragless on Port Broughton. It is also important to note that, apart from some reference to first contact with European explorers, the pre-settlement aboriginal history of the Barunga West area does not form part of this brief thematic history.

The tasks undertaken in preparation of the thematic history include:

- Reviewing the existing thematic history contained in Weidenhofer Architects' Heritage of the Yorke Peninsula General Report (1998), with particular attention to the Barunga West district;
- Sourcing and reviewing available published histories relating to the Barunga West district;
- Preparing a brief thematic history of the Barunga West district.

[4] *Australian Historic Themes Framework* 2001

- Site visit for general orientation to the district and to confirm location of recommended places

1.3 Study Area

This review focuses on a study area encompassing the whole of the local government area designated in 1997 as the District Council of Barunga West. The council boundaries take in approximately 1,500 square kilometres in the mid-north of the state at the 'top' or northern extent of the Yorke Peninsula, bordering the eastern coast of Spencer Gulf and extending eastwards to the Barunga Ranges. It incorporates the Hundred of Wokurna and parts of the Hundreds of Mundoora, Ninnes, Wiltunga and Tickera, and includes the towns and localities of Alford, Bute, Clements Gap, Fisherman Bay, Kulpara, Melton, Ninnes, Port Broughton, Thomas Plain and Ward Hill, and parts of Mundoora, Paskeville, South Hummocks, Tickera and Willamulka. (See Appendix 2 Map *i*.)

Obviously the historical records do not exactly reflect present day administrative boundaries, so there are many instances where developments and events in adjoining local government areas influenced those of Barunga West. It is also inevitable that many aspects of the history described here will be common across much of the area of the Yorke Peninsula and the mid-north of South Australia.

2. THEMATIC HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF BARUNGA WEST

2.1 PEOPLE

2.1.1 Early inhabitants *(AHTF 2.1)*

The district now defined as the Barunga West local government area originally comprised part of the ancestral lands of the Nharangga[5] people of Yorke Peninsula. The indigenous population was widely dispersed across a huge traditional range that extended from the Broughton River in the north, to the Hummocks Range in the east, from Clements Gap to the head of St Vincent Gulf and over the whole of the Peninsula. It adjoins the traditional lands of the Kaurna to the Adelaide Plains to the east, and the Nukunu of the Upper Spencer Gulf area. The Nharangga nation was made up of four clans or totem groups, the *Kari* (Emu), *Waui* (Red Kangaroo), *Wilthuthu* (Shark) and *Wiltu* (Eaglehawk), with the *Kari* clan occupying the northern extent of the Peninsula. At the time of first European contact, the Nharangga tribe was estimated to number approximately 500 individuals in total, although it is likely that the population had already been reduced at that time due to European-introduced diseases reaching them via the Murray River tribes.

Although each family group had their own traditional territories where they hunted, Nharangga from different clans customarily came together at certain locations to perform ceremonies and share seasonal resources. They had access to an abundance of food from land and sea, and were apparently well-fed and peaceful. As the author of a recent study of the post-colonial history of the Nharangga notes: 'The relationship between people and their territory were reciprocal and generous – when people abided by the law, their country nourished and protected them'[6]. This observation provides a useful insight into the early interactions between Europeans and the indigenous inhabitants of the Peninsula.

Indigenous language is commemorated in numerous place names in the district. The name 'Barunga' was applied to the mountain range from which the Council takes its name, and also the Hundred of Barunga, Barunga Gap, Barunga Hill and Barunga Creek. The word itself is understood to be derived from an indigenous term meaning 'gap in the range', although other sources suggest it means 'place for meat'[7]. The first mention found in the South

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[5] Sometimes spelt 'Narangga', 'Narungga' or 'Naranga'. The spelling convention adopted in this document is that currently used in recent publications and by local indigenous associations. Prior to 1889 the indigenous people of Yorke Peninsula were generally referred to as the 'Adjadurah' or the 'Wallaroo Tribe', according to Malcolm Wehr in *Patterson, RM and Price, EL, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, District Council of Bute, 1984, p.39

[6] Krichauff, Skye, *Nharangga Wargunni Bugi-Buggillu: A Journey Through Narungga History*, Narrungga Aboriginal Progress Association Inc., Moonta, in association with Wakefield Press, Kent Town SA, 2011, p.10

[7] Geoffrey Manning, *Place Names of South Australia,* accessed on line 25/7/21 https://manning.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/pn/b/b8.htm#barunga. This may be based on the word for 'meat' in Narrunga 'baru' or 'baro' as recorded in Hill DL & SJ, *Notes on the Narangga Tribe of Yorke Peninsula,* published by the authors, Adelaide, 1975

Australian newspapers was in 1864, referring to 'Barunga' as the head station of The Hummocks Station, Pastoral Lease number 124, held at the time by John Ellis[8].

Other indigenous place names in the district include Mundoora ('deep water'); Kulpara ('eucalyptus', also 'water in the head'); Tickera ('place of marshmallows'); Wokurna ('to arrive'); Wiltunga ('place of the eagles'); and Willamulka ('stones stained with green')[9]. Many former pastoral stations also retain the indigenous names for their locations.

2.2 Migrating *(AHTF 2.4)*

2.2.1 Migrating to seek opportunity *(AHTF 2.4.2)*

The majority of immigrants to colonial South Australia were motivated by the desire for economic benefit and the potential to own land. They included people from all levels of society, including entrepreneurs with the means to invest substantial funds in mining and pastoral enterprises, middle class people inspired by political, social and economic ideals, as well as those at the other end of the scale wanting to escape generational poverty and hardship in their home country to make a better life for themselves and their families. Recruiters in Britain made much of the healthy climate and 'delightfully fertile and salubrious country, well adapted to the constitution of Englishmen'. Many were also attracted by the promise of an enlightened society where they would be free to practice their chosen religion, and where men and women of good character and ability would prosper by their own efforts unhampered by the traditional constraints of social class. Liberals and Dissenters chafing under the curtailment of their religious and civil liberties in Britain, saw the opportunity to build a more equitable and democratic society, which would avoid the shortcomings of other Australian colonies. Rather than convicts and paupers, the 'rejects' from British society, the new colony would be peopled by 'enterprising businessmen, good yeoman farmers, and honest labourers anxious to improve their lot'[10].

For most prospective immigrants, the attraction was less idealistic and more pragmatic: Many were attracted by employment opportunities in the South Australian mining industry and in agriculture during times of economic strain in Britain. The Irish Potato Famine (1845-1852) following the failure of the potato crop, on which a large proportion of subsistence farmers relied, led to widespread poverty and starvation not only in Ireland but also in Cornwall and Devon, and later the Isle of Mann and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The 'Great Hunger' as it became known, caused over a million deaths and prompted a wave of emigration to America and the British colonies. As well as the potato blight, deficient corn

[8] *South Australian Register*, Tuesday 27 September 1864, page 3

[9] Paterson, Roslyn M, and Hill, Eyvonne L, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, District Council of Bute, Adelaide 1984, p. 46

[10] Payton, Philip, *The Cornish Farmer in Australia*, Dyllansow Truran Trewolsta, Trewirgie, Redruth, Cornwall, 1987, p.4

harvests over several years and general economic depression drove many Devon and Cornish families to emigrate to South Australia seeking employment in agriculture or at the newly opened copper mines at Burra and Kapunda in the 1840s, and later, when discoveries at Wallaroo and Moonta in the 1860s coincided with the collapse of the Cornish mining industry. Those whose skills qualified them for free passage under the Assisted Emigration Scheme had an added inducement to try their luck in South Australia.

2.2.2 Migrating to escape oppression *(AHTF 2.4.3)*

A substantial proportion of assisted immigrants arriving in South Australia were Cornish Methodists, and for this group there were particular incentives to come to the new colony.

The dominant religion in Cornwall was Methodism, in its several forms, and members of the faith, along with other non-conformist protestant denominations, Jews and Catholics, suffered from inequality and discrimination under the law. The Act of Uniformity of 1662 had designated the Church of England as the 'established' religion of the United Kingdom, and imposed the requirement to use the rites and ceremonies prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and that ministers must be ordained within the Church of England. Non-Anglican and non-Christian religious groups, including Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Quakers (amongst others) were classified as Dissenting or Non-conformist, and members were excluded by law from holding public office and access to a range of civil benefits such as university degrees. They were also required to pay local taxes to the Church of England.

These civil and religious penalties were only just beginning to be challenged in England in the early decades of the nineteenth century, and a great many social inequalities remained. The proponents of the South Australian colony, which included prominent Dissenters such as George Fife Angas and Robert Gouger, held religious equality to be one of the crucial tenets upon which the colony was to be founded. State funding was provided to help build churches in every community, and many of these buildings remain across the state as testimony to the success of this scheme.

Skilled copper miners from Cornwall flocked to South Australian in response to the mining boom of the 1840s-60s, contributing significantly to the population profile of the Northern Yorke Peninsula, and helping to make Methodism 'the most potent religious movement' in the colony. Many miners from Wallaroo and Moonta turned to farming in the aftermath of the boom, settling in the northern agricultural region of the Yorke Peninsula in what is now Barunga West District Council Area. As a consequence the region is dotted with Methodist chapels, along with places of worship representing a wide range of other religious groups.

2.2.3 Migrating through organised colonisation (AHTF 2.4.4)

The colony of South Australia was founded by an act of the British Parliament (The South Australia Act, 1834), and based on the principles of organised colonisation developed by

Edwin Gibbon Wakefield (1796-1862), known as the Wakefield Plan. The concept of 'systematic colonisation' aimed to achieve the right balance between land, labour and capital to support orderly settlement and avoid the pitfalls experienced in other colonies. It was based on principles including concentrated free settlement, sale of land at a 'sufficient price' to deter labouring emigrants from acquiring it immediately (and thus assuring a sufficient supply of labour without convicts), and directing the income from land sales to supporting assisted emigration of labouring families[11].

The South Australian Colonisation Commission was set up to manage the sale of land and the selection and emigration of suitable families to provide a future workforce to support capital investment in the new colony. 'Ideal' immigrants were 'respectable, sober and industrious' men, young families, skilled agricultural workers, miners and artisans, and domestic servants. A balance of men and women was desirable to maintain moral order and avoid the social evils associated with other pioneer societies. Christian affiliations were encouraged and one of the 'selling points' for attracting immigrants from various dissenting groups was the promise of religious freedom in the new colony.

The scheme succeeded in promoting rapid population growth, the number of colonists reaching almost 110,000 within 21 years of the foundation of the colony. Mineral discoveries at Burra and Kapunda in the 1840s had boosted the influx of skilled miners and their families, particularly copper miners and smelters from Cornwall and Wales, and the expansion of settlement in these areas produced increased local demand for food products, fodder and other goods. Many immigrants who arrived as miners had agricultural backgrounds, and/or aspired to land ownership, and naturally moved between agricultural and mining occupations as opportunities arose. In the 1850s, the South Australian government increased the intake of assisted migrants in response to internal migration to the Victorian goldfields, but the effect of the temporary population loss was more than compensated for by massively increased demand for wheat and other products for export to Victoria. Returning gold-miners with capital to invest increased the pressure on the government to open up more opportunities for those wanting to acquire farming land.

A second wave of copper discoveries at nearby Wallaroo (in 1859) and Moonta (in 1861) stimulated internal migration from the copper mining districts at Kapunda and Burra, as well as attracting new migrants from overseas. It also drew the attention of farmers and agricultural labourers from the settled districts in the south, where the supply of land suitable for agriculture was becoming scarce. Many of the prominent settlers taking up land in the district came originally from Cornwall, lending a particular social character to the new

[11] http://boundforsouthaustralia.com.au/journey-content/edward-gibbon-wakefield.html (accessed 27/11/19)

settlements, reflected in the predominance of Methodism and Methodist chapels in the district.

2.3 Promoting settlement *(AHTF 2.5)*

One of the principles of systematic colonisation was the imposition of legislative controls on the spread of settlement in order to limit land speculation by wealthy investors and promote the orderly distribution of land. This was to be achieved by the survey and sale of land at a 'sufficient price', set to make it expensive enough to prevent settlers acquiring it immediately (ensuring a continuous supply of wage labour), but cheap enough to give ordinary people a fair chance of eventually becoming land-owners themselves. The system was meant to encourage the establishment of small family-run farms reflecting the ideal of the British yeomanry, a class of respectable and independent rural landholders and tenant farmers, forming a middle class between 'gentlemen' and labourers.

Government sponsored colonisation of South Australia was integral to the principal of systematic colonisation, to ensure the right mix of settlers to form the new society. The Assisted Migration scheme, introduced in 1836, provided free passage to people who met the criteria as ideal emigrants: 'honest, sober and industrious men' prepared to work. They also needed to be young (between 15 and 30), preferably married with families, in good physical and mental health, and able to provide character references. Most importantly they had to possess skills and experience in targeted practical occupations, including agricultural labourers, shepherds and shearers; blacksmiths, farriers and harness makers; stonemasons, carpenters, brickmakers, limeburners and all trades connecting with building; millwrights, tanners, bakers, tailors, dressmakers and bootmakers, shipwrights and boat builders. To promote a balance between ages and gender young unmarried sisters of prospective settlers were also welcome, and the age barrier was relaxed in the case of large families. Agents for the Colonisation Commissioners toured the south of England, particularly Cornwall and Devon, promoting the benefits of emigration and recruiting prospective colonists with the prospect of a better life for themselves and their families. Revenue from land sales was directed into an immigration fund to support the scheme, which allowed the flow of new colonists to be regulated in response to changing economic conditions. The scheme was maintained for fifty years, bringing many thousands of immigrants to South Australia.

The expansion of settlement into the newly designated agricultural areas was accompanied by a surge in immigration, with over 24,000 new arrivals in the colony between 1872 and 1879[12]. Many of these found their way to the northern Yorke Peninsula to take up farming in the Broughton district.

[12] Payton, op cit, p.21

By the 1860s most of the available arable land in the vicinity of Adelaide had already been settled and new arrivals seeking to acquire land for farming were being pushed northwards into more and more marginal country. Surveyor-General George W Goyder examined the northern pastoral lands and advised the South Australian government to discourage farmers from planting crops where the annual rainfall was less than 12 inches (30cm). The Waste Lands Alienation Act (1872) limited the purchase of land on credit to the designated agricultural areas that had been shown to have reliable annual rainfall, but this brake on agricultural expansion was short-lived. A few unusually good seasons discredited Goyder's findings, and resulted in the repeal of this Act in 1874, allowing farmers to purchase land north of Goyder's Line of Rainfall. Inevitably, a run of bad seasons followed in the 1880s, forcing many farmers to abandon their homesteads and leaving the land eroded and degraded.

Goyder's Line ran through the north of Yorke Peninsula rather like a garter on the 'leg'. From the vicinity of present-day Snowtown it cut through in a southwesterly direction to meet the coast in the Hundred of Wallaroo. It can be seen that much of the area now comprising the district of Barunga West falls substantially to the north of the line (see Appendix 2 Map *xiii*).

2.4 Fighting for land *(AHTF 2.6)*

2.4.1 Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals *(AHTF 2.6.1)*

Early contact between Europeans and the indigenous people was for the most part peaceful. Encounters by ships' exploring parties were rare, as the Nharangga tended to cautiously observe these mysterious and possibly supernatural strangers from a safe distance. In the pre-settlement period European whalers and sealers were known to have frequented the southern part of Yorke Peninsula and other parts of the coast, and the ruthless and aggressive reputation of these men in their encounters with other aboriginal inhabitants may well have reached the people of the northern Peninsula. While undocumented cross-cultural interaction between the two groups may have occurred, it is also likely that the Nharangga avoided making contact out of fear. While the ship's crews depleted their resources, including precious water supplies and game, the Nharangga seem to have tolerated these intruders as temporary visitors, but their experience may have contributed to a level of distrust and caused them to be, as observed by Colonel William Light, 'much more hostile' towards white men than the inhabitants on the other side of St Vincent Gulf.

Light was one of a number of surveyors and others who visited the Yorke Peninsula between 1836 and 1846. Some gave detailed accounts of their meetings with Nharangga people, most refuting Colonel Light's observations about their hostility. Encounters with land-based explorers and survey parties were at first generally respectful, and involved the exchange of hospitality and gifts in accordance with the conventions of diplomacy recognised by both parties. An early report by the Government Auctioneer, Robert Cock and Dr R G Jameson,

who explored the central parts of the Peninsula in December 1838, remarked favourably on the reception his party received:

> *I believe from the number of natives that a scarcity of water is not to be feared. The natives themselves would, if they received no provocation, (judging from the ordinary principles of human nature) remain perfectly inoffensive. They are neither cannibals nor wild beasts, but human beings living on the spontaneous bounty of nature. Wherever they have been met they have returned kindness for kindness*[13] .

Historians have seen in the early interactions between Nharangga and Europeans an attempt by the former to negotiate new cross-cultural relations and 'a willingness to incorporate new people and goods into traditional exchange networks'[14]. From the Nharangga perspective, as the (until then) undisputed owners of their land, this would have meant the newcomers adopting and conforming to the laws and conventions governing Nharangga culture. When the obligations of hospitality were not reciprocated by the Europeans, frustration led to the so-called 'unprovoked' hostility which ensued.

Many of the exploration and surveying parties were headed by humane and well-intentioned men who were experienced in dealing with aboriginal people, and did not retaliate against pilfering of supplies or displays of aggression. This prudent exercise of restraint was partly due to their awareness of their own vulnerability in a situation where they were outnumbered and in unfamiliar territory. Likewise, the Nharangga did not perceive the trespass of such a small number of strangers as a threat to their sovereignty at first. However with more Europeans moving into the region after 1840 this soon changed. Instead of small groups arriving by boat and departing after brief visits, the new arrivals travelled overland, bringing with them huge flocks of sheep and dray-loads of equipment and supplies. It was clear to the Nharangga that they intended to stay.

As the frequency of encounters increased, Nharangga people became less tolerant and cautious, aggressively confronting the newcomers in some instances. If approaching boats were sighted they adopted a strategy of gathering in large groups on the shore, shouting and making threatening gestures in an effort to repel the unwelcome arrivals. When pastoralists began to establish more permanent camps tensions soon began to emerge, and when Nharangga people helped themselves to settlers' livestock or supplies encounters sometimes turned violent. Around 1850 there were a series of brutal incidents sparked by theft of food from unattended shepherds' huts, stealing or spearing of sheep, or offensive sexual behaviour towards Nharangga women by white shepherds. Reprisals carried out by both sides led to violent confrontations, sometimes culminating with the murder of white shepherds and of Nharannga people. Prosecutions of both black and white perpetrators in

[13] *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, Sat 8 Dec 1838

[14] Krichauff, *op cit*, p.30

the Supreme Court demonstrated that the South Australian government would not tolerate incidences of 'frontier justice', and that it intended to treat aboriginal people fairly under the law. Though some level of sheep-stealing doubtlessly continued it was carried out with more discretion, and pastoralists perhaps learned to accept it as a form of rent or compensation, and turn a blind eye. Government assistance was introduced, with station owners and police distributing blankets and rations, including flour, tea and sugar, along with some medicines. As time went on, aboriginal people were employed on sheep and cattle stations and became indispensible to white pastoralists as shepherds, stockmen and domestic servants.

2.4.2 Displacing Indigenous people *(AHTF 2.6.2)*

As pastoral and agricultural occupation increased, loss of access to their traditional lands for hunting forced the Nharangga to become reliant on government rations, and curtailed their traditional nomadic lifestyle. This impacted negatively on general health and mortality in a population already decimated by introduced European diseases such as smallpox, measles and influenza. Displacement and population decline caused significant disruption to traditional tribal customs and practices, further destabilising traditional Nharangga society. Under the government's protectionist policies, remnant remaining groups were relocated to aboriginal reserves and the Christian mission station at Point Pearce, which had been established 56 kms south of Wallaroo in 1868 under the charge of Moravian missionary Julius Kuhn. At the mission Nharangga were brought together with members of other aboriginal nations from beyond the Yorke Peninsula, and their native languages and cultural practices were suppressed.

Many resisted relocation to the Point Pearce mission station, and withdrew to informal camps on the outskirts of the established townships, and the mission itself, where they led a marginal existence and were vulnerable to exploitation and neglect.

Early Government reports indicated that the main camps of the Nharangga people of the northern Yorke Peninsula were located at Bute and Wallaroo. It is estimated that by 1856 the total indigenous population of the Peninsula had halved from 500 to about 250, and by 1880 fewer than 100 individuals remained, the majority living at Point Pearce Mission. The last known aboriginal camp in the Port Broughton area existed until around 1897[15], however other reports indicate that small groups still occasionally camped around Alford and Bute until at least 1910.

Although the traditional view of the dispossession of the aboriginal inhabitants tends to portray them as naïve or helpless 'victims' in the process of colonisation, more recent historical analysis suggests that, at least at the beginning, the Nharangga people sought to accommodate the white newcomers into their world view, and were open to cross-cultural

[15] *The Port Broughton Story, 1871-1971*, Oval Improvement Committee for the District Council of Port Broughton, Port Broughton SA, 1971, p.6

interactions for perceived mutual benefit. They initially responded to first contact with the explorers and surveyors with caution and careful observation, rather than aggression, and sought to establish diplomatic relations by means of exchange of gifts. Even as the increasing presence of white settlers put pressure on their access to traditional hunting grounds, they accepted the substitution of the pastoralists' flocks for native game as a natural exchange. The relocations to the Point Pearce Mission were not forced, many of the Nharangga willingly taking their children to learn English and to read and write, which they perceived would give them a benefit under the new circumstances. Many Nharangga remained outside the Point Pearce Mission, and came and went as they pleased. While they were able to live independently from Europeans, and retain continued access to large parts of their country, their customs and beliefs remained relatively intact. At the same time, some Nharangga embraced the European way of life, held down jobs as station hands, wheat lumpers and at the mines, married Europeans and lived in houses in mining towns, eventually becoming absorbed into European community[16].

It has been estimated that between three and five thousand people across Australia identify as being of Nharangga descent [17].

3. DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

3.1 Exploring the coastline *(AHTF 3.1)*

Captain Matthew Flinders mapped the South Australian coastline in 1802, naming Yorke Peninsula in honour of the Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, later First Lord of the British Admiralty and one of Flinders' supporters. He famously described the Peninsula as 'singular in form, having some resemblance to a very ill-shaped leg or foot'. Despite the tragic loss of the ship's cutter and its crew of eight at Memory Cove on 21 February, Flinders pressed on with his survey of the inlets of the South Australian coast, exploring the upper reaches of Spencer Gulf as far as the Head of the Gulf. Turning south, in mid-March the *HMS Investigator* anchored off the eastern shore of the Gulf near the entrance to Munderoo Bay (later to become the site of Port Broughton township). Flinders named 'Barn Hill'; a prominent feature observed about 20 km inland directly to the east (now known as Mundoora Bluff). The French explorer Captain Nicholas Baudin visited the area only a few weeks later in *Le Geographe*, followed by his fellow countryman Lieutenant Louis de Freycinet in *Le Casuarina* in January 1803.

16 Krichauff, Skye, Nharangga Wargunni Bugi-Buggillu: A Journey Through Narungga History, Wakefield Press, Kent Town, 2011, pp169-177

17 Krischauff, K, *op cit*, p. 174

For the next three decades preceding colonial settlement there was no permanent European presence on the Peninsula, but there is evidence of occasional expeditions by Kangaroo Island-based traders to collect seal and kangaroo skins, and salt for preserving them from salt lakes in the southern parts of the Peninsula. A small seasonal settlement may have existed adjacent to native wells at Warrenben Hut near Marion Bay[18]. It is likely that whalers would have made brief visits to replenish water and wood supplies as they hunted the Southern Right whale in the surrounding waters. Other recorded European visitors to the Peninsula included the brig *Governor Macquarie* from Sydney, which stopped off on the western coast in January 1819 to take on fresh water. Later in the same year a Captain Sutherland landed groups of his men in several places on the Peninsula for up to three weeks at a time to hunt seals. In 1828 Captain George Goold came ashore in the vicinity of Wallaroo and ventured about five miles inland, describing the country as open forest land with soil of a light sandy loam and good water. The colonial cutter *HM Dart,* from Sydney, also made landfall there in search of Charles Sturt's overdue expedition in 1830[19].

3.2 Surveying the continent *(AHTF 3.3)*

3.2.1 Prospecting for precious metals *(AHTF 3.3.3)*

Alongside agricultural and pastoral interests, a major spur to exploration and settlement was the potential for discovery and exploitation of mineral resources.

Yorke Peninsula's first copper discovery was near the hill named South Hummocks, on sections 482 and 487, Hundred of Kulpara. A mine named 'Hummock Hill' was established in 1845 with some preliminary prospecting done by miners sent from Adelaide, but the discovery of the 'Monster Mine' at Burra in the same year overshadowed any further attempts in the area. Subsequent discoveries at Wallaroo (1859) and Moonta (1861) continued the copper boom, setting off a 'prospecting craze' that saw many parties out in the northern areas, though none were particularly successful. By the end of 1862 more than a dozen mines were being worked on the Peninsula, including the Cumberland Mine in the Hundred of Kulpara, along with the Duryea, Finniss, Kadina, Kulpara, Kurilla, Matta Matta, Moonta, New Cornwall, New Devon, Nottle and McDonald, Wallaroo Mines and Wheal Emily, but many of the smaller enterprises folded within a few years. A discovery of copper was reported northeast of Tickera ten years later, but further prospecting came to nothing. Copper prices fell after World War I and mining declined. The Wallaroo-Moonta mines eventually closed in 1923, and the smelters in 1926. Mining did not become a significant industry within the Barunga West district itself, but the influx of population attracted to the

18 Krichauff, Skye, "The Narungga And Europeans: Cross-Cultural Relations On Yorke Peninsula In The Nineteenth Century", thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Arts Discipline of History, School of History and Politics, University of Adelaide, July 2008, p28 (https://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/bitstream/2440/50133/2/02whole.pdf accessed 5 July 2021)

19 Weidenhofer, *op cit*, p.28 (citing Sexton, 1990).

mines in adjoining districts would influence the composition of the farming communities that developed around Tickera and Kulpara.

3.2.2 Looking for land with agricultural potential (AHTF 3.3.4)

In 1838, two years after the colony of South Australia was established, the Yorke Peninsula was explored by a party comprising the Government Auctioneer, Robert Cock and Dr R G Jameson to assess its suitability for settlement. They concluded that, although the soil was not of a very fertile nature, the land would potentially prove good grazing country if a source of fresh water could be found. In May 1839 Edward John Eyre explored the northern end of the Peninsula looking for an overland route to Port Lincoln. He discovered the River Broughton, which he named after his friend William Grant Broughton, first Anglican Bishop of Australia. The existence of a permanent water source confirmed the potential of the area for pastoral and agricultural development.

At about the same time surveyor James H Hughes was commissioned by the Adelaide Survey Association to conduct two Special Surveys of central Yorke Peninsula. The Port Victoria and Port Vincent Special Surveys, each of 15,000 acres, were completed in mid-1839, and land was subsequently offered for sale at £1/acre.

John Barton Hack and John Russell purchased 4,000 acres from the Port Victoria Special Survey on behalf of Association, and attempted to establish a pastoral enterprise near Point Pearce on the eastern side of Spencer Gulf. The attempt was abandoned within a year due to lack of water and poor soils, and the viability of the Peninsula for pastoral and other pursuits was brought into serious question. It was not until the introduction of cheap (£5/per annum) Occupational Licences over unsurveyed Crown Lands in 1846 that interest in pastoral investment on the Peninsula began to pick up. Naturally, when selecting runs, pastoralists favoured country that was open grassy woodland, and initially avoided the dense mallee scrubland that characterised the northern end of the Peninsula in the vicinity of Port Broughton. This low-lying plain on the western side of the range was covered with what was described as ‘a sea of Mallee Scrub’, except for coastal samphire flats and swamps, making it for the most part unsuitable for sheep grazing until cleared. Lack of a reliable water supply also limited the utility of many pastoral lease holdings, requiring stock to be moved between properties on a seasonal basis which deterred many potential investors.

The introduction of the *Waste Lands Act* of 1851 provided for 14-year Pastoral Leases, offering greater security to lessees and incentives to improve their runs. This encouraged the growth of the European presence on the Peninsula. By about 1851 most of the land in the vicinity of present-day Port Broughton appears to have been leased. In this early period pastoralism in the Bute area and northern part of Yorke Peninsula was dominated by members of the Bowman family, and William Fowler, along with Charles Burney Young. Other pioneering pastoralists associated with the northern part of the Peninsula include

William Charles Younghusband, John Hope and Francis Faulding. There were 22 Pastoral and Occupation Leases in the Bute district which dated variously from 1847 to 1859. The largest of these were 'Tickera' (W H Browne), 'Riley' (Edward Stirling), 'Green's Plains' (John Green), 'Kulpara' and 'Yararoo' (John Sharples), 'Werocata' (John Bowman), 'Hummocks' (John Ellis) and 'The Cocoanut' (William and Ann Rogers)[20]. Because the insecure nature of leasehold tenure in the early days did not encourage investment in infrastructure, few substantial remnants from this period have survived, though scattered shepherd's huts and wells in the region provide some evidence of the pastoral era. Most of the surviving built heritage associated with these properties relates to a later period.

After the passing of the *Strangways Act* in 1869, many of the former pastoral leases were resumed by the government, and the land surveyed and subdivided for agricultural purposes. This important legislation resulted in the conversion of an enormous area from pastoral to agricultural use in a period of less than a decade. It ultimately transformed the landscape of the Yorke Peninsula from vast tracts of largely untouched scrubland, sparsely populated by a few hundred shepherds and station hands, to a patchwork of cultivated farmland covered with acre upon acre of cereal crops, the establishment of dozens of new townships, and 'one of the most dramatic population movements in South Australia's history'[21].

3.3 Utilising Natural Resources *(AHTF 3.4)*

3.3.1 Fishing and whaling *(AHTF 3.4.2)*

Fishing had provided the local indigenous population of the region with sustenance for eons before the arrival of the Europeans, and the waters of Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs were rich with an abundance of fish and shellfish.

In the early 1800s the area was frequented by whalers hunting southern right whales in the waters surrounding Kangaroo Island. Whaling stations were located on the west coast of the Eyre Peninsula, on Kangaroo Island at Kingscote and American River, and at Encounter Bay on the southern Fleurieu Peninsula. Whales were frequently observed in the gulfs, and locals were known to have hunted them up until the early twentieth century.

A small commercial fishing industry commenced on Yorke Peninsula in the nineteenth century and still provides a livelihood for some residents. Several generations of the Manners family carried on a successful fishing business based at Tickera for over a century, selling their catch locally and in Wallaroo. Scalefish, including whiting, snook, garfish, tommy roughs and snapper, blue swimmer crabs, squid and prawns are still fished commercially in

[20] *Ibid,* p.9

[21] Bell, Peter, *History of Yorketown* (Report to WAX Design Pty Ltd), May 2012, p.2 (https://www.academia.edu/35975115/History_of_Yorketown, accessed 2/8/21)

Spencer Gulf from Port Broughton and Tickera, along with other Yorke Peninsula ports.

The coastal towns and villages of the region have long been popular holiday destinations for tourists, and permanent home for retirees from other parts of the Peninsula and from Adelaide. Recreational fishing and crabbing, along with swimming and boating, are the main recreational activities enjoyed by visitors during the summer.

Fisherman Bay, a sheltered mangrove-lined inlet off Murderoo Bay, about 5 kms north of Port Broughton at the outfall of Fisherman's Creek, evolved as a holiday destination with an interesting history and character.

From the early years of settlement Fisherman Bay was a popular venue for annual School and Sunday School Picnics and family camping holidays. The foreshore area was located on Crown Land and under the control of the SA Harbours Board, however its summertime popularity amongst locals and visitors led the local Port Broughton council to consult the Board for permission to erect public facilities including toilets, water tanks and yards for horses on the foreshore in 1915. The cost of these improvements was to be covered by an additional charge on ratepayers of not more than £1 per annum, on the expectation that more visitors would be attracted to the area. From the 1920s people began to erect semi-permanent beach shacks along the shoreline, as accommodation for family holidays and to store boats and fishing gear during winter months. In time this *ad hoc* residential development was formalised with the creation of streets of small residential blocks about 20 ft (7m) square, with 3 ft (1m) between the shacks. The building style was informal and idiosyncratic, with construction mostly comprising corrugated iron, cement panels and recycled materials. Shack owners paid a small annual rent to the Council, which was raised to £1 in the 1940s. A caretaker was appointed by the Port Broughton Council to maintain the sanitary facilities and ensure the area was kept clean and tidy during the holiday season. During the Depression years Mr Perce Roberts started boat hire business and ran the local shop, which sold pies, pasties, bread and milk. Joe Ross was believed to be the first permanent resident of the village.

The Fisherman Bay Social Club was formed by local farmers, who would escape to the seaside with their families after harvest to relax in the Crown Land shacks. The club raised funds and built playgrounds for the children. In 1963 the Fisherman Bay Progress Association was formed to improve and maintain the communal facilities, in particular to procure a reticulated water supply for the village, which had up until then had to rely on rainwater tanks. The Association successfully negotiated with the Engineering and Water Supply Department to have mains water connected in 1966. There were at that stage some 256 holiday houses and shacks in the residential village, most of them located on private land owned by members of the Hornby family. Shack owners paid an annual 'casual license' fee for their right to occupy their shacks. In 1973 ownership was transferred to a co-

operative made up of village residents, forming the Fisherman Bay Management Company Pty Ltd, which still (as of 2021) owns and manages the village. In recent years there has been progress towards transferring the land to freehold ownership.

3.3.2 Mining / Extractive industries *(AHTF 3.4.3)*

With the success of copper mining in the Northern Yorke Peninsula the possibility of new ore discoveries in the surrounding Hundreds was keenly investigated, with several companies formed to undertake survey and exploratory work. In March 1861 John Sharples discovered a copper ore deposit about 20 kms east of Wallaroo, in the Hundred of Kulpara. In May of that year the Kulpara Mining Company Ltd with nominal capital of £25,000 was set up by a group of Adelaide investors, and took up several mineral leases in the district. The Cumberland Mine, located south-west of Paskeville was opened in early 1862, and yielded small quantities of copper and silver-lead ore, but the lode quickly ran out and the operation closed before 1865. Over the following 25 years discoveries in the Hundreds of Tickera, Kulpara and Ninnes proved to be similarly disappointing. Sporadic mining surveys and exploratory work has been carried out since, but the once-hoped-for 'New Moonta' has remained elusive[22].

One resource that the region does possess in apparently boundless quantities is limestone: Surface limestone is plentiful across the region, and the exposed 'kunkar' or 'calcrete' has readily available on the surface or brought up by the plough. Since the early days of settlement in the1870s the stone has traditionally been put to use as a cheap building material for houses, sheds and dry-stone walls and fences. As well as construction stone, the stone was burned in a kiln to produce slaked lime for mortar, plaster and whitewash. It is also used as a mineral fertilizer in agriculture, and as flux in smelting.

Lime extraction and processing operations were scattered across several locations on the Peninsula, including substantial processing plants at Stansbury, Edithburgh, Wool Bay, Port Vincent, Klein's Point, Wallaroo and Ardrossan. The Yorke Peninsula became the centre of the South Australian lime production and export in the twentieth century.

The Kulpara Lime Kiln is located on the eastern corner of Section 143, Hundred of Kulpara approximately 5km west of the township of the town of Kulpara. It operated from the 1930s, when it employed three men working three open-topped wood-fired kilns to produce 500 bags of lime per week. In 1939 the business was purchased by the Wool Bay Lime Company, then the principal producer of lime in South Australia. The company employed up to 14 men in its operations. Lime production for cement making received a boost in the post-war building boom of the 1940s and 50s, but after the introduction of Portland Cement its use gradually declined, and the kiln closed in 1963.

[22] Patterson & Price, *op cit*, p75

A significant limestone flux mining industry developed to supply the copper and lead smelting works at Wallaroo and Port Pirie, with several quarries established in the Hundred of Tickera by the 1890s. Demand was greatly increased with the commencement of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. (BHP) smelting works, requiring 60,000 tons of limestone annually. The Tickera Flux Works were amongst several quarries in operation at Tickera south to Myponie Point from around 1890. The cliff face quarries were worked by labourers using picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, the broken stone then loaded onto drays or light railway trucks, tipped down chutes to loading ramps that jutted out into the bay, then transferred by barge to ketches in deeper water. Up to 150 men were employed quarrying and loading the ketches at the height of the flux trade, many of them camped in tents on the beach at Tickera. Flux quarries were mostly leased from the Crown, at least seven separate leases being worked in the early 1900s. Operations at Tickera ceased in 1905 after Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd failed to renew the contracts in favour of new quarries at Point Turton and Wardang Island.

Six gypsum deposits were discovered at Tickera and worked between 1936 and1958, when reserves were deemed to be exhausted. The mineral, a type of calcium sulphate, occurs in the bed of an old lake, extending across several sections close to the sea shore. The workings were all shallow open cuts, dug with pick and shovel, and the extracted material was then processed by washing to remove impurities and then heated to expel the moisture. This produces a fine white powder known as plaster of Paris, which when mixed again with water sets hard. It was used to produce plaster and fibrous plaster board for the local building industry. The deposits were first worked by Trenwiths of Kadina, and later Edwin Kennett, Fred Ingham & Co Ltd, and William Hall and Sons of Port Pirie. During its period of operation 35,000 tons of gypsum were produced for use in the plaster industry.

3.3.3 Making forests into a saleable resource *(AHTF 3.4.4)*

The northern Yorke Peninsula was infamous for its dense vegetation, but the shallow soils over limestone did not support large trees, except for a few areas of open plain areas and the South Hummocks where Mallee Box, Sheoak and Peppermint Box woodland grew in pockets of deeper loamy soil. The most widespread vegetation type was mallee scrub, comprising numerous species of multi-stemmed eucalypts, with scattered patches of native pines, Native Apricot and Sandalwood.

Settlers were able to partially offset the considerable costs clearing their land by using the native pine for fencing and building purposes. Early houses and outbuildings were commonly of simple pine slab or ‘pug and pine’ construction, using materials found on site.

Many northern Yorke Peninsula farmers supplemented their income by selling fuel wood to run the steam engines, boilers and pumps at the copper mines and fire the Wallaroo smelters. Native pine was useful for timbering the shafts, stopes and drives of the mines to

prevent cave-ins. The thousands of mallee stumps cleared for farming were also sold as firewood for powering steam engines in flourmills, and for domestic use as far away as Adelaide, particularly in the areas around Bute and Barunga Gap with access to the railway. Woodcutters' licenses were issued to allow access to stands of timber on unsold Crown Land, and by the 1880s there were concerns that the depletion of timber as a resource for building and fencing purposes would impact on the value of properties for potential selectors. A large area in the north-eastern corner of the Hundred of Mundoora was subsequently set aside as a timber reserve in about 1890.

Woodcutting for domestic fuel use continued to provide an extra source of income to farmers, especially during hard times. Concern over the depletion of native vegetation along stock routes and on road reserves prompted local councils to introduce controls and penalties for unauthorised removal, and efforts to restore roadside vegetation in recent decades.

3.3.4 Tapping natural energy sources *(AHTF 3.4.5)*

In the last 20 years since 2002 parts of the Barunga and South Hummocks Ranges have been developed as the Snowtown Windfarms, currently comprising some 90 wind turbines supplying power to the public grid in the mid-north area. Stage I was commissioned in 2008 and Stage II in 2014[23].

3.4 Developing Primary Production *(AHTF 3.5)*

3.4.1 Grazing stock / The Pastoral Era 1839-1872 *(AHTF 3.5.1)*

In an attempt to regulate the occupation of Crown Lands, the government began issuing Occupational Licences in 1846. For an annual fee of £5 pastoralists could graze stock on unsurveyed Crown Lands. They were required to submit a description of the land they were occupying and pay an annual assessment per head of livestock.

Occupation Leases continued until 1851 when a new *Waste Lands Act* was passed. This was designed to give greater security to lessees and encourage them to improve their runs. Leases were granted for a period of 14 years on the understanding that the land could be resumed during the lease period for agricultural use.

Naturally, pastoralists tended to select country that was open woodland with good pastures of native grasses and low shrubs, and avoided the dense mallee country in the northern parts of the Yorke Peninsula. The mallee generally offered poor grazing and the thick scrub made it difficult country for stock mustering. Poor sandy soils, scorching winds and frequent dust storms made for unpleasant conditions for men and stock. Even the better areas could only support 70 to 80 head of sheep per acre.

[23] Wikipedia , https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowtown_Wind_Farm accessed 19 September 2021

Pastoral activities in virtually all parts of Yorke Peninsula were constrained by the lack of fresh water sources, both surface and ground. This meant that many leases were suitable for winter use only and required stock to be moved in and out from other properties. Some holdings, such as Walter Watson Hughes' 'Tickera', did have wells or seasonal creeks but often the water quality was poor.

Without security of tenure, pastoralists were in most cases reluctant to invest in infrastructure, so few of the pastoral leases had much more than essential improvements on them: a homestead, station outbuildings, shearing shed, wells, yards and shepherd's huts. Station life was hard, monotonous and lonely.

After the passing of the *Waste Lands Amendment Act 1869* (the '*Strangways Act')* the South Australian government resumed many pastoral leases in areas deemed to have agricultural potential, breaking up the large sheep runs. The government's land policy was based on the principals of closer settlement and more intensive use of land. To satisfy the 'land hunger' of newly arrived immigrants, and pressure to open up the more accessible regions of the colony for farming, the Surveyor General's Department under George Woodroffe Goyder undertook an extensive survey program on the Yorke Peninsula and other parts of the colony. Pastoralists continued to occupy these lands until the hundreds were progressively proclaimed and surveyed, often remaining in possession on an annual leasehold basis until sections were offered for sale. In some instances this process took up to eight years.

Pastoralism in the Bute area and the northern part of Yorke Peninsula was dominated by the Bowman family and William Fowler, and in the Port Broughton district by Charles Burney Young and the Bowmans. There were 22 Pastoral and Occupation Leases in the Bute district which dated variously from 1847 to 1859. The largest of these were 'Tickera' (W H Browne), 'Riley' (Edward Stirling), 'Green's Plains' (John Green), 'Kulpara' and 'Yararoo' (John Sharples), 'Werocata' (John Bowman), 'Hummocks' (John Ellis) and 'The Cocoanut' (William and Ann Rogers). {These were the original lessees). There were also a number of large Occupation Leases held by Thomas Thomas, Kemp & Bartlett and John Chapman, amongst others.

'Wokurna Station' was held by Captain John Ellis who also had the adjoining 'Hummocks' lease. This 20,000 acre property was transferred to Charles Burney Young, and his family later purchased the holding and share farmed it until it was sold after Young's death in 1904. C B Young also had 'South Hummocks' and 'Black Point' and 'Mount Templeton' to the east. South of 'Wokurna' was Matthew Moorehouse and John Hope's 'West Hummocks' run which covered 33 sq miles of good grazing country. This run carried up to 25,000 head of sheep. Hope, Moorehouse & Co. sold the run to Robert Barr Smith and John Maslin in 1870.

The northern part of the Port Broughton area (later the Hundred of Mundoora) was an outstation of the 560 sq mile 'Crystal Brook' run of Peter Fergusson and William

Younghusband. It was sold to the Bowman family in the mid-1860s.

'Werocata Station' located to the north of Port Wakefield (outside but adjoining the District Council of Barunga West) was taken up by the Bowman family in 1847. It adjoined two other leases they held in the 1850s. 'Pareora' (or 'Two Mile') and 'Yararoo'. The Bowmans later took over the leases on 'Parara' in 1856 and 'Tickera' (63 sq miles) in 1864. The Hundred of Kulpara was proclaimed in 1862 and Edmund Bowman held this part of 'Werocata' on annual lease until sections were offered for sale. The Bowmans occupied 'Tickera' until 1874 when the Hundred of Tickera was proclaimed. Within two years, the lease country had become a farming district.

'The Hummocks' (also outside the District Council of Barunga West) and 'Barunga Station' encompassed 251 sq miles and was held from 1845 until 1870 by Captain John Ellis. A large portion of the lease was resumed in 1865 and the remaining 13 sq miles was purchased by Robert Barr Smith in 1870. The Hundreds of Ninnes and Wiltunga were proclaimed in 1874 but the land was not offered for sale until 1881.

'The Cocoanut' (31 sq miles) was held by William Rogers and after his death in 1854 by his wife Ann. The Rogers family was based at 'Ynoo' in the Yorke Valley (in central Yorke Peninsula). The Rogers' lease was resumed in 1862, after which it was held by Philip Levi on annual lease until 1867.

The 'Tickera' and 'Tiparra' leases, to the north and south of present day Wallaroo, were held from 1851 by Walter Watson Hughes and his brother-in-law Captain John Duncan. Hughes had extensive pastoral interests in other areas, including the Clare district where he owned 'Hughes Park' at Watervale from 1862. In addition to his vast pastoral holdings, Hughes was famously the proprietor of the Wallaroo and Moonta copper mines.

The grandest of the pastoral properties was William Fowler's 'Yararoo' (located just outside the southern boundary of the District Council of Barunga West). The 32 sq mile lease was held by the Bowmans from 1851 until 1859, during which they added the 11 sq mile 'Kulpara' lease. In 1859 'Yararoo' was transferred to William Fowler. The route to Adelaide passed through the lease and this assumed considerable importance after the discovery of copper on Walter Watson Hughes' lease at Wallaroo in 1859-60.

With the sale of land in the Hundred of Kulpara in 1868, Fowler purchased 14,000 acres of his former lease. A large homestead was built along with various outbuildings, including large stables. In the 1880s, Yararoo employed 40 men and had 10 sharefarmers. Fowler died in 1901 and 'Yararoo' passed to his niece Sarah Slatter who continued to run the property until her death in 1927 after which it was sold. It remains one of the area's larger farming and grazing holdings.

3.4.2 Establishing agricultural industries/ Closer Settlement (1865-1880) *(AHTF 3.5.3)*

Following the copper discoveries at Moonta and Wallaroo in 1859-60, attention began to turn to the agricultural potential of the northern areas of the Yorke Peninsula. The rapid influx of population to the mining towns created a local demand for food and fodder products, and some pastoralists in the area began to see opportunities for growing cereal crops on the vast flat plains west of the Barunga Range. The more open 'black grass country' of Green's Plains and other lease country in the Hundred of Kulpara were surveyed for farming, and first sections were offered for sale in 1865. This was the beginning of the agricultural era, which over the next twenty years would completely transform the landscape of the northern Yorke Peninsula from native scrub to cleared farmland, and from pastoral leases to cereal farms.

Five hundreds were proclaimed before 1869: Wallaroo, Kadina, Tiparra, Clinton, and Kulpara. Seven more were proclaimed between 1869-72: Kilkerran, Maitland, Ramsay, Dalrymple, Moorowie, Para Wurlie and Melville. A further six were proclaimed in 1874: Cunningham, Mundoora, Minlacowie, Ninnes, Tickera and Wiltunga. By 1872 most of the land east of a line from Port Wakefield and Port Pirie had been proclaimed as part of the push to expand agriculture into the northern areas of South Australia.

The development of the northern Yorke Peninsula for agricultural purposes demonstrates the attempts by the South Australian government to effectively manage the disposal of Crown Lands, in accordance with Wakefieldian principals, and with the objective of promoting closer settlement in areas of the province suited to more intensive agriculture. This was achieved by introducing specific legislative controls over the release and occupation of Crown Lands.

By 1856 when the province was granted responsible government, South Australia had entered a period of agricultural expansion that continued for more than 20 years, and was already Australia's principal producer of wheat, most of it grown by small farmers working their own freehold blocks. One of the early acts of the new Parliament was the passing of the *Waste Lands Act, 1857*, which set out conditions for sale of crown land.

By the mid-1860s most of the more accessible and well-watered land within 150 kms to the south, east and north of Adelaide had already been sold and occupied, leaving the more challenging mallee country, and remote arid lands further north and west. To encourage agricultural development in less desirable, but potentially productive areas, Parliament passed the *Scrub Lands Act, 1866*.

Under the 1866 *Act*, Crown land blocks of up to a square mile in scrub country were offered on the basis of 21-year leases, with annual rent determined by bids at auction. Under the terms of the leasehold, farmers were required to clear the land at the rate of 5% per annum for 20 years, or until all arable land had been cleared. The lessee then had the opportunity to purchase the land at a minimum cost of £1 per acre, to be paid for in cash. This excluded

prospective buyers without access to capital, and the cost and effort involved in clearing the scrub in heavily wooded areas proved too onerous for many others. In an attempt to accelerate the expansion of farming districts the South Australian Parliament passed the *Waste Lands Amendment Act, 1869*, popularly known as the *Strangways Act*, (after Premier Henry Strangways, formerly the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration). The amended *Act* removed some of the barriers to small farmers taking up land, by allowing land within designated Agricultural Areas to be purchased on credit. Existing pastoral leases held over these lands were extinguished.

Three areas proclaimed as Agricultural Areas or 'Credit Lands' on 29 July 1869 were located on the Yorke Peninsula. These were No. 4, Broughton, and No. 3, Gulnare in the north, and No. 5, Troubridge in the south[24].

The passing of the *Strangways Act* opened up the former pastoral lands of the north for agricultural settlement, and led to an influx of new settlers from other parts of South Australia and recent arrivals from overseas. The land was offered for selection on 6 September 1869 initially at £2/10/- per acre, with unselected parcels reducing in increments to £1 per acre, plus the value of any existing improvements. Purchases could be paid for by instalments under the Credit Selection Scheme. A cash deposit of 20% (later reduced to 10%) was payable up front, with the balance to be paid in four years. In an effort to prevent monopolies by wealthy investors, and encourage small 'yeoman' farmers to settle the district, no single purchase was to exceed an area of 1 sq mile (260 ha), although this provision was frequently circumvented by the use of 'dummy' purchasers.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands undertook a tour of inspection of the proposed Broughton Agricultural Area in May 1869. The proposed township of Broughton, located on the Broughton River at the centre of the Agricultural Area of Broughton, was intended as the principal town for the district, but the commercial and transport centre soon shifted to the more accessible coast. Now part of the District Council of Port Pirie, the town of Broughton was officially renamed 'Redhill' in 1940, though it had been known by that name (often written 'Red Hill') for many years previously, presumably to avoid confusion with the port. A group of settlers and pastoralists took the initiative to find a suitable sea-port to serve the district. They engaged the services of Captain Henry David Dale, a prominent Port Adelaide shipping agent and marine surveyor, to make an assessment of the Mundoora Arm as the possible site for a new port. At a ceremony conducted on the beach on 16 July 1871 the site chosen was informally opened by Captain Dale, who had arrived aboard the *Triumph* with a cargo of supplies for the settlers. In August 1871 an official tour by the Commissioner of Public Works, accompanied other government officials, endorsed the selection of Port Broughton as the new port to serve the Broughton Agricultural Area. Although survey work

[24] South Australian Government Gazette 30 July 1869 p2

for the Hundreds of Mundoora and Wokurna (both proclaimed in 1874) would not commence until 1877 and 1881 respectively, the township of Port Broughton was surveyed and laid out by the Surveyor-General's Office in October 1871, and the first 61 allotments were put up for sale early in 1872. Captain Dale was one of the first purchasers, securing ten prime waterfront blocks on which he built stores, water tanks, and a residence.

Settlers arriving in the Broughton Agricultural Area faced a daunting task to clear the dense mallee scrub that covered most of the area. It was a requirement of the Credit Selection Scheme and Scrub Land Leases that a percentage of scrub had to be cleared each year. This was to prevent land speculation and to encourage agricultural development. The task presented a formidable challenge for settlers equipped with little more than an axe and hand grubber[25]. The ultimate success of this land-clearing policy ironically led to severe shortages of timber for firewood, buildings and fences, and to sand-drift and erosion problems for the next generation of farmers.

The lack of surface water and low annual rainfall meant chronic water shortages in most parts of the district, which would continue to hamper development until the construction of the Beetaloo Reservoir in the late 1880s. Prior to that, the more well-watered land situated on the plain in the vicinity of the River Broughton, in what soon became known as the wheat basin, was rapidly populated. Production of wheat in the Redhill-Yacka-Koolunga area (the north-eastern part of the Broughton Agricultural Area – now part of the Port Pirie District Council) had been established by the early 1870s. This prompted urgent calls for the promised jetty to be built at Port Broughton and improved infrastructure to transport agricultural produce to market.

From the early 1860s an agricultural industry began to develop in what had until then been exclusively pastoral districts on the Yorke Peninsula. The influx of population to the Wallaroo and Moonta mines following the discovery of copper in 1859-60, and the rapid growth of the townships associated with the mines, stimulated local demand for flour, bran, hay and chaff, along with other farm produce such as milk and butter. There was increasing pressure to survey the surrounding land and make it available for farming. The Hundred of Kulpara was proclaimed on 12 June 1862, along with the Hundreds of Wallaroo, Kadina, Tiparra and Clinton, and surveyed for agricultural use. The open black grass country of Green's Plains and other lease country in the Hundred of Kulpara were surveyed, and the first sections were offered for farming in 1865. Green's Plains (between present-day Kadina and Kulpara), which had been identified as 'a very excellent tract of land' by surveyors Burr and Hill back in 1840, became a focus for new settlement. The area took its name from pastoralist John Green, who had taken up Pastoral Lease No. 293 in the area in 1854. A small hotel, the *Miners'*

[25] Ragless, Margaret E, *Triumph of the Golden Grain: Centenary of the Port Broughton District Council 1892-1992,* District Council of Port Broughton, Port Broughton 1992, p.12

Arms had existed at Green's Plains adjacent to the government reservoir on the road to the mining settlements from 1862 to 1864, and from 1866 its licensee William Vowles Brown ran the *Travellers Rest Hotel*, near the present town of Kulpara.

The first successful cereal crops are believed to have been grown at Green's Plains, where some 300 acres of wheat were sown in May 1866. In 1868 the first recorded consignment of 500 bushels of wheat, produced at John Reid's farm at Green's Plains, was shipped from Wallaroo by the Kangaroo.

After the *Strangway's Act* came into effect in 1869 the Yorke Peninsula was rapidly opened up for agricultural purposes, with many former miners making the switch to farming, alongside second-generation farmers from the settled areas south and east of Adelaide. A series of good seasons in the northern agricultural district from 1874 provided a boost to land sales, and encouraged agricultural expansion beyond Goyder's Line of Rainfall. The excellent early yields were taken as proof that Goyder's predictions were ill-founded, and lent credence to the theory that 'rain follows the plough'. In 1875 the Hundreds of Mundoora, Tickera, Ninnes (north of Goyder's Line of Rainfall), along with Tiparra, Kilkerran and Wauraltee were surveyed to meet the demand, and offered for sale.

Four good seasons between 1873 and 1877 produced impressive average wheat yields of approximately 12 to 16 bushels per acre, and in 1875-76 a record 10 million bushels of wheat were harvested across South Australia. Agricultural expansion on the Peninsula during this period continued at a rate of 26,000 acres per annum, despite the challenges of scrub clearing and access to a reliable water supply. By 1880 the total area under wheat had grown to 152,000 acres, of which approximately 93,000 acres were in the northern Yorke Peninsula[26].

The ports at Wallaroo, Port Wakefield, Port Broughton and Port Pirie developed rapidly in these years. The completion of the Kadina to Port Wakefield railway in 1878, and subsequent link to Snowtown a year later, benefited some producers, with cheaper transport for their wheat, flour and wool. However proposed lines to service the southern Peninsula and connect the Port Broughton to Mundoora line to the main northern railway never eventuated.

Before the first crops could be planted the laborious process of clearing trees and scrub had to be undertaken. Ploughing was by bullock or horse drawn teams, and prior improvements in farm machinery this was also a backbreaking job. Crops were sown by hand broadcasting, with the farmer throwing handfuls of grain to each side as he walked or rode along the ploughed furrows. Seed had to be prepared before sowing by 'pickling' in a solution to prevent smut (a fungal disease). Until new breeds of disease-resistant wheat were developed later in the nineteenth century, whole crops could be wiped out or severely damaged by

[26] These figures, which apply to the whole of the Yorke Peninsula, are quoted in Weidenhofer, S, *Heritage of the Yorke Peninsula General Report*, Adelaide 1998, p.14

fungal diseases. Before the introduction of soil improvers including superphosphate, the fragile soils of the area quickly became exhausted and yields reduced. In addition, farmers often had to contend with crop damage caused by wandering stock, and even after the paddocks were fenced, with the depredations of native wallabies and kangaroos and, from the 1870s, wild rabbits. Added to this were the high transport costs and a fluctuating market. Above all other hardships, farmers in the area had to contend with seasons of unreliable rainfall and drought.

The farmers' difficulties were relieved to some extent by technological improvements including the scrub clearance process of 'mullenising', a process developed in the 1870s by South Australian farmer Charles Mullen, whereby a large roller was dragged through the scrub by bullocks to flatten the heavier vegetation which was then burnt. A spiked log ('mulleniser') was then dragged over the land to break up the soil for sowing. The stumps and stones left behind were dealt with by another important engineering breakthrough, the invention of the stump-jump plough. This local innovation was developed by Richard Bower Smith and first shown at the Moonta Agricultural Show in 1876. Manufactured at the Smith Brothers' engineering works at Ardrossan, the stump-jump plough proved to be a boon to farmers across South Australia.

In 1877 an amendment to the *Scrub Lands Act* allowed a relaxation in the amount of land required to be cleared annually on leasehold land, and gave leaseholders the right to purchase after 14 years. Agricultural production also benefited by improvements in transportation, including the development of port facilities and rail links with Adelaide. The northern Yorke Peninsula was ideally placed geographically to take advantage of fast sea transport in the age of sail, and this provided the main means of cargo transport well into the twentieth century. Although the railway network was never extended to other parts of the Yorke Peninsula, the construction of the Balaklava to Moonta line (completed in 1891), along with several horse-drawn light rail systems (including the Mundoora light rail to Port Broughton) provided an efficient and relatively economical means of transporting their bagged grain. The next revolutionary change to the logistics side of grain production would arrive in the 1950s with the introduction of bulk handling at the major ports.

3.4.3 Drought and recovery (1881-1914) *(AHTF 3.16)*

After the heady agricultural progress and high yields of the 1870s, Goyder's earlier warnings were considered to have been largely discredited, but a correction was on the way. The drought years 1880 – 1882 came as a shock to new settlers who had never experienced drought conditions before. Rainfall levels remained low with a return to drought between 1884 and 1886 and again in 1888. The wheat boom slowed between 1880 and 1890, when poor seasons forced many farmers off the land in more marginal cropping areas. In most areas yields dropped well below previous averages, and never returned to the pre-1880

levels. The price of wheat fell, and many farmers in financial difficulties were forced to surrender their leases. Others chose to diversify, supplementing their income by supplying wood to the copper mines for fuel and underground timbering, or moving to mixed farming including raising fat lambs or dairying. A series of better seasons in the early 1890s temporarily improved the situation for farmers, but coincided with a worldwide economic depression and falling demand. A return to drought conditions in 1896, on top of low wheat prices and the burden of accumulated debt brought many farmers' hopes for prosperity from the land to an end. Across the Peninsula as a whole, about 115,000 acres, amounting to 20% of the total area of farmland, was abandoned in that year, and over 30 percent of the land sold since 1881 reverted to the Crown[27].

Those farmers who managed to survive the 1890s drought, and were able to expand their holdings by purchasing their neighbours' land, ultimately profited when better seasons returned. The increasing use of superphosphate fertiliser, introduced in the mid-1890s greatly improved yields over the next decade, doubling and in some cases tripling production to as high as 15 bushels per acre in 1905. Other changes to farming practices introduced from this time included fallowing to improve soil moisture and weed control, shallower ploughing to suit the light soils, development of new disease-resistant wheat varieties, and the introduction of nitrogen-fixing clovers. All these measures contributed to the recovery of the wheat industry.

3.4.4 Impact of World War I and the Great Depression (1914-1939) *(AHTF 3.15)*

Labour shortages and another drought in 1914 had an impact on farmers in the region, as did the disruption to international trade that occurred during and after World War I. In 1923 the Yorke Peninsula Growers Association was established as a co-operative body to manage the buying and selling of grain. Pooling and grading of barley centrally protected farmers' interests in international markets and helped secure higher grain prices for growers. Its successor organisation, the Yorke Peninsula Barley Producers Ltd, became an important force in the industry, and served as a model for the Australian Barley Board set up during World War II.

South Australia was the first state to enact legislation providing for compensation for servicemen returning from World War I, with the passing of the *Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act 1915*. The Act included a provision for allocating small parcels of Crown land and support to ex-servicemen to set up small farms. Commonwealth legislation passed in 1918 established the Repatriation Department, which shared responsibility for administering the Soldier Settlement Scheme with the states. Former pastoral leasehold lands adjoining established agricultural areas in South Australia were resumed and made available for

[27] Weidenhofer, *op cit*, p.19

purchase by ex-servicemen at low interest. Training and a subsistence payment during the establishment period were also provided, as many soldier settlers had no prior experience of farming. Under the Scheme, the Hundreds of Kulpara, Barunga and Mundoora were resurveyed, and land was allocated as soldier settlers' blocks, further increasing the total land area under crops.

Failure of the harvest in 1927 and a rapid drop in the export price for wheat and wool precipitated the onset of severe economic depression in South Australia, which extended through the 1930s. Unemployment rates in the state generally were well above the national average, although farmers were perhaps better off than waged workers in the city, as they were at least to some degree self-sufficient in food. Rabbit and pigeon frequently featured on the menus of many farming families, along with home grown vegetables. Eggs, milk and butter from the farm were exchanged for groceries, and sympathetic storekeepers allowed customers to purchase essentials 'on tick', in some cases waiting years for the debt to be paid. Nevertheless, many farmers were left without the means to pay their mortgages or rates, or buy seed for next year's crop. Many men left their families on the farm to go shearing or looked for alternative work as road labourers, wood cutters or rabbit trappers, and some eventually were forced off their farms when the banks foreclosed. They joined the unemployed lumpers, shearers and casual farm hands of the district relying on food vouchers to support their families. Many of the World War I soldier settler 'Blockies' were amongst those who walked off their farms at this time.

Interest in barley growing on the Peninsula had begun around 1880, and about 3,000 acres were planted in 1901. Successful crops grown around Edithburgh had encouraged some northern Yorke Peninsula farmers to diversify into malting barley in a small way. There was reputedly some resistance from the staunch Methodist (often teetotal) farming community to the idea of growing barley intended for beer making, but there were also practical reasons behind this initial reluctance: The long-strawed varieties first tried were subject to wind damage on the exposed coastal plains. Subsequent availability of better-adapted and higher yielding varieties encouraged further attempts.

The collapse of wheat prices between the wars helped to increase the importance of barley production, to the point where it overtook wheat as the primary crop grown on the Peninsula by about 1934. By 1936 conditions in the district had improved, although it was not until World War II that the effects of the Depression were lifted.

Farming technology continued to evolve in the interwar period. Fallowing was replaced by grazing of land not being cropped, and stubble was grazed off rather than burnt. Traditional ploughs were replaced with improved machinery, including scarifiers or cultivators, which left some stubble on the soil surface to reduce wind erosion. The trusty draft horse, for so long the farmer's workmate in the field, began to disappear in favour of tractors and trucks.

Wild rabbits had first become a problem the Yorke Peninsula region in the 1870s, after having been introduced into the colony in the 1940s for sport and food. Released into the environment the animals bred up to immense numbers, causing widespread damage to pastoral and farming land. By 1879 rabbits had become well established at Green's Plains at the head of the Yorke Peninsula, and were competing with stock for feed and destroying farm and garden crops. All attempts to eradicate them by poisoning, trapping, gassing and fencing, and inducements in the form of bounty schemes failed, leading the government to introduce legislation to force farmers to control them on their properties. The Bute and Ninnes Councils employed rabbit trappers and had a 'poison cart' available for hire at a daily rate, and the District Council of Kulpara declared a 'day of simultaneous destruction' in 1905. Control of rabbits came at a significant cost to farmers, but also provided a welcome source of income to trappers. Various attempts were made to find a commercial use for the pests, including as canned or frozen rabbit meat for export, and production of textiles, notably the famous Akubra hats, from rabbit skins. The rabbit problem continued to frustrate farmers until the release of the *myxoma* virus in the 1950s.

Introduced mice and rats of European and Asian origin have also been an endemic pest nuisance in the region since the arrival of the first settlers. In some seasons mouse populations grew to plague proportions, causing significant damage to cereal crops, haystacks and grain stores, and invading homes and shops. A major plague occurred in the Bute district in April 1888, again in the early 1900s and in 1911. Millions of the animals ate through the jute bags in the wheat stacks, releasing the contents and causing the stacks to collapse. The only effective control was poisoning, which created its own problems with thousands of dead mice contaminating the grain. The arrival of colder weather would eventually signal the end of the plague, until the next favourable season allowed the pests to breed up again.

Amongst the myriad of other pests with which farmers had to contend were grasshoppers, white ants, foxes, hares, sparrows, wallabies and snakes. In the early days, dingos and wild dogs occasionally attacked and killed sheep and lambs. Sheep scab, a disease caused by the *psoroptes communis ovis* mite, was endemic in flocks until effective topical treatments were introduced in the late 1860s. Control of invasive weeds, such as Bathurst burr, cockspur, iceplant, nanny weed and star thistle, and fungal diseases affecting cereal crops, such as rust and bunt or smut, required constant vigilance. Added to these threats were the occasional 'tornado' sweeping across the exposed plains, flattening crops and unroofing buildings. Before effective erosion controls coastal sand drift was a significant problem in the Hundreds of Ninnes, Wiltunga and Tickera, with tilled paddocks and roads becoming buried as a consequence of vegetation clearance.

3.4.5 Agricultural Development Since World War II (1945 – 2021) *(AHTF 3.8)*

During World War II and for some time afterwards markets were again disrupted, and labour shortages impacted overall agricultural production, but by the late 1940s the barley crop across the whole of the Yorke Peninsula was five times greater than wheat. The early 1950s saw a period of relative prosperity returned to agriculture, with the 10-year average grain yield per acre rising to 25 bushels for wheat and 28 for barley in the decade 1950-59. By 1958 the proportion of barley to wheat had increased to 80:20. It remains a staple crop in the region, alongside wheat, canola and lentils, and an important contributor to the local economy.

In the same period, wool prices started to rise, and sheep numbers across the Peninsula increased from 372,000 in 1949 to 637,000 in 1958. The increase in carrying capacity was due in part to the more effective biological control of rabbits following the introduction of the myxomatosis virus in the early 1950s,[28] and subsequently the Calicivirus RHDV1 (Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus) in 1996.

With improved roads, the advent of large capacity motor lorries, and private motor vehicles in general becoming commonplace, the reliance on the Coast Steamship Company Ltd's passenger and cargo services began to decline. This company became The Adelaide Steamship Company Ltd in 1915. During the War, the company's vessels were requisitioned for service in the Pacific Islands and as a result the coastal shipping trade collapsed. The grain harvest was taken by motor transport to Edithburgh and Ardrossan for shipping to Adelaide. Mechanisation also brought big changes to farming practices, as horse power was gave way to tractors and larger and more specialised farming implements, allowing one man to farm more area with less labour.

The 1960s also saw a general upgrading of the road system and many roads were sealed. The extension of other amenities such as reticulated water and electricity, made living conditions easier both on the farm and in towns. Before the War, electricity had been supplied to townships by private companies or local government, and farms relied on their own generators. Local power supplies were taken over by the Adelaide Electric Supply Company in the late 1940s. The Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA) commenced construction of a 33,000 volt transmission line from the Hummocks Substation to Wallaroo in 1951, and on its completion Kulpara was connected in 1955 and Melton in 1958. Port Broughton Council's generator was replaced by the ETSA supply connected to the town and Fisherman Bay in 1962.

Improvements in the quantity and quality of the water supply allowed sheep numbers to almost double in the 20 years from 1950.

[28] Weidenhoffer, *op cit*, p25

As with other regions the northern Yorke Peninsula experienced significant social changes in the post-war period. Increasing urbanisation is reflected in the census of 1966, which showed that of the total population of County Daly of 13,968 over half were living in the largest towns of Kadina (3,022), Wallaroo (2094), Moonta (1702), Port Broughton (418) and Bute (341). At the same time there was a broadening of social connection, as improved transport and communication opened up new possibilities. The end of the single-teacher rural school model, and the expansion of the secondary and tertiary education system meant children travelled to the larger centres and to Adelaide to complete their education. Telephone, radio and television mitigated the isolation of rural life. Conversely the changes had a detrimental effect on the local press. Many of the larger towns had previously had their own newspaper, but increasing costs forced a number of long-standing papers out of circulation during the 1960s. By 1970 the Peninsula's only remaining paper was the *Yorke Peninsula Country Times*. The Times was started in 1865 as the *Wallaroo Times and Mining Journal* and over the years survived a number of changes of name and ownership, and went on to absorb many of its competitors. In recent years, the Port Broughton Echo, originally published in 1887/8, has been revived as a local newsletter.

The small amount of secondary industry in the towns was largely dependent upon agriculture and with greater access to transport since the 1930s has declined. Most of the local farm machinery manufacturers ceased to operate in the early 1900s, although some firms continued to operate as agents for other manufacturers.

From the 1980s and 90s there has been more emphasis on soil conservation and sustainable farming practices. Measures introduced to ensure the protection of native roadside vegetation has also helped to retain fragile topsoil. Research and development carried out by the South Australian Department of Agriculture (later Primary Industries and Resources), Roseworthy Agricultural College and Waite Institute, has contributed to an increasingly well-educated and informed farming community. Advisory bodies such as local branches of the Agricultural Bureau (active on the Peninsula for generations), Soil Conservation Boards and Landcare groups, and events such as annual Machinery Field Days and Agricultural Shows, have continued to provide invaluable support to the industry. In recent years there has been additional pressure to promote sustainable land use and improved dry land farming methods to meet the challenges of climate change.

Since the last decades of the twentieth century there has been an increasing trend towards broad acre cropping in the region, with many of the former traditional family farms being consolidated in the hands of large agribusiness companies. Modern farming methods have continued to boost the productivity of the land, with economies of scale resulting from the introduction of sophisticated combine harvesters (incorporating GPS technology) and other farm machinery, bulk grain handling, and more efficient transport to reach export markets.

These developments have resulted in fewer people being employed on the land, or in associated service industries in rural towns. Despite some compensatory growth in the local tourism industry the overall population of the region has gradually declined to its present level of approximately 2,500.

3.5 Establishing Communications *(AHTF 3.7)*

3.5.1 Post and telegraph services *(AHTF 3.7.1)*

From the late 1850s postal services were established in most settled areas of the colony, with mail being carried by passenger coach services operated by private contractors. William Rounsvell was the main contractor until he sold his business in 1867 to Cobb & Co., which in turn was succeeded by John Hill & Co. By 1865 Rounsvell was operating a mail and passenger service three times a week through Kulpara, stopping at the Travellers Rest Hotel, and on to Kadina and Moonta. Telegraph facilities were established in 1862. With the completion of the Port Wakefield to Kadina railway in 1878, the Adelaide mails were conveyed by train twice daily to Melton station, and thence by mail contractor to Kulpara. In 1880 G W Brown opened a store next to the hotel and was appointed post master, members of the Brown family continuing this role until 1932.

Post offices were established in Kulpara in 1861, Port Broughton in 1873, Broughton Extension/ Keilli/ Redhill in 1873, Mundoora in 1877, Brucefield in 1879, Tickera/ Peela Weela in 1880, Ninnes in 1882, Willamulka in 1883, Lincolnsfields in 1887, Wokurna in 1890, Bews in 1891, and Melton in 1891.

3.6 Moving Goods and People *(AHTF 3.8)*

3.6.1 Shipping *(AHTF 3.8.1)*

At the time of settlement of the Yorke Peninsula in the mid-1800s, transport by sea was by far the most efficient and economical means of moving goods and people. The peninsula's distinctive coastal geography, featuring over 700 kms of indented coastline with numerous sheltered bays suitable for ports, meant that the region developed a strong maritime tradition.

In the early years after colonial settlement, remoteness and lack of made roads and water sources along main routes were major obstacles confronting squatters seeking to establish runs on the peninsula. Almost all the necessities of life, including food, clothing, tools and building materials, and mails, had to be transported over long distances from population centres in the south. This could mean weeks of travel overland by horse or bullock teams, often under very difficult conditions, particularly in dry seasons where the lack of surface water posed additional risk. Access by sea was, by contrast, relatively quick and economical, and the Peninsula's position, surrounded on three sides by gulf waters, gave an advantage to those within reach of the coast. From the beginning of European settlement

shipping played a pivotal role in the early development of the Peninsula, and gave the region a distinctive maritime character. The wool clip was transported by bullock dray over long distances to the nearest ports at Moonta, Wallaroo or Port Wakefield. The establishment of the wheat and barley industry coincided with the era of the so-called 'mosquito fleet' of small sailing vessels, including dozens of ketches, schooners and cutters which serviced the coastal settlements of the two gulfs, and beyond. Access to shipping became a hugely significant factor in the agricultural development of the region.

Before the construction of jetties, goods were transferred to and from the shore by means of lighters, small flat-bottomed barges that were rowed out to meet waiting vessels in deeper water. This involved considerable double handling, with barges being sometimes loaded directly from bullock drays driven out into waist-high water. The backbreaking work of transferring the heavy wheat and barley sacks and other cargo was performed by 'lumpers', teams of day labourers employed by the grain agents or shipping companies to load and unload ships. These workers were indispensable to the grain industry on the Peninsula until bulk grain handling was introduced in the 1950s.

Improved roads and the advent of motorised transport dramatically reduced the reliance on shipping for passenger and cargo transport. The extension of the northern rail line connecting Redhill with Adelaide in 1925 reduced the amount of wheat and wool transported via the Port. During World War II the Adelaide Steamship Company's vessels, which had formerly dominated the gulf trade, were requisitioned for the war effort, and the coastal shipping trade never returned to pre-war levels. The grain harvest was still bagged on farm, then transported by motor lorries to Edithburgh and Ardrossan for shipping to Adelaide on much larger vessels. The early 1950s saw another significant advance with the construction of concrete grain storage silos at Bute and Paskeville, and the first bulk grain handling facility in South Australia at Ardrossan, which came into operation in November 1952, using the Broken Hill Pty Co Ltd conveyor to load overseas ships. The bulk handling system saved time and money, and reduced wastage due to spillage or spoilage of grain in storage and transit.

3.6.2 Developing Harbour Facilities *(AHTF 3.8.3)*

The development of Yorke Peninsula was greatly aided by the construction of port facilities enabling essential supplies to be delivered, and wool, grain and other bulky goods to be shipped economically to Adelaide and intercolonial markets. Wallaroo Jetty, completed in 1862 to serve the new copper smelter, was one of the first, but others rapidly followed. Moonta Bay, Stansbury, Port Turton, Minlacowie and Port Victoria all had jetties by 1880, and older ports of Ardrossan and Edithburgh had expanded their shipping capacity. The establishment of the port and township of Port Broughton is attributed to Captain Henry David Dale, (1824-1913), retired sea captain and marine surveyor, who operated a prominent

shipping agency at Port Adelaide. Captain Dale installed his son James as his firm's agent in Port Broughton, and established a store for receiving wheat and supplies for settlers. Captain Dale was responsible for the construction of the first jetty, or wharf, in the sheltered natural harbour formed by the Mundoora Arm, in 1871. At the time of writing some old posts from this structure still remain, a little to the south of the present jetty.

Remains of the old (circa 1872) jetty at Port Broughton, located approximately 130 metres south of the present jetty (photo Deb Morgan, July 2021)

With the expansion of agricultural activity following the passing of the *Strangways Act* in 1869 there was increasing pressure to improve the port facilities at Port Broughton. In August 1871 a petition signed by 97 agricultural selectors from the Broughton Agricultural Area was presented to the House of Assembly. The petitioners requested that the government provide funding for improvements including the construction of a jetty at Port Broughton and beaconing of the Mundoora Channel, and along with sinking wells in the Port Broughton district, to facilitate transport of farm produce in the district. Perhaps influenced by awareness of Captain Dale's intention to build a private wharf at this time, the settlers' request for a jetty did not succeed. It quickly became evident however that Captain Dale's wharf was inadequate for the volume of cargo handled through the growing Port.

In February of the following year a meeting of selectors resolved to make another attempt to secure a jetty and also dam on the road between the Broughton Agricultural Area and the Port. A new petition signed by 106 local landholders calling upon the South Australian government to provide funds for improved port facilities was presented to the House of Assembly on 17 April. This time their request was successful, and in 1873-74 a jetty 384

metres long and constructed of local pine was erected at a cost of £1,200. This structure was replaced in 1878 after falling into disrepair. The new jetty was a similar length, but cost three times as much so presumably was better built, as it remains substantially the same structure as it stands today. Dredging was carried out around the same time to deepen the channel, a process that had to be continually repeated to allow ketches and steam ships of much greater tonnage to enter the port. Over a quarter of a million bushels of bagged wheat were exported from Port Broughton in 1876. From that year the horse-drawn tramway connecting Port Broughton with Mundoora, some 15km to the east, carried bagged wheat stacked on open-sided trucks directly onto the jetty, to be loaded onto waiting vessels. In 1890 the 'T' head of the jetty was extended to enable two vessels to be worked at the same time. The jetty underwent extensive repairs in 1954 following storm damage, and later had a turntable added to work the 'T' section and assist with loading and unloading Spencer Gulf prawn ships and commercial fishing vessels. Though its main users today are recreational fishers, the jetty remains a focal point for the township.

Another landing point was located further south at Tickera, and there were probably other locations along the coast where small boats could load or unload cargo.

A small jetty was built at Port Broughton a short distance in 1910, to serve the Australian Marine Fibre Works (see below for details of this industry).

Between 1873 and 1914 more than 90 ocean-going sailing ships shipped grain from the Port Broughton anchorage to take to overseas destinations[29]. The advent of new rail services accessible to farmers east of the Range diminished the volume of grain shipped from Port Broughton from the mid-1920s, but ocean-going sailing ships, including large barques and windjammers, were still calling at Port Broughton and other gulf ports to load bagged wheat for export overseas in the early 1930s. As these majestic vessels, with carrying capacities over 5,000 tons, were much too large to enter the channel to use the port facilities, they would be anchored 12 kilometres out in the gulf to receive cargos of bagged wheat transferred from the jetty on the small ketches. The work of loading and unloading cargo was always a labour-intensive process for both men and beasts. Wheat and other grains were bagged on farm, using Indian jute bags with a capacity of four bushels (weighing about 108 kgs) until about 1908, when the lighter three bushel bags were introduced (weighing between 70 and 80kg). Some mechanical assistance was provided with the installation of cranes and the jetty tramway. 'Lumping' wheat at the port provided a source of local employment at Port Broughton and the other ports of the region for many years.

3.6.3 Moving goods and people on land *(AHTF 3.8.5)*

The development of the copper mining and smelting opened up the mid north and Yorke

[29] Stringer, Leon, *Port Broughton's Streets (How they got their Names)*, Woodville SA, 2022, and information provided to the Barunga West Council by Leon Stringer, 16 January 2022

Peninsula to settlement, with substantial townships growing up in the vicinity of the mines. This prompted a demand for improvements in land transport for moving goods and people to and from population centres. Roads needed to be built and maintained, and watering places and other facilities for travellers established along the main routes north. A road from Adelaide to Port Broughton was constructed by the Surveyor General's Department in 1873, at a cost of £654. The District Roads Boards were established in the 1850s with responsibilities for local roads, this function later transferring to District Councils when local government was established. Maintenance and repair of rural roads became a major area of responsibility for councils and required a significant investment of funds. Councils employed contractors to carry out road works and had their own quarries and road making equipment.

3.6.4 Building and maintaining railways *(AHTF 3.8.6)*

As agricultural development expanded in the region there were increasing calls for an extension of the rail system to serve the Yorke Peninsula. The northern railway had reached Kapunda by 1860, but ten years later calls to extend the Port Wakefield tramway on through Blyth Plains to the new agricultural lands around the Broughton River were denied. The proximity to transport by sea and consequent development of the ports stalled action to construct railways to connect wheat-growing regions to their markets by land. A private wharf had been constructed by Captain Henry David Dale at Port Broughton in 1871, and was followed a few years later by a jetty, but for farmers located further inland and to the north there was still a long, thirsty haul through the mallee by bullock dray to transport their wheat to the port. Within a few years there were more petitions calling for attention to the 'impassable' roads and 'insufficient water and exorbitant cartage rates. Resolution of the problem was delayed by arguments over possible routes for a railway. By 1874 nearly all of Green's Plains was in cultivation and farmers petitioned for a railway either to Port Wakefield, or to Kadina to connect with the private mining tramway to Wallaroo. The connection to Port Wakefield to Kadina link eventuated in 1878. Although citizens of the Broughton Agricultural Area put in a strong campaign to become the terminus of a railroad to serve the inland Broughton district, this was lost to Port Pirie.

Instead, the government's Select Committee on Railway Construction granted funding for a tramway to be constructed connecting the port with the inland centre of the wheat-growing district 15kms east at Mundoora, then known as 'The Ten Mile'. The narrow-gauge tramway costing £48,755 was opened in March 1876. It eventually comprised 50 flat-topped trucks, with six tonne capacity, six of which were fitted with hand-operated four-wheel brakes. Teams of six to eight horses harnessed in single file provided the pulling power for the uphill journey, but the downhill run relied on gravity and judicious application of the brakes. The railway line ran down the middle of the main street of Port Broughton, and directly on to the jetty to reduce the amount of handling needed. Stables for the horses were built at Port Broughton in 1877. In 1927 the horses were replaced with a Fordson tractor.

A passenger carriage drawn by a single horse was also used on the line, and was known locally as the 'Pie Cart'. The four-wheeled carriage had seating capacity for 12 persons plus the driver, and also carried the mail. A coach service connected the Ten Mile with the train at Brinkworth, and thence Adelaide. The 'Pie Cart' ran until 1925 when it was replaced by a motor coach service connecting Port Broughton with Collinsfield on the broad-gauge line to Snowtown. The Mundoora to Port Broughton line continued in use for transporting grain until 1939, and was eventually closed in 1953.

3.6.5 Building and maintaining roads *(AHTF 3.8.7)*

When the pastoralists' leases were terminated, their roads – or more accurately, tracks – remained. These often followed tracks originally established by the Nharranga on their seasonal migrations.

Forming and maintaining main roads remained under the control of the Central Road Board of Main Roads in Adelaide, but provision for local roads came under the Local Board of Main Roads from 1874. This was a matter of vital interest to settlers in the new agricultural districts who needed to get their produce to market, and often had to contend with unmade waterless tracks obstructed by scrub, stumps and sandhills. As district councils were established, they were able to appoint representatives to the Board, which determined priorities and put out tenders for roadbuilding contracts. In this early period, most of the revenue raised through rates was applied to clearing and forming district roads, which provided employment to many struggling farmers and labourers. Councils had to deal with complaints about washaways, dust, and drift sand, which could make roads impassable for months at a time during drought.

3.7 Altering the environment *(AHFT 3.11)*

3.7.1 Clearing vegetation *(AHFT 3.11.4)*

When Europeans first came to the northern Yorke Peninsula in the mid-1800s they found a landscape thickly covered in native vegetation, presenting a formidable obstacle to pastoral and agricultural as use. Without fences, stock could easily be lost in the dense mallee scrub, making mustering difficult. It is now understood that the 'virgin scrub' so disparaged by some early observers had in fact been managed by the indigenous inhabitants for millennia by the use of fire. The local Nharranga people used fire to enhance food supplies and flush game species from cover and/or into traps or ambushes[30]. The impact of European settlement on the environment was rapid and profound. Under the terms of the Occupational Leases and Pastoral Leases, and to a much greater degree by the requirements introduced under the *Strangways Act*, settlers were encouraged to clear a percentage of their land each

[30] Copley, PB, Tideman, J, and Copley, BJ, A Natural History of the Bute District: Past and Present, in Paterson, Roslyn M and Price, Eyvonne L, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, Adelaide, 1984, p23

year as well as undertaking other improvements. Pastoralists used fire to clear the scrub in order to encourage lush new growth for grazing and to facilitate mustering of sheep and cattle, and the introduced hard-hooved animals caused severe damage to native shrubs and ground covers.

Following the discovery of copper at Moonta and Wallaroo in 1859-60 the Hundreds of Wallaroo, Kadina, Kulpara, Tiparra and Clinton south of Port Broughton were proclaimed, and the more accessible open black grass country of Green's Plains and other lease country in the Hundred of Kulpara were surveyed for farming. The first sections were offered in 1865, heralding the beginning of the transformation of the Peninsula from pastoral leases to cereal-cropping and mixed farming. The introduction of the *Strangways Act* 1869, and declaration of designated agricultural areas brought with it broad-scale land clearance for agriculture in the decades leading up to the end of the nineteenth century, dramatically accelerating the transformation of the landscape, as reported in 1895:

'… a little more than a decade ago there was an unbroken stretch of mallee … between the coastline of Northern Yorke's Peninsula and the hills … but the country has since undergone a complete transformation and now there is very little scrub separating the extensive cornfields.'[31]

The work of clearing the scrub for cereal crops was laborious and expensive. Settlers used a combination of horse-drawn rollers ('mullenising'), burning, and hand grubbing to remove the low-growing trees, scrub and tenacious mallee roots, and collected the calciferous rocks ('kunkar' or calcrete) that littered the paddocks. Blacksmith Richard Bowyer Smith's invention of the stump-jump plough in 1876, and its production at his brother Clarence's agricultural machinery engineering works at Ardrossan from 1880, was a significant improvement which would go on to revolutionise farming practices on the Yorke Peninsula and beyond. The introduction of superphosphate, improved methods of weed control and soil conditioning, and farm mechanisation over following decades gradually improved productivity in the region.

3.7.2 Establishing water supplies *(AHTF 3.11.5)*

From the beginning one of the main limiting factors to development on Yorke Peninsula was the notoriously poor water supply. There were no rivers in the region apart from the Broughton, located 40km to the north of Port Broughton. A few winter creeks and waterholes extended a short distance across the plain from the Hummocks, but almost all were dry in

31 *SA Chronicle*, Saturday 10 August 1895, p.8 as quoted in Copley, *op cit*, p23

the summer months. Much of the mallee lands comprised sandy soils, which quickly soaked up any rainfall with little runoff.

During the pastoral era, shepherds had to constantly move stock over large distances to obtain water, and consequently much of the land was only suitable for grazing during the winter months. In dry seasons graziers were forced to reduce their stock or risk substantial losses as drought set in. In an attempt to provide more reliable water for their flocks some pastoral companies invested in infrastructure, excavating dams and sinking bores. Two large dams were constructed by pastoral company Levi and Co. on the Cocoanut reserve in 1860, and Parnell and Bowman dug two wells at Tickera Bay and another at Peela Weela near Alford. Pressure was put on leaseholders to allow public access to their water supplies in times of drought, but this was resisted by pastoralists who argued (quite reasonably) that since they had incurred the expense of sinking and enlarging these wells it was up to the government to provide for the needs of others in the district. With the increased population following the opening up of these districts for agriculture it was clear that much more was needed.

By 1885 a dam had also been built on the creek in the Tickera township, and iron stock troughs and pumps had been erected on the old reservoirs and wells. New artesian wells, equipped with windmills pumps and masonry tanks, were sunk around the same time by the NInnes District Council, but the water quality was found to be poor.

Most of the towns and farms relied on rainwater or wells. Ground water was often of poor quality due to salinity levels, and contamination of underground tanks from nearby earth closets was often a cause of disease. In an effort to support settlement, dams and wells were dug by government contractors provide for the needs of travellers along main roads and stock routes. In 1877 several reservoirs were built to supply water to the public at various points on the main stock route through Green's Plains and Kulpara. These were leased out on 21 year Miscellaneous Leases in 1878, with lessees required to keep the dam and appliances in repair and supply water to the public at a fixed rate for individuals and stock. Stone tanks were constructed on the Barunga Road and at Ninnes Plains, but these quickly proved inadequate for through traffic and surrounding settlers. Water carting from government dams to keep stock alive and provide the settlers themselves with drinking water was expensive and time consuming, farmers sometimes having to travel distances of up to 50 kms to obtain a tank of fresh water at the end of summer. The cost of carting water for horse teams and domestic use was often the last straw for farmers struggling to survive in marginal areas. Leased water reserves were often badly managed, with dams allowed to silt up or become contaminated by wandering stock. In 1885 the government agreed to send water by rail from Balaklava to Kulpara, but deliveries by the 'water train' was irregular and inadequate, and the cost to farmers substantial. Often there was inadequate water for drinking and personal hygiene needs and during dry periods some farmers were forced to

send their wives and children away.

The water supply on northern Yorke Peninsula was vastly improved with the piping of water from the Beetaloo Water Scheme. A water supply reached Bute in 1887 and Paskeville in 1890 when a 20 million gallon holding reservoir was built. It was many decades before reticulated water reached some other parts of the Peninsula.

3.8 Developing manufacturing capacity *(AHFT 3.13)*

From the 1870s agriculture provided the main source of employment in the region. Farming using horses was labour intensive and many farmers employed workmen in addition to the family members who were working on the farm. Businesses associated with agriculture also provided employment and these included agricultural machinery manufacturers, flour mills, rural agencies, carriers and shipping businesses.

Until mechanisation began to take over in the 1920s and 30s, horse and bullock power was essential to all agricultural work and transportation needs. Most towns had blacksmith's and wheelwright's shops by the 1870s, and within a decade there were several significant foundries or iron works in existence on the Yorke Peninsula. Manufacturing horseshoes was of course a major part of their business, but they also produced and repaired much-needed standard farm machinery, including ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drills, harvesters and chaff-cutters, as well as windmills and water pumps. The more substantial of these foundries were established in the 1880s and located in the larger population centres of the Peninsula including Wallaroo, Ardrossan, Kadina and Yorketown. They supplied not only local needs but exported their machinery to other parts of South Australia and beyond. Even some of the smaller towns had skilled blacksmiths operating small engineering works, including Sharples' Blacksmiths and later Freeling Brothers at Alford, Mildren and Stringer's at Port Broughton, and Shepherd & McDonald at Bute, the latter continuing after the 1920s as J C McDonald & Sons, motor mechanics. In some cases these businesses also acted as agents for other machinery manufacturers, such as J S Bagshaw & Sons, The Australian Implement Co. and May Brothers & Co. Ltd of Gawler.

Several flourmills were established in the northern Yorke Peninsula district to process grain from the local area and from further afield. The first in 1869 was Kimber's Mill at Kadina, which serviced the Green's Plains and Kulpara area. In 1885 William Malcolm oversaw the construction, by Mr Davis, of a three-storey steam flourmill in the main street of Port Broughton. Malcolm, formerly the manager of the Victoria Mill in Gawler, owned land at 'Lincolnfields' and Tickera. The mill occupied a large site to accommodate the quantities of firewood required to power the machinery. Enough flour was supplied to meet the needs of the Port Broughton district and the surplus was shipped to Port Adelaide. Unfortunately the optimism accompanying the opening of the new mill was short-lived, as it was followed by several years of failed harvests, economic depression and drought. Attempts to run the

steam engine with salt water had been 'ruinous'. Malcolm, who had also incurred losses through his mining interests and was by then in poor health, was declared insolvent in 1886, and died two years later. The Mill was offered for sale in February 1886, and was subsequently purchased by John Darling and Son, grain and general merchants and millers of Adelaide (and later Melbourne), who also acquired Kimber's Mill at Kadina. The firm was at one time the largest of its kind in Australia. John Darling snr, known as 'the Grain King', served several terms as a member of the South Australian Parliament as representative of the Northern Districts, as did his son John Darling jnr. The company had extensive interests in agricultural properties and flourmills throughout the South Australian wheat belt, and was exporting huge quantities of grain to European markets. The mill equipment at Port Broughton was upgraded in 1899, when the old grind stone mechanism was replaced with up to date 'roller' plant. The mill ceased production in 1914 and was demolished in approximately 1915.

One of the more unusual industries was the marine fibre harvesting and processing operation, which commenced operations at Port Broughton in about 1910. In 1911 the Australian Marine Fibres Company, formed in Sydney, secured a 21 year lease from the South Australian government and built a large store and cleaning works, equipped with plant for handling the fibrous sea grass (*Posidonia Australis*) which was harvested from the sea-bed in the vicinity using dredges. The processing plant was located on the foreshore a short distance to the north of the Port Broughton jetty, and included its own 102 metre long jetty built at the site of the present boat ramp. The fibre produced was used as a substitute for jute, for manufacturing fabric products, including matting and backing of floorcloths, hessian, bedding and furniture upholstery. It was sometimes mixed with wool for overcoats and suits and blankets, but its main application was as non-conductive insulation for houses, lagging for hot-water pipes and boilers. The enterprise (also known as the *Posidonia Fibre Company*) employed up to 70 workers at its peak, but failed due to labour shortages during World War I, and was never revived.

3.9 Developing an engineering and construction industry *(AHTF 3.14)*

3.9.1 Using local materials and construction *(AHTF 3.14.2)*

Most early buildings that have survived from the early settlement period are of local stone construction with corrugated iron roofing. Timber suitable for building was generally in short supply in the region, although native pine was used for some early structures. Some lightweight timber buildings, including the original police 'lock-up' at Port Broughton and numerous single-room schoolhouses from the 1920s and 30s, were probably intended as temporary/ transportable accommodation.

Local builders and stonemasons built farmhouses, outbuildings, churches, halls and institutes, using locally quarried limestone or fieldstone. Lime burning was carried out in

numerous locations across the Peninsula, the plentiful supply of calcrete in the region providing the raw material used for producing lime mortar, hard plaster and plasterboard. Some farmers built their own kilns to burn lime for construction on their properties, also using it for whitewashing walls and making floors. The Kulpara Lime Kiln operated from the early decades of the twentieth century, employing up to 14 men when it was in full production in the 1930s. Purchased by the Wool Bay Lime Company in 1939, the kilns ceased operation in 1963. Local farmers sometimes supplemented their income by supplying field stone and fuel wood to the kilns.

3.10 Catering for tourists *(AHTF 3.23)*

Since the early twentieth century the tourism industry has provided an important economic supplement to agriculture, particularly for the coastal towns of the region. Port Broughton is the main holiday and tourist resort of the region, with visitors coming mainly for the summer to enjoy fishing, crabbing, boating and swimming in the sheltered environs of the bay.

The Gulf Trip featured prominently in the holiday planning of South Australians between 1906-1955, with the Adelaide Steamship Company operating popular six-day voyages calling Spencer Gulf ports, allowing many South Australians to experience the romance of a sea cruise at an affordable rate. Port Broughton was promoted as a 'health sanatorium' and 'rendezvous for pleasure-seekers', and as 'The Victor Harbour of the North'[32] The Port Broughton Hotel, dating from 1910, offered comfortable accommodation for holiday-makers, and the Port Broughton Coffee Palace was also popular, with its 22 bedrooms 'always full in summer seasons'[33]. In more recent decades and with the emergence of the motoring and caravanning holiday trend, the area has become a popular holiday destination as well as a favourite retirement place for Yorke Peninsula farmers and others from further afield. A tradition of building semi-permanent beach shacks on the northern outskirts of the town, and particularly at Fisherman's Bay 5kms to the north, dates back to the 1920s and 30s, and the vernacular shack architecture has lent a distinctively quirky character to those locations. Holiday rentals, three caravan parks and a motel (constructed in 1966 but currently closed), provide multiple options for family accommodation for visitors touring the Peninsula. Construction of good sealed roads brought the area to within a comfortable two- or three-hour car journey from Adelaide, easily accessible to other attractions on the Peninsula. A tourist office operated by the District Council in Port Broughton provides an information service for visitors, and historical walks and volunteer-run Museums at Port Broughton and Bute offer another diversion for holidaymakers with an interest in local history. Tourism currently contributes significantly to the economic viability of hospitality and other businesses of the region.

[32] *Observer*, Sat 28 August 1926, p10, 'Port Broughton: Popular Holiday Resort'
[33] *Ibid*

3.11 Providing health services *(AHTF 3.26)*

3.11.1 Providing medical and dental services *(AHTF 3.26.1)*

Access to medical services was one of the challenges of life in the newly settled areas. In the 1800s and well into the twentieth century farmers and townsfolk in remote regions of the state had very limited access to professional medical assistance if they fell ill or suffered an injury. Farm accidents related to horse-drawn vehicles and implements were common, as were domestic injuries from burns and scalds, as all cooking and household heating involved wood fires. Often the only treatments available were home remedies and (sometimes dubious) proprietary medicines.

Obstetric and neonatal care was mostly in the hands of midwives, more often than not untrained, and women had to rely on each other for advice and help with their infants. Most babies were born at home, although small nursing homes were known to have been conducted by local midwives in Port Broughton and Bute from as early as 1886.[34] Large families were common, but the rate of child mortality was high, with diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid frequently proving fatal. Poor sanitation and water quality also contributed to a high rate of gastric illness, especially in young children. During periods of drought farmers' families were often unable to maintain standards of hygiene, or feed themselves and their children properly. Sickness was a constant part of life.

When the township of Port Broughton was established in 1871 the nearest doctor was 30 miles (almost 50kms) away, and it would be almost 40 years before there was a resident medical practitioner in the district. Dr Albert E Brady was appointed in 1909, and patients were cared for in his own home attended by a nurse, Nurse Elsie Thomas. The appointment of Dr Frank Sirett Mathwin as Dr Brady's replacement in 1914 sparked discussion about a hospital to serve the needs of the town.

The citizens of Bute and Kulpara did not have a resident doctor until Dr Mortimer D Nesbitt was appointed as Medical Officer in 1910. Prior to that from the 1890s doctors from Kadina and Snowtown had held weekly clinics in the old 'Temperance Hotel' and the Bute Hall. One of these was Dr Mathwin (later of Port Broughton). Dr Nesbitt was recruited through the efforts of the Bute Vigilance Committee, which provided a doctor's residence and separate surgery in the town. Local doctors performed a vital and much-valued service, and typically played an active role in the social and civic life of rural communities.

3.11.2 Providing hospital services *(AHTF 3.26.2)*

A government hospital had been established at Wallaroo in 1870, and this was for many years the only public hospital in the northern Yorke Peninsula region, or indeed the only

[34] M M Tod, *Port Broughton Hospital: From the Old Hospital 'Subiaco' to the New Building of 20 Beds*, Port Broughton 1975, pp9-11

hospital of any kind. Patients who were too ill to be nursed at home had to be transferred to Wallaroo, a difficult journey by coach or buggy. The establishment of small private 'cottage' hospitals, in which nursing care was provided for recuperating and maternity patients under the general supervision of a local doctor, became more common in the early 1900s.

In Port Broughton Dr Mathwin and a group of 28 local citizens formed a private company, the Port Broughton Hospital Ltd, and in October 1920 the company purchased Dr Brady's former residence 'Subiaco' as a hospital. Constructed about 1909, this large brick and stone villa was located on the hill at the corner of James and Harvey Streets, with a view of the bay from its surrounding verandahs. The building was opened as a subsidised subscription hospital (ie a private hospital) with Nurse Elsie Thomas in charge, assisted by her sister Bertha who managed the housekeeping and cooking. The sisters left in 1926, and Dr Mathwin died soon afterwards. His replacement, Dr Stockbridge stressed the necessity for upgraded facilities and trained nursing staff in line with modern medical standards. A series of public meetings were held to consider the need for additional accommodation and improved facilities, and a committee was set up to investigate options early in 1927. A proposal to build a new 12-bed subsidised public hospital failed to attract sufficient support due to uncertainty about securing government funding. In 1928 the Trustees of the Port Broughton Hospital Ltd agreed to transfer ownership of the hospital to an elected Hospital Committee, on behalf of the people of the district, for the sum of £1700. The Hospital Committee managed the hospital from 1927 to 1938, liaising with local doctors and fundraising to repair and upgrade the building. However the effects of the Great Depression, drought and poor seasons in the 1930s meant the Committee struggled to run the hospital without government assistance, which could not be secured while it was in private ownership. In 1938 it was decided to transfer the property, along with all fittings, liabilities and assets, to the District Council as a gift, making it eligible for state government subsidy as a community hospital. From July 1938 the Port Broughton Hospital operated successfully for almost 40 years under the direction of a new committee appointed by Council, and with energetic support from the Ladies' House Committee (later the Ladies' Hospital Auxiliary). It was replaced by a new 20 bed public hospital & health service facility constructed in 1975 on the site of the former railway goods shed and wheat stacks. The former hospital building, 'Subiaco' was sold and reverted to use as a private residence. It was recently demolished.

In Bute, seriously ill patients were transferred by train to Wallaroo. In 1914 a private nursing and midwifery home with accommodation for two patients at a time was established at the home of Mrs Anne Kerley, and in 1917 the Bute Vigilance Committee was again pro-active in establishing a private hospital in rented premises formerly operated as Commons' Coffee Palace, a guest house and unlicensed hotel. Sister Ruth Curtis ran the hospital with the assistance of one or two other nurses. This became the Bute Private Hospital in 1920, with the hospital committee purchasing the building on very generous terms from the owners, the

Commons family. In recognition of this concession the hospital was renamed the Commons Memorial Hospital. The Bute Comforts Fund was established in 1933 to raise money to maintain and improve the hospital, and was very active in organising balls, garden fairs, bridge afternoons and other special fund-raising events. The hospital finally closed in 1967 following the committee's failure to attract a resident doctor to the town, and the building was sold.

4. BUILDING SETTLEMENTS, TOWNS AND CITIES *(AHTF 4.)*

4.1 Planning Urban Settlements *(AHTF 4.1)*

4.1.1 Selecting township sites *(AHTF 4.1.1)*

The systematic survey and sale of agricultural lands conducted through the Government Surveyor's office provided for one surveyed government township for each Hundred (an area approximating 100 sq miles), along with water reserves, main roads, access roads and stock reserves. The intention was to concentrate services for rural districts in population centres within manageable distances of each other. This approach tended to be modified by subsequent developments, such as access to railways and water, and several of the planned towns never eventuated. Others flourished for a time, but were left behind as other centres rose.

The Barunga West local government area now contains seven towns and villages, the largest and most populous being Port Broughton, Bute, Alford, Tickera, Kulpara, Mundoora and Fisherman's Bay. Several other townships were planned, including Melton, Thomas Plains, Ninnes, Wokurna, Wiltunga, Clement's Gap, Wards Hill, Lincolnsfield and Barunga Gap, but these are now mostly only points on the map. The district's population as reported in the 2016 census is around 2,500 people, of which more than half are resident in the main service towns of Port Broughton and Bute. The population declined significantly in the period following World War II. This was largely due to changes in farming practices and mechanisation, and consolidation of smaller farms, which significantly reduced the number of farm workers needed. The demise of the shipping port and its associated businesses also contributed to employment and population decline.

The pattern of development of the towns and villages of the Barunga West district in the nineteenth century reflects the Wakefieldian systematic approach to settlement based on the sale of land, and the influence of speculative private investment. Along with the surveying of new hundreds for farming, provision was made for a Government town in each hundred. Many of the towns were planned with an inner business area surrounded by parklands, on the model established by Colonel Light's plan of Adelaide. Few of these Government towns ever expanded to their full potential, due to economic downturns and population decline.

4.1.2 Port Broughton (1871)

Port Broughton came into existence on a wave of optimism on 12 June 1871, when Captain Henry David Dale, of the schooner *Triumph*, accompanied by about 120 local farmers and other parties gathered on the beach at Mundoora Arm to enthusiastically, though unofficially, open the Port and Township of Broughton. By then, a large tract of land extending from the coast, northeast to Redhill-Yacka-Koolunga was beginning to become populated as a consequence of the passing of the *Strangways Act* and designation of the Agricultural District of Broughton in 1869. Prospective settlers were flocking to the area to take up selections in what was anticipated to become the new wheat basin of colony. Earlier that year, 97 pastoralists and farmers petitioned the government for a new port to handle their wool and wheat, which up until then needed to be carted by bullock dray to Wallaroo for shipment. By October 1871 the town had been surveyed and laid out and blocks were offered for sale the following year. Captain Dale himself erected a small wharf at his own cost, and had a steamship built especially for the trade, which he named *Broughton*. In 1872, 106 local landowners, farmers, residents and others successfully petitioned the government for the construction of a new jetty of sufficient length to reach the deeper water of the channel. Though completed by 1874 this jetty proved to be of such poor construction it had to be replaced in 1878.

Sixty town blocks constituting the original township of Port Broughton were offered for sale in March 1872, and most were sold within a few years. Suburban lands on the east and south sides were offered for sale in October 1877. Later subdivisions created small acreage blocks on which working men could keep poultry, a cow and perhaps a few sheep, and maintain a kitchen garden. Known as 'Cotton Homestead Blocks' (after the instigator of the scheme, George W Cotton, MP), these allotments were eventually subsumed into adjacent farms.

Postal facilities were first established in 1873, with F R Fuller appointed the first postmaster. The present post office building was constructed in 1890 to accommodate the telegraph station when that service reached the town. The first public telephone was connected in 1910, and the subscriber exchange opened a year later. A police presence dated from at least 1876. Foot Constable J Murphy was permanently posted to the town in 1887-88, and in 1890 £500 was allocated in the Public Works budget for a new police station to be built at Port Broughton. The former police office was converted into a residence. A new police station was built in the town in 1928. The District Council of Mundoora was established in 1892, occupying rented premises in Port Broughton until the Council Chamber was constructed in 1895. This was replaced in 1955, after which the old chamber became, in turn, the library and museum. In 1982 the present council offices replaced the 1955 building.

A light railway connection to Mundoora was completed in 1876, and included a railway station and associated horse stables and goods shed. After harvest, towering stacks of

bagged wheat were stored in yards adjacent to the main street awaiting shipment. As many as 100,000 bags of wheat were transported via the Mundoora to Port Broughton line in a season, awaiting shipment to Adelaide and other ports.

The first commercial developments in the town were established to serve the wheat farmers, with grain agents operating in connection with the jetty and shipping facilities. H M Peel & Co opened a large store in 1880, and also operated a butter factory and ice plant. In 1885 William Malcolm opened the town's flourmill, later acquired by Darling and Sons Pty Ltd, millers and grain agents, who also owned three grain stores in the town. The first banks to establish local branches or agencies were the National Bank (opened in 1889), Savings Bank (1888) and Bank of Adelaide (1903). In 1907 the township had four general stores, two machinists, a mill, four fruiterers, two bakers, a saddler, one hotel, a butter factory, a bank, three churches and an institute[35], along with a number of substantial private residences.

4.1.3 Mundoora (1874)

The difficulty in transporting grain from the Broughton Agricultural Area to the seaboard across the unwatered plain to the east of Port Broughton prompted the government to approve construction of a road and a large dam on the surveyed route in 1872. The Mundoora Dam was completed on government land in 1874, and it and the surrounding 640 acres of land was sold at auction on a fourteen-year lease. The successful bidder, Joseph Paterson, was required to fence the reservoir, and supply and maintain a pump and troughs for supplying water to the public, for which he had the right to charge a fixed amount of a penny a head for saddle horses and horse and bullock teams. Under the terms of the lease he also had the right to grow hay and other fodder, and to establish a public house on the property. The 'Mundora Hotel, Government Dam', with Joseph Paterson its first licensee, opened on 1 March 1876, becoming the first building in what would later be the town of Mundoora. Within a few months a store and blacksmith-wheelwright's shop were erected.

With the completion of the light railway line to Port Broughton in March 1876, the township of Mundoora, on the boundary between the Hundreds of Mundoora and Redhill, became an important transport hub for the haulage of wool and wheat from the northern agricultural areas. The terminus of the Port Broughton Railway was originally intended to be the town of Keilli, in the adjoining Hundred of Redhill. Proclaimed in 1875 (initially as 'Redhill' then changed to Keilli), the town was also locally known as the Broughton Extension. It was at one stage hoped that the line might eventually be extended to reach Collinsfield on the other side of the Barunga Ranges. A possible reason that this did not happen was the belief that the gradient between 'The Ten Mile' station at Mundoora and Keilli, about 6 kms to the east, was too steep for the tramway horses to manage. However numerous newspaper articles on the issue published in subsequent years indicate that the case for extending the tramway

[35] *Observer*, 11 May 1907 p.39

continued to receive serious consideration over the next two decades, suggesting that the steepness of the gradient was not such as to rule the proposal out altogether[36]. Perhaps financial or other engineering obstacles may have stood in the way. For whatever reason, the extension of the line did not eventuate, and Mundoora became the terminus and dominant settlement.

A survey map dated 1883[37] shows Mundoora had a railway station, dam, hotel and yards, but records show there were other buildings in existence by then (see Appendix 2 Map *iii*.). Schools for local children opened in the nearby locality of Keilli in 1877, and at Mundoora in 1879. A number of wheat agents conducted business in the town and a large railway goods store and sheds were built near the station. A post office opened in October 1877 in the first of its three locations, the general store run by Robert Andrews. Several greengrocers', bakers', butchers' establishments and a saddlery operated before the turn of the century. Farm implements, wagons, drays, buggies and sulkies were being produced at two local manufacturing plants in the town around the same time. A Methodist Church was built north of Mundoora before 1900, in what turned out to be an unsuitable location. It was dismantled and rebuilt in 1925 in the town. The Institute and Library was opened in 1904, providing a focal point for community life as a venue for weekly dances, plays and concerts, magic lantern shows and film screenings, public meetings, fundraisers, weddings, wakes, soldiers' farewells and welcome homes, and other social events. In 1923 a World War I Memorial was erected alongside the hall, and in the 1950s two rooms were added in memory of local men and women who served in World War II.

Working men's blocks were laid out near the township in 1889 and 1902, but the town itself was not surveyed and officially proclaimed until 1912. It is interesting to note that the plan of the township straddles the dividing line between the Hundreds of Redhill and Mundoora, and also the boundary of the Barunga West and Port Pirie Council areas (see Appendix 2 Map iii).

The first annual sports day took place on New Year's Day 1876 on the reserve adjoining the Government Dam, beginning a long tradition of community sporting involvement. Numerous local sporting clubs and associations, including the Mundoora horseracing and trotting club, coursing, rifle, tennis, cricket, croquet, netball, basketball, bowling and football clubs, have at different times featured in the district's community life, along with a brass band, dramatic society, and branches of the Agricultural Bureau and Red Cross.

Mundoora remained as the busy centre of a thriving rural community through the first half of the twentieth century, but the cessation of the tramway traffic in the 1939 began a gradual

[36] Information provided by Leon Stringer in correspondence to the Barunga West District Council, 16 January 2022.

[37] Surveyor General's Office Adelaide, June 1883, Hundred of Mundoora (121319546), State Library of SA https://maps.collections.slsa.gov.au/series/hundreds_SA_63360/M/mudoora/zsmp_830bje63360_mundoora1883.jpg, accessed 5/9/21

decline. The Mundoora School closed in 1943, enrolments having reduced to just six or seven pupils. Keilli School closed the same year, and children from both schools were afterwards bussed to Port Broughton. Improved roads and motor vehicles meant people did their shopping in the bigger towns, to the detriment of local businesses. In 1966 the Mundoora Hotel, the oldest business in the town, closed its doors after 90 years' trading. The resulting consternation prompted quick action by locals, who resolved to establish a licensed club in the former Central Store premises, to fulfil that vital social role. The Mundoora Community Sports Club Inc was opened in 1967, and is still operating today as a popular community meeting place.

4.1.4 Wokurna (1885)

The Hundred of Wokurna was proclaimed in December 1874, in anticipation of predicted demand for land after the notional limitation on agricultural expansion beyond Goyder's Line was largely dispelled by a couple of excellent seasons. The government township located in the south eastern quadrant of the hundred was surveyed by E C Playford in 1885. An early township plan shows 24 allotments laid out in a grid pattern, surrounded by North, West, East and South Terraces and intersected by two streets (see plan of township (see Appendix 2 Map *vii*). Additional town blocks, cemetery and a recreation reserve, along with a waterworks reserve and reservoir were added later but there is little to indicate that anything resembling a town eventuated. An Institute cum Post Office was reportedly opened in April 1886[38]. The location of this building was apparently on section 65 north of the town, on land occupied by the Dolling family, but no trace of this establishment is now apparent. Two provisional schools were operating in the district by 1890, neither of them located in the town. The cemetery and parklands were dedicated in 1888, and the recreation grounds became a focus for social and sporting activities for the surrounding district. The Wokurna Community Hall was built in 1908 on section 204, adjoining the Wokurna Road, and has since served as a venue for a range of social events.

4.1.5 Alford (1882)

Located at the centre of the Hundred of Tickera, approximately 25 kms south east of Port Broughton, the government town of Alford was proclaimed and offered for sale in 1882. The area was originally known by the indigenous name of *Peela Weela* (meaning 'eagle eyrie'), but was named after Henry Alford, one of South Australia's first mounted constables and later police inspector, who became prominent in his role assisting Inspector Tolmer with the gold escorts from the Victorian goldfields. A provisional school, initially known as Peela Weela School, commenced in 1883, and a hotel opened in late 1885 with John Salisbury Sharples as its publican. The first Alford Hotel, a small galvanised iron structure, was replaced at the end of 1887 by a 'new and commodious' masonry building of six bedrooms,

[38] *Wallaroo Times*, Saturday 1 May 1886, p3a

bar, ladies' parlour, commercial room and dining room, with adjacent stabling and large sale yards. The yards later hosted monthly stock auctions. Sharples also owned a large assembly room complete with a small proscenium where musicians could accompany dances and concerts[39]. This was the venue for the popular 'Quadrilles' (a style of square dancing) conducted in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Several blacksmiths had set up business in the town, including Christopher Lucas Sharples, a brother of John Sharples, who had purchased blocks adjacent to the hotel. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights, and later agricultural machinery manufacturers and repairers, were prominent businesses in the town well into the twentieth century.

Alford's first general store was opened in 1885, and over following decades various businesses including a saddlery, grocer's shop and bakery, butter factory, aerated water manufactory and tea rooms were established in the town. In 1915 Dalgety and Company opened a wheat-buying agency and wheat stack at Alford, and wheat carting from the stack provided employment for local several carters.

The Alford Wesleyan Methodist church was completed and opened in 1883. As well as church services, the building was used for tea meetings, lectures and socials, and was the first home of the Peela Weela (later Alford) Provisional School. The school building was completed in 1887, and it became a public school in 1889. In 1909 the Alford Institute Hall and Library was officially opened, having been built on land donated by Mr and Mrs John Sharples and with considerable donated labour from community. The library closed in 1953, and the Institute Committee was disbanded, with the building itself transferred to the control of the Council. It continued to fulfil its role as the focal point for local entertainments, balls, twenty-first birthday parties, concerts and picture shows.

A number of 20 acre working men's blocks were created in the surrounding area to encourage farm labourers and their families to settle in the district, enabling them to become partially self- sufficient whilst providing much needed labour at harvest time (see Appendix 2 Map *ix*.).

4.1.6 Tickera (1882)

The Hundred of Tickera was surveyed and marked out by a government survey team headed by M A Cornish in 1877, on land formerly comprising almost the entire Tickera Sheep Run. Existing improvements associated with Tickera Station were mapped and noted, including a number of shepherds' huts, sheep yards, wells, and a dam, as well as the head station comprising two slab huts, one of which was a managers' residence, brush yards, water tank and a lavatory. These latter structures occupied an area of section 92, which would become the township of Tickera. Granite Creek, a little to the north of the town contained two wells,

[39] *Broughton Echo*, 3 December 1887, quoted in Patterson & Price, op cit, p288

one fully timbered and nearly 12 metres deep, the other lined with granite rocks and 13 metres deep. These wells and the dam were valuable assets, and along with access to a suitable landing place on the coast made this an ideal location for the future town, which was laid out by J Hore in 1882 and gazetted in October of that year. A large number of working men's blocks included in the survey suggest that it was anticipated that the town would become the centre of a wheat growing district and port (see Appendix 2 Map *ix*.). The majority of settlers came from the surrounding districts, some being former miners from Kadina, Wallaroo and Kapunda.

Charles and Elizabeth Alford were amongst the first purchasers, acquiring ten township blocks on one of which they built a hotel, which opened for business in 1884. It became known as Rayson's Hotel Tickera after a new licensee Isaac Rayson took over in 1886. The hotel finally closed in 1905, possibly due to pressure from the prohibitionist movement in the predominantly Methodist district. The building became a general store and post office, and later housed the telephone exchange. Prior to this a post office had existed on the old Tickera Station from 1880, which transferred to a newly built general store in the township established by Peter Gervasi in early 1884. A provisional school opened in the same year, but quickly outgrew its first premises with enrolments growing to 40 pupils. A sustained campaign by parents finally resulted in the opening of a new school and teacher's residence in 1911. The school operated on the new site until its closure in 1958, due to falling enrolments. The remaining students transferred to Alford School. The first church building in the town, a neat stone structure with a capacity of 100 worshippers, was completed in 1889, using materials from a Bible Christian Church formerly located at Springfield. The Tickera Bible Christian Church finally closed in 1953 and the building was sold as a private dwelling.

Tickera residents enjoyed a vibrant social and community life, with a Cricket Club, annual Sports Days, an Oddfellow's Lodge, and Independent Order of Rechabites Tent No. 5 all established by the end of 1885. Quadrille classes were held in the original school room, which, prior to the opening of the Bible Christian Church, was also the venue for church services (leading to some consternation amongst the Methodists). The early years of the twentieth century saw the establishment of Football and Tennis Clubs, a Rifle Club, Coursing (greyhound racing) Club and Loyal Orange Lodge.

4.1.7 Bute (1874)

The government town of Bute was laid out as part of the 1874 survey and proclamation of the Hundred of Wiltunga (see Appendix 2 Map *viii*.). The name is believed to have come from the small Scottish Island of Bute. When the Brinkworth to Kadina Railway opened in 1879, Bute became known as the 18-mile (27 km) siding. Township blocks were offered for sale in June 1884, but there was not a great deal of local interest in purchasing for several years. One of the first businesses was a blacksmiths and wheelwrights established by John James

Chapman and J C Claughton on Lots 59 and 60 in the town in September 1884. Several other blacksmiths and engineering establishments manufactured farm machinery in the town, including Shephard, McDonald and Smelt, an adaptable firm that continued as a motor garage and service station until 1933. A small grocery store was opened by J T Schroeter, a builder, in 1885. In 1889 a Mr Thomas of Snowtown opened a new store and post office at the corner of Railway Terrace and High Street, run by Mrs Eliza Thomas, his wife. Several large rooms built in connection with the store were intended to accommodate the proposed Bute Hotel, but after Thomas failed to secure a license it became a temperance hotel. The business was later taken over and expanded by Hall & Co, drapers and grocers of Kadina.

In 1910 the Eudunda Farmers' Co-operative Society established its thirteenth store in Bute, which continued to operate for over 75 years. A slaughter reserve was established in 1896 and several butchers operated businesses in the town, which also had a succession of bakers. Most of these establishments were located in Railway Terrace. Numerous wheat agents had offices in Bute from 1889, including the Adelaide Milling Company, which had a grain store and office on Railway Terrace. A butter factory operated in the town from 1895, owned by John H Barnes, but lasted only a few years. Barnes moved on to set up an iceworks in 1902 adjacent to the Railway Hotel, and also a conducted farm machinery agency and blacksmith's business until about 1920.

A monthly auction market was conducted at Bute from about 1890, with sales of livestock and farm machinery taking place at Thomas' sale yards located south of the town. Auctions were conducted by various stock and station agents, including Moody, France and Symons of Kadina, T Reed & Co, Elders Smith and SA Farmers' Union until the early 1960s. The yards were demolished in 1967. The Yorke Peninsula Field Days were held in Bute from 1895 until the 1970s.

The first school opened in 1886 in a small iron building, replaced by a more permanent structure in 1892. In 1911 this in turn was replaced by a stone and brick schoolhouse which still stands today as the administration block of Bute Primary School. The strong influence of Cornish Methodism in the Bute area is reflected in the establishment of the Bible Christian Church and the Primitive Methodist Church in the same year, 1884. The Primitive Methodists purchased land in Bute and built an iron church building a year later. The existing stone church building was erected a few years later on the same site. Numerous youth and fellowship groups associated with the Methodist (now Uniting) Church have flourished in Bute over the years, including the Sunday School, Day Fellowship group, Methodist Order of Knights, and Junior Order of Knights – Esquires, Methodist Girls Comradeship, Bute Rays Evening Fellowship (Young Women's Circle), Youth Group and Junior Youth Group, and Uniting Church 'Care and Share'.

In 1890 Bute's first licensed hotel, the Railway Hotel, was opened, with Emma Rooney as its

first licensee. Mrs Rooney's husband John Patrick Rooney was the proprietor of the Railway Hotel at Paskeville. He built the single storey hotel opposite the Bute Railway Station in competition with the intended Bute Hotel, which was also under construction at the time, and was first to secure a license. Rooney later donated a block of land opposite the railway station for a Catholic Church. Our Lady of the Rosary Church was completed and officially opened in January 1895. There was no Anglican church built in Bute, although there was an active Anglican congregation more or less continuously from 1890. Services were held in private homes, the Bute Hall and the Bute Methodist Church, by visiting clergy from Port Broughton and Snowtown.

The Hundred of Wiltunga was annexed in 1888 to the District Council of Ninnes. In 1933 the town of Bute became the new seat for the district council, at which time the Council's name was changed to the District Council of Bute. The district became part of the District Council of Barunga West in 1997.

4.1.8 Thomas Plains (early 1870s)

The locality of Thomas Plains in the Hundred of Ninnes was settled in the early 1870s. A small community of farming families joined together to establish a Primitive Methodist Church around 1883 in the home of Mr Thomas Rodda, with visiting clergy from Kadina and local lay preachers sharing the formal duties. In 1900 a stone church building measuring 40ft x 20ft (12m x 6m) was erected on the corner of section 17, Hundred of Ninnes by Kadina mason Mr Skipworth. The building immediately became a focal point for the social life of the local community, hosting Tea Meetings, Sunday School anniversaries, Harvest Festivals, and Christian Endeavour meetings, as well as weddings, christenings and regular church and Sunday school services. There was also a small library, and in the summer months tennis and cricket matches often preceded Tea Meetings.

Following World War I many of the smaller farm holdings were proving to be uneconomical, and a number of families left the area. With the congregation dwindling, regular services at Thomas Plains church ceased after 1921, although weddings were still conducted there until 1935. The disused church building was used by the Education Department in connection with the school, and subsequently became the clubrooms for the Thomas Plains Tennis Club. The club was formed in 1925 with 17 members, and has continued to exist with an active membership up to the present day. Courts were erected on the eastern side of the church. New courts were laid in 1990.

The Thomas Plains School opened in 1892 in a four-roomed house situated on the northeast corner of section 12, Hundred of Ninnes, opposite the church. The sole teacher, initially Miss Isabella Matthews, had to instruct up to 30 pupils in five classes, and aged between six and twelve. A new stone building with an attached iron shelter shed was erected in the early 1900s. By 1946 enrolments had declined to under ten pupils, and the school closed. The

building was occupied as a residence for several years until it became uninhabitable and was finally demolished in the 1950s.

4.1.9 Kulpara (1932)

The land comprising the Hundred of Kulpara had previously been occupied under pastoral lease since the early 1850s. These leases included parts of the Cocoanut, Green's Plains, Kulpara, Yararoo and Werocata Runs. Following the discovery of copper in the vicinity, the existing 14-year pastoral leases were cancelled, and the land was resumed for farming purposes. The Hundred was proclaimed on 12 June 1862, but pastoralists continued to occupy the runs for several years afterwards on annual lease, pending the survey and sale of the land. Pastoral Lease Number 295, known as Cocoanut Station, had been held by William Rogers, and later by his widow Ann, since 1854. After 1862 it was held by Philip Levi for several years. Green's Plains sheep run, Pastoral Lease Number 293, had been taken up by John Green in 1854. Parts of the Kulpara and Yararoo runs (Pastoral Leases 272 and 77) were held originally by William Sharples from 1851 and later the Bowman family, followed by William Fowler. Werocata Station was one of the earliest occupied and largest pastoral holdings in the district, having been established by John and Mary Ann Bowman in 1847. Part of the run (Pastoral Lease 40) occupied the eastern extent of what became the Hundred of Kulpara. (see Appendix 2 Map *xi*.).

The survey was completed in 1864, with agricultural settlement commencing in the following year. The District Council of Kulpara, covering the eastern two-thirds portion of the hundred, was declared in 1878.

The main routes to the mining districts of Kadina and Wallaroo passed through the hundred, and a public house, known as Burslem's Half Way House had been established in 1861 on the Cocoanut pastoral run to provide for travellers arriving via Port Arthur. A second hotel, the Miners Arms at Green's Plains, was opened a year later by William Vowles Brown. Brown subsequently became the licensee of a new establishment, the Travellers Rest Hotel, in 1866. This establishment was built on Crown land adjoining the government reservoir at the Hummocks, later known as Kulpara. Although a small settlement grew up around the hotel, Kulpara township itself was not surveyed until 1932, and was officially proclaimed in 1934. However, by about 1869 local settlers had built a Bible Christian Chapel, and in 1874 the chapel housed the first provisional school. Three years later a government school with adjoining teacher's residence was opened. A postal service to the district had been available since the 1850s, and postal facilities including a telegraph station were in existence from 1861-2, however it was not until 1877 that an official post office was opened. From 1878 mail was delivered by train to nearby Melton station twice daily. G W Brown ran a general store and post office next to the Travellers Rest Hotel from at least the early 1880s, and was also the official issuer of licenses for the District Council of Kulpara. The Brown family

continued the business until 1932. District Constables with a range of powers were appointed to maintain order from 1879.

4.1.10 Melton (1878)

The town of Melton, located approximately 6 kms south west of Kulpara was proclaimed on 23 May 1878 and surveyed the same year. (see Appendix 2 Map *xii*.).

The township grew up around the railway station, railwaymen's barracks and cottages, and wheat stacks, known as the '16¼ Mile Siding', established in 1879 as part of the new railway linking Port Wakefield with Kadina. At Kadina the line joined the former Wallaroo Railway and Pier Company's horse-drawn tramway connecting with the deep sea port of Wallaroo. This privately-owned light tramline was acquired by the Government in 1878 at a cost of £90,000, and converted to narrow gauge to take locomotives. The line was converted to broad gauge in 1924, and finally closed in 1982. By the 1890s the town had a weatherboard post office, general store, blacksmith's, a school (Cocoanut, later Melton School) and several private houses. From about 1880 local children attended the original Cocoanut School located on section 339, Hundred of Kulpara. A new school building was constructed on section 104, Hundred of Clinton in 1897. It was renamed as Melton School in 1915, and eventually closed in 1942. A new stone school was built on a site in Melton township, on Lot 44, Hundred of Kulpara. Known as the Melton Valley School, it was officially opened on 29 June 1939 by then Premier Thomas Playford. It was chiefly intended to serve the children of the railway workers based in the town, and closed in 1965 due to diminishing enrolments after Melton ceased to function as a railway town.

4.2 Supplying urban services *(AHTF 4.2)*

One of the limiting factors to township development throughout the Yorke Peninsula was the notoriously poor water supply. Most of the towns relied on rainwater or wells, if they were lucky enough to strike potable artesian water. In dry periods water for all domestic use and for horses and other stock to drink had to be purchased and carted over long distances, at significant cost to farmers both in time and money. Until the advent of a reticulated water supply, infectious diseases such as typhoid and diphtheria caused many deaths in the townships. Childhood death rates from water-borne infections were very high, particularly during summer. Location of water closets ('long-drop' toilets) close to wells and underground tanks was a common cause of contamination of drinking water.

The water supply on northern Yorke Peninsula was vastly improved with the construction of the Beetaloo Water Scheme. This was a technically difficult and ambitious government project, undertaken between 1886 and 1890 by the Hydraulic Engineer's Department, at total cost of £700,000. More than 400 men were employed on the scheme, helping to relieve the economic effects of the drought. On completion, a network of cast iron mains pipes, varying from 12 to 2 inches (30mm to 50mm) in diameter extended from Hughes Gap in the north to

Moonta in the south, and from the Hundred of Barunga in the east to Port Broughton in the west, a total of 352 miles (567kms). Water was piped from Beetaloo Springs in the Lower Flinders Ranges. At the time, the Beetaloo Dam was the largest concrete dam in the southern hemisphere, with a capacity of 820 million gallons (approximately 3.72 gigalitres). Two gravity-fed holding dams, each with a capacity of 20 million gallons (approximately 90 million litres) were built at Barunga and Paskeville[40]. From there pipes extended for many kilometres in all directions, and landholders paid a levy to access water via standpipes on their properties. The scheme was ultimately hailed as a great success, there were numerous problems with maintaining a reliable supply, and it took several decades before a reticulated water supply reached some areas.

4.3 Making settlements to serve rural Australia *(AHTF 4.5)*

Hotels or inns were frequently amongst the first buildings to be erected, as a precursor to a new settlement. They provided an essential service in the earliest days of settlement, offering shelter and refreshment for weary travellers and stabling for their horses, as well as being an invaluable meeting place and source of local knowledge about the area and conditions. As communities became established, hotels played an important role in addition to offering hospitality, serving as meeting places for local community associations and sometimes functioning as temporary council chambers, post offices and courthouses.

Burslem's Half Way House (established 1861), the Miners' Arms at Green's Plains (1862-64) and the Travellers' Rest Hotel (1866) were all located in the southern parts of Barunga West LGA, primarily to serve the traffic to the mining districts, but as the surrounding agricultural districts were developed they increasingly served a broader role in the local community. As new townships were established, hotels were opened at Mundoora (1876), Tickera (1884), Alford (1885) and Bute (1890). Port Broughton's first licensed hotel is believed to have been built by Edwin (or Edward) Wall in 1875 who was the proprietor until 1877. An advertisement announcing the recent completion of Wall's Port Broughton Hotel appeared in the Wallaroo Times and Mining Journal in January 1875[41]. The original brick and stone building was later incorporated as part of the much larger two storey hotel built by his son William Uriah Wall in 1910.

Several of the earliest hotels have been demolished, or converted to private residences and much altered. Those that have survived and are still trading as licensed premises are the Port Broughton Hotel, which includes the original single storey section along with the 1910 additions, and the former Railway Hotel at Bute.

[40] Paterson & Price, *op cit*, p175

[41] Wallaroo Times and Mining Journal 13 January 1875, p4

5. EDUCATING *(AHTF 6.)*

5.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education *(AHTF 6.1)*

In 1856 the *South Australian Institute Act* was introduced to promote the general study and cultivation of the arts, science, literature and philosophy by lectures classes and by maintaining a library. This proceeded from a movement that emerged in Britain in the 1820s to set up Mechanics' Institutes to promote technical education and self-improvement amongst working men.

Several of the towns in the Barunga West district established their own institute and library to facilitate cultural and educational activities, and a meeting place for local residents. Town or district halls were also an important community resource, providing venues for entertainment and social activities as well as public meetings, lectures, and for electioneering and voting in Parliamentary elections. Mundoora's Institute Hall (opened in 1904, but not finally completed until five years later) was one of many such halls to be built with funds raised by local communities.

In Port Broughton public functions were held in the goods shed belonging to the South Australian Railways until Port Broughton Institute was completed in 1889. The Institute was established in 1887, starting with an initial membership of 15, a collection of 51 library books, and a weekly Mutual Improvement Class with an average attendance of 12. The original two storey Institute Building in Bay Street was completed in 1889. Members paid an annual subscription of 10/- for access to the library, weekly newspapers and periodicals, and to attend occasional lectures on improving topics. The Institute was also the venue for regular meetings of various local clubs and associations, including the Literary Society, Agricultural Bureau, Band of Hope Music Society and Chess and Dramatics Clubs, along with regular concerts, balls, 'quadrilles' and social dances, magic lantern picture shows, fetes and bazaars. During World War I events were held to farewell and welcome home local soldiers. In 1959 the original building was demolished and the current 'modern' Besser-block building was erected in its place as the Community Hall.

The citizens of Bute began discussing establishment of their Institute in the early 1900s, and in 1908 officers were appointed, and the Bute Institute opened in the anteroom of the Council Chamber, at a weekly rental of 1/-. Mr J Matthews was to attend as librarian/caretaker when the Institute was open three nights a week. Within five years enough money had been collected by fundraising and donations to erect a new building, on land provided by the government. Local builder Mr Bob Neville completed the construction and the building was officially opened on 12 March 1913, with 1,065 volumes on the shelves and 65 paid-up members. The Institute surrendered part of its land in 1922 for the erection of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall. In 1937 ownership of the Institute building was transferred to the Bute Council, under agreement that it would maintain the building and run the library, in

return for its use as the District Council Office. In 1962 the former Institute building was demolished and a new Council Chambers and office erected in its place.

Not all towns were able to support a purpose-built Institute as a venue for cultural activities, but most had at least some active social clubs and societies operating by the early 1900s. Smaller communities in the district used churches, schools and local hotels' assembly rooms as venues for concerts, dances and literary evenings. In the late 1890s the Alford Mutual Improvement Society held twice-yearly concerts, singing and recitation competitions in the schoolhouse, where the Alford String Band also performed. The Alford Quadrille class held its season opening balls in John Sharples' Alford Hotel Assembly Rooms, from the 1890s until World War I.

Even tiny rural communities were motivated to establish their own centres for social and cultural gatherings. Wokurna Hall was built by local residents clubbing together to establish a trust in 1907. The modest stone building was completed the following year, and has served as a focal point for district life, having been used for dances, meetings, family celebrations, music lessons and as the local polling booth.

5.2 Schools *(AHTF 6.2)*

The Central Board of Education was established under the 1851 *Education Act*, and was responsible for licensing private school teachers and inspecting schools to ensure they met appropriate standards. It was not until the *South Australian Education Act* was passed in 1875 that education to primary level became free and compulsory for all children between seven and 13 years of age. Several of the wealthier settlers may have engaged private governesses or tutors for their children, but it is likely that most children of labourers and the less well-off would have had no access to formal education in the first few years of settlement. The Barunga West district had no schools until the opening of the first Barunga School in 1878.

The *South Australian Education Act, 1875* resulted in a program of establishing public schools in most settled areas of the colony. School attendance was compulsory, unless children lived more than 3 miles (approximately 5 kms) from the nearest school. This policy ensured that even in relatively remote districts such as the northern Yorke Peninsula, there was at least one school within reach by 1900. However, even after compulsory education was introduced attendance was often irregular. In colonial South Australia, as was usual in nineteenth century European societies, children attended school and also worked from an early age, helping at home or on the family farm, and caring for younger siblings. It was common for country children taken out of school to help at harvest time. Boys could be employed at the mines and quarries from around the age of 13 or 14, and might be apprenticed to trades around the same age. Girls entered domestic service or worked as farm labourers.

A large number of small rural schools were established in the period 1878 to 1900 as the northern Yorke Peninsula farming areas were developed. The four hundreds which make up the former District Council of Bute had 20 schools in 1900 (it now has only one, Bute Primary School). In the Port Broughton District Council area there were seven schools in 1905 (now only Port Broughton Area School).

In Port Broughton a Provisional School was opened in makeshift premises in an old pine log shed at Peel's Wheat Store at the beginning of 1879. Thirty-two children were registered, paying 4 pence a week to attend, and Miss Elizabeth Dennis, the sole teacher, lived on site in a curtained off section of the store. Ten years later, a public school was established, in improved but still temporary premises, with Mr Max Thiele as teacher. After repeated requests to the Minister of Education, the first purpose-built school, comprising a three-roomed stone building, was completed and occupied in 1892, by which time enrolments had grown to 100. A teacher's residence in the grounds was constructed later in the 1890s. By 1902 an extra classroom had to be added to accommodate an additional 50 enrolments. In 1929 the school was reclassified as a Higher Primary School, and teaching staff numbers doubled, from two to four. During the 1940s the Education Department's consolidation policy resulted in most small schools in neighbouring districts being closed, and a bus service was introduced for pupils transferring to Port Broughton School. The old Mundoora School building was dismantled and re-erected on the Port Broughton site in 1948, and over the next few years several portable classrooms were added. In 1960, with total enrolments reaching 200, it was reclassified as an Area School. The entire Port Broughton Area School was relocated in 1984 to newly-built premises in East Terrace. The former school property was acquired by the local council and is now occupied by the Historical Society as the Port Broughton Heritage Centre.

A Provisional School was opened in the Primitive Methodist Church in Bute in August 1886, with Miss Hannah Davies its first teacher, and an initial enrolment of 19 pupils. The school became a public school in 1894. A timber and corrugated iron school building and teachers' residence was erected in 1892, and extended five years later. A new stone school building (now the administration block) was completed in 1911. The original iron schoolroom was used as a domestic arts and woodwork centre until eventually demolished in 1962. By 1918 there were over 100 pupils, but this number gradually reduced to 58 by 1941. The closure of smaller schools in the area during the 1930s and 40s boosted enrolments again to a peak of over 160 by 1960.

Numerous small outlying schools, often conducted by a single teacher, existed in the district prior to the 1940s. These included, in the Port Broughton district: Barunga North (1888-1945); Clements Gap (1880-1942); Dollings Corner (1889-1945); Garfield (1901-1942); Keilli (1887-1909, then 1924-1943); Mundoora (1878-1945); Ward's Hill (1891-1949).

In the Bute district: Peela Weela/Alford (1883-2005); Barunga (First 1878-1889; Second 1915-1945); Barunga/Shadwells (1884-1908); Brucefield (1883-1888) Cairn Hill (1881-1920); Cameron/Waukablie (1880-1901); Cocoanut (c.1876-c.1885); Cocoanut/ Melton (1897-1942); Fairfield (1889-1904); Kulpara (1874-1999); Melton Valley (1939-1965); Ninnes (1886-1933); Oaklands North (1881-?1910); Pine Flat (1898-1938); Pine Forest (188-1947); South Hummocks (1896-1945); Strathneath (1933-1948); Sunny Hill (1882-1969); Thomas Plains (1892-1947); Tickera (1884-1910); Tickera West (1911-1958); Turnerville (1902-1917); Ward's Hill (1891-1949); Wattle Vale (Thomas Plains)/'Dora Jackson's' (1887-1893); Wembley (1924-1946); Willamulka (1885-1891; 1892-1918; 1930-1950); Wiltunga/ Lincolnfields (1887-1945); Yararoo (1887-1891; 1928-1938).

After World War II improvements in road transport, population decline and social changes affecting the rural population prompted the Education Department to introduce policy changes that led to the closure of many rural schools. Previously many small one-teacher schools had been kept open for as few as six or seven pupils, because of the Department's former policy of providing a school within three miles (5kms) distance of their homes. There were now fewer and smaller families in country areas, and improved transport made it feasible for schools to be located further apart. In the District Council of Bute nine of the 13 schools operating in 1940 had been closed by 1950. In the Port Broughton area, six of the area's seven schools closed between 1942 and 1949. Many of the smaller towns also went into decline as the rural population fell and more people moved to the larger centres. From the 1960s a school bus service operated to transport rural children to schools in the larger towns, including Bute, Alford and Port Broughton.

6. GOVERNING *(AHTF 7.)*

6.1 Administering *(AHTF 7.6)*

6.1.1 Developing local government authorities *(AHTF 7.6.1)*

The development of local authorities to manage public infrastructure and services followed the opening up of the northern agricultural lands and influx of population in the 1870s and 1880s.

The *Districts Councils Act* introduced in June 1852 had made provision for independent municipal government in South Australia. Until 1887 incorporation was voluntary, and thus an indicator of the willingness of new settlers to assume responsibility for the conduct of local affairs. It also helped to ensure that the concerns and interests of local land owners were addressed locally, rather than from Adelaide. Councillors were initially appointed by the government, selected from prominent landholders of the district who nominated to serve.

In 1871, the District Council of Green's Plains became the first local government authority to be established on the Yorke Peninsula. District Councils were subsequently established for

Kulpara (1878), Ninnes (1885), Broughton (1888), and Mundoora (1892). The District Councils of Ninnes and Kulpara were subsequently amalgamated in 1932 to become the District Council of Bute; the District Council of Broughton was renamed the District Council of Red Hill in 1912; and the District Council of Mundoora became the District Council of Port Broughton in 1917. Following amalgamation with the District Council of Bute, and some changes to boundaries, this became the District Council of Barunga West on 2 February 1997.

6.1.2 District Council of Green's Plains (1871-1888)

Following a memorial to the South Australian Parliament signed by 32 local residents, as required under the *District Councils Act 1858,* the District Council of Green's Plains was proclaimed on 20 July 1871. It comprised parts of the Hundreds of Kadina and Kalpara, and was named after the sheep station *Green's Plains*, established by district pioneer John Green in 1851. Together with the adjoining District Councils of Clinton and Kulpara, Green's Plains Council undertook a program of building reservoirs to secure water supplies in the district. After the introduction of the *District Councils Act 1887* (Act 419), which amalgamated a number of existing South Australian councils, the Green's Plains Council was abolished and the district became part of the District Council of Kadina on 5 January 1888[42].

6.1.3 District Council of Kulpara (1878-1932)

The District Council of Kulpara commenced on 28 November 1878, with meetings held initially at the Travellers Rest Hotel. In 1881 councillors approached the trustees of the Old Chapel (Baptist Church) with an offer of £25 to purchase the vacant building and furniture for a council chamber, but trustees rejected the offer, wanting £30, which was thought too high. In February 1896 a request was submitted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the gift of an acre of land adjoining the Kulpara School, to erect a 'Council and other purpose room'. Mr G Baker was selected as the building contractor, and the Council Hall was completed in early 1902 at a cost of 'between £200 and £300' (a rather rubbery estimate perhaps). The hall was made available free of charge to ratepayers, with the proviso that they supply their own lighting.[43]

6.1.4 District Council of Ninnes (1885-1933)

The District Council of Ninnes was proclaimed on 15 July 1885. The Council's name was changed to the District Council of Bute in January 1933 after amalgamation with the District Council of Kulpara the previous year.

The first meetings of the Ninnes District Council were held in the home of G F Ormsby, one of the first councillors at Ninnes Plains. Later the lease of this house was transferred to the

[42] Wikipedia entry for Barunga West accessed 10/10/21, *en.wikipedia.org, /wiki/Barunga_West_Council*
[43] Paterson & Price, *op cit*, p51.

council for use as Council Chamber and schoolroom. From 1890 council meetings alternated between Ninnes, Alford and Bute, while Council debated over the preferred location and allocation of funds for a purpose-built council chamber and hall, and it was not until 1901 that the decision was made to build the District Hall in Bute. The sandstone building was designed by architect T R Health, and built at a cost of £409. In 1937 the Council accepted an offer to move the Council Chamber to the adjacent Institute Building, and the old Council Chamber became a kitchen and supper room for the District Hall. A new Council building was constructed in 1962 on the site of the demolished Institute Building. After the 1997 merger with Port Broughton this building was retained as a branch office for the Barunga West Council and Post Office.

6.1.5 District Council of Broughton (1888-1892)

The original District Council of Broughton, proclaimed in 1888, comprised the hundreds of Koolunga, Redhill, Broughton, Broughton Extension (Keilli), Wokurna and Mundoora. In June 1892 the hundreds of Mundoora and Wokurna were severed from the District of Broughton, and renamed the District of Mundoora. The name was changed to the District Council of Port Broughton in 1917, and in 1933 a portion of the Hundred of Tickera was added. In 1997, the District Council of Port Broughton merged with the neighbouring District Council of Bute to become the District Council of Barunga West.

Early council meetings were held in private homes or hotels. The first purpose-built Port Broughton District Council office, a single room sandstone building constructed in 1895 in Harvey St, Port Broughton, still stands. This building served until replaced in 1955 with new council offices constructed next door on the former Institute site, and subsequently by the present building on the corner of Harvey and Bay Streets. The original 1895 building served initially as a museum, and is now vacant.

6.1.6 District Council of Mundoora (1892-1917)

The District Council of Mundoora was created on 9 June 1892, when it was detached from the District Council of Broughton. In 1917 it was renamed District Council of Port Broughton.

6.2 Policing *(AHTF 7.6.3)*

The earliest records of an official police presence in the district date from 1876, when it is believed a temporary office was opened in Port Broughton. Prior to that the nearest police station had been in Clare. In 1888 a new police station was officially opened and manned by Foot Constable (Second Class) James Murphy. Concerns were raised when it was suggested that the constable would be removed only a few months later in August 1888, as his presence had ‘afforded peace and comfort to all, such as never experienced in years

past'[44]. The same report called for police cells to be provided, as prisoners at that point had to be 'chained to the manger in the hotel stable like dogs to their kennels'. Timber and iron cells transferred from Port Germein were dangerously hot in summer, but as late as 1902 had still not been replaced with stone cells. A new police station, with a detached building containing two cells at the rear, was built in 1928. The original building was used as a courthouse until hearings were moved to Port Pirie or Kadina in 1984.

A police constable was temporarily stationed in Bute in 1893 in response to trouble arising from the presence of large numbers of workers associated with the Beetaloo water reticulation works, but there was no permanent police station there until 1908. A new police station, including a courtroom and office, attached residence, cell block and stables, was constructed on Railway Terrace in 1911. It was closed in 1974, after which the district was policed from Snowtown.

6.3 Providing services and welfare *(AHTF 7.6.6)*

Prior to the development of a state sponsored welfare system care of the elderly, sick or destitute within communities was generally seen as the responsibility of their relatives. In newly established and remote communities people were separated from family support and often had to rely on help from neighbours. Charitable organisations such as friendly societies, churches and council committees sometimes provided assistance. Societies such as the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Ancient Order of Foresters, Masons and Druids, in some cases provided sickness and death benefits for their members.

The Adelaide Destitute Board had been established in 1849 to provide relief to those in need, and local councils liaised with the Board to identify worthy cases and apply for aid on their behalf. Local councils were funded to provide temporary 'outdoor relief' in the form of medical care, medicines and rations, to needy people within their communities in times of drought and economic hardship. They also arranged accommodation at the Destitute Asylum in Adelaide for the homeless and elderly, for pregnant unmarried women and deserted wives. Elderly people suffering from dementia frequently ended up in the Parkside Lunatic Asylum. Poor widows or unmarried women without means of support, orphans, the elderly and incurably ill had few options open to them other than to be admitted to a state institution in the city. Charitable institutions and the welfare arms of various religious groups played an important role, though their activities were mainly evident in urban settings.

The economic depression of the 1890s and the rise of trade unionism and the Labor Party during this period provided the impetus for a movement for welfare reform. South Australian government welfare departments, such as the State Children's Council (established 1886), and the Central Board of Health (1873), had previously undertaken responsibilities in specific

[44] *SA Register*, 31 August 1888, p5.

areas, but it was not until the introduction nationally of invalid and old age pensions in 1908, the War Service and Disability benefits introduced after World War I, and the creation of a national social security system, including child endowment, sickness and unemployment benefits, and widows' pensions schemes in the 1940s that the State took on responsibility for providing welfare to vulnerable people at all stages of life.

6.4 Defending Australia *(AHTF 7.7)*

6.4.1 Going to war *(AHTF 7.7.3; AHTF 8.8)*

Following the outbreak of World War I in 1914 a vigorous recruitment campaign was conducted in rural regions to attract young men to join up for service overseas. Lists of new recruits with their home districts appeared in the press, encouraging local recruitment committees to increase their efforts. Farmers' sons were urged to do step up for 'King and Country', and were no doubt enticed by the promise of excitement and adventure after the quiet life on the farm. Over 100 had enlisted from the Bute district alone by August 1916. Local recruiting committees in Bute and elsewhere erected Rolls of Honour recording the names of volunteers from the district.

Each small town held official send-offs and 'welcome homes' for their boys, and branches of the Cheer Up Society, Red Cross and the League of Loyal Women worked tirelessly to support the troops. Fundraising for the war effort through the South Australian Soldiers' Fund, and special events like the first Australia Day appeal on 30 July 1915 was particularly successful in country areas. This occasion became an annual event, marked by patriotic processions, fetes, concerts, sports days, competitions and flag and button sales, with proceeds going to the Soldiers' Fund.

Like almost every country township across South Australia, the Barunga West district has many memorials commemorating the contribution made by local men who served in the Great War of 1914-18. Monuments recording the names of those who lost their lives in the war are found at Port Broughton, Bute, Mundoora, Tickera and Alford. Soldiers' Memorial Halls were built in the 1920s in many of these towns and elsewhere, and Honour Rolls may be found in several of the district's churches and community halls. These places serve to demonstrate the impact the war had on every small community whose sons and daughters were called to serve their country.

After the war, a number of returning servicemen were allocated soldier settler blocks in the district, particularly in the Hundreds of Wokurna and Kulpara. Former pastoral leasehold properties were resubdivided into small farm holdings and made available to returned servicemen, in a scheme aimed at resettling and compensating servicemen, and developing intensive agriculture in those former Crown Land areas. The Soldier Settlement Scheme was only partially successful, some participants finding they were not equipped for farming life, or lacking sufficient capital to make a go of it. In many cases the properties proved to be too

small to be economically run in the prevailing climatic conditions. Those who persevered, and were able to expand their properties by buying up farms abandoned by their neighbours, made an enduring contribution to the district and its community.

During World War II the Empire Air Training Scheme formed an Australian training unit at Port Pirie. The former RAAF No 2 Bombing and Gunnery School operated from 15 June 1941 – 9 December 1943, when the unit was changed to an Observers School. 'Air-to-ground' gunnery targets and observation bunkers were set up on a property north of Port Broughton, with large metal roman numerals installed as a guide to the targets. (These have been re-erected at Clements Gap Conservation Park, and are now entered in the South Australian Heritage Register as 'probably the only wartime aviation gunnery range surviving in Australia').

7. CULTURAL LIFE *(AHTF 8.)*

7.1 Organising recreation *(AHTF 8.1)*

7.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports *(AHTF 8.1.1)*

As in most rural communities, sport and cultural pursuits played a valuable role in the social life of the inhabitants. Land was set aside for recreational purposes in the first town surveys, providing public space for organised events and informal recreation. Facilities were created and maintained by volunteers, often using donated materials, and became focal points for community activities. Most towns and districts participated in football, cricket and other sports competitions, with players often travelling long distances to compete against other teams in the region. An impressive number of sporting clubs offered a seemingly endless range of options for the athletically inclined, and annual sports days were a highlight of the social calendar for both children and adults.

7.2 Forming associations *(AHTF 8.5)*

The establishment of various clubs, societies and associations helped cement social cohesion and also provided a form of welfare within newly established communities. It was also a way of achieving mutual aims through co-operation to advance the interests of members.

One of the most important associations to emerge in the South Australian Agricultural Bureau, formed in 1888 as a mutual support organisation run by farmers. Its aims were to provide a link between farmers and agricultural scientists, and assist members in working together on issues of common interest. Branches of the Association were formed all over rural South Australia, including Port Broughton, Mundoora, Alford, Bute and Pine Forest. The Bureau still exists, with 60 branches currently active across the state[45]. Agricultural Shows

[45] Australian Charities and Not-for-Profit Commission website accessed 5/8/21,

and Field Days also provided opportunities for farmers to share information and learn about new technical developments in the industry.

Freemasonry was well established on the Yorke Peninsula mining towns, with Moonta becoming the first Lodge outside of Adelaide to build its own Lodge Rooms in 1875. It has been in continuous use since its consecration, making it the oldest Masonic owned building in Australia. Port Broughton Lodge No. 82 was formed around 1920, and still occupies its Lodge Rooms built around that time in West Terrace.

Branches of other mutual and benevolent societies, including the Manchester Unity Oddfellows, Rechabites, Ancient Order of Forresters, Women's Temperance Union and Methodist Order of Knights (OK) were formed in Bute and in some other towns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A branch of the South Australian Farmers' Union was also established in Bute in 1892. Vigilance Committees (operating under the auspices of local councils) and Progress Associations played an active role in the civic life of the larger towns in the period.

7.3 Worshipping *(AHTF 8.6)*

7.3.1 Making places for worship *(AHTF 8.6.4)*

In keeping with the principles underpinning the Wakefield Plan and colonial immigration policies, the Christian church community has been an important part of Peninsula life since the early days of European settlement. Churches were amongst the earliest buildings in most towns and church and Sunday School functions were at the centre of community life. As well as religious instruction and spiritual guidance, membership of church groups provided practical opportunities for social interaction, as well as mutual support and welfare services in times of sickness or bereavement. In an era where there were few opportunities and limited time for recreation and entertainment, church activities such as participating in choral singing afforded a welcome relief from the arduous weekday life of pioneering farming families. The church community supported education for farmers' children through Sunday Schools, and some of the first provisional schools were held in church buildings. Young people and adults were encouraged to broaden their education and gain skills in public speaking through church-sponsored Mutual Improvement Literary and Debating Societies, and found opportunities for social interaction and recreation through various youth groups and societies associated with the church. Many young couples met through the church, creating a network of local families related by marriage. This tended to build a strong sense of social connection over second and third generation settlers.

According to the 1881 South Australian census, 80% of the population of northern Yorke

https://www.acnc.gov.au/charity

Peninsula were members of one of the three branches of Methodism, reflecting the high proportion of Cornish emigrants in the region. From concentration around the mining areas at Moonta, Kadina and Wallaroo (already notable for their proliferation of churches), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian circuits extended into the adjacent farming areas from the late 1870s. The non-conformist tradition of using local lay-preachers advantaged remote rural settlements where ordained clergy were scarce. This fostered local engagement amongst neighbours, and helped to build social cohesion in settler communities remote from towns and cities. The influence of Methodism is particularly well represented in the surviving built heritage, with a scattering of typically modest stone chapels throughout the region. Many were built for the Bible Christians, a largely Cornish movement that identified strongly with working people such as farm labourers and miners. The Methodists' propensity for building churches close to each other was reproduced in the colony as in Cornwall, where 'Methodist chapels were as common as currants in a cake'[46].

A number of stone church buildings have survived in the Barunga West district. Though Methodism is the most commonly represented denomination, with churches/chapels in Port Broughton, Bute, Tickera, Kulpara, and Mundoora amongst others, the region also has several Anglican and Catholic churches. They include St Philip's Anglican Church at Port Broughton (built in 1886), one of several on the Peninsula designed by noted church architect William Kingston Mallyon (others are at Port Victoria, Edithburgh, Minlaton and Winulta). Catholics had to travel to Snowtown or Kadina to attend services until the Barunga West district's first Catholic churches were built at Bute (1895) and Port Broughton (1902).

Most surviving church buildings date to the period between the 1880s and the 1920s, when the population of the region was at its height. Subsequent population decline and a general falling off in church attendance from the latter decades of the twentieth century has resulted in many former church buildings being deconsecrated and repurposed for residential or other uses. Some isolated rural chapels, long since abandoned by their congregations, have fallen into ruin. They stand, surrounded by wheatfields, as lonely monuments to a former era and way of life.

7.3.2 Evangelising *(AHTF 8.6.5)*

Partly as a result of internal migration to the newly opened up agricultural areas, the Methodist churches experienced a temporary decline in membership in the mid-1880s. This trend prompted a wave of evangelism in the wheat-growing regions of the Yorke Peninsula, and resulted in the founding of many new congregations and circuits. The 'Revival' movement was a marked characteristic of Cornish Methodism, and periodic outbreaks of religious fervour, often sparked by preaching tours by charismatic evangelists, occurred in

[46] Arnold D Hunt, *This Side of Heaven: A History of Methodism in South Australia*, Lutheran Publishing House 1985, p.119

parts of the northern Yorke Peninsula (notably at Moonta), from the 1870s through to the 1890s. The revival missions' primary aim of Christian conversion became integrally connected with the temperance movement, and promotion of abstinence from alcohol one of its main messages. Interestingly the temperance cause continued to attract adherents in the region well into the twentieth century, with the Bute Loyal Temperance Legion still an active group in 1952[47].

7.4 Remembering the fallen *(AHTF 8.8)*

After World War I many towns erected war memorials in prominent positions as a tribute to those who served. There were also memorial halls and parks established to commemorate the fallen, and several memorial avenues were planted in the district. After World War II additions were made to existing monuments and in some cases new commemorative halls or gardens were built.

Traditions such as Anzac Day and Remembrance Day continue to be observed annually across the district, and the Returned Services League is represented in most towns.

[47] *Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, 8 May 1952, p.1

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Appendix 2: Maps

i. District Council of Barunga West boundary and main towns
ii. Hundreds of Northern Yorke Peninsula
iii. Hundred of Mundoora 1883
iv. Plan of Government Town of Port Broughton 1883
v. Hundred of Wokurna 1883
vi. Detail – Wokurna Township 1964
vii. Plan of Government Town of Wokurna 1888
viii. Hundred of Wiltunga 1905
ix. Hundred of Tickera 1892
x. Hundred of Ninnes 1882
xi. Hundred of Kulpara 1906
xii. Plan of Melton Township 1878
xiii. Goyder's Line 1865
xiv. Agricultural Areas of Northern Yorke Peninsula 1869-1872

Appendix 3: Chronology

Agenda Report for Decision

Meeting Date: 8 and 11 August 2022

Item Name	Code Amendment Initiation Advice to the State Planning Commission – Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (Barunga West)
Presenters	Catherine Hollingsworth and Monika Matej
Purpose of Report	Decision
Item Number	N/A
Strategic Plan Reference	4. Discharging Statutory Obligations
Work Plan Reference	4.2 Advise the Minister on Code Amendments
Confidentiality	Confidential (Draft Advice or Documents)
Related Decisions	N/A

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Heritage Sub-Committee (the Committee) resolves to:

1. Approve the designation of this item as Confidential (Draft Advice or Documents).
2. Advise the State Planning Commission (the Commission) as to whether the Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (the Proposal) by the Barunga West Council (the Council):
    a) Is supported as submitted by Council
    b) Is supported with amendments/conditions
    c) Requires submission of additional information by Council
    d) Is not sufficiently justified to warrant approval to initiate.

Background

Legislative context and procedure

Section 67(1) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act) provides for the Planning and Design Code (the Code) to designate a place as a place of local heritage value if it satisfies one or more listed criteria. The criteria under section 67(1) of the Act are provided in **Attachment 1**.

Designation of a place as a place of local heritage value is achieved by amending the Code under section 73 of the Act. The Proposal to Initiate is the initiation document for a Code Amendment and must be agreed between the Designated Entity and the Minister for Planning (the Minister).

The Proponent of the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment is the Barunga West Council and is also proposed as the Designated Entity responsible for undertaking the Code Amendment process.

Section 73(2)(b)(iv) of the Act provides that a proposal to amend the Code may be initiated by a council with the approval of the Minister, acting on the advice of the Commission, in relation to the following matters:

- Strategic assessment against the State Planning Policies and *The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide: 2017 Update* in accordance with section 66(3)(f) of the Act.
- Any person or body that must be consulted by the Designated Entity, pursuant to section 73(6)(e) of the Act.
- Any investigations to be carried out or information to be obtained by the Designated Entity, in accordance with section 73(6)(f) of the Act.

Under section 73(5)(b) of the Act, an approval by the Minister may be given on conditions specified by the Minister.

The Proposal

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Place Overlay to 44 properties in the Council area, as well as the associated Heritage Adjacency Overlay. Council was formed as a result of the amalgamation of the District Council of Bute and the District Council of Port Broughton in 1997. This Local Government Area (LGA) originally comprised part of the ancestral lands of the Nharangga people of Yorke Peninsula. The name 'Barunga' is understood to be derived from an Indigenous term meaning 'gap in the range'. Early historic buildings remain in the area because of European settlement from the mid-1800s, with land used for grain and crop growing. Population growth in the area followed and several small towns in the region were established. There are currently no Local Heritage Places listed in the region. This Code Amendment seeks to list the remaining buildings that have significant heritage value. Further detail of the Proposal is outlined below, within the Proposal to Initiate (**Attachment 2**) and the heritage data sheets (**Attachment 3**).

The purpose of this report is to provide information to inform the Committee's advice to the Commission in relation to the Proposal submitted by Council.

Discussion

Scope of the Amendment

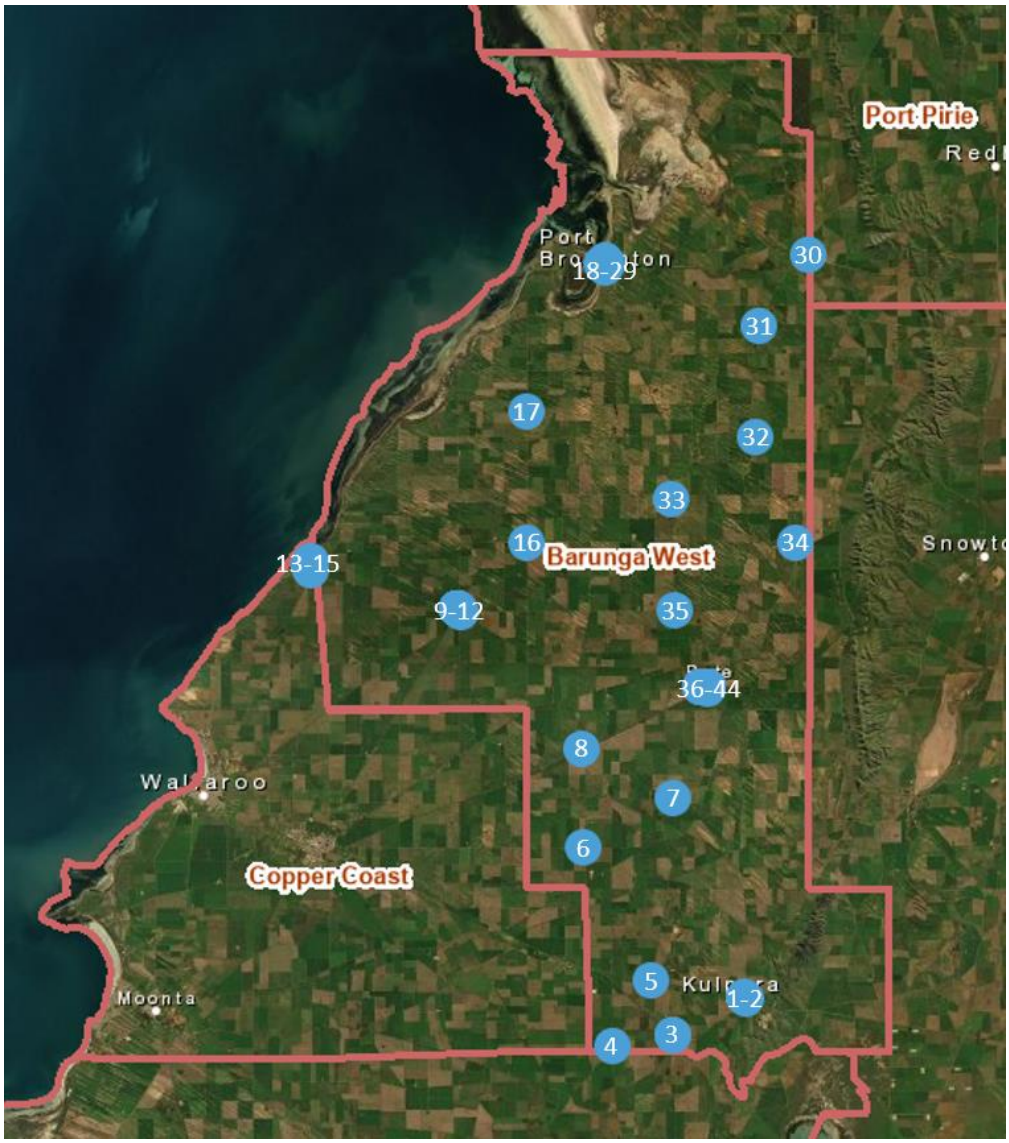
The Proposal by Council affects 44 properties and seeks to amend the Code by identifying new Local Heritage Places through application of the Local Heritage Place Overlay, and consequently, applying the Heritage Adjacency Overlay in accordance with Code mapping rules.

The majority of properties are located in the Neighbourhood Zone; however, some are in the Township Zone, Community Facilities Zone, Rural Settlement Zone, Rural Zone, Neighbourhood Zone, Township Activity Centre Zone and Open Space Zone.

There are no proposed changes to Code policy or Technical and Numeric Variations (TNVs).

The proposed heritage listings and current zoning for each affected property is detailed in **Attachment 4**.

The affected area and current zoning are shown in the figure below.



Planning and Design Code Zoning

The affected properties are located within the Neighbourhood Zone, Township Activity Centre Zone, Community Facilities Zone, Rural Zone, Township Zone and Open Space Zone.

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Overlay to 44 identified properties, and to apply the Heritage Adjacency Overlay to land parcels in accordance with the business rules for the Overlay.

Investigations

A heritage survey of the Yorke Peninsula area was undertaken in 1998 by the State Heritage Branch of the former Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs (DEHAA) and Weidenhofer Architects. (**Attachments 5** and **6**). The survey recommended approximately 90 properties to be listed as Local Heritage Places; however, the survey was not progressed any further. As such, Council does not have any places of heritage significance listed in the Code. This 1998 survey has since been reviewed by Council to update the appropriate legislative and administrative procedures introduced by the new Act and to amend the status of some proposed heritage places. This review included a site inspection of each property to verify the data in the original survey.

As a result of the review, it was found that some properties had either been demolished or deteriorated beyond repair, thereby compromising the heritage value of the property and making it unworthy of listing. The Code Amendment therefore seeks to list 44 properties out of the original 90.

Procedure

The Commission's Heritage Sub-Committee was established in accordance with section 29(1)(c) of the Act to advise the Commission on any aspect of its functions, or to assist the Commission or to act on behalf of the Commission in the performance of its functions or the exercise of its powers. The new term of the Committee commenced on 27 April 2022.

The Committee's role is to review the information submitted by proponents relating to the listing of Local Heritage Places and/or additional Areas to be included in the Historic Area Overlay of the Code, including at the Proposal to Initiate stage, and provide advice to the Commission. The objective is to provide greater certainty in the Code Amendment process by ensuring adequate justification and rigour has been demonstrated in assessment of the proposed heritage places against the criteria.

At this stage of the process, the Committee's role is to review the information provided by Council, comprising the heritage data sheets, and confirm (or otherwise) that the Committee is satisfied that Council has demonstrated sufficient rigour in assessing the places against the criteria. If the Committee considers that there is a lack of justification, this can be identified by determining that the Committee seek further justification for the Proposal.

At this point in time, it is not necessary to form a view on the merits of each individual listing. This will occur after consultation of the Code Amendment.

Next steps

The Committee reviews the information relating to all the properties identified in the Proposal and determines if the Proposal can be supported as submitted, if further information or justification is required prior to the Code Amendment proceeding to consultation, or if the Proposal is not considered to be sufficiently justified to warrant approval. The Committee then provides its advice to the Commission, who may specify and/or recommend conditions to be applied should the Minister approve the Proposal to Initiate.

If the initiation of the Code Amendment is approved as submitted (by the Minister), Council will be able to proceed to consultation on the Code Amendment without needing any further approval from the Minister.

The Commission also has the option to recommend the Minister require the Council to seek approval prior to releasing the Code Amendment for consultation.

If Council proceeds to consultation, the Committee will be asked to hear and consider submissions from owners of proposed Local Heritage Places, objectors to proposed listings and/or the Council. The Commission will then provide its advice to the Minister.

The consultation process must be undertaken in accordance with the Community Engagement Charter, which requires Council to consult with all affected property owners and will also allow for affected property owners to provide further information regarding their properties that can be taken into consideration when the Code Amendment is lodged for approval.

Attachments:

1. Section 67(1) criteria under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (#18912019).
2. Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (#18806735).
3. Heritage Data Sheets (#18806737)
4. Table of affected properties and proposed amendments (#18916942).
5. Weidenhofer, Heritage of the York Peninsula – General Report, 1998 (#18806769).
6. Weidenhofer, Heritage of the York Peninsula – District Council of Yorke Peninsula Part 1, 1998 (#18806764).

Prepared by: Monika Matej

Endorsed by: Nadia Gencarelli

Date: 2 August 2022

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Heritage Sub-Committee

Minutes

Monday, 8 August 2022 and Thursday, 11 August 2022 from 8.30am to 5.30pm
Barunga West Council (various locations)

Subject	Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment by the Barunga West Council
ATTENDANCE:	
Committee Members	Steven Griffiths (Chair), Bruce Harry, Jenny Newman, Anna Pope (DEW) (attended 8 August 2022), Dr Louise Bird (DEW) (attended 11 August 2022)
Apologies	Elizabeth Little
PLUS Staff	Catherine Hollingsworth, Monika Matej
Council Staff	Nil

Item No.	Details
1.0	**Welcome & Apologies** The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting for the Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (the Proposal) by the Barunga West Council (the Council). Note: Louise Bird (DEW) and Anna Pope (DEW) were apologies on alternate days for the property inspections; however, each provided commentary on the properties which has been included as part of the observations and recommendations by the Heritage Sub-Committee (the Committee).
2.0	**Consideration of the Proposal** Each proposed Local Heritage Place was considered by the Committee over the course of the day. The following observations were made.

LEGEND

Proposed Local Heritage Places

• **Black** letter – original criteria (supported by Heritage Sub-Committee) • Blue letter – additional criteria suggested by Heritage Sub-Committee • Red letter – original criteria questioned/not supported	Blue Fill – to be considered for listing Yellow Fill – Further investigations Orange Fill – Property unlikely to be supported for listing

Proposed Local Heritage Places

Site	Name / Address	Extent of listing	Heritage Criteria	Feedback from the Heritage Sub-Committee
1. BW:030 CT6174/787	Former Kulpara Uniting Church 1724 Copper Coast Highway,	External form and materials of the original church structure and stone cairn and foundation stone retrieved from the demolished hall.	c a, b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' should be considered.

	Kulpara	Excluding later timber-framed additions to the north and east.		• Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches. • Consider if porch should be included in extent of listing and provide further information including construction date.
2. BW:032 CT 6208/172	Kulpara Soldier's Memorial Hall 5430 Upper Yorke Road, Kulpara	External form and materials of the 1953 building	c, e	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' and 'e' supported.
3. BW:038 CT 5500/835	Residence, former Melton Valley School 7 Third Street, Melton	External form and materials of the former school building	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' should be considered. • The internal part of building has been subject to some fire damage. • Is it possible to add within the 'Brief Historical Background' the date when the allotment was purchased for the school?
NOT proposed for listing CT 5276/44	24 Third Street, Melton			• Was this building possibly a Railway station / station master house / post office? • Was this considered for listing? Further information sought.
4. BW:039 CT5504/19	Residence Former Homestead 'Cocoanut' 37 Pontifex Road, Paskeville	External form and materials of the homestead including front and side verandahs.	a, b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' supported. • Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the buildings' conservation will be managed.** • Further information sought relating to the date of building construction. The Data sheet states that the homestead was probably built in 1890s. The gable end appears to have been constructed separately, probably later.
5. BW:034 CT5472/611 & **612**	Kilpara Lime Kiln Lot **374**/375, 2394 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara	Surviving material and structures on the site relating to the lime production process, including kilns, storage areas and office.	a, b, f d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Criteria 'b' and 'f' questioned. • Additional Criterion 'd' should be considered.
6. BW:071 CR5977/133	Recreation facility/Hall, former Thomas Plains Methodist Church 8 Thomas Plains Road, Thomas Plains	External form and materials of the original church structure, excluding later additions at the rear.	a, c b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'b' and 'd' should be considered. • Consider consistent methodology in applying criteria for churches. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' seems too generic. Consider including the building's use as club rooms as this it what it has predominantly used for.
7. BW:045	Ninnes Historic Well, Windmill	Well, stone tank and windmill.	a, b, c, d, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Property not sighted

CT5712/481	and Tank 1291 Lime Kiln Road (Sec 92) Thomas Plain (Old Well Rd, cnr Lime Kiln Road)			• Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'c' supported. • Criteria 'd' and 'f' were questioned.
8. BW:079 CT5948/543	Former Willamulka Methodist Church Cnr Church Road & Willamulka Road, Bute	Exterior form and materials of the building	a, b, c, d, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Property not sighted • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' supported. • Criteria 'c' and 'f' were questioned. • Consider consistent methodology in applying criteria for churches.
9. BW:004 CR6000/196	Alford Memorial Park 2 High Street, Alford	Form and materials of the memorial arch structure and stone memorial, including attached plaques	a, e, c	• Supportive of listing. • Criteria 'a' and 'e' supported. • Additional criterion 'c' should be considered.
10. BW:001 CT 6063/648	Former Strathneath Schoolroom Lot 1 South Terrace, Alford	External form and materials of the structure, including entrance porch and shelter shed incorporated under the main roof.	a, b, c, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Criteria 'b' and 'd' were questioned.
11. BW:002 CT 5201/799	Alford Hotel 5-7 Third Street (cnr South Tce) Alford	External form and materials of the hotel and associated verandah.	a, c	• Supportive of listing. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported.
12. BW:003 CT 5833/853	Alford Hall (Institute) 11 High Street, Alford	External form, materials of the hall.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Statement of Heritage Value to be more specific – for example: *for example - The Alford Hall was built as the Alford Institute and formed a focus for education, recreational and social activities for the people of Alford and surrounding communities.*
13. BW:075 CR6261/469	Tickera Memorial Park Alford Rd, Tickera	Monument featuring marble statue and granite plinth and base, WWI field gun (if extant).	a, e c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'e' supported. • Additional Criterion 'c' to be considered.
14. BW:077 CT5783/247	Residence, Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church, 3 Third Street, cnr High Street, Tickera	External form and material of the original church structure	c a, b	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'b' to be considered. • Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' is too generic. It should relate specifically to Tickera.
15. BW:076 CR5976/732	Tickera Well Off Broughton Terrace, Tickera		a, b, c, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Criteria 'b', 'c' and 'f' were questioned.
16. BWC:002 CT 5503/138	Residence (former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and	External form and materials of the former church structure and commemorative plaque. Excludes residential additions.	c a, b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' to be considered.

	School)			• Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches. • Confirm correct address for listing. SAPPA data displays 1152 Bews Road as the address.
17. BW:052 CT 5393/399	Memorial, Wards Hill School and Church Lot 1 Wards Hill Road	Memorial containing foundation stones and interpretive signage, excluding tubular steel fencing.	c	• Property unlikely to be supported for listing. • The listing does not meet Local Heritage Criteria.
18. BW:060 CT5430/792	Heritage Centre/ Museum (former Port Broughton School) 10 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the school building including early matching additions.	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Further clarity on extent of listing, in particular, *'the early matching additions'* – does this include corrugated additions? If so, should be specified. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' to be considered.
19. BW:059 CT5199/770	Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall (former Methodist Church) 8 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton	Exterior form and materials of church and hall.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Extent of listing description to be considered, in particular, exclude link between the two buildings. • Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches.
NOT currently proposed for listing CT5199/770	8 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton			• Was the house next door to the Church considered for listing? Further information sought
NOT currently proposed for listing CT5688/309	33 Harvey Street, Port Broughton			• Was this building considered for listing? Further information sought. • Signage indicates it is used as a 'bed and breakfast', called Charlotte's Cottage and was established in 1898.
20. BW:068 CT5826/11	Port Broughton Masonic Lodge 16 West Terrace, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the building. Excluding later additions.	a c, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Additional Criteria 'c' and 'd' to be considered. • Clarify extent of listing with regards to porch
21. BW:056 CT 6121/3	Port Broughton Hotel (former Broughton Hotel) 2 Bay Street Port Broughton	External form and materials of the hotel, including various stages (1888 & 1910).	a, c, d, e, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a', 'c', 'd' and 'f' supported. • Criterion 'e' was questioned. • Confirm correct Certificate of Title for listing - CT reference on SAPPA shown as CT 6121/4
22. BW:069 CT5505/656	Port Broughton War Memorial West Terrace, Port Broughton	Monument including marble statue, granite plinth and inscribed plaques.	e, f a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'e' supported. • Criterion 'f' was questioned. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'c' to be considered.

23. BW:057 CT5505/656	Port Broughton Jetty West Tce, Bay Street Port Broughton	Form and materials of the jetty.	a, f b	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'f' were supported. • Additional Criterion 'b' to be considered. • Extent of listing to be clarified, including:. • Jetty extension - in particular the extension to the right side of the jetty to be considered as part of the listing. • Consider excluding the balustrading and lighting from the listing. • The 'Description' states that *'remnants of the railway track are still evident'*. Confirm if railway tracks still in situ as not readily visible? • Specify date of completion of Jetty. • Provide greater commentary on role of jetty in historical development of the town.
24. BW:070 CR 5755/694 & 693	Norfolk Island Pines West Terrace, Port Broughton	Individual trees / row of trees.	a, f g	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'f' supported. • Criterion 'a' was questioned. • Additional Criteria 'g' to be considered. • Extent of listing to be clarified. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' to be revised. • Aleppo pines – are these relevant to the listing and where are they located? • The listing name/title should include the road and note 'avenue of trees'. • Further clarity sought for date and reason of planting.
25. BW:055 CT 5244/320	Port Broughton Post Office 7-9 Bay Street, Port Broughton	External form and materials including later porch addition.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarity the Extent of Listing. The listing should exclude the rear addition.
26. BW:061 CT6134/883	Residence (former Port Broughton Police Station) 25 Harvey Street, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the original building including former police cells at the rear.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarify the extent of listing in relation '*to the cells at rear*'. The statement should clarify that the cells are detached/ stand alone building. • Clarity is sought in relation to different elements on the site, specifically, the Police Court House and the pair of cell blocks should be added to the 'Name'/title and description of the Data sheets.
27. BW:063 CT5843/34	Former Port Broughton District Council Office 20 Harvey	External form and materials of the building.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported.

	Street, Port Broughton			
28. BW:067 CT5358/371	St Margaret's Catholic Church 22 McKay Street, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the church building.	c, e d	• Supportive of listing. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Criteria 'e' was questioned and should be reconsidered/removed – further evidence/justification required. • Additional Criterion 'd' to be considered due to the unusual design characteristic including the rear buttress.
29. BW:065 CT5810/110	Residence (former St Philip's Anglican Church) 5 East Terrace, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the church, including porch, nave, sanctuary and vestry; three memorial windows and timber ceilings.	b, c, d, e, f a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' and 'e' supported. • Criteria 'b', 'd' and 'f' were questioned and should be reconsidered/removed - further justification required. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered.
30. BW:040 CT 5176/36	Mundoora Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) 10 Cross Street, Mundoora	External form and materials of the original church building, excluding later additions at the rear.	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered. • Stained glass windows should be included in extent of listing.
Mundoora				• Further information required in relation to status of township buildings • A number of buildings in Mundoora appeared to have strong contention for Local Heritage Listing. These buildings had signage in relation to their heritage value as per *'initiative of Mundoora Community Progress Association funded by Brighter Futures Grant 2019.'*
31. BW:087 CT5811/503	House, Cellar and Horse Trough (Tancock's Farm) 589 Mundoora-Wokurna Road, Mundoora	Exterior form and materials of stone farm structures including houses, cellar, store rooms and stone water trough.	a, b, d e	• Criteria 'a' and 'b' supported. • Criterion 'd' requires further justification, particularly in relation to what makes the water trough unique. • Additional Criterion 'e' to be considered. • Statement of Heritage Value – states that '*An Early farm complex still in near original condition'* whilst all buildings appear to be in a deteriorated state. This description to be amended. • Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the farm complex buildings' conservation will be managed.**
32. BW:086 CR5759/884	Wokurna Hall 1781 Wokurna Road, Wokurna	External form and materials of the hall, excluding 'Supper Room' addition to the western side.	a, b, c, d, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'c' supported. • Criteria 'd' and 'f' were questioned and should be reconsidered/removed or further justification required. • Advise/investigate if the water

				tank stand to the western side of the hall is included within the extent of listing.
33. BW:035 CT 5521/986	Former Wiltunga School (Lincolnfields) 1727 Upper Yorke Rd, Wokurna	External form and materials of the building and features relating to the use of the structure as a school.	c a, e	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'e' to be considered. • Confirm correct title for listing. • SAPPA shows CT number to be CT 5521/988 – Lot 427 Upper Yorke Road, Wokurna.
34. BW:007 CT 5251/498	Ruin (former Barunga School; former Methodist Church) Venning Road, Bute	External form and materials of the former church structure.	c a	• Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the conservation of the building will be managed.** • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered.
35. BW:082 CT5580/45	Wiltunga Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) 2499 Upper Yorke Road, Bute	External form and materials of original church building, excluding adjacent hall/ Sunday School. Interior painted plaques to be preserved if possible.	c d	• Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the conservation of the building will be managed.** • Questions were raised of the adjacent hall/Sunday School as to whether this building had merit for potential listing given unique style and materials, subject to further information in relation to how the conservation of the building would be managed. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'd' to be considered.
36. BW:014 CT 5988/445	Bute School 2 South West Terrace, Bute	External form and materials of the 1911 school building, excluding recent additions to the rear.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Clarify if addition to the north of the school building is included/excluded in extent of listing.
37. BW:022 CT 5537/277	Former Bute Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) 7 Third Street, Bute	External form and materials of the building including the attached stone additions at the rear. Excluding freestanding hall behind.	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered.
38. BWC:001 CT5837/187	Bute RSL Hall (former saddlery) 12 High Street, Bute	External form and materials of the original building.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions.
39. BW:010 CT5736/808	Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall 14 High Street, Bute	External form and materials of the Hall.	c, e a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' and 'e' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions.
40.	Bute Hall	External form and materials of	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list.

BW:016 CT 5739/750	(Supper Room) 14 High Street, Bute (cnr Railway Tce/High St)	the building.	d	• Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'd' to be considered. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions.
41. BW:019 CR5755/715	Residence (former Police Station, Court House, Residence and Cell Block) 25 Railway Terrace, Bute	External form and materials of the residence, including former cells and any original outbuildings at the rear.	a c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Additional Criterion 'c' to be considered. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions. • Delete 'any original' from the extent of listing
42. BW:020 CT5358/393	Residence (former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church) 27 Railway Terrace, cnr Second Street, Bute	External form and materials of the church structure.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Perimeter fence located along the southern boundary to be considered as part of the extent of listing.
43. BW:021 CT 5808/78	Residence (former Bute Post Office) 29 Railway Terrace, Bute	External form and materials of the building.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions, in particular, exclude the rear contemporary addition. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' to be reworded to relate more specifically to Bute.
44. BW:013 CT 6113/670	Residence (former Commons Memorial Hospital; former 'Coffee Palace') 16 Martin Street, Bute	External form and materials of the building.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Extent of listing – roof has been poorly modified, suggested that roof alteration is excluded from listing.

<u>Heritage Sub-Committee Meeting</u>

- The Heritage Survey Data Sheets should provide further detail to justify the significance of many of the proposed Local Heritage Places.
- The Heritage Survey Data Sheets should:
    - Demonstrate a clear link between the relevant Local Heritage Criteria within section 67(1) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act) and the 'Statement of Heritage Value'.
    - Provide clearer and consistent listing titles which identify the former historical use first, followed by current use.
    - Clearly specify the buildings and structures to be included in each listing. In some cases, outbuildings and other structures on the subject property were not specified as detached elements and were not clearly listed in the title.
    - Specify the build dates where possible or provide further clarification.
    - Relevant Local Heritage Criteria, under section 67(1) of the Act, should incorporate a short explanation against criteria that are considered to be met. For example, "meets criterion A because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the

	local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community". ○ Apply Local Heritage Criteria consistently; for example, the use of criterion B should either apply to all churches or none, as they have similar levels of representation of local customs or ways of life. ○ If criteria are updated, the Statement of Heritage Value should reflect the criteria met. • Overall, the Committee is supportive of the intent of the Code Amendment and believe that there is merit in heritage protection.
4.0	<u>Recommendations:</u> 1. A letter from the Committee to Council be prepared seeking additional information to support the Proposal. Contents of the letter should: ○ Indicate general support for the proposed Code Amendment. ○ Provide guidance on what additional information is required and offer an opportunity to meet with staff from Planning and Land Use Services. ○ Indicate which properties are not supported and why. ○ Encourage Council to pursue protection of other places with heritage merit. 2. The draft letter to be circulated 'out-of-session' to all Committee members present for consideration and comment. 3. The Chair be authorised to finalise the letter, and to make any minor or editorial amendments as required.

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Steven Griffiths

Chair, Heritage Sub-Committee

25 August 2022

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STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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25 August 2022

Barunga West Council
C/- Ms Shanti Ditter
Planning Aspects Pty Ltd

By email: shanti.ditter@planningaspects.com

Dear Ms Ditter

Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment

On behalf of the State Planning Commission's Heritage Sub-Committee (the Committee), I write to you following a recent inspection undertaken by the Committee of the properties proposed for Local Heritage listing, as provided in the Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (the Proposal) submitted by the Barunga West Council (the Council). The Committee has also considered the information provided in support of the Proposal and, in particular, the Heritage Survey Data Sheets.

The Committee commends Council for the work undertaken to date and the effort put into recognising and protecting the historic features of the Council area. The Council area has a significant and important history that is worthy of protection, and the Committee is generally supportive of the overall intent of the proposed Code Amendment.

In order to progress the proposed Code Amendment to the State Planning Commission, the Committee seeks further detail on the historic framework, context within the local area and justification of the significance of the proposed Local Heritage Places to help draw out the historic values of each. The Committee provides the following constructive guidance in an effort to support Council in progressing the Code Amendment.

The Heritage Survey Data Sheets should:

- Demonstrate a clear link between the relevant Local Heritage Criteria within section 67(1) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act) and the 'Statement of Heritage Value'.
- Provide clearer listing titles linked to the former historical use, rather than its current use.
- Clearly specify the buildings and structures to be included in each listing. In some cases, outbuildings and other structures on the subject property were not specified as detached elements and were not clearly listed in the title.
- Specify the build dates where possible or provide further clarification.
- Relevant Local Heritage Criteria, under section 67(1) of the Act, should incorporate a short explanation against criteria that are considered to be met. For example: "meets criterion A because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community."

- Apply Local Heritage Criteria consistently; for example, the use of criterion B should either apply to all churches or none, as they have similar levels of representation of local customs or ways of life. Enclosed with this letter are the meeting minutes from the Committee's recent inspections demonstrating some of the differences in the application of the 'Heritage Criteria' for your further consideration.
- If criteria are updated, the Statement of Heritage Value should reflect the criteria met.

The Committee does not support the listing of the Memorial for the Wards Hill School and Church at Lot 1 Wards Hill Road (BW:052) as the memorial is not considered to meet any of the Local Heritage Criteria.

Additionally, further information is required for a number of the proposed listings relating to how the preservation and structural integrity will be managed.

The Committee asked the question about the scope of the heritage assessments completed for this Local Heritage Place Code Amendment. Was the scope limited to places recommended for listing in the Taylor Weidenhofer Survey? A number of other places which may meet the local heritage criteria were noticed during the tour. The Committee encourages further heritage assessment be undertaken in the future to ensure significant themes have been represented for the Council area.

Again, we commend Council for pursuing such an important Code Amendment and the Committee is keen to see it progress. In order to expedite the process, representatives from the Committee, along with staff from Planning and Land Use Services (PLUS), would be willing to meet with Council to discuss the information being sought.

For further information please contact Ms Nadia Gencarelli, Team Leader – Code Amendments, PLUS on 08 7109 7036 or via email at: Nadia.Gencarelli@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Steven Griffiths
Chair
Heritage Sub-Committee

Enc Heritage Sub-Committee – Meeting Minutes, 8 August & 11 August 2022 – Proposal to Initiate the Local Heritage Places Code Amendment

Cc Ms Maree Wauchope, Chief Executive Officer, Barunga West Council

LEGEND - Proposed Local Heritage Places

• **Black** letter – original criteria (supported by Heritage Sub-Committee) • Blue letter – additional criteria suggested by Heritage Sub-Committee • Red letter – original criteria questioned/not supported	Blue Fill – to be considered for listing Yellow Fill – further investigations Orange Fill – property unlikely to be supported for listing

Proposed Local Heritage Places

New Ref No.	Site (Old Ref No.)	Name / Address	Extent of listing	Heritage Criteria	Feedback from the Heritage Sub-Committee	Survey Team Response
K:01	1. BW:030 CT6174/787	Former Kulpara Uniting Church 1724 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara	External form and materials of the original church structure and stone cairn and foundation stone retrieved from the demolished hall. Excluding later timber-framed additions to the north and east.	c a, b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' should be considered. • Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches. • Consider if porch should be included in extent of listing and provide further information including construction date.	Criteria a, b & d also included. Extent of listing amended. Refer Note 1.
K:02	2. BW:032 CT6208/172	Kulpara Soldier's Memorial Hall 5430 Upper Yorke Road, Kulpara	External form and materials of the 1953 building	c, e	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' and 'e' supported.	n/a
M:01	3. BW:038 CT5500/835	Residence, former Melton Valley School 7 Third Street, Melton	External form and materials of the former school building	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' should be considered. • The internal part of building has been subject to some fire damage. • Is it possible to add within the 'Brief Historical Background' the date when the allotment was purchased for the school?	Criteria 'a' added. Additional historical background added.
	NOT proposed for listing CT5276/44	24 Third Street, Melton			• Was this building possibly a Railway station / station master house / post office? • Was this considered for listing? Further information sought.	The survey group undertook significant research into this property and the connection to railway activities is somewhat tenuous therefore we decided not to nominate the property for Local Heritage listing. While it was likely the home of a caretaker who had some official function in relation to the railway prior to the appointment of the actual stationmaster in the 1920s. It does not appear to be on land owned by the railway, but was adjacent to the railway yards. The station master's house, built about 1926 appears to still be there, located on that land next door. It's a modest bungalow.
P:01	4. BW:039 CT5504/19	Residence Former Homestead 'Cocoanut'	External form and materials of the homestead including front and side verandahs.	a, b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' supported.	Refer note 2. Additional information added to the datasheet

		37 Pontifex Road, Paskeville			• Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the buildings' conservation will be managed.** • Further information sought relating to the date of building construction. The Data sheet states that the homestead was probably built in 1890s. The gable end appears to have been constructed separately, probably later.	regarding the stages of construction.
K:03	5. BW:034 CT5472/611 & **612**	Kilpara Lime Kiln Lot **374**/375, 2394 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara	Surviving material and structures on the site relating to the lime production process, including kilns, storage areas and office.	a, b, f d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Criteria 'b' and 'f' questioned. Additional Criterion 'd' should be considered.	Criteria b & f removed; Criteria 'd' included.
TP:01	6. BW:071 CR5977/133	Recreation facility/Hall, former Thomas Plains Methodist Church 8 Thomas Plains Road, Thomas Plains	External form and materials of the original church structure, excluding later additions at the rear.	a, c b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'b' and 'd' should be considered. • Consider consistent methodology in applying criteria for churches. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' seems too generic. Consider including the building's use as club rooms as this it what it has predominantly used for.	Criteria 'b' included. Refer note 1. Statement of Heritage Value modified.
TP:02	7. BW:045 CT5712/481	Ninnes Historic Well, Windmill and Tank 1291 Lime Kiln Road (Sec 92) Thomas Plain (Old Well Rd, cnr Lime Kiln Road)	Well, stone tank and windmill.	a, b, c, d, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Property not sighted • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'c' supported. • Criteria 'd' and 'f' were questioned.	Criteria 'd' removed.
B:01	8. BW:079 CT5948/543	Former Willamulka Methodist Church Cnr Church Road & Willamulka Road, Bute	Exterior form and materials of the building	a, b, c, d, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Property not sighted • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' supported. • Criteria 'c' and 'f' were questioned. • Consider consistent methodology in applying criteria for churches.	Criteria 'f' removed. Criteria 'c' remains included for consistency with church listings.
A:01	9. BW:004 CR6000/196	Alford Memorial Park 2 High Street, Alford	Form and materials of the memorial arch structure and stone memorial, including attached plaques	a, e, c	• Supportive of listing. • Criteria 'a' and 'e' supported. • Additional criterion 'c' should be considered.	Criteria 'c' included.
A:02	10. BW:001 CT6063/648	Former Strathneath Schoolroom Lot 1 South Terrace, Alford	External form and materials of the structure, including entrance porch and shelter shed incorporated under the main roof.	a, b, c, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Criteria 'b' and 'd' were questioned.	Criteria 'b' removed. Further justification for criteria 'd' included.
A:03	11. BW:002	Alford Hotel 5-7 Third Street (cnr South	External form and materials of the hotel and associated verandah.	a, c	• Supportive of listing. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported.	n/a

	CT5201/799	Tce) Alford				
A:04	12. BW:003 CT5833/853	Alford Hall (Institute) 11 High Street, Alford	External form, materials of the hall.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Statement of Heritage Value to be more specific – for example: *for example - The Alford Hall was built as the Alford Institute and formed a focus for education, recreational and social activities for the people of Alford and surrounding communities.*	Criteria 'a' and 'd' added. Statement of Heritage Value amended.
T:01	13. BW:075 CR6261/469	Tickera Memorial Park Alford Rd, Tickera	Monument featuring marble statue and granite plinth and base, WWI field gun (if extant).	a, e c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'e' supported. • Additional Criterion 'c' to be considered.	Criteria 'c' added.
T:02	14. BW:077 CT5783/247	Residence, Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church, 3 Third Street, cnr High Street, Tickera	External form and material of the original church structure	c a, b	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'b' to be considered. • Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' is too generic. It should relate specifically to Tickera.	Criteria 'a' and 'b' included. Statement of Heritage Value amended.
T:03	15. BW:076 CR5976/732	Tickera Well Off Broughton Terrace, Tickera		a, b, c, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Criteria 'b', 'c' and 'f' were questioned.	Criteria 'b', 'c' and 'f' removed.
A:05	16. BWC:002 CT5416/530	Residence (former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School)	External form and materials of the former church structure and commemorative plaque. Excludes residential additions.	c a, b, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'd' to be considered. • Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches. • Confirm correct address for listing. SAPPA data displays 1152 Bews Road as the address	Criteria 'a' and 'b' included. Address confirmed by Council as 1154 Bews Road. However CT amended.
	17. BW:052 *CT 5393/399*	*Memorial, Wards Hill School and Church* *Lot 1 Wards Hill Road*	*Memorial containing foundation stones and interpretive signage, excluding tubular steel fencing.*	*c*	• *Property unlikely to be supported for listing.* • *The listing does not meet Local Heritage Criteria.*	*Item removed from nominations.*
PB:01	18. BW:060 CT5430/792	Heritage Centre/ Museum (former Port Broughton School) 10 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton	External form and features of the school building including early stone additions, excluding corrugated iron additions at the rear.	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Further clarity on extent of listing, in particular, *'the early matching additions'* – does this include corrugated additions? If so, should be specified. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' to be considered.	Further detail on the extent of listing added. Criteria 'a' included.

PB:02	19. BW:059 CT5199/770	Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall (former Methodist Church) 8 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton	Exterior form and features of church and hall, excluding the later link added between the two buildings.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Extent of listing description to be considered, in particular, exclude link between the two buildings. • Consider consistent methodology in applying Criteria for churches.	Criteria 'a' and 'b' included. Extent of listing modified. Refer note 1.
PB:03	NOT previously proposed for listing CT5199/770	8 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton	Exterior form and features of the former manse (now Opportunity Shop).	a, b	• Was the house next door to the Church considered for listing? Further information sought	Former Methodist Manse now included in nominations.
PB:04	NOT previously proposed for listing CT5688/309	33 Harvey Street, Port Broughton	Exterior form and features of original (circa 1898) cottage and detached cellar and stone coach house/ garage. Excludes contemporary additions to dwelling.	d	• Was this building considered for listing? Further information sought. • Signage indicates it is used as a 'bed and breakfast', called Charlotte's Cottage and was established in 1898.	Former Blacksmith's Cottage now included in nominations.
PB:05	20. BW:068 CT5826/11	Port Broughton Masonic Lodge 16 West Terrace, Port Broughton	External form and features of the building. Excluding later additions such as front porch.	A, c, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Additional Criteria 'c' and 'd' to be considered. • Clarify extent of listing with regards to porch	Criteria 'c' added. Extent of listing amended.
PB:06	21. BW:056 CT6121/4	Port Broughton Hotel (former Broughton Hotel) 2 Bay Street Port Broughton	External form and materials of the hotel, including various stages (1888 & 1910).	a, c, d, e, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a', 'c', 'd' and 'f' supported. • Criterion 'e' was questioned. • Confirm correct Certificate of Title for listing - CT reference on SAPPA shown as CT 6121/4	Criteria 'e' removed. CT amended.
PB:07	22. BW:069 CT5505/656	Port Broughton War Memorial West Terrace, Port Broughton	Monument including marble statue, granite plinth and inscribed plaques.	e, f a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'e' supported. • Criterion 'f' was questioned. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'c' to be considered.	Criteria 'a' and 'c' included. Criteria 'f' removed.
PB:08	23. BW:057 CT5505/656	Port Broughton Jetty West Tce, Bay Street Port Broughton	Form and materials of the jetty, including the extension to the northern side, but excluding balustrading and lighting.	a, f b	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'f' were supported. • Additional Criterion 'b' to be considered. • Extent of listing to be clarified, including:. • Jetty extension - in particular the extension to the right side of the jetty to be	Criteria 'b' included. Extent of listing clarified. Historical background amended.

					considered as part of the listing. • Consider excluding the balustrading and lighting from the listing. • The 'Description' states that *'remnants of the railway track are still evident'*. Confirm if railway tracks still in situ as not readily visible? • Specify date of completion of Jetty. • Provide greater commentary on role of jetty in historical development of the town.	
PB:09	24. BW:070 CR5755/694 & 693	Norfolk Island Pines West Terrace, Port Broughton	Row of Norfolk Island Pine trees on the western side of West Terrace, extending from North Terrace to South Terrace.	a, f g	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'f' supported. • Criterion 'a' was questioned. • Additional Criteria 'g' to be considered. • Extent of listing to be clarified. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' to be revised. • Aleppo pines – are these relevant to the listing and where are they located? • The listing name/title should include the road and note 'avenue of trees'. • Further clarity sought for date and reason of planting.	Further justification for criteria 'a' included. Criteria 'g' included. Extent of listing modified. Historical background modified.
PB:10	25. BW:055 CT5244/320	Port Broughton Post Office 7-9 Bay Street, Port Broughton	External form and features including later porch addition, but excludes timber-framed additions and detached toilet block to the rear.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarity the Extent of Listing. The listing should exclude the rear addition.	Extent of listing modified.
PB:11	26. BW:061 CT6134/883	Residence (former Port Broughton Police Station) 25 Harvey Street, Port Broughton	External form and features of the original police station and courtroom including any remnant structures to the rear of the property such as former police cells.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarify the extent of listing in relation '*to the cells at rear*'. The statement should clarify that the cells are detached/ stand alone building. • Clarity is sought in relation to different elements on the site, specifically, the Police Court House and the pair of cell blocks should be added to the 'Name'/title and description of the Data sheets.	Extent of listing modified. Title description amended.
PB:12	27. BW:063 CT5843/34	Former Port Broughton District Council Office 20 Harvey Street, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the building.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported.	n/a
PB:13	28. BW:067	St Margaret's Catholic Church	External form and materials of the church building.	c, e d	• Supportive of listing.	Criteria 'e' removed and 'd' added.

	CT5358/371	22 McKay Street, Port Broughton			• Criterion 'c' supported. • Criteria 'e' was questioned and should be reconsidered/removed – further evidence/justification required. • Additional Criterion 'd' to be considered due to the unusual design characteristic including the rear buttress.	
PB:14	29. BW:065 CT5810/110	Residence (former St Philip's Anglican Church) 5 East Terrace, Port Broughton	External form and materials of the church, including porch, nave, sanctuary and vestry; three memorial windows and timber ceilings.	b, c, d, e, f a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' and 'e' supported. • Criteria 'b', 'd' and 'f' were questioned and should be reconsidered/removed - further justification required. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered.	Criteria 'd' and 'f' removed. Criteria 'a' added.
MU:01	30. BW:040 CT5176/36	Mundoora Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) 10 Cross Street, Mundoora	External form and materials of the original church building, including stained glass windows, but excluding later additions at the rear.	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered. • Stained glass windows should be included in extent of listing.	Criteria 'a' and 'b' added. Extent of listing amended.
	Mundoora				• Further information required in relation to status of township buildings • A number of buildings in Mundoora appeared to have strong contention for Local Heritage Listing. These buildings had signage in relation to their heritage value as per *'initiative of Mundoora Community Progress Association funded by Brighter Futures Grant 2019.'*	This portion of Mundoora is in the Port Pirie Council Area.
MU:02	31. BW:087 CT5811/503	House, Cellar and Horse Trough (Tancock's Farm) 589 Mundoora- Wokurna Road, Mundoora	Exterior form and materials of stone farm structures including houses, cellar, store rooms and stone water trough.	a, b, d e	• Criteria 'a' and 'b' supported. • Criterion 'd' requires further justification, particularly in relation to what makes the water trough unique. • Additional Criterion 'e' to be considered. • Statement of Heritage Value – states that *'An Early farm complex still in near original condition'* whilst all buildings appear to be in a deteriorated state. This description to be amended. • Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the farm complex buildings' conservation will be managed.**	Further justification for Criteria 'd' included. Criteria 'e' included. Statement of heritage value amended. Refer note 2.
MU:03	CT 5485/458	Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway	Culvert including stone abutments on both sides and timber beams supporting the deck.	A, c		New nomination from Mayor. Included because the railway history was a significant part of the area which is under

						represented in Local Heritage nominations.
W:01	32. BW:086 CR5759/884	Wokurna Hall 1781 Wokurna Road, Wokurna	External form and features of the hall, including masonry tank stand at south western corner, excluding 'Supper Room' addition with attached amenities block.	a, b, c, d, f	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a', 'b' and 'c' supported. • Criteria 'd' and 'f' were questioned and should be reconsidered/removed or further justification required. • Advise/investigate if the water tank stand to the western side of the hall is included within the extent of listing.	Criteria 'd' and 'f' removed. Extent of listing amended.
W:02	33. BW:035 CT5521/988	Former Wiltunga School (Lincolnfields) 1727 Upper Yorke Rd, Wokurna	External form and materials of the building and features relating to the use of the structure as a school.	c a, e	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'e' to be considered. • Confirm correct title for listing. • SAPPA shows CT number to be CT 5521/988 – Lot 427 Upper Yorke Road, Wokurna.	Criteria 'a' included. Title of property amended. CT Amended.
B:02	34. BW:007 CT5251/498	Ruin (former Barunga School; former Methodist Church) Venning Road, Bute	External form and materials of the former church structure.	c a	• Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the conservation of the building will be managed.** • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered.	Refer note 2. Criteria 'a' added.
B:03	35. BW:082 CT5580/45	Wiltunga Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) 2499 Upper Yorke Road, Bute	External form and materials of original church building, excluding adjacent hall/ Sunday School. Interior painted plaques to be preserved if possible.	c d	• Deterioration of the building appears extensive. **Further information sought in relation to how the conservation of the building will be managed.** • Questions were raised of the adjacent hall/Sunday School as to whether this building had merit for potential listing given unique style and materials, subject to further information in relation to how the conservation of the building would be managed. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'd' to be considered.	Refer note 2. Criteria 'a' added. Extent of listing clarified.
B:04	36. BW:014 CT5988/445	Bute School 2 South West Terrace, Bute	External form and materials of the 1911 school building, excluding later additions to the rear and northern elevations.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Clarify if addition to the north of the school building is included/excluded in extent of listing.	Criteria 'a' and 'd' included. Extent of listing clarified.
B:05	37. BW:022 CT5537/277	Former Bute Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)	External form and materials of the building including the attached stone additions at the rear.	c a	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'a' to be considered.	Criteria 'a' and 'b' included.

		7 Third Street, Bute	Excluding freestanding hall behind.			
B:06	38. BWC:001 CT5837/187	Bute RSL Hall (former saddlery) 12 High Street, Bute	External form and features of the original building, excluding detached structures at the rear and later additions.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions.	Extent of listing amended.
B:07	39. BW:010 CT5736/808	Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall 14 High Street, Bute	External form and features of the Hall, including 1935 additions, but excluding lean-to amenities block at the rear.	c, e a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'c' and 'e' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions.	Criteria 'a' and 'd' added. Extent of listing amended.
B:08	40. BW:016 CT5739/750	Bute Hall (Supper Room) 14 High Street, Bute (cnr Railway Tce/High St)	External form and features of the building excluding link to Soldiers' Memorial Hall.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Additional Criterion 'd' to be considered. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions.	Criteria 'd' included. Extent of listing amended.
B:09	41. BW:019 CR5755/715	Residence (former Police Station, Court House, Residence and Cell Block) 25 Railway Terrace, Bute	External form and materials of the residence, including former cells and outbuildings at the rear.	a c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'a' supported. • Additional Criterion 'c' to be considered. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions. • Delete 'any original' from the extent of listing	Criteria 'c' included. Extent of listing amended.
B:10	42. BW:020 CT5358/393	Residence (former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church) 27 Railway Terrace, cnr Second Street, Bute	External form and materials of the church structure, and perimeter Hume iron fence located on the southern (Railway Terrace) boundary.	c a, d	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criterion 'c' supported. • Additional Criteria 'a' and 'd' to be considered. • Perimeter fence located along the southern boundary to be considered as part of the extent of listing.	Criteria 'a' included. Extent of listing amended.
B:11	43. BW:021 CT5808/78	Residence (former Bute Post Office) 29 Railway Terrace, Bute	External form and features of the building, excluding the contemporary additions at the rear.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Clarify 'extent of listing' with more specific inclusions/exclusions, in particular, exclude the rear contemporary addition. • 'Statement of Heritage Value' to be reworded to relate more specifically to Bute.	Extent of listing amended. Statement of heritage value amended.
B:12	44. BW:013 CT 6113/670	Residence (former Commons Memorial Hospital; former 'Coffee Palace') 16 Martin Street, Bute	External form and features of the building, excluding later alterations to the roof line and excluding front fence.	a, c	• Supportive of proposal to list. • Criteria 'a' and 'c' supported. • Extent of listing – roof has been poorly modified, suggested that roof alteration is excluded from listing.	Extent of listing amended.

Note 1: Regarding consistency of criteria for buildings of a particular typology eg. churches, the survey team agrees that the criteria for these buildings will often be similar, however not all criteria will be relevant to each church. Most will have played an important part in the lives of local residents, but not all will have aesthetic merit, or be landmarks within the area. Given this, not all churches are listed for the same criteria.

Note 2: With respect to the conservation and ongoing management of properties, particularly those that are in poorer condition, the survey team feel it is important to recognize the significance of such place through Local Heritage listing, and that the condition is not relevant to whether a property meets the criteria or not. However, Council may choose to work through any management issues with owners and their heritage advisor, should they engage one, or may consider a heritage grants program.

BARUNGA WEST HERITAGE STUDY

DATA SHEETS

Prepared for the Barunga West Council

Planning Aspects
Anaglypta Architecture
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BARUNGA WEST DISTRICT COUNCIL

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CRITERIA FOR LOCAL HERITAGE LISTING

Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 **(Part 5; Division 2; Section 67 Local Heritage)**

(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; or

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

AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEMES FRAMEWORK

1. Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment
2. Peopling Australia
3. Developing local, regional and national economies
4. Building settlements, towns and cities
5. Working
6. Educating
7. Governing
8. Developing Australia's cultural life
9. Marking the phases of life

NAME: Former Kulpara Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, subsequently Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** K:01

LOCATION:	1724 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara
CURRENT USE:	Unknown
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 650, Section 176, Hundred of Kulpara CT 6174/787
ZONE:	Rural Settlement
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	K:01 **(**BW:030)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Kulpara Uniting Church, looking north-east from Copper Coast Hwy, 2021.

NAME: Former Kulpara Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, subsequently Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** K:01

DESCRIPTION:

Random rubble stone building with brick quoins and surrounds to arch headed windows. The church has a gabled roof clad with corrugated iron with circular vent to gable end. A small gabled stone porch is an addition to the front of the building.

The foundation stone retrieved from the former Kindergarten Hall (now demolished) is mounted on a stone cairn located to the east of the church. It reads:

'To the Glory of God this stone was laid by T F Mayfield Esq. on the 22nd April 1933.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Churches, such as this one at Kulpara, represent the importance placed on religious worship by the early settlers of the district and the diversity of Christian denominations represented in the population.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion b) because it demonstrates aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the role of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social and cultural connection within the community.

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

The former Kulpara Uniting Church meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A Circuit meeting held on 15 July 1879 approved the construction of a Bible Christian Chapel in the Kulpara district. A room in the home of Paul Daniel had been used for the preceding decade for services, although the venue was becoming too small for the growing congregation.

Paul Daniel donated land on Part Section 176, on which to build a chapel, and tenders were called. Thomas Rudd won the contract for masonry work and C Cottman of Moonta the carpentry work. The total cost of building works was estimated at £300 to £320. It was reported in the *SA Bible Christian Magazine* for October 1879 that the foundation stone of the Kulpara chapel had been laid by Matilda Daniel on Monday 15 September 1879.

NAME: Former Kulpara Bible Christian Church (later Methodist, subsequently Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** K:01

The finished chapel, measuring 38ft x 25ft, with 17ft high walls (12m x7.5m x5m) and a soaring ceiling rising another 8ft (2.5m), was built to a 'very handsome' design by a local teacher, John Prisk jnr, which he copied from the East Moonta Bible Christian Chapel. The local stone used in its construction was supplied and carted free of charge by benefactor Paul Daniel from his own quarry, and the lime and sand also were donated. In spite of these donations the final cost including furnishings was about £400. The first service in the newly-completed chapel was given by Reverend Octavius Lake of Crystal Brook on Christmas Day 1879.

In 1891 Sunday School commenced, with eight teachers in charge of 21 students.

After Methodist Union in 1900 the Church became known as Kulpara Methodist Church. It was resolved at a Trust meeting in 1920 that the church be renovated, and tenders were called for this work which included the construction of a memorial porch. The porch was erected by Chandler and Co. of Wallaroo at a contract price of £93/16/-. The window in the porch is a memorial to Leonard Rundle who was killed in World War I. Other work at this time included the construction of a door in the back wall of the church and repainting of walls.

The 50th anniversary of the church was celebrated on 17-19 August 1929. Tenders were called for the construction of a Sunday School/ kindergarten hall in February 1933. The foundation stone of the hall was laid by Mr F Mayfield on 22 April 1933 and the building was completed by Mr Everett at a cost of £137. This neat square stone building occupied a position a little to the east of the church, facing the main road. It was demolished on 19 February 1999, and a stone cairn bearing its foundation stone, along with a second plaque marking its demise, was placed in the grounds nearby.

The Diamond Jubilee of the church was celebrated in 1939, and a centenary service was conducted on 16 September 1979. The Church had become part of the Uniting Church of Australia in 1977. It was closed about 2008 and the property was sold in 2013. It changed hands again in 2017, and in 2020. In recent years the church building has been renovated with new flooring and leadlight features installed, along with upgrading of kitchen facilities.

Since ceasing to be used for church purposes, the building has been used as a retail establishment (convenience store), however its current use is unknown.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the original (ie 1879) church structure, including front porch added in 1920, and stone cairn with foundation stone retrieved from the demolished Sunday School Hall.

Excludes attached timber-framed additions (hall) to the north and east.

REFERENCES:

Correll, T. H. 1979, *A Century of Worship, 1879-1979, Kulpara Uniting* Church Centenary
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p.180, 182-184
Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser, 19 Sept 1879, p.3

NAME: Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** K:02

LOCATION:	5430 Upper Yorke Rd Kulpara
CURRENT USE:	Public Hall
FORMER USE:	Public Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 548, Hundred of Kulpara CT 6208/172
ZONE:	Rural Settlement
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	K:02 (BW:032)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall, looking west from Upper York Rd, 2021.
Shows prefabricated construction comprising corrugated iron clad walls, roof and window awnings.

NAME: Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** K:02

DESCRIPTION:

Corrugated iron clad hall building with gabled corrugated iron roof and skillion extension to front. Windows are protected by windows hoods.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This hall represents a pragmatic response to the need to provide a suitable memorial to those in the community who had served in the World Wars, as well as a venue for community functions. It provides a focus for mutual support within the local ex-service community, and contributes to the preservation of group memories and traditions within the community more generally.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.
The Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus and meeting place for social .and cultural connection, particularly for members of the ex-service community, and helps preserve traditions and group memories within the local community.

e) it is associated with a notable local personality or event.
The Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall meets criterion e) because of its association with the experience of local people living through the First and Second World Wars and shows the impact and aftermath these international events had on a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
8.8 Remembering the fallen
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

About two thirds of the Hundred of Kulpara was gazetted as the District Council of Kulpara on 28 November 1878. The District Council held its meetings in the Travellers' Rest Hotel in the township of Kulpara for several years. Discussions were held between the Chairman of the Council and Mr G P Daniel and Mr Mayfield in August 1881 regarding the acquisition of the old Baptist Church at Kulpara for use as a Council Chamber. The offer of £25 for the building by the Council was not accepted.

In February 1896 Council asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands for an acre of land on the north side of the Kulpara school and part of Miscellaneous Lease No. 3656 on which they wanted to build a Council Chamber. A meeting was held by ratepayers of the Paskeville Ward on 21 August 1901 to protest against Council's proposal, although arrangements regarding construction of the building continued. Mr G Baker was appointed as the contractor and building materials were shipped to Port Wakefield in February 1902 aboard the *Florence Man*. The hall was completed by 30 March 1902 at a cost of £205. The hall was used as Council Chambers and was made available to ratepayers for no charge, although they had to supply their own lighting.

The condition of the hall deteriorated over the years and on 7 July 1952 a meeting of ratepayers considered the construction of a new hall. It was decided that a prefabricated building be erected, measuring 90ft long by 30ft wide (approximately 27m x 9m), using voluntary local labour. This hall was opened by Sir Robert Nicholls, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, on 22 April 1953 and was named the Kulpara Soldiers' Memorial Hall in memory of those who had served in both World Wars.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the 1953 building.

REFERENCES:

Correll, T. H. 1979, A Century of Worship, 1879-1979, Kulpara Uniting Church Centenary, p.43
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p.149- 151,182

NAME: Former Melton Valley School (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** M:01

LOCATION:	7 Third Street, Melton SA
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	School
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 53,54, Hundred of Kulpara CT 5500/835
ZONE:	Rural Settlement
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	M:01 (BW:038)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Melton Valley Schoolhouse (now a private residence).
Looking west from Third Street boundary 2021

NAME: Former Melton Valley School (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** M:01

DESCRIPTION:

This simply proportioned former school is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and chimneys. Window openings are supported by a rendered lintel band. The roof is of gable construction clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This school was built to serve the railway township of Melton, representing the expansion and development of educational facilities in the district in the 20th Century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Melton Valley School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of public schools to serve as places for the education of children in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Melton Valley School meets criterion c), having played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing a basic education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Lots 53 and 54, in the Town of Melton, Hundred of Kulpara, was granted to John Price Pontifex, farmer, of Melton, on 17 October 1921 for £5/10/-. JP Pontifex, a pioneer of the district, and owner of Cocoanut Pastoral Station, died on 15 July 1939 and the property passed to Stepney Pontifex, his son, on 20 March 1940.

Prior to his father's death, the property had been selected by a committee comprising a group of civic-minded local farmers as the site for a new school, to be located more or less halfway between the old Melton School (formerly known as Cocoanut School) and Kulpara, and construction had already commenced in anticipation of the formal transfer of the title. Stepney Pontifex subsequently transferred the land to Lesley Pridham, Raymond and Daniel Ellis as tenants in common on 9 October 1940 (CT1216/187).

Finance for construction of the school building was provided by Les Pridham and Ray and Ellis Daniel, and amounted to £350. The school was built by Mr Trenwith, with assistance from the local community in the raising and carting of stone. Miss McDonald laid the foundation stone of the Melton Valley school on 13 April 1939. The building, of stone and brick with a corrugated iron shelter on one side, was completed in May 1939 and schooling began immediately, with ten students enrolled. The building was officially opened on 29 June 1939 by the then Premier, the Hon. Thomas Playford. Other guests included Dr Fenner, the Director of Education and the Hon R D Nicholls, speaker of the House of Assembly whose daughter was the first teacher at the school.

Attendances at the school varied according to how many railway workers were living at Melton, the average attendance peaking at 26 between 1955-56. In 1962 it was suggested by the Kulpara school that the Melton Valley school be closed, although this was opposed by the Melton Valley school committee. However, only a few years later, in 1965, Melton ceased to function as a railway town and the population decreased. Only five students were in attendance at the school when it closed in 1965. Mr Maloney of Maitland later bought the property for £80. The building is now a private residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the former school building.

REFERENCES:

Kulpara Primary School, 1986, *Kulpara and District Schools 1875-1986*, Kulpara Primary School, pp.13-16
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 180, 219-222
Land Services SA (via SAILIS) Certificate of Title 1216/187

NAME: Former 'Cocoanut' Homestead (now unoccupied) **PLACE NO.:** P:01

LOCATION:	37 Pontifex Road Paskeville
CURRENT USE:	Unoccupied residence
FORMER USE:	Homestead
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Pt Section 367, Hundred of Kulpara CT5504/19
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	P:01 (BW:039)

PHOTOGRAPH:

'Cocoanut' Homestead' 2021

NAME: Former 'Cocoanut' Homestead (now unoccupied) **PLACE NO.:** P:01

DESCRIPTION:

Residence of squared limestone construction with red brick quoining. The verandahs, front and side, are partially enclosed with vertical timber slatting.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Though currently in a dilapidated state, this substantial stone homestead, built soon after the division of the 'Cocoanut' pastoral run for farming purposes, represents a significant example of a late 19th Century/ Federation era farmhouse with important links to the agricultural history of the Northern Yorke Peninsula area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

Cocoanut Homestead meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical, economic and social themes in the local area, namely the transition from pastoral to predominantly agricultural activity which followed closer settlement in the district towards the end of the 19th Century.

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

Cocoanut Homestead meets criterion b) because it represents customs and ways of life that were characteristic of the experience of farming life for people in an isolated rural community.

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

Cocoanut Homestead meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are significant to the local area as an example of typical rural domestic architecture of the late Victorian / Federation era.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.4 Developing primary production
3.4.1 Grazing stock
3.4.2 Breeding animals
3.4.3 Developing agricultural industries

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The 'Cocoanut' pastoral run was first taken up in January 1854 by William Rogers of Tusmore and comprised 31 square miles of country. The Rogers family never lived permanently at 'Cocoanut' as they had their main holdings in the Yorke Valley.

By 1859 the lease had been transferred to William's widow Ann Rogers. She is recalled as having outstanding ability as a pastoralist and 'her business acumen was well-known on Yorke Peninsula'. The run was resumed in 1862 and the Rogers family held it on annual lease until1866-67. None of the original buildings at 'Cocoanut' have survived. The original part of the present homestead is believed to have been built in stages from the early 1870s, by the next owner Edwin Short, with the gable section possibly added in the early 20th century.

Edwin Short (1819-1905), a farmer from Salisbury, purchased this section of the original pastoral run in 1868. His holdings included Sections 367 and 368, comprising in total 258 acres (105 hectares), as well as other land at Salisbury. Edwin Short, his wife Ann (nee Kerwin) and their eight surviving children, who ranged in age from Edwin jnr aged 32) to Emily, 9 years old took up residence at 'Cocoanut' in 1868. At that time the only accommodation was a slab hut. Edwin built the homestead, comprising a stone cottage of four rooms, and made the windows and doors himself. He and his sons ploughed the paddocks and planted wheat. Though the property remained in his name until his death, Edwin Short only spent a few years on Yorke Peninsula. Although several of his six sons took up farms at Maitland, and it was there that his wife Ann died in 1886, Short himself was admitted to the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum in November 1875, and a subsequent civil action initiated by his wife Ann resulted in him being declared to be of unsound mind. Short appears to have lived out the rest of his life as an inmate of Parkside Asylum until his death in 1905, aged 85. 'Cocoanut' was leased out to successive tenants from 1879 until 1907. At least two of the lessees came from Salisbury, namely John Reid

(1835-1896) and George Frost (1853-1925).

In 1904 Short owned Sections 367, 368, 352 and 366 (Kulpara) and 250 and 251 (Clinton), in all 934 acres (approximately 378 hectares). Following his death the property was broken up and sold off, with James Price Pontifex a farmer from Melton, purchasing Sections 366-368 in 1907.

James Price Pontifex (1853-1939), was born at Cross Ash, Monmouth, England, and came to South Australia in 1877. He married Isabella MacWilliam in 1886, and the couple had six sons, one of which died in infancy. After working as a carpenter in Adelaide he took up wheat farming with his brother Alfred, on a property near the Melton siding.

J P Pontifex became a well-known and respected figure in the district, serving as a Councillor for the Clinton District Council for over 40 years, during which he served several terms as Chairman. He also served on the SA Agricultural Bureaux at Arthurton and later Paskeville, and was President of the Northern Yorke Peninsula Field Trial and Show Society for 30 years. A loyal Methodist, he was superintendent of the Sunday School, a Justice of the Peace, and a staunch supporter of the Liberal Union, and later of the Liberal and Country League, holding the position of president and also secretary of the Paskeville branch. After World War I he served as secretary of the local Repatriation Committee.

After J P Pontifex died after sustaining an injury in a fire in 1939, the farm passed to his third son Stepney Pontifex (1892-1945). He married Blanche Cicily Bullock in 1917, and they had a family of six daughters and one son. Upon Stepney's sudden death in 1945, which occurred tragically during the wedding ceremony of their only son James Price Pontifex to Gwenda Price, the property passed to James (1926-?). and Irene Mary Bowden (1904-1989) who subsequently transferred her share to James.

The property is still in the hands of Pontifex descendants.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the homestead including front and side verandahs.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. (1984) *From Stumps to Stubble. A History of the District of Bute*, pp.65- 66

Biographical Index of South Australia 1836-1886 p.1297.

Land Titles Office Records – CT 120/54; 720/175; 763/176

SA Chronicle and Weekly Mail, 12 August and 19 August 1876

Kadina and Wallaroo Times 2 August 1939 p.1

Express and Telegraph 5 August 1876, p.3

Adelaide Advertiser 4 August 1939, p.16

NAME: Former Kulpara Lime Kiln **PLACE NO.:** K:03

LOCATION:	2394 Copper Coast Highway, Kulpara
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Lime Ki LN
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 374/375, Section 143, Hundred of Kulpara CT5472/611 & 612
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	K:03 (BW:034)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Part of the former Kulpara Lime Kiln Complex

NAME: Kulpara Lime Kiln **PLACE NO.:** K:03

DESCRIPTION:

The complex consists of three open-topped kilns of approximately 3 meters square, two skillion-roofed storage/bagging areas, a (now unroofed) concrete floored storage/bagging area and an office. There is also a stockpile of discarded lime and a large retaining wall supporting a raised loading area on the northern side of the kilns. There is a tank stand extant near the westernmost kiln. The complex is linear and is arranged as follows from west to east; No 1 kiln, a storage area, a driveway, a storage area and office, No 2 kiln, No 3 kiln, a concrete floored storage area. The lime stockpile is located to the immediate southeast of the complex.

The kilns are constructed of random rubble limestone with red brick quoins and firing portals. Each has two firing portals and a large arched cleanout door. There is evidence of both solid-fuel firing (wood, charcoal, and coke) and oil. The kilns are brick lined. The firing areas on the south side of the kilns appear to have had skillion roofs; only kiln No 1 retains this roof. The complex appears to have been built in two phases. Kilns 1 and 2 with the centrally located office and storage/bagging appear to have been built first and to have initially have utilised solid fuel (given the size of the portals). The third (eastern most) kiln and concrete floor were added later. This third kiln is also of different design in that it incorporates upright pieces of railway line as support posts at the corners. This kiln also contains evidence that it was oil-fired.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Kulpara lime kiln is a conspicuous relic of the era when small-scale lime burning was an important economic adjunct to agricultural industry on the Yorke Peninsula. It is a reasonably well-preserved complex, giving insight into the technology of the industry and how it changed over time.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

Kulpara Lime Kiln meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and economic themes in the local area, namely the establishment local extractive industries to support the local building industry, and construction of dwellings, public buildings and other infrastructure projects in a remote location.

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

Kulpara Lime Kiln meets criterion d) because it demonstrates design characteristics and construction techniques of significance in the local area, in particular the remnants of the firing kilns that have survived on the site have the potential to provide archaeological evidence to promote further understanding of the technical processes employed in lime production.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.5 Utilising natural resources
3.4.3 Mining (extractive industries / quarrying)
5.1 Working in harsh conditions

NAME: Kulpara Lime Kiln **PLACE NO.:** K:03

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The date of construction of the Kulpara lime kiln is not known, but its general design is similar to others built on the Yorke Peninsula during the early decades of the twentieth century.

It is a larger complex than most, and was presumably sited to take advantage of the marketing opportunities offered by the Moonta railway which passed 2km away. The kiln was built for wood-firing, but in the late 1940s was converted to oil-firing (Jack Connell). The kiln was probably last used in the 1950s.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Surviving material and structures on the site relating to the lime production process, including kilns, storage areas and office.

REFERENCES:

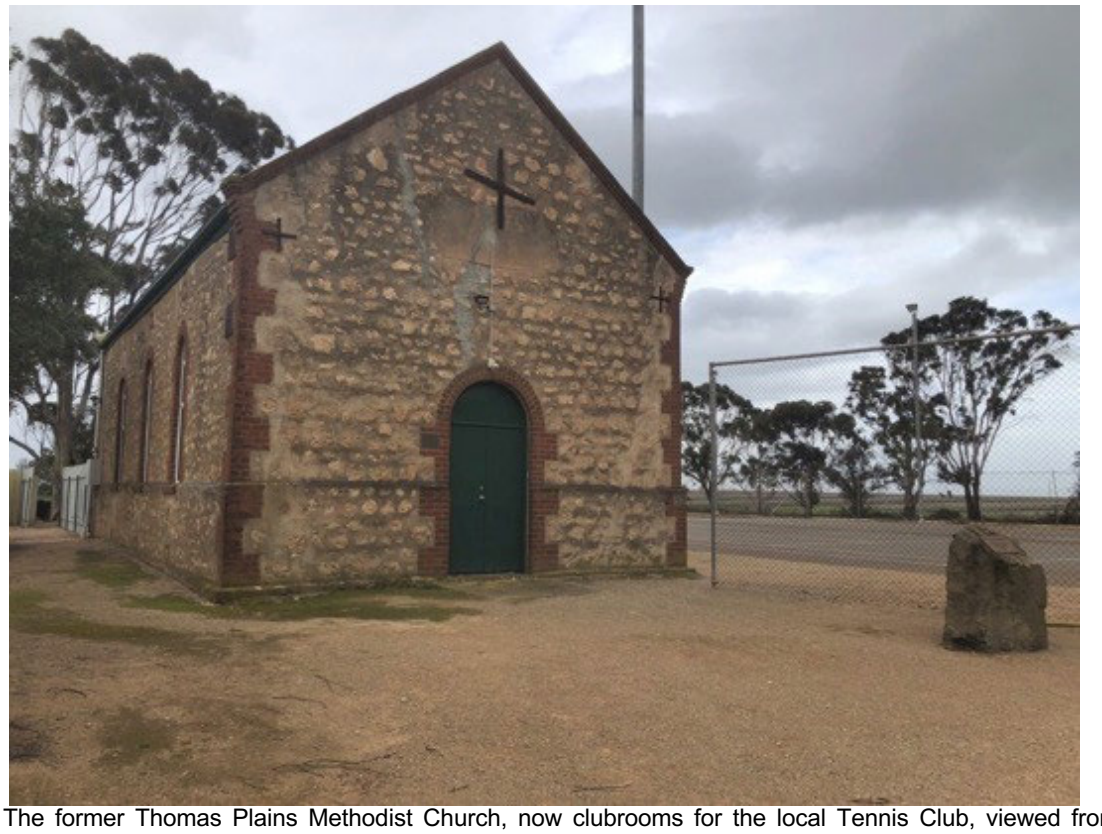
Pearson, M. 1990, 'The Lime Industry in Australia', *Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology 8*

Williams, R. 1989, *Lime kilns and Lime burning*, Shire Publications

NAME: Former Thomas Plains Methodist Church (Tennis Club Rooms) **PLACE NO.:** TP:01

LOCATION:	8 Thomas Plains Road, Thomas Plains SA
CURRENT USE:	Recreation facility / Hall
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 412, Section 17, Hundred of Ninnes CR5977/133
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	TP:01 (BW:071)

PHOTOGRAPH:



The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church, now clubrooms for the local Tennis Club, viewed from Thomas Plains Road looking north, 2021.
The concrete surfaced tennis courts were opened in 1990, as noted on the plaque mounted on a granite block on the right.

NAME: Tennis Clubrooms (Former Thomas Plains Methodist Church **PLACE NO.:** TP:01

DESCRIPTION:

This simply proportioned building is constructed of local field limestone with red brick quoins. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron and is contained by red brick parapets. Windows are timber framed.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Local churches such as these formed an important part of the social and religious lives of the small communities which they served. After it ceased to be used for church services the place continued to have an important role for local residents as a venue for social, cultural and sporting activities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community. It also represents important social themes through its long-term connection with a sporting association, namely the Thomas Plains Tennis Club, and the role it played in building social cohesion in a rural setting.

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

The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance and involvement in sporting associations in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Thomas Plains Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.6 Worshipping together
6.6.4 Making places for worship
8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Reverend Buchanan of the Green's Plains Congregational Church conducted the earliest church services at Thomas Plains in 1877. The Primitive Methodist of Greens Plains East and West discussed the construction of a church at Greens Plains East in 1883. Services were first held by the Primitive Methodists in Mr T Rodda's House, Section 13, Hundred of Ninnes at Thomas Plains on 23 September 1883, and continued there for the next 17 years.

Mr Skipworth, a mason from Kadina, began construction of a new church at Thomas Plains on 24 October 1900. The church, located on the south-east comer of Section 17, Hundred of Ninnes, was to cost £180 and was expected to be completed within eight weeks. Members of the Pearce, Ramsay and Rodda families donated bags of wheat towards fund raising for the construction work and the new church, measuring 40 feet by 20 feet was opened on Sunday 18 February 1901. Services on this day were conducted by the Reverends A J Finch and Jackson.

Although occasions such as weddings and baptisms were seldom held in the little church, due to its isolation and lack of a font, church services continued to be conducted regularly at Thomas Plains until the 1920s when changes to the demography of the district, created by improved farming methods and transportation, led to reduced attendances, and eventual closure.

After the church was deconsecrated, it continued to play a role in the lives of local people, serving as a venue for various social, sporting and cultural events. The Thomas Plains Tennis Club, established in 1901, has used the church property as club rooms and playing courts for many years. In 1989 concrete courts were installed alongside the building.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original church structure, excluding later additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.224, 233-236

NAME: Ninnes Historic Well, Windmill and Tank **PLACE NO.:** TP:02

LOCATION:	1291 Lime Kiln Road (Sec 92) Thomas Plain (Old Well Road, cnr Lime Kiln Road)
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Well
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Pt Section 92, Hundred of Ninnes CT5712/481
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	TP:02 (BW:045)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Historic well, Ninnes, looking north from corner of Old Well Road, 2021.

NAME: Ninnes Historic Well, Windmill and Tank **PLACE NO.:** TP:02

DESCRIPTION:

Stone tank, square in plan, constructed of coursed local stone, well and windmill.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The well displays historical and economic themes of importance to the local area as it provided a reliable water supply for early agriculturists and travelers on northern Yorke Peninsula. The closer settlement of the region was initially limited by the lack of an adequate supply of potable water, and wells such as the one at Ninnes provided a vital resource for local farmers and traveling stock up until the advent of a reticulated water supply with the construction of the Beetaloo Reservoir. The substantial above-ground tank is a fine example of the type of stone construction characteristic of the Yorke Peninsula, and its location at the intersection of two through roads, together with its tall windmill, makes it a notable local landmark.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion a) because they demonstrate an important historical theme in the local area, namely the challenges of rural life in a low-rainfall district prior to the advent of a reliable water supply to the district with the construction of the Beetaloo Reservoir, and the vital importance of establishing water supplies to support local residents and travellers in times of drought.

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion b) because they represent aspects of the way of life that were typically experienced by agricultural settlers in the district, and recall aspects of the hardships of rural living and working in difficult conditions.

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion c) because the site, along with other water sources in the district, played an essential part in the lives of local residents, particularly in sustaining life of both people and stock during periods of extreme drought.

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

The Ninnes well, windmill and tank meet criterion f) because of their location at an important crossroad location and act as a landmark for travellers on an otherwise undistinguished grid of scrub-lined dirt roads.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.11 Altering the environment
3.11.1 Regulating waterways
3.11.5 Establishing water supplies

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Site comprises a well, windmill and above ground water storage tank (1.2metres deep). In 1885 F K Rolfe successfully tendered to sink a well and build a masonry tank for a cost of £419/12/11 . Ninnes was on the line of road that linked Kadina to Clare and this route was used by travelling stock and other traffic. The District Council of Ninnes took over the lease of the well and erected a windmill, pump and tanks. The well was 115 feet (about 35 metres) deep and produced an estimated 10,000 gallons (about 45,500 litres) per day. The water quality was only fair, being somewhat brackish and contained 2 oz of salt per gallon. Nevertheless it provided a much-needed reliable water supply for settlers and stock, especially during drought years.

The arrival of a reticulated water supply from the Beetaloo Reservoir (constructed between 1886 and 1890) superseded the use of the well. The windmill and tank were restored by the District Council of Bute in 1986 as a Jubilee 150 project.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Well, stone tank and windmill. Though not the original windmill on this site, the presence of this structure serves to elucidate the functional relationship between the elements of the group.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. (1984) *From Stumps to Stubble. A History of the District of Bute*, p.171

NAME: Former Willamulka Bible Christian Chapel (later Methodist Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:01

LOCATION:	Cnr Church Rd & Willamulka Rd, Bute SA
CURRENT USE:	Vacant
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 3, Hundred of Ninnes CT5948/543
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:01 (BW:079)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Willamulka Methodist Church, looking north-east, 2021

NAME: Former Willamulka Bible Christian Chapel (later Methodist Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:01

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple church building of random local stone with red brick quoining. It is cruciform in plan with square headed window and door openings and corrugated iron clad gable roof. Doors and windows have been removed, and although it appears an attempt has been made to close the openings using corrugated iron sheets the building is open to the elements. There is considerable evidence of pigeons and probably also sheep gaining entry.

In the small front entry porch, there is a hand painted plaque displaying the names of the original 1884 church trustees. The year of construction and the words 'Methodist Church' written in black paint are faintly visible on the front wall of the porch, which is badly cracked. An apparently later addition to the rear comprises a transept, constructed in a similar fashion to the original structure.

A marble foundation stone (unlikely to be from this building as it is dated 10 July 1935), and a commemorative plaque dated 1990 in memory of the church founders are mounted together on a large piece of stone near the front of the building.

The church is sited on top of a sandhill with commanding views out over the surrounding farmlands and has an impressive presence in its rural setting.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The church displays historical and social themes of importance to the local area. It represents an important aspect of the religious life of this small pioneer farming community and served also as a meeting place used by other local groups.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The former Willamulka Methodist Church meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are characteristic of the local area.

NAME: Former Willamulka Bible Christian Chapel (later Methodist Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:01

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places of worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Willamulka Bible Christian/ Methodist Church was built in 1884 by the local congregation on an acre of land donated by the Paterson family. The stonemason was Sands Skipworth of Green's Plains; he charged 3 shillings per yard. The church cost £110 to build and was officially opened on 21 December 1884.

The church was well-known for its choir and had an active Sunday School. The last Sunday School Service at the Willamulka Methodist Church was held in May 1977. A memorial plaque was erected at the site in 1990.

The building appears to have been long abandoned and is sadly in very poor condition. Urgent attention is recommended to seal the building and prevent further deterioration.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and materials of the building.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.224, 245-248

NAME: Alford Memorial Park **PLACE NO.:** A:01

LOCATION:	2 High Street, Alford
CURRENT USE:	Recreational Park
FORMER USE:	Recreational Park
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 7, Hundred of Tickera CR6000/196
ZONE:	Community Facilities
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:01 (BW:004)

PHOTOGRAPHS:

WWII Memorial Arch and gates, Alford Memorial Park, viewed from High Street looking south, 2021

WWI monument viewed from the north, with courts in the background, 2021

NAME: Alford Memorial Park **PLACE NO.:** A:01

DESCRIPTION:

This memorial park contains a granite monument with marble statue containing the names of local soldiers who served during the Great War. A second gateway monument in a simplified Deco style records those soldiers who served during World War II.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The social and economic impact of the two World Wars was deeply felt by small communities such as Alford, which commemorated the sacrifices made with pragmatic memorials such as this park.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Alford Memorial Park meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I and II, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Alford Memorial Park meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents both as a focus for commemoration and as a venue for social and recreational activities within the community.

e) It is associated with a notable local personality or event

The Alford Memorial Park meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.1.3 Developing parks and gardens
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.14 Remembering the fallen

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

In November 1916 the first honour roll for the township of Alford was made. As part of the commemoration of the contribution of local men and women who served in World War I, and to honour those who died as a result of their war service, residents of Alford established a memorial fund in March 1920, the aim of which was to erect a suitable memorial which was to be placed in the parklands on the main road opposite the school.

Shrubs donated by Mr J Harris were planted on this site on Arbour Day 1921 and a marble and granite memorial, complete with the names of those who had enlisted in the War, was unveiled by Mr F A Pfeiffer, Secretary of the Memorial Committee on 3 August 1921.

A memorial arch commemorating the 37 members of the local community who had served in World War II was opened at the entrance to the park by Sir Robert Nicholls, MP on 16 November 1946.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Form and features of the memorial arch structure and stone memorial, including attached plaques.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 262, 297-299

Alford - Seven Cross Roads 1883,1983, (1983) Alford Centenary Committee pp.15, 66

NAME: Former Strathneath Schoolroom **PLACE NO.:**A:02

LOCATION:	Lot 1 South Terrace, Alford
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	School House
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 1, Hundred of Tickera CT 6063/648
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNERSHIP:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:02 (BW:001)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Strathneath schoolhouse, looking north-east from South Terrace, 2021.
The building was relocated in 1948 from its original position 8kms north of Alford to the grounds of the Alford Primary School (since closed).

NAME: Former Strathneath Schoolroom **PLACE NO.:**A:02

DESCRIPTION:

Timber construction schoolroom with entrance porch and shelter shed incorporated under the main gable-ended roof. Windows are multi-paned double hung.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

A fine example of the one-teacher schools built in rural South Australia in the 1930s, and possibly the only one of timber construction remaining on Yorke Peninsula.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Strathneath School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of public schools to serve as places for the education of children in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Strathneath School meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing access to education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

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

The former Strathneath School meets criterion d) because it represents a type of design and construction that was developed by the South Australian Public Buildings Department in response to the government's commitment to provide public schools that were accessible to families living in rural areas. These timber-framed one room structures were quick and inexpensive to build and could be transported to another location if necessary to meet changing local demand, which is a construction technique of note in the locality.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This building was originally the school at Strathneath, 8 km north of Alford. It was built in 1932 on land donated for the purpose by Mr W Philbey. This property was previously owned by Mr Alexander Davidson McDonald (1847-1926) and he had named it Strathneath after his home town in Banffshire, Scotland. The school opened in 1933 and operated until 1947.

During this time the average attendance was nine students, mainly from 16 local families. The building was relocated to the grounds of the Alford Primary School in 1948. Following the school's closure in 2004 the grounds were largely cleared and made available for recreational use, with facilities and accommodation for caravans for tourists. The Strathneath School has been retained in position accompanied by interpretive signage, and is in good and original condition.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the structure, including entrance porch and shelter shed incorporated under the main roof.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 262, 297-299

Alford - Seven Cross Roads 1883-1983, (1983) Alford Centenary Committee pp.15, 66

NAME: Alford Hotel **PLACE NO.:** A:03

LOCATION:	5-7 Third Street (corner of South Terrace) Alford
CURRENT USE:	Hotel
FORMER USE:	Hotel
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lots 3, 4, 21, 22, Hundred of Tickera CT 5201/799
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNERSHIP:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:03 (BW:002)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Alford Hotel, viewed from Fourth Street, looking north. The photo was taken while the building was undergoing internal renovations in late 2021.

NAME: Alford Hotel **PLACE NO.:** A:03

DESCRIPTION:

This hotel occupies a prominent corner site. The principal façade is rendered masonry with simply detailed parapet with projecting cornice and painted 'Alford Hotel' sign. A bullnosed verandah returns along the side. Timber windows are double hung. Glazed doors are later additions. The roof is of hip construction clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This hotel has served as an important social focus for the town of Alford for over 100 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Alford Hotel meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of hotels and inns to provide accommodation and refreshment for local residents and travellers, and the role such establishments played in the social and commercial life of rural townships as meeting places and venues for both informal and official/ business functions.

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

The Alford Hotel meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents for over a century, as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.22 Lodging people
3.23 Catering for tourists
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
8.4 Eating and drinking
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Lots 4 and 21 in the township of Alford were purchased by John Salisbury Sharples, who intended to build a hotel on these allotments. Blocks in the town had been put up for sale in 1882 with the town laid out with Third Street intended as the main or High Street. The construction of Sharpie's hotel on the corner of Third Street and South Terrace affected the development of the town, with many of the early shops and businesses being established near the hotel on South Terrace.

Sharples filed plans for construction of the hotel in 1885, a fact which was advertised in the Kadina and Wallaroo Times on 31 October of that year. The original building was of timber framed construction, clad with corrugated iron. This building was described in the Broughton Echo on 3 December 1887 as a 'new and commodious hotel being within easy distance of the larger towns of the Peninsula, is a good holiday resort. It is also on the main road from Port Broughton to the Peninsula. Good Stabling and Large Sale Yards.' The hotel contained six bedrooms, ladies' parlour, commercial room, and dining rooms and of course the bar. Sharples was also the owner of what has been described as a large assembly room in the town, in which concerts and dances were held.

One source suggests that a stone building had been erected as the hotel by 1909, while another source indicates that the stone building was erected in the late 1880s, water for the construction of which was carted from the well at Tickera.

Subsequent licensees of the hotel have included Marion Page (1895), Walter V Bache, Henry Arbon, William Parkyn (1902-06), Mary Wilson (1907-08), John Penny (1909), James Hughes (1914) and John Sharples Jnr (1915). One of the longest serving licensees was Ray G Avery who ran the hotel from March 1938 until July 1949.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hotel and associated verandah.

REFERENCES:

Alford Youth Fellowship, 1962, *Alford 1882-1962,* Farmer Print, Moonta, pp. 3-4
Hoad, J. L. 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836-1984,* Australian Hotels Association (SA Branch)
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, p. 288-289, 290

NAME: Former Alford Institute (Alford Hall)	**PLACE NO.:** A:04
LOCATION:	11 High Street, Alford, SA
CURRENT USE:	Hall
FORMER USE:	HalL
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 74, Hundred of Tickera CT 5833/853
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNERSHIP:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:04 (BW:003)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Alford Hall viewed from High Street, looking north-west, 2021.

NAME: Former Alford Institute (Alford Hall) **PLACE NO.:** A:04

DESCRIPTION:

The Alford Hall is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and squared lined pointing to the principal façade. Windows and door openings to the principal façade are circular headed whereas windows to the sides are triangular headed. A stone and brick parapet with brick cornices contains a rendered sign with stylised 'Alford Hall' lettering. Two foundation stones are contained within the front wall. One reads: 'This stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., August 11th 1908'. The other reads: 'This Institute was opened by the founder and president, R. Chappell, Esq., August 11, 1909.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Alford Hall was built as the Alford Institute, and formed a focus for education, recreational and social activities for the people of Alford and surrounding communities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Alford Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of Mechanics' Institutes as a means of providing opportunities to working people to access adult education and participate in cultural and social activities in their local community. The Alford Hall has played an important role as a means of maintaining social connection in a rural township serving as a meeting place for the community.

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

The Alford Hall meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a venue for public entertainment, social and cultural events, and as a focus for social participation and connection within an isolated rural community.

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

The Alford Hall meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are a fine example of a simply detailed but attractive utilitarian public building of the Federation period.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
6.3 Educating people in remote places
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The opening of the Alford Institute by Mr Richard Chappell on 11 August 1909 was the culmination of nearly two years of work by the local community.

The Alford Hotel was the venue for a public meeting held in November 1907 where the establishment of an Institute at Alford was discussed. The meeting, chaired by Mr Chappell, galvanised community activity. Donations were raised, including a considerable sum offered by the District Council. In April 1908 another meeting was held in the Alford School to receive tenders for the building work. The tender of McMillican for timber and work (£250) and F Bennett, masonry work (£100) was accepted, and work soon began on building works on Lot 74 in the High Street which had been donated by Mr and Mrs John Sharples (licensees of the Alford Hotel).

The Alford Institute was to be similar to the Bute Institute and comprised a hall measuring 48' x 36' (approximately 14.6 metres x 11 metres), a library 16' x 14' (approximately 9 metres x 4.5 metres), and a reading room 16' x 14 (approximately 9 metres x 4.5 metres), with ceilings 15' (4.6 metres) high. Local residents assisted with the building work by donating a week of their time in June 1908 to help with the quarrying and carting of stone, lime burning and timber carting. On 11 August 1908 the foundation stone

was laid by Sir George Le Hunte, the Governor of South Australia and the Institute was officially opened one year later. Picture shows (movies) were first held in the hall by Reg White in 1910, and continued until the 1920s.

Seventy books were available to the 28 members of the Institute by 1909. In 1914 the number of books had risen to 200, reaching a maximum of 545 volumes in 1939. In 1953 the library was closed due to falling memberships and the Institute was taken over by the District Council. A Hall Committee replaced the disbanded Institute committee.

Alterations to the building were undertaken in 1937. A contract for this work, let to Mr Watts, was cancelled and it was Messrs Spy and Bartle who undertook the work which included the extension of the hall by 13 feet, the laying of a new floor and construction of a kitchenette and supper room at the rear of the building.

On 20 October 1946 four memorial windows in the hall were unveiled by the families of Kelvin and Glen Jones and Cecil Peters, who had died in Japanese Prisoner of War camps, and Garth Ward who was lost during air operations.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hall.

REFERENCES:

Alford Youth Fellowship, 1962, Alford 1882-1962, Farmer Print, Moonta, pp. 9-10
Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L 1984, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, p. 302-303

NAME: Tickera Memorial Park	**PLACE NO.:** T:01
LOCATION:	Alford Rd, Tickera SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 306, Hundred of Ninnes CR6261/469
ZONE:	Community Facilities
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	T:01 (BW:075)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Tickera War Memorial Park, looking west from Alford Rd, 2021

NAME: Tickera Memorial Park **PLACE NO.:** T:01

DESCRIPTION:

This memorial park contains a granite monument surmounted by a white marble statue depicting a standing soldier with rifle by his side. The supporting tapered square column, on a tiered concrete base, is engraved with the names of local soldiers killed in WWI on one face, and those who enlisted and returned on others. A small stone monument positioned at the base of the column bears the names of those who served in WWII. The park is located on the main road on the southern approach to the township.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The social and economic impact of the two World Wars was deeply felt by small communities such as Tickera, which commemorated the sacrifices made with pragmatic memorials such as this park.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Tickera Memorial Park meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Tickera Memorial Park meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social and cultural connection within the community. Its establishment and maintenance demonstrates community pride in beautifying the township as well as its role as an expression of remembrance.

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

The Tickera Memorial Park meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.1.3 Developing parks and gardens
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.8 Remembering the fallen

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Approval for the establishment of a soldiers' memorial in Tickera was granted by the District Council of Ninnes in October 1919, and 8 acres (approximately 3.24 hectares) of parkland were fenced for the purpose. Under the auspices of the Tickera Soldiers' Memorial Fund, which commenced in March 1920, moves were made to develop the park. The War Memorial, similar to that at Alford, was unveiled by the Town Clerk of Wallaroo on 1 October 1921, and a month later a field gun was acquired from the War Trophy Committee to incorporate into the memorial (since removed).

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Monument featuring marble statue and granite plinth and base and surrounding park reserve.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.506

NAME: Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** T:02

LOCATION:	3 Third Street, cnr High Street, Tickera SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Dwelling
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 44, Hundred of Tickera CT5783/247
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	T:02 (BW:077)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church (now a private residence), looking west from Third Street, 2021

NAME: Former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** T:02

DESCRIPTION:

This modestly proportioned former church is constructed of limestone rubble walls with rendered quoins and architraves. It is of simple rectilinear form with front entry porch. The exterior stonework and quoins have been painted. Windows are multi-paned with lancet heads. The corrugated iron clad gable roof is terminated by brick parapets.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Tickera Primitive Church demonstrates the importance of religion in the lives of the local Tickera community, as reflected in the priority that the community placed on the construction of churches.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Tickera Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.4 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places of worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first church services in the Hundred of Tickera were conducted by Brother Yeoman in John Pearce's house in 1879. A Bible Christian Church was completed at Springfield, on Section 41, Hundred of Tickera, in 1887. This church was also known as the Hector Plains Church and one of its trustees was John Pearce. Unfortunately, in 1889, only two years after its completion, the end wall of the church collapsed in a storm. A debt of £120 combined with the age of the building prompted the decision to try and repair the damage.

Meanwhile, Primitive Methodist services had been held in the Tickera School in the township of Tickera from the mid-1880s. However, in 1889 the Primitive Methodist Quarterly meeting decided to withdraw services from Tickera. The townspeople then decided to form a new church trust and take over the debt and materials of the Springfield Church, in order to build a new church at Tickera, some five miles away. Lot 44 in the Tickera township had been set aside for the church and the building was constructed with the voluntary help of the men of the congregation, who quarried and carted the stone and sand and burnt the lime necessary for the mortar. The foundation stones were donated by the Wallaroo Mining Company and were laid at two comers of the church by J H Mitchell of Kadina and W J George of Port Broughton on 4 and 7 August 1889 respectively.

Mrs O Lake conducted the opening services of the Tickera Church on 22-23 October 1889.

Mr W Duncan of Wallaroo renovated the church in 1904 and the building was again renovated in 1913. Church services and Sunday School at Tickera were discontinued after September 1953. The building is now a private residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original church structure.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.262, 274, 276-278

NAME: Tickera Well **PLACE NO.:** T:03

LOCATION:	Off Broughton Terrace, Tickera SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Water Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 305, Hundred of Ninnes CR5976/732
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	T:03 (BW:076)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Tickera Well, looking west, 2021

NAME: Tickera Well **PLACE NO.:** T:03

DESCRIPTION:

A formed well, approximately 1.5 metres in diameter, lined with local granite stones. A safety grid has been placed across the well at ground level.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

An important water source for local indigenous people for millennia, the place became an essential resource for early pastoralists, and later settlers who established the township at Tickera.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Tickera Well meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical and economic theme in the local area, namely the vital importance of establishing reliable sources of drinking water to sustain people and livestock during the pastoral and early settlement eras. Wells such as this were indispensable to early settlers and travellers in low rainfall regions such as the Northern Yorke Peninsula, especially during periods of drought. Since pre-settlement times, as the springs in the locality had been a reliable fresh water source for local Aboriginal people. The well was an important resource for early pastoralists, travellers and settlers, and was the principle reason the township of Tickera was established here.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.11 Altering the environment
3.11.1 Regulating waterways
3.11.5 Establishing water supplies

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Tickera Well is on a seasonal creek line several hundred metres from the sea at Tickera Bay. Several wells in the vicinity were used by local Aboriginal people and later by the early pastoralists. They were important watering points for livestock from Edmund Parnell and Stephen Bowman's 'Tickera' and 'Crystal Brook' runs.

Water for both human and livestock consumption was a scarce commodity on most of the Yorke Peninsula and attempts to build dams or sink wells were often unsuccessful. Any good source of potable water was a highly valuable resource.

The Tickera Wells at one stage had iron troughs and pumps erected on them. The site was restored and interpreted by the District Council of Bute as a Jubilee 150 project in 1986.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Well and immediate surrounds.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M. & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.58, 59, 61 & 170

NAME: Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** A:05

LOCATION:	1154 Bews Road, Alford, SA.
CURRENT USE:	Dwelling
FORMER USE:	Church, School House
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5416/530
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	A:05 (BWC:002)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel, later Pine Forest School, looking south-east from Bews Rd, 2021. The building is now incorporated as part of a private residence.

NAME: Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** A:05

DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular in plan, this church and schoolhouse is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins. The gable roof is clad with corrugated pre-finished metal.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Originally built as the Pine Forest Methodist Church, and later used as a school, this building reflects both the religious and educational development of the area and represents the economies of the time of re-using existing buildings for alternative purposes.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community. Its later use as a school reflects the development of the educational system to provide for children in rural areas.

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

The former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places
8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

NAME: Former Pine Forest Methodist Chapel and School (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** A:05

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Tenders were received for the stonework for a new Primitive Methodist Chapel in February 1888, and the building was completed in about June the following year. Regular services were conducted by circuit ministers, and Harvest Thanksgiving and Anniversary services, followed by tea meetings and socials, were particularly well attended over the following years. The Pine Forest Sunday School was conducted from the early 1900s. Church services were still held until 1923 when the Pine Forest Chapel was closed as a place of worship. No church was held there until 20 years later when the church was opened again for five years, then closed permanently in 1949.

It is thought that the Pine Forest School commenced in 1887, possibly in a private residence, with Agnes Gregory as teacher. After the opening of the new church building the following year the school was transferred there, with Catherine Ramsay as the new teacher. The school closed after less than two years (possibly due to reduced attendance, or loss of its teacher) and was not reopened until 1907 when Evelyn C Burnett was appointed as teacher. Average attendance over the following two decades reached as high as 17.6 students, most of whom travelled some considerable distance to school on horseback or in horse-drawn vehicles. In 1910, after the need for more room at the Pine Forest School was identified, approval was given for school desks and a disused galvanized iron building to be transferred from the Willamulka School. At the time the school had an enrolment of 26 and an average attendance of 12.

A school committee was formed in 1916 to provide support to the single teacher and improve the welfare of the students. Special activities held throughout the year included combined school picnics at Wallaroo, where the Pine Forest pupils could socialise with those of Alford and Strathneath schools. Arbor Day and Empire Day commemorations and Christmas concerts were regularly celebrated, often combined with social activities such as afternoon teas and 'chop picnics', helping to relieve the isolation and monotony of rural life for children and their parents. With the changing demographics of the area due to new farming methods introduced in the 1930s and 40s, difficulty maintaining enrolment numbers eventually led to the school's closure in mid-1947, and the remaining children transferred to other schools in the district.

The former chapel has since then been used as a private residence. In 2005 it was enlarged with the addition of a demountable timber-framed structure at the rear. A plaque mounted in front of the building marks the centenary of the opening of the church in 1888.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the former church structure and commemorative plaque. Excludes residential additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 299, 322-323

'Country *News' Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 10 May 1916 – p.2 'Pine Forest School', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 18 May 1910, p.4

'Kadina School Board of Advice: Chairman's Report', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times* 8 December 1909, p.2

'Kadina School Board of Advice', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times 19* March 1910, p.2

NAME: Former Port Broughton School (now Heritage Centre/ Museum) **PLACE NO.:** PB:01

LOCATION:	10 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Port Broughton Heritage Centre/Museum
FORMER USE:	School
LAND DESCRIPTON:	Lot 53, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5430/792
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:01 (BW:060)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Port Broughton School, now Heritage Centre, viewed from Edmund Street, looking south-east, 2021

NAME: Former Port Broughton School (now Heritage Centre/ Museum) **PLACE NO.:** PB:01

DESCRIPTION:

The school building is a rectangular building with lean-to addition. Walls are constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and brick banding. Windows are multi-paned timer framed with window hoods to the northern facade. Circular roof vents are provided to the end gable walls. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

As the first public school in Port Broughton, the former Port Broughton School displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area in that it represents the establishment and development of educational facilities in the district. It played an important part in the lives of local residents, by providing schooling for their children, and in more recent years it has continued to fulfil a social and cultural function for tourists and the local community as a local social history museum.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Port Broughton School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important social and historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of public schools to serve as places for the education of children in an isolated rural community. Its sequence of development reflects the expansion of demand which followed the rapid growth of the region in the 1890s to early Twentieth Century period.

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

The former Port Broughton School meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing access to public education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

BRELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.23 Catering for tourists

6.2 Establishing schools

6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Formal education in Port Broughton had its beginnings in 1879, when a provisional school for local children was set up by Miss Elizabeth Dennis. Peel's wheat store and a timber shed were used as the classrooms. By 1886 the accommodation had become grossly overcrowded, with 20 to 30 children crammed in to a small lean-to room 4m x 5m, and sharing an overflowing long-drop 'water closet' with the proprietors of a dwelling and store next door. The facilities were so unsanitary that parents were apparently keeping their children at home, and the Schools Board of Advice directed that unless more suitable accommodation could be found the school should be closed forthwith.

Allotment 53 on the corner of Edmund and Harvey Streets was granted as a school block for the establishment of the district's first public school, and Max Hermann Thiele was appointed first head teacher in February 1889. The accommodation initially comprised three rooms and a verandah. The school was built to accommodate 45 children, but was rapidly outgrown as the population of the district increased.

Following representations to the Minister of Education in 1891 approval was given to enlarge the school, with additional buildings to provide for at least 100 pupils completed the following year. The cost of construction was estimated at £422, with another £45 for a slate roof in place of galvanized iron. The 'Port Broughton School Board of Advice' was also convened at this time with the aim of encouraging attendances. Enrolments had reached 150 by the tum of the century. The school was reclassified as a Higher Primary School in 1929 and as an Area School in 1960. Additional classrooms and facilities were added to the site over this time.

The school relocated to a new site in 1984, and in 1989 the land was granted by the Crown to the District Council of Port Broughton for museum purposes. The original school building, now known as

the Port Broughton Heritage Centre, now accommodates a large collection of artifacts and documents relating to the district's history and is currently operated by the Port Broughton Historical Committee as a museum and tourist attraction.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the school building including early stone additions, excluding corrugated iron additions at the rear

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.28

Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.9-10

NAME: Former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and Memorial School Hall (now Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall) **PLACE NO.:** PB:02

LOCATION:	8 Edmund Street, cnr Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Church and Hall
FORMER USE:	Church and Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 5, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5199/770
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:02 (BW:059)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Uniting Church (left) and Hall (right), looking south, 2021

NAME: Former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and Memorial School Hall (now Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall) **PLACE NO.:** PB:02

DESCRIPTION:

The church is designed in ecclesiastical Gothic style with limestone rubble walls and rendered quoins to windows and doors. Walls and quoins are painted. Timber bargeboards display trefoil motif with toothed pendentular detail. The porch has batten and stucco detail to gable end which has been replicated on the adjacent hall.

The hall is constructed of cast concrete 'ashlar' blocks with smooth faced ashlar to quoins. Walls and quoins are painted to match the adjacent church. Windows to both buildings are lancet headed. Cantilevered stucco and batten gable detail is also evident to the hall. Roof cladding to both buildings is corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Churches such as the former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and its associated Hall provide a physical statement of the expansion of religious denominations in the early days of settlement in the Northern Yorke Peninsula area, and indicate the importance placed on religious worship by the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community. The Hall is significant as it represents the commemoration by the local Methodist community following World War I.

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

The Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance and the role of church-based associations in the spiritual, social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship
8.8 Remembering the fallen

NAME: Former Port Broughton Primitive Methodist Church and Memorial School Hall (now Port Broughton Uniting Church and Hall) **PLACE NO.:** PB:02

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The establishment of a Primitive Methodist Church at Port Broughton was debated at a meeting held on 5 June 1885. Reverend A W Wellington, from Kadina, and Reverend Jarret, from Redhill, had discussed this sometime previously and were possibly responsible for holding early services in the town. The meeting resolved to construct a stone chapel in Port Broughton. Built by W H Gray, the chapel was opened on 25 December 1885, the first Minister being Reverend Gray. A group of trustees was set up to manage the church, including G Pattingale, J Doe, W Gray, C Pulford, H Dolling, J Excell, C Brown, A Waters and Cunningham.

On 11 January 1922 R D Goodridge, Superintendent of the Sunday School, laid the foundation stone for the Soldiers Memorial Hall (later known as the Memorial School Hall). The building was intended to serve as a kindergarten and for other purposes, including a boys' club, and to honour Methodist soldiers from the town. The building was opened on 24 May of the same year. It comprised a simple masonry structure measuring 30 ft x 18 ft (approximately 10 metres x 6 metres), and was built at a cost of around £300, one third of which was raised by penny donations from Sunday School children over preceding years.

MEMORIAL SCHOOL HALL, PORT BROUGHTON.

Newly opened Memorial School Hall, Port Broughton Methodist Church, *Australian Christian Commonwealth*, Friday 23 June 1922 (accessed via TROVE 26/4/23)

Donations from Mr W A Young, the Ladies Guild and others enabled the addition of a porch at the front of the church, which was completed in 1934. The interior of the church was altered in 1936 and renovated in 1956. Centenary celebrations of the church were held in February 1986 to coincide with the State's Jubilee 150 celebrations.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and features of church and hall, excluding the later link added between the two buildings.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W,1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.34
Port Broughton Uniting Church, *Port Broughton Uniting (Methodist) Church, 1885-1985*, Clare, 1985
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.84
Australian Christian Commonwealth, Friday 23 June 1922, p.15

NAME: Former Methodist Manse (now Uniting Church Opportunity Shop) **PLACE NO.:** PB:03

LOCATION:	8 Edmund Street, Port Broughton
CURRENT USE:	Opportunity Shop
FORMER USE:	Residence (Manse)
LAND DESCRIPTION:	CT 5199/770
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS:	Local Heritage Place

PHOTOGRAPH:

Uniting Church Opportunity Shop (former Methodist Manse), 8 Edmund Street Port Broughton looking south-west.

NAME: Former Methodist Manse (now Uniting Church Opportunity Shop) **PLACE NO.:** PB:03

DESCRIPTION:

Symmetrical double-fronted stone cottage, circa 1890, with hipped corrugated iron roof and bull-nosed verandah to front façade featuring timber posts with modest cast iron brackets at each end. The main elevation features a central four-panelled timber entry door with overhead fan-light, and sidelights. Double-paned sash windows either side of the main entry and similar windows on the western and eastern elevations appear to be original. All openings and corners are defined by brick quoins (painted). The single remaining brick chimney is also painted. A stone skillion section at the rear is protected by a timber-framed verandah.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

As part of a group of buildings associated with the former Methodist (now Uniting) Church in Port Broughton, this building displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, reflecting the significant role of religious observance in the formation of new communities. The church provided a focus for social and cultural life of the community, and the former Manse played an important part in the lives of local residents both as the residence of successive church ministers, and later as an opportunity shop, meeting place, and centre for fundraising and community support activities.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

Together with the adjacent Church and Hall, the former Methodist Manse meets criterion a), because it displays historical and social themes of importance to the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings as places of worship and meeting places for the community

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

Together with the adjacent Church and Hall, the former Methodist Manse meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community, initially as a residence for church ministers and their families, and more recently as an opportunity (charity) shop.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.2 Helping other people
8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The former dwelling served as the Manse for the adjacent Port Broughton Uniting Church (formerly Primitive Methodist Church) until 1965 when a new residence was acquired as the accommodation for the resident minister. Since December 1977 it has been used as an opportunity shop (charity store) run by volunteers with the Port Broughton Uniting Church, which still owns the property.

The establishment of a Primitive Methodist Church at Port Broughton was debated at a meeting held on 5 June 1885. Reverend A W Wellington, from Kadina, and Reverend Jarret, from Redhill, had discussed this sometime previously and were possibly responsible for holding early services in the town. The meeting resolved to construct a stone chapel in Port Broughton. Built by W H Gray, the chapel was opened on 25 December 1885, the first Minister being Reverend Gray.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and features of the former manse (now Opportunity Shop).

REFERENCES:

Port Broughton Uniting Church, *Port Broughton Uniting [Methodist] Church 1885-1985*, Clare, 1985

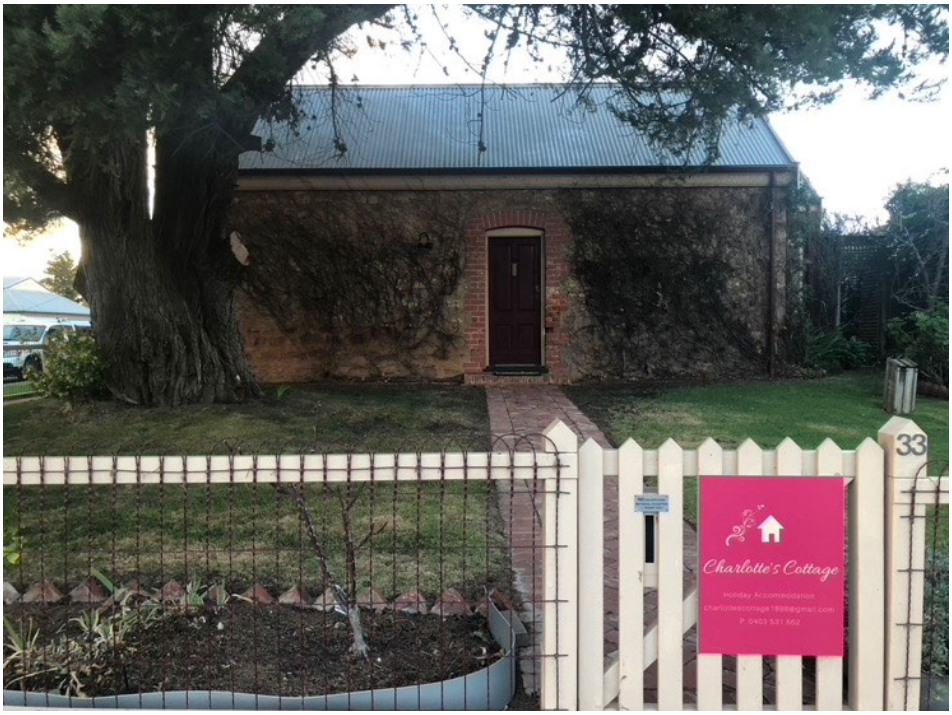
NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

LOCATION:	33 Harvey Street, Port Broughton
CURRENT USE:	Holiday accommodation
FORMER USE:	Residence
LAND DESCRIPTION:	CT 5688/309
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:04 (N/A)

PHOTOGRAPH:

33 Harvey Street Port Broughton viewed from Edmund Street looking north. Low structure on the extreme left is semi-underground cellar/ store. *(Image: Deb Morgan)*

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04



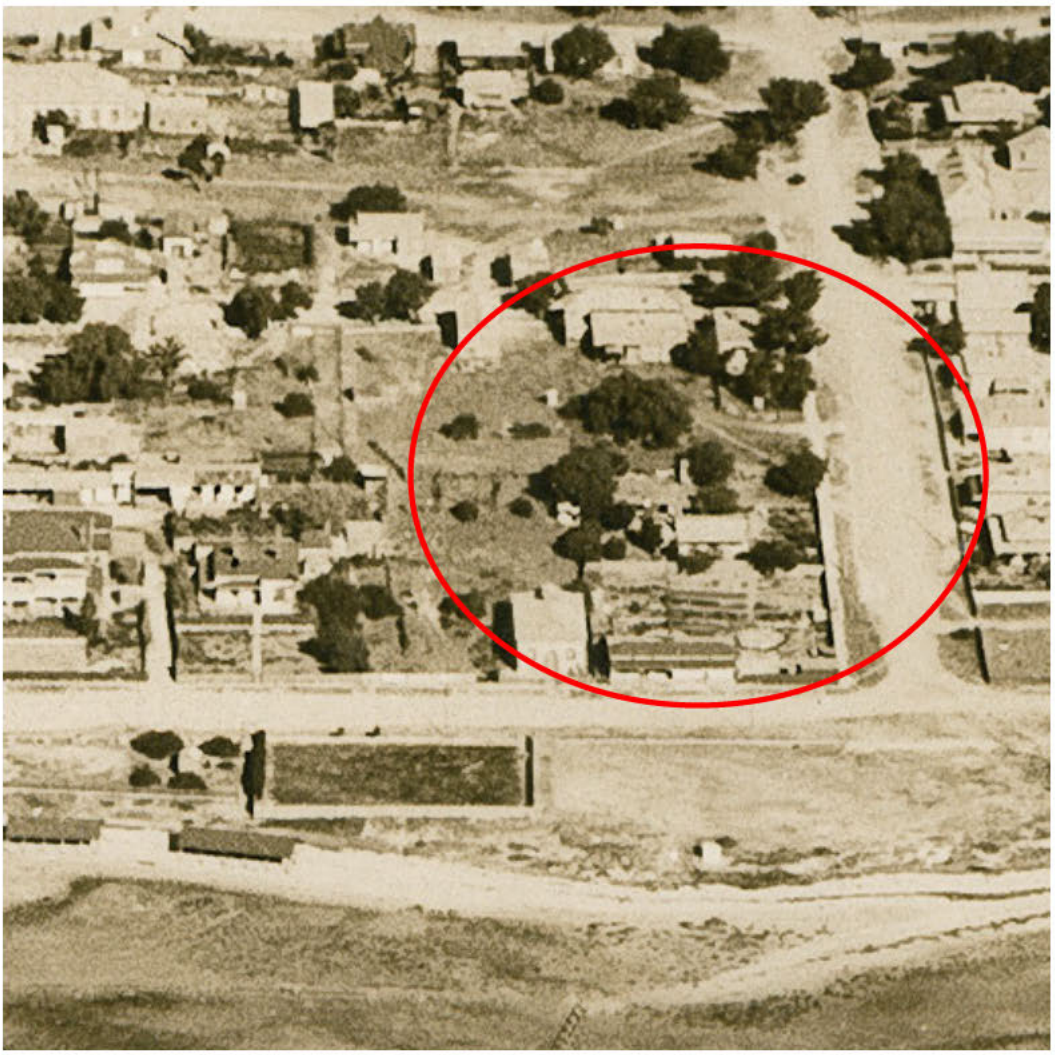
33 Harvey Street Port Broughton viewed from Harvey Street looking west. Note absence of window openings on this elevation. *(Image: Deb Morgan)*

33 Harvey Street Port Broughton viewed from Edmund Street looking north. Freestanding stone stable/ coachhouse with timber clad skillion addition is located on the western boundary *(Image: Deb Morgan)*

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

3

3 Harvey Street Port Broughton, floor plan (Image from real estate brochure, 2019 https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-sa-port+broughton-130557310)



Detail from an aerial view of Port Broughton taken in 1938 showing original / early configuration of structures at 33 Harvey Street (SLSA B7515)

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

DESCRIPTION:

Substantial limestone cottage (circa 1898) with double gabled corrugated iron roof facing Harvey Street, with later stone additions at the rear facing Edmund Street. The property includes semi-underground externally accessed cellar of stone and corrugated iron construction adjacent to the Edmund Street boundary, and freestanding stone and brick stable/ carriage house located to the west of the main building. The original building is unusual in having a central front door but no windows on the principal facade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This fine stone cottage is associated with the early commercial development of the township of Port Broughton as a service town from the surrounding district. It was associated with several of its early residents, particularly with Humphrey Mildren, one of the town's early blacksmiths, who provided a necessary service to residents of the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Blacksmith's Cottage meets criterion d) by displaying aesthetic merit and design characteristics of significance to the local area. It is a good example of residential construction of the late 1890s, when Port Broughton was developing rapidly as a service town for the surrounding rural district.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.22 Lodging people
3.23 Catering for tourists
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The original section of the present structure is believed to be the former blacksmith's cottage, built circa 1898 for Mr Humphrey Mildren, who conducted a smithy on the adjacent property to the north on Harvey Street (the site now occupied by the premises of Home Hardware). This structure comprises four rooms with double-gabled roof, facing Harvey Street. The semi-underground detached cellar/ store may also have been constructed around this period. Recent substantial additions to the rear are in a sympathetic style.

William John George, a storekeeper of Port Broughton, acquired the land described as section 18, in the Township of Port Broughton, containing two roods and 17 perches or thereabouts, on 22 November 1889 (CT534/156). On 15 January 1891 the property occupying the south-eastern corner of Edmund and Harvey Streets, was transferred to John James Monday, George Flowers and Joseph Flowers, all farmers of Port Broughton, and subsequently on 31 December of that year the whole property was transferred to Joseph Flowers alone. In 1892 a mortgage was registered on the title, together with other property, to George Wilcox, and discharged five years later.

On 10 March 1897 the title was transferred to Humphrey Mildren, blacksmith, of Port Broughton, who is believed to have built the original cottage on the property a year or so later. Mildren operated a blacksmith's shop on the northern portion of section 18, with frontage to Harvey Street.

NAME: Former Blacksmith's Cottage (now 'Charlotte's Cottage' Bed-and-Breakfast) **PLACE NO.:** PB:04

Humphrey Mildren (1843-1933) was born in Cornwall, and came to South Australia as a four-year-old with his parents in 1847 aboard the *Belle Alliance*. In his early life he worked as a carter at the copper mines at Moonta, and later took up the trade of blacksmith as a partner in the firm Mildren and Nicks, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights and Machinists of Moonta. After the partnership was dissolved in 1877 Mildren moved to Adelaide where he worked for several years for the Kent Town Water Depot, before purchasing a blacksmith's business at Port Broughton in about 1890. He ran the business with his sons for 27 years until his retirement. He was an active community member in Port Broughton, as a member of the Rechabites, the Oddfellows and the Methodist Church, in which he was trustee, church steward, Sunday School Superintendent and Choir conductor. He and his wife Sarah,(nee Whitehead (c.1848-1894) raised a large family, though several of their ten children did not live to adulthood.

Robert Edgar Mildren, (1870 - 1948), the eldest son married Caroline Anne Cock in 1894. R E (Eddie) Mildren remained in Port Broughton, where he served as District Clerk from 1893 until his retirement in 1948 - a district record of 54 years in the job!

The second son Humphrey Horace Mildren (1882-1916) left the family business and moved to Adelaide, residing at Norwood. From 1902 he worked for the Post Office at Magill, but died in 1916, aged only 34, leaving a wife Nellie Clare (nee Bell) whom he had married in 1905. His estate was valued for probate at £1,168). The fourth daughter Bertha married Nellie's brother Albert George Bell of Kent Town in 1904.

It is likely that the third son, Albert Harold Mildren (1886-1962), carried on the blacksmith and coachbuilding business in Port Broughton with his father until it was sold. He later moved to Adelaide where he was living in Stephney and working as a coach painter by 1922.

In May 1917 the blacksmith's premises, including stock, vehicles, plant and tools, together with 'a good four roomed house' occupying a corner block was advertised for sale or rent, and Humphrey retired after 27 years in business.

Sarah had died in Port Broughton in 1894 aged 46, and in 1896 Humphrey married his second wife, Matilda Parkinson (1848-1927). Humphrey himself survived her by another six years, dying at Norwood in 1933 aged 90.

In 1920 section 18 was transferred to Robert Lennard Nelson, farmer of Port Broughton Nelson subdivided the land and on 7 August 1922 sold the northern portion of section 18 (containing the blacksmith's forge) to Victor Henry Oliver Johns a machinist of Port Broughton. On 26 September 1927 the property was transferred to Stanley McGregor Reid and Frank Alick Thomas, both of Adelaide, Chartered Accountants, as trustees for the said Victor Henry Oliver Johns. On 21 December 1937 the trustees transferred a portion of the property to Archibald Clement Barfitt.

On 14 January 1938 a new Certificate of Title was issued for the balance of the original section 18 to Stanley McGregor Reid and Frank Alick Thomas both of Adelaide, Charted Accountants (Australia) as Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Henry Victor Oliver Johns of Port Broughton, Out of Business (ie retired) (CT1695/68). Three months later, on 14 April 1938, the property was transferred to Walter Bruce Longbottom, of Port Broughton, Motor Driver.

On 20 March 1953 the southern portion of section 18 (containing the cottage) was transferred from Walter Bruce Longbottom to Alwyn Royce Stringer and Marion Barbara Stringer, reserving a right of way from Edmund Street along the western boundary. A new Certificate of Title was issued to the Stringers on 23 April 1953, showing the private access road and endorsed with a mortgage to Walter Bruce Longbottom (CT2262/53). Alwyn Royce Stringer died on 22 November 1978. The property was transferred to Margaret Louise Joy Button of Edmund Street Port Broughton, an antique dealer, on 27 October 1980, and subsequently to Marjorie Lucie Brown, of 6 Lebanon Avenue Glenunga, 'home duties', on 25 July 1989.

It is likely that the restoration and substantial additions to the property were carried out around this time for either Ms Button or Ms Brown.

During this period it was operated as a bed and breakfast establishment/ holiday home, known as 'The Blacksmith's Cottage'. On 27 November 2019 the property was purchased by the present owners, who have continued to run it for tourist accommodation, now known as 'Charlotte's Cottage'.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and features of original (circa 1898) cottage and detached cellar and stone coach house/ garage. Excludes contemporary additions to dwelling.

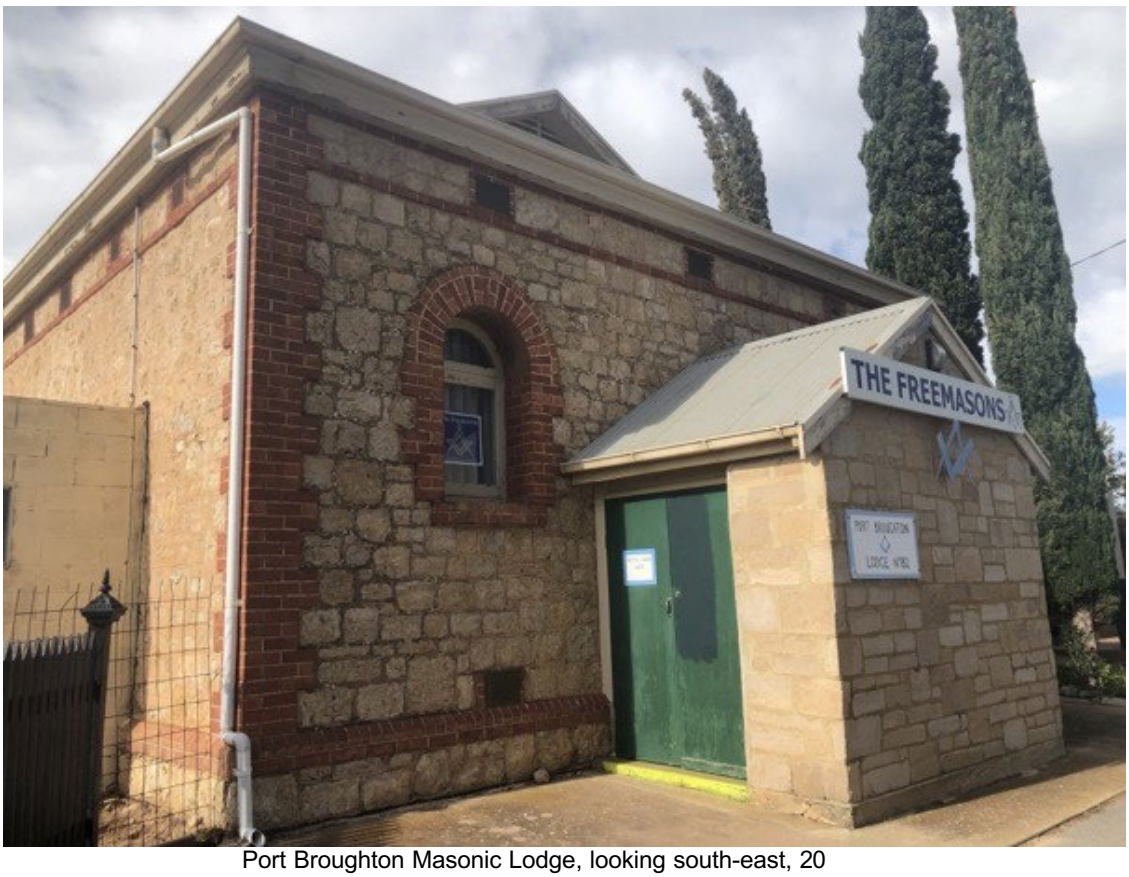
REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.28
Chronicle 7 February 1925, p.46
Advertiser 25 May 1917, p.11
Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser and Miners' and Farmers' Journal, 16 March 1877 p.2; 28 May 1878, p.2
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/241915758/humphrey-mildren
ancestry.com.au

NAME: Port Broughton Masonic Lodge **PLACE NO.:** PB:05

LOCATION:	16 West Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Hall (Masonic Lodge)
FORMER USE:	Hall (Masonic Lodge)
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 604, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5826/11
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Masonic Lodge
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PV:05 (BW:068)

PHOTOGRAPH:



Port Broughton Masonic Lodge, looking south-east, 20

NAME: Port Broughton Masonic Lodge **PLACE NO.:**PB:05

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins and circular arched headed windows. The louvred vent hip roof is clad in corrugated iron. There is a later gable porch to the front.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Societies such as the Masons were popular in the latter half of the 19th century and many Lodges built halls, such as this at Port Broughton, to provide suitable meeting places.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Masonic Lodge meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical and social theme in the local area, namely the establishment of associations and benevolent societies for mutual support and co-operation, charitable works, and maintenance of moral standards within settlement communities. Freemasonry had become a popular international movement at the time of the establishment of the colony of South Australia and lodges were formed throughout the province, with Port Broughton establishing its own in 1917.

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

The Port Broughton Masonic Lodge meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community for over a century.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5 Forming associations
8.5.1 Preserving Traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Port Broughton Masonic Lodge No 82, SAC, was formed in 1917, with a consecration ceremony attended by 120 members on 11 July. The installation of the Worshipful Master (Bro F H Butterworth) and investiture of officers was followed by a grand banquet in the Institute and an excursion for the visiting dignitaries aboard Bro William Wall's motor yacht the following morning.

Lands Titles Office Records indicate that the property (Lot 20 in the township of Port Broughton) was purchased from D Gray, licensed victualler, by W U Wall (Lodge Steward) in January 1905. The property was transferred to Wall and Thomas E Pattingale on 22 February 1918, as trustees for the Masonic Lodge. The foundation stone for the new Masonic Temple was laid on 20 April 1919, and the Lodge members contributed their own skills as architects and builders to achieve its completion in only a few weeks. The building was dedicated on 10 June 1919 in the presence of a large gathering of local and visiting brethren.

In March 1925 the property was transferred to T E Pattingale, F W Schultz and J H Fletcher, and to D C Dolling and E V Harris in November 1976. Ownership of the property was transferred to the Port Broughton Lodge No. 82 Inc in October 1977.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building. Excluding later additions such as front porch.

REFERENCES:

Lands Titles Office Records, CT 1090/125, 540/147,484/31, 258/65, 194/192, 190/79, 169/107
Register, 17 July 1917, p7; 24 April, 1918, p.3
Chronicle, 28 June 1919, p.12

NAME: Port Broughton Hotel (formerly Broughton Hotel) **PLACE NO.:** PB:06

LOCATION:	2 Bay Street Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Hotel
FORMER USE:	Hotel
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 2, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT 6121/4
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:06 (BW:056)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Hotel, viewed from the west, 2021

NAME: Port Broughton Hotel (formerly Broughton Hotel) **PLACE NO.:** PB:06

DESCRIPTION:

The two-storey section is constructed of limestone with masonry quoins, tiled hipped roof with cantilevered stucco and battened gable details. The substantial verandah boasts cast iron balustrading and brackets with an ornate frieze detail to the ground floor. The cantilevered stucco battened detail of the main roof is carried through to the gable details of the verandah upper storey. The earlier single storey hotel structure is evident to the rear although now somewhat compromised in its integrity.

Foundation stone reads: 'Erected by W U Wall. This stone was laid by Mrs W U Wall, April 14th 1910.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

One of the earliest hotels in Port Broughton, this building is important its role as a social focus for the town, and for its association with Edward and William Uriah Hall, pioneer settlers in the district. The building is an imposing landmark on the comer of the main street and sea front at Port Broughton, its scale emphasized by the surrounding verandah ironwork.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Hotel displays historical economic themes of importance to the local area, namely the establishment of hospitality services to accommodate travelers and tourists, and provision of public meeting places for local residents for social and other purposes.

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

The Port Broughton Hotel has played an important part in the lives of local residents by providing a public venue for social interaction and entertainment, as well as generating considerable economic value to the district from tourism.

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

The Port Broughton Hotel displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area, as a good example of hotel architecture of the late Victorian / Edwardian era.

f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The Port Broughton Hotel is a notable landmark in the area, as the largest surviving building in the town occupying a highly prominent position in the main street adjacent to the jetty and foreshore.

NAME: Port Broughton Hotel (formerly Broughton Hotel) **PLACE NO.:** PB:06

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.22 Lodging people
3.23 Catering for tourists
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
8.6 Eating and drinking
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first part of this hotel was built in 1888 and comprised the present single storey section of the building facing Bay Street. This was built by Mr Edward Wall of Wallaroo, whose son, William Uriah Wall, added the two-storey part of the hotel in 1910. The ironwork for the balcony was imported from England. A Addicoat was the licensee of the hotel at this time, serving from 1910 to 1912.

William Wall was born on 12 May 1861, the first child of white parents to be born in Wallaroo. By the time he was 19 he moved to Port Pirie and later returned to Port Broughton and established a farm. He operated a large butchering establishment in Wallaroo in March 1906, a business which remained in the Wall family until the 1970s. In 1908 he built the Coffee Palace in Wildman Street, Wallaroo, and held much property around the Port Broughton area, including the hotel, serving as its licensee from May 1916 until June 1921. William Wall died in 1944.

The hotel was known as the Broughton Hotel from 1875 until 1922, from 1923 to 1936 as the Port Broughton Hotel and again as the Broughton Hotel from 1939 until the mid-1980s.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hotel, including various stages (1888 & 1910).

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.20,24.
Hoad, J L 1986, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836-1984*, Australian Hotels Association (SA Branch)
Wilshire, R, 1983 *Copper to Gold: A History of Wallaroo 1860-1923*, Corporation of Wallaroo, p.34
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.6

NAME: Port Broughton War Memorial **PLACE NO.:** PB:07

LOCATION:	West Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Road Reserve, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5505/656
ZONE:	Open Space
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:07 (BW:069)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton War Memorial, looking south-west, 2021

NAME: Port Broughton War Memorial **PLACE NO.:** PB:07

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of granite and marble, the monument comprises a statue of a soldier and rifle, raised on a series of stepped stone plinths which carry inscriptions on all four sides.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The impact of the two World Wars on local communities is reflected in the numerous memorials which grace prominent locations in towns throughout South Australia. This memorial, located at the end of the main street of Port Broughton, is typical of this ethos.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton War Memorial meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Port Broughton War Memorial meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The Port Broughton War Memorial meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.8 Remembering the fallen

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Located in a prominent position at the end of Bay Street near the jetty, this memorial was erected in 1920 to honour those from the area who had served in World War I (1914-1918), on the site where Captain Dale apparently stood while naming Port Broughton. The memorial is constructed of granite and is topped with a life-size figure of a soldier carved in Angaston marble. At the end of World War II (1939-1945) a plaque was added to the memorial. The war memorial has served as the focus for Anzac Day ceremonies in Port Broughton.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Monument including marble statue, granite plinth and inscribed plaques.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.23

NAME: Port Broughton Jetty	**PLACE NO.:** PB:08
LOCATION:	West Tce, Bay Street Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Jetty
FORMER USE:	Jetty
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT 5505/656
ZONE:	Open Space
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:08 (BW:057)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Jetty, looking west, 2021

NAME: Port Broughton Jetty **PLACE NO.:** PB:08

DESCRIPTION:

Typical substantial coastal jetty of the period constructed of timber pylons with timber support structure and plank decking. Includes a 'T' section at the western end. Remnants of the railway track are still evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This jetty reflects the development of coastal ports on the Yorke Peninsula which provided the focus for the shipping and wheat exporting industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Jetty meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and economic themes in the local area, namely the establishment of a port to promote the expansion of settlement and agricultural development of the Northern Yorke Peninsula district by facilitating efficient means of transportation of people and goods by sea.

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

The Port Broughton Jetty meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the lives of local residents from the beginning of European settlement of the area, by facilitating the efficient movement of essential supplies, agricultural produce and people by sea. It has been an important source of local employment for those directly involved in loading and unloading vessels and maintaining the maritime infrastructure, but also for those engaged in the professional fishing industry and the short-lived marine fibre industry. The jetty continues to be popular for recreational fishing and other leisure and tourism related activities.

f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The Port Broughton Jetty meets criterion f) as a notable landmark, prominently positioned at the centre point of the township, and is a dominant feature in the landscape.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.23 Catering for tourists
3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
8.3 Going on holiday

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The existing jetty is the third to be constructed at Port Broughton.

In the mid 1800s transport by sea was by far the most efficient and economical means of moving goods and people, and the geography of the Yorke Peninsula with its numerous sheltered bays suitable for ports meant that the region developed a strong maritime tradition. The Port of Broughton was established in 1871 in response to a petition from local pastoralists seeking cheaper transport for their wool. Surveyor Captain Henry David Dale was appointed to establish the port and township of Port Broughton in June 1871 and the following year he built a small private wharf at his own cost. This soon became inadequate, and local landowners petitioned the government for a larger jetty. In May 1874 a jetty 1260 feet (384 metres) in length was completed at a cost of £1,200.

As more of the district was brought under agriculture, the port facilities came under increasing pressure. In 1876 the horse-drawn tramway connecting farmland around Mundoora and beyond to the port commenced operations, delivering farm produce to be loaded onto ketches for export to Adelaide and other ports. In that year, over a quarter of a million bushels (about 7 tons) of bagged wheat was exported from Port Broughton. This provided work for seasonal labourers employed as 'lumpers' at the jetty and the wheat stacks located in the Bay Road. Within a few years of heavy use the jetty, which had been cheaply constructed of local pine, had fallen into disrepair.

In 1877 dredging of the channel was commenced which increased the water depth to five feet (1.5 metres). After completion of dredging the present jetty was erected which formed the terminus for the

recently completed railway line from Mundoora. Built to cater for the increasing wheat export trade, the new Port Broughton jetty had cost £3,715 and was 1,245 feet (380 metres) long in order to reach the deeper waters of the channel. The new jetty was completed on 18 April 1878.

A rail track had been installed on the jetty to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships, and in 1890 the addition of the 'T' section enabled two vessels to be worked at the same time. The channel was dredged several times in the early 20th century to reach a depth of ten feet (3 metres). The jetty underwent extensive repairs in 1954 following storm damage.

The jetty continued to play an important role in the economy of the town and district of Port Broughton well beyond the era of the ketches and the gulf trade. Spencer Gulf prawn ships and commercial fishing vessels used it for loading and unloading, especially after a turntable was added to the 'T' section. The short-lived Marine Fibre Works operated from the jetty before building its own small jetty a short distance north in 1911. The industry employed up to 70 workers at its peak, but failed during World War I due to labour shortages, and was never revived.

The Port Broughton Jetty was key to the development of tourism in the town, with surge in the popularity of the seaside holidays in the 20th century. The town of Port Broughton was promoted as the Victor Harbor of the north'. A rope railing was added to the jetty in 1920 for the safety of pedestrians.

The jetty has throughout remained popular with tourists and locals, both for recreational fishing and crabbing, and for taking a leisurely promenade in the heart of this holiday town.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Form and materials of the jetty, including the extension to the northern side, but excluding balustrading and lighting.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.7-9.
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.4
SA Advertiser 16 May 1878, p.7
Chronicle 8 February 1951, p.40

NAME: Row of Norfolk Island Pines along West Terrace **PLACE NO.:** PB:09

LOCATION:	West Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Reserve
FORMER USE:	Reserve
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Road Reserve, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CR 5755/694 & 693
ZONE:	Open Space
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:09 (BW:070)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Norfolk Island pines on the western side of West Terrace to the south of the jetty (looking south-east from the War Memorial).

NAME: Row of Norfolk Island Pines along West Terrace **PLACE NO.:** PB:09

DESCRIPTION:

An impressive row of mature Norfolk Island pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) planted along the foreshore north and south of the jetty.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The Norfolk Island Pines lining the foreshore at Port Broughton have both aesthetic and practical value for the local community. They make a significant contribution to the landscape, and provide visual and environmental amenity for locals and visitors to the town. The line of trees defines an extensive public park, providing shade for picnic tables, playground and a sheltered beach, and acts as a windbreak along the exposed foreshore. The particular species of tree (*Araucaria heterophylla*) is commonly used as a street tree in beachside locations, lending a holiday character to the area.

As part of the Memorial Park, the avenue of trees at Port Broughton is also historically associated with World War I. It forms a distinctive and highly visible landmark in the township.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the widespread movement to establish memorials to honour the sacrifice of local soldiers who served in World War I. It also demonstrates civic pride in the desire to beautify the town's public spaces by planting trees, which was a feature of the 1930s-1950s.

f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines meets criterion f) because of its prominent and highly visible position on the foreshore adjacent to the War Memorial and the Port Broughton Jetty.

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

The Avenue of Norfolk Island Pines meets criterion g) because it is of special historical and social significance within the local area as part of a memorial precinct occupying a prominent position within the town.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.23 Catering for tourists
8.1.3 Developing parks and gardens
8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The SA Forestry Department instigated a program to promote planting of trees in regional areas as early as 1885, distributing large numbers of young trees, including Norfolk Island Pines, as well as Morton Bay Figs and Walnuts, to country corporations and individual residents. The intention behind this policy was to assist councils and citizens to beautify the environs of new townships, as well as to encourage settlers to grow productive trees in order to test their potential for growing them commercially in various locations. At least 89 Norfolk Island Pines were distributed across SA in 1885 but it is not known whether Port Broughton received any of these. After World War I many communities around the state planted memorial avenues, and Norfolk Island Pines were frequently chosen for this purpose, especially in seaside areas, due to their suitability to coastal conditions and their longevity.

There is evidence to suggest that Port Broughton's Norfolk Island pines may have been planted in 1927, as part of a streetscape improvement project in the town. The *Register* of 21 July 1927 reports that a meeting of the Port Broughton Progress Association voted to obtain 180 Norfolk Island pines and distribute them to members in lots of 20, presumably to be planted as street trees around the town. It is possible that some of these trees may have been planted along the foreshore picnic grounds, forming

part of the row of stately trees observable today.

Another possibility is that the trees were planted in mid-August 1936 by children of the Port Broughton Higher Primary School, in conjunction with the Port Broughton District Council, to mark Arbor Day. The selected by the Council for a memorial park. The Chairperson of the Council Mr Casey addressed the children, and dedicated the ground as a memorial park, after which the children planted a number of Norfolk Island and Aleppo pines.

Photographs dating from the 1960s show a row of mature trees stretching north and south from the intersection of West Terrace and Bay Street, their size indicating that they are likely to have been planted around this period, if not earlier.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Row of Norfolk Island Pine trees on the western side of West Terrace, extending from North Terrace to South Terrace.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.48
Kadina and Wallaroo Times, 19 August 1936, p.2
Register, 21 July 1927, p.2

NAME: Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence **PLACE NO.:** PB:10

LOCATION:	7-9 Bay Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Post Office and residence
FORMER USE:	Post Office and residence
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 87, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT 5244/320
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:10 (BW:055)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Port Broughton Post Office viewed from the south, 2021. Post Office premises, with attached post-master's residence on the right, later porch addition on the left.

NAME: Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence **PLACE NO.:** PB:10

DESCRIPTION:

Originally a rectangular plan building incorporating post office and attached residence. The building is constructed of random limestone with red brick quoins and string course. The hip roof is clad with corrugated iron. A later rendered finish simple Deco style entrance porch has been added.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This post office represents the development and expansion of communication facilities in the Port Broughton area in the late 19th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical economic and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of postal and telecommunications services to serve the business and personal communication needs of the local community for more than 130 years.

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

The Port Broughton Post Office and attached residence meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents by providing essential communication systems to facilitate social and business connections both within and outside the local community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.7.1 Establishing postal services
3.7.2 Developing electronic means of communication
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A post office was operating at Port Broughton as early as August 1873 when F R Fuller was the Postmaster. In 1874 Thomas Watts took the position, remaining until 1877. It was not until the late 1880s that Port Broughton was connected by telegraph to Adelaide and other centres. The connection of the telegraph had been a long-awaited event by the local community, who had begun to petition Parliament for telegraphic communication to Port Broughton in 1874. At this time it was suggested that the line would come to Port Broughton through Alford and Kadina. Further delays were followed by the announcement from the Government in August 1886 that it would be possible to erect a line from Port Broughton to Redhill, a task which was not completed until February 1888.

The arrival of the telegraph necessitated the construction of a larger Post Office, requested in 1889. Tenders were called in 1890 and the building was completed in that year. The first public telephone was installed in Port Broughton in 1910 and an exchange opened in 1911.

Extensions to the building were completed in April 1926, with the addition of an entrance porch at the front in Art Deco style.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features including later porch addition but excludes timber-framed additions and detached toilet block to the rear.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.36
Ragless, M E 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.111-113
Observer, 10 April 1926, p. 32

NAME: Former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:11

LOCATION:	25 Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Police Station
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 11, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT6134/883
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:11 (BW:061)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Port Broughton Police Station, looking west from Harvey Street, 2021

NAME: Former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:11

DESCRIPTION:

The police station appears to have been built in two stages. The earlier stage with hipped roof and double-hung windows, is constructed of limestone walls with red brick quoins. A verandah (partially enclosed) extends across the front. A later addition has been added with louvred roof vent and classically styled entrance. To the rear of the site a detached cell block comprising a pair of stone and brick cells is evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This police station represents the development of law and order in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the early establishment of institutions to promote law and order in rural areas.

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

The former Port Broughton Police Station, Police Court and Cells meets criterion c) as it represents the role of the police and the justice system in maintaining social order and security in a rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

7.6.3 Policing Australia
7.6.4 Dispensing justice
7.6.5 Incarcerating people

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Before a police office was opened in Port Broughton in 1876, policing of the district was undertaken from the nearest police station at Clare. In 1887 Foot Constable James Murphy was posted to Port Broughton and from 1888-90 Mounted Constable T Kerin was responsible for policing the town. The original office was converted to a residence in 1888 and a new police station was officially opened and manned by Mounted Constable Kerin. Additions to this building were approved by the government in 1923, providing a new courthouse which was officially opened on 7 May 1924. Local court proceedings had previously been held in the Institute Building.

A new police station was built in 1928, but the old building continued to function as a courthouse until 1984, when court hearings were moved to Port Pirie or Kadina. In recent years the police station was replaced by another new building.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original police station and courtroom including any remnant structures to the rear of the property such as former police cells.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.36 Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.107-109

NAME: Former Port Broughton District Council Office **PLACE NO.:** PB:12

LOCATION:	20 Harvey Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Council Chamber, Library, Museum
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 92, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5843/34
ZONE:	Township Activity Centre
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West CounciL
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:12 (BW:063)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Port Broughton Council Office, sometime Port Broughton Library and Museum, looking south-east, 2021. The building is currently unoccupied.

NAME: Former Port Broughton District Council Office **PLACE NO.:** PB:12

DESCRIPTION:

Single room, random limestone construction with rendered quoins. A single brick chimney is evident, and the roof is clad with corrugated iron. Windows are multi-paned timber framed. X-shaped tie rod connection plates are evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Although small in size, this building is significant for its representation of the development of local government in the northern Yorke Peninsula area and the Port Broughton District in particular, serving as council offices for sixty years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Port Broughton District Council Office meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of local government in the Northern Yorke Peninsula area, particularly the Port Broughton District, serving as the council's offices for sixty years.

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

The former Port Broughton District Council Office meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, serving as the centre for local government administration in the district for sixty years.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

7.6.1 Developing local government authorities

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The District Council of Port Broughton was proclaimed in 1888 and originally included the Hundreds of Koolunga, Redhill, Broughton, Broughton Extension (Keilli), Wokurna and Mundoora. The formation of the District Council was the result of monthly meetings held by a Progress Committee. On 3 August 1887 Mr T Barker raised the subject of the Local Government Bill and it was resolved that a public meeting be held to form a District Council for the area. The first Chairman of the Council was Mr Rowland.

In 1892 the Council area was spilt. The Hundreds of Mundoora and Wokurna were removed from the Port Broughton District Council and became the District Council of Mundoora, the boundary between the two running along the foothills of the Barunga Range. The Mundoora Council area was returned to the District Council of Port Broughton in May 1917. A section of the Hundred of Tickera, north of Boundary Road was added to the District Council of Port Broughton in 1933.

This building was erected as the first Council office for the District Council of Port Broughton in 1895. The council had been operating from rented premises. The single room council building was constructed of local stone by J Le Gallic, who was granted a further week on his 12-week contract to insulate the ceiling with 6 inches of seaweed. On 26 December 1895 the first Council meeting was held in the new building. The small building served the council until 1955 when a new building was completed, facing Bay Street. This later building has since been replaced with the present council offices which were completed in 1982.

The original council building was used as a library until 1981 and then served as the Port Broughton Council Historical Museum until the opening of the Port Broughton Heritage Centre.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33 Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63

NAME: St Margaret's Catholic Church	**PLACE NO.:** PB:13
LOCATION:	22 McKay Street, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Church
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 578, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5358/371
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	The Catholic Diocese of Port Pirie Inc.
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:13 (BW:067)

PHOTOGRAPH:

St Margaret's Catholic Church, Port Broughton, viewed from Mackay Street looking south-east, 2021

NAME: St Margaret's Catholic Church **PLACE NO.:** PB:13

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed in the Romanesque vernacular style. The walls are of random limestone with rendered quoins and substantial buttresses at the rear. Window and door openings are simply proportioned with round arched heads. The low-pitched gable roof is clad with corrugated iron. A single transept constructed in similar style is also evident.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The first Catholic Church in Port Broughton and named in honour of a local resident, this **unusually designed and constructed church r**epresents the importance placed on the provision of religious venues in the area and the diversity of denominations which were active in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

St Margaret's Catholic Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

St Margaret's Catholic Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early Port Broughton community.

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

St Margaret's Catholic Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the Port Broughton community.

d) *it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques of significance to the local area.*

St Margaret's Catholic Church displays aesthetic merit and design characteristics of significance to the Port Broughton area, as the work of a local architect James Mahoney. It features unusual design characteristics including the distinctive buttresses at the rear.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship
8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

It was mainly due to the efforts of Mrs Margaret Klingengberg that this church was erected. From 1892 she had been collecting funds for the construction of a Catholic Church in Port Broughton. She had appealed to Father James Ryan of Snowtown to build a church in Port Broughton, indicating that she had collected £200 towards this cause. Father Ryan agreed that it was enough to begin a small church and obtained approval from the Archbishop before arranging plans and calling for tenders. Local Port Broughton architect James Mahoney (or Mahony) (c.1833-1910) drew up the plans and specifications for the church and supervised the building works free of charge.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at PORT BROUGHTON will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, 3rd MAY. Plans at the Office of "The Southern Cross," King William Street, Adelaide, up to the 26th instant, or on application to the Rev. J. Ryan, Presbytery, Snowtown, after the 26th, and James Mahony, at Port Broughton.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 667-8-9

Southern Cross, 11 April 1902, p11

Rear (eastern) view showing supporting buttresses

The Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr F Byrne, laid the foundation stone of the church on 8 June 1902. The cost of the building was to be £400 of which £290 had been raised by Mrs Klingengberg, and the church was named St Margaret's in recognition of her contribution. The church was to measure 40 feet x 20 feet (12 metres x 6 metres) with a chancel and was considered of sufficient size (capable of seating about 150) to accommodate the congregation, which at that time consisted of three families. The newly completed church was blessed and opened by the Very Reverend Father Elias Magennis (Carmelite Order) on 14 September 1902 and mass was celebrated by Father Ryan of Snowtown.

Priests who have served at St Margaret's have included Fathers J Fahey, E McElligot, W Sparks, P Smith, D Barry, J Barry, W Kelly, E Griffiths, W Connors, B Jordan and Carmody.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the church building, excluding brick outhouse at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Burns, M L, 1982, *St Canice's Southern Centenary: The Catholic Church at Snowtown, SA 1882-1982*, p.48-49
Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.35 Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.8
Southern Cross, 11 April 1902, p.11

NAME: Former St Philip's Anglican Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:14

LOCATION:	5 East Terrace, Port Broughton SA 5522
CURRENT USE:	Dwelling
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 535, Township of Port Broughton, Hundred of Mundoora CT5810/110
ZONE:	Neighbourhood
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	PB:14 (BW:065)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former St Philip's Anglican Church, now a private residence, looking south-west from James Street, 2021

NAME: Former St Philip's Anglican Church (now Private Residence) **PLACE NO.:** PB:14

DESCRIPTION:

Church building, approximately 10 metres by 8.5 metres, comprising porch, nave, sanctuary, and vestry. Built of local limestone with red brick quoining, the exterior has more recently been given a stucco and painted finish. It has fine timbered ceilings and three stained glass windows in the sanctuary. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

St Philip's Anglican Church was designed by the church architect William K Mallyon and has been a significant part of community life for Port Broughton Anglicans for over 110 years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former St Philip's Anglican Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former St Philip's Anglican Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early Port Broughton community.

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

The former St Philip's Anglican Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship
8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Anglican community at Port Broughton held services in a railway goods shed prior to building a church. St Philip's was built in 1886 at a cost of £400 to a design by William K Mallyon.

William Kingsnorth Mallyon (1850-1933) was a bank manager and self-taught architect, who applied his architectural and project management skills without charge, as a service to the Anglican Church. Described as pious and civic minded, Mallyon worked with small congregations to plan and execute the construction of modest but serviceable churches on tight budgets. Between 1880 and 1912 he designed and oversaw the construction of 33 churches, mainly in the rural areas of South Australia. His other projects in the region include St Paul's at Port Pirie, Lipson Church at Tumby Bay and St Augustine's at Streaky Bay, the latter said to be his masterpiece.

The foundation stone was laid by 8-year-old Miss K. White whose family gave the land for the church. The contractor was Mr W H Gray. The church, which seats 150 persons, was opened on 11 August 1886 by Venerable Archdeacon George Dove. It was consecrated by Bishop G W Kennion on 1 November 1889.

St Philip's was transferred by the Trustees to the Anglican Synod in 1888. In 1909 the church became part of the Kadina Parish. From 1967 St it was part of the Diocese of Willochra.

The church has three memorial windows. These were installed in the sanctuary above the altar in 1927. The central window, 'I am the good shepherd', commemorates Mr Henry Marmaduke Peel who endowed the church and donated the church bell; the left window, 'St Philip', was given by the Whittaker family in memory of their son Hubert who was killed in World War I; and, the right window, 'St James', was given by the congregation in memory of those who served in the Great War 1914-1918. The windows were dedicated in 1928 by Rev A S Webb. Other church furniture of interest includes the organ and the font.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the church, including porch, nave, sanctuary and vestry; three memorial windows and timber ceilings.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.35
Fenton, M E 1971, *W K Mallyon 1850-1933 Church Builder*, p.60
Yorke Peninsula J150 Schools' Heritage Project, 1985, p.8
Walkley, Giles, and McDougall, Alison, "William Kingsnorth Mallyon", 2014, University of SA Architecture Museum, Architects Database: William Kingsnorth Mallyon
https://architectsdatabase.unisa.edu.au/arch_full.asp?Arch_ID=135

NAME: Former Methodist Church (now Mundoora Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** MU:01

LOCATION:	10 Cross Street, Mundoora SA 5555
CURRENT USE:	Church
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 10, Hundred of Mundoora CT 5176/36
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church of Australia / Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	MU:01 (BW:040)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Mundoora Uniting Church, looking southwest from Cross Street, 2021.

NAME: Former Methodist Church (now Mundoora Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** MU:01

DESCRIPTION:

This is a simple gable-roofed church building with entrance porch. Walls are constructed of local limestone with red brick quoins. The roof is clad with corrugated iron and roof rafters are exposed at the eaves line. Later additions have been added to the rear. The front wall contains the foundation stone which reads: 'This stone was laid to the Glory of God by R. D. Nicholls, Esq., M.P., on Wednesday January 23rd, 1924.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This church represents the expansion of Methodism and the provision of places of worship in the district in the early 20th century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Mundoora Uniting Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The Mundoora Uniting Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The Mundoora Uniting Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.7 Worshipping together
8.7.4 Making places of worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A Methodist Church was built to the north of the township of Mundoora some time before the turn of the 20th century and was demolished in 1925.

A group of trustees which included Walter D Carman (blacksmith), Charles E Dolling (farmer), Charles H Button (farmer), George F Johnson (assistant minister) and Henry Holmes (minister) were granted Allotment 10 in the township of Mundoora for £6 on 28 March 1919. Five years later the foundation stone of a new church was laid by R D Nicholls on 23 January 1924 and the completed building was opened on 17 September 1924. A contemporary report described the building not long after its opening:

> *The building is modern and up to date with the latest equipment, such as lead lighted windows, electric lights etc ... The cost of the building was £1,100, of which over £1,000 has been raised. The architect was Rev. T. G. White and the contractor was Mr David Leyson. Mrs Richards, president of the ladies guild, declared the church open for public worship.*
>
> *(Australian Christian Commonwealth, 3 October 1924).*

The church was placed under the ownership of the Methodist Church of South Australia in June 1973 and became part of the Uniting Church in Australia with the merger of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational congregations in 1977.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the original church building, including stained glass windows, but excluding later additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Lands Titles Office Records, CT 965/135
Kelly, K. 1974, *Mundoora Centenary, 1874-1974,* pp. 18-19
Australian Christian Commonwealth, 3 October 1924

NAME: Former 'Tancock's Farm' (House, Cellar and Horse Trough) **PLACE NO.:** MU:02

LOCATION:	589 Mundoora-Wokurna Road, Mundoora, SA, 5555
CURRENT USE:	Farmland
FORMER USE:	Farmland, residence and farm infrastructure
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 130, Hundred of Wokurna CT5811/503
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	MU:02 (BW:087)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Circular horse trough, Tancock's Farm, with house in the background, 2022

NAME: Former 'Tancock's Farm' (House, Cellar and Horse Trough) **PLACE NO.:** MU:02

DESCRIPTION:

Site comprises a circular water-trough and farm buildings (most notably a partially above ground cellar). Both are built of local limestone. The cellar originally had a corrugated galvanised iron roof.

The buildings on Section 130 are of generic style and probably date from the 1880s, whereas the later house has squared masonry and brick quoins and probably dates from the 1910s.

The circular trough, approximately 1 metre high and 4.5 metres in diameter, is of particular interest and is still in good condition. The cellar is built into the side of a sandhill and is in moderate condition.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

An early farm complex which, despite its dilapidated condition, retains several of its original buildings and structures. The horse-trough is an unusual and effective design. The cellar is a good example of the type of cellar buildings built by the early farming settlers in this region. Associated with the Tancock family, early settlers in the Wokurna area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical, economic and social themes in the local area, representative of the early agricultural settlement of the region in the 1880s and represents the built form of a typical farm complex of the era.

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of rural living in the local area, expressed in the siting and arrangement of the various elements of the domestic and farm infrastructure.

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion d) because it displays design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area. The construction of the substantial stone horse trough is of particular interest, as an unusual and rare example of this type of structure, its unique double-walled circular form designed specifically to allow a large number of horses to drink at the trough simultaneously, whilst limiting the surface area in order to minimize evaporation. It serves as an important reminder of the essential role of working horses in agriculture prior to the advent of mechanisation, and also of the importance of maintaining the water supply in this low-rainfall area.

Though currently in a dilapidated state, the house is typical of the design and construction of farmhouses in the local area, showing the evolution in style from the original front section to the later extension added in the early 20th century. The detached cellar is a good example of the type of external cellar built to store food supplies by early farming settlers in this region.

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

The former 'Tancock's Farm' meets criterion e) because it is associated with two generations of the Tancock family, local pioneers who farmed here for almost a century.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.5 Developing primary production
3.5.1 Grazing stock
3.5.2 Breeding animals
3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The property was owned by James Tancock who settled in the Wokurna district in about 1884. He owned Section 131 from the 1880s and purchased Section 130 on 20 December 1902 for £338/12/6 (CT 698/82). It is likely that James previously leased this property from the Crown, as this was the original land grant over the land.

James Tancock (1859-1938) was born in Devonshire, England, and at the age of seven accompanied his parents to South Australia, where the family settled at Gawler. At the age of 21 James left Gawler and went to Mundoora, where he remained for five years. He then purchased land in the Hundred of Wokurna. where he farmed successfully for many years. In 1889 he married Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Holness, of Mount Barker. In 1924 he retired from the farm and settled in Port Broughton, where he resided until his death, following a short illness, in. He left a widow, two sons, William and Frank Tancock, and two daughters, Mrs Reg Flowers and Miss Ethel Tancock, and two grandchildren.

In 1926 the farm passed to James and Emma Tancock's son, William James Oliver Tancock (1892-1978) who married Doris Emily Flowers (1892-1969) in 1926. James died in Port Broughton in 1978 aged 86 years.

The house remained unoccupied for many years, eventually falling into disrepair. The property was sold in 2022, after well over a century of ownership by the Tancock family.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Exterior form and materials of stone farm structures including houses, cellar, store rooms and stone water trough.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33
Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63
Tancock, K & E, 1982, *The Family History of Richard and Ruth Tancock.* pp.22-24
Land Services SA Records - CT 698/82 dated 20 December 1902 (SAILIS)
Chronicle, 'Mr J Tancock' Thursday 29 September 1938, p.19

NAME: Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway **PLACE NO.: MU:03**

LOCATION:	Lot 488 Mundoora Road, Port Broughton
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	Railway culvert
LAND DESCRIPTION:	33°36'25.8"S 138°01'25.2"E (CT 5485/458)
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A

OWNER:	Private

CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	MU:03

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Port Broughton to Mundoora Tramway culvert located west of Dalling Road Mundoora (2023)

NAME: Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway **PLACE NO.: MU:03**

DESCRIPTION:

This simple box culvert with random stone abutments and open timber deck was part of the former Port Broughton to Mundoora Railway /Tramway. This type of structure was built into the raised embankment at intervals to allow water to pass underneath the tracks. It is sometimes referred to as an underpass, underbridge, or historically as a 'cattle creep', as it was designed to also allow stock, and also pedestrians, to pass between paddocks.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The railway culvert near Mundoora displays historical, economic and social themes of importance to the district, as one of the few remaining physical reminders of the Mundoora to Port Broughton Railway. The Railway was integral to the transport infrastructure and economic development of the northern Yorke Peninsula agricultural district, facilitating the transport of grain and other farm produce to Port Broughton and thence by ship to Adelaide and other ports. It also played an important part in the lives of the farmers and residents of the inland districts as a means of delivering mail and essential supplies, and a providing a regular passenger service to and from the Port.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The railway culvert near Mundoora displays historical, economic and social themes of importance to the district, namely the establishment transportation systems to serve rural districts. The Port Broughton to Mundoora Tramway, of which this structure is a rare physical survivor, provided an efficient delivery service between the farming hinterland and the sea port for farm produce, mail and supplies, as well as passengers, and played an important part in the agricultural development of the district from the 1870s.

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

The railway culvert near Mundoora played an important part in the lives of local farmers and residents, as a remnant of the Port Broughton to Mundoora Tramway connecting the two population centres to facilitate the transportation of goods and people.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.8 Moving goods and people
3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The railway culvert near Mundoora a relic of this once vital transport link that facilitated the delivery of agricultural products, including wool, wheat and barley, to the port facilities, and thence to the Adelaide market. The railway played an important part in the opening up and development of the northern Yorke Peninsula agricultural region in the late nineteenth century.

The original horse-drawn tramway was completed in 1876 at a cost of £48,755. The narrow-gauge track connected Port Broughton to the inland settlement of Mundoora, a distance of 10 miles (16 kms). The terminus at Mundoora was also known by the alternative name of 'The Ten Mile'. The rolling stock eventually comprised 50 flatbed trucks with six tonne capacity for carrying bagged grain and other goods and supplies for farmers. Teams of six to eight horses harnessed in single file provided the pulling power on the uphill journey from the Port, but the downhill run relied on gravity and the judicious application of the brakes by the driver.

NAME: Railway Culvert, Mundoora Tramway **PLACE NO.: MU:03**

The line terminated in the middle of the main street of Port Broughton, and bagged grain was offloaded and stacked in the adjacent yards, or transferred directly onto waiting ships from the jetty.

There was also a daily passenger service, with a single carriage (the first of these was believed to be originally part of the Goolwa to Victor Harbor tramway and its replacement came from Port Wakefield to Hoyleton tramway) pulled by a single horse and seating up to 12 passengers, plus the driver. The quaint vehicle was affectionately known to locals as the Pie Cart, and it also carried the mails. The notoriously uncomfortable journey took one and a quarter hours. The service provided a regular, though not always reliable connection between the two population centres until 1925, when it was replaced by a motor coach service connecting Port Broughton with Collinsfield, which was on the broad-gauge line to Snowtown.

The importance of the rail service for farmers in the expanding Broughton agricultural district spurred calls for the Port Broughton to Mundoora line to be replaced with a full rail connection to the western system through to Adelaide, and replacement of the outdated horse-drawn passenger service between Mundoora and the Port. In 1907/09 the proposed upgrade was investigated by a Parliamentary Select Committee, which recommended the upgrade and extension from Mundoora to Brinkworth on the 'guarantee system' which meant that the upfront costs were to be underwritten by the local community. The Brinkworth to Port Broughton Act was passed in 1910 authorising the construction of the line subject to the agreement of the residents of the affected municipalities. A poll was held in March 1911 to gauge the level of support for the project, but opinion was divided as to whether the benefits justified the expense to ratepayers and the poll resulted in a negative vote by a slim majority of just 23 votes. The proposal remained under consideration and in September the government withdrew the requirement for the project to be guaranteed by local communities.

Despite this concession no progress was made on the proposal, which failed to gain opposition support on the grounds of cost, although it remained under consideration until at least the mid 1920s. As an interim measure, in late 1912 the government placed an order for a 100 horse power locomotive powered by a diesel internal-combustion engine, and capable of operating in both directions on a light rail track, to replace the horses on the existing narrow-gauge tramway. The locomotive was expected to have a load capacity of 50-60 tons, and be able to manage a grade of 1 in 70 at ten miles an hour. No record of the locomotive ever being deployed to Mundoora has been found, and it is possible it was re-allocated to the West Coast line.

The horse teams were eventually retired in 1927 and replaced by a kerosene-fuelled Fordson rail tractor. The Mundoora to Port Broughton line continued in use for transporting grain until 1942, after which improvements in road transport and the advent of bulk grain handling made the service redundant. The Fordson rail tractor continued in use in Port Broughton to haul trucks on the jetty until 1949. The line was finally closed and the tracks removed in the early 1950s.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

Culvert including stone abutments on both sides and timber beams supporting the deck.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33
Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63
Chronical 3 October 1908, p.13; 11 February 1911, p.14; 5 October 1912, p.46
Register 16 September 1909.p.12; 15 February 1911, p.6; 26 November 1911, p.6
Daily Herald 8 August 1912, p.4; 21 November 1911, p6;
Advertiser 21 November 1911, p.9
Observer, 30 September 1911, p.40

NAME: Wokurna Hall **PLACE NO.:** W:01

LOCATION:	1781 Wokurna Road, Wokurna, SA
CURRENT USE:	Public Hall
FORMER USE:	Public Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 204, Hundred of Wokurna CR5759/884
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Crown
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	W:01 (BW:086)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Wokurna Hall, looking south, 2021

NAME: Wokurna Hall **PLACE NO.:** W:01

DESCRIPTION:

Community hall built of random local stone with red brick quoining. A side addition is of rendered construction. The north facing front façade contains a central arched entrance with double timber doors and multi-paned fanlight overhead. A marble foundation stone set into the front wall of the building contains the wording: 'This Stone was Laid by James Barclay, Esq JP, 25th March 1908'. A small metal plaque mounted on a stone cairn in front of the building commemorates Wokurna's centenary in 1988.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

A focal point for local social and other community events.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016) *it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.*

a) The Wokurna Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the development of local facilities in connection with organised sports and leisure activities, as venues to accommodate social and cultural events, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Wokurna Hall meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance placed on sporting, social and cultural involvement as a means of maintaining social cohesion in rural communities.

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

The Wokurna Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

A Trust was formed in 1907 with the aim of building a district hall at Wokurna to provide a venue to accommodate the social activities of the local community. A successful approach was made to the government to secure a piece of land on the northeastern corner of the Wokurna Parklands Reserve for a school and district hall. The foundation stone was laid on 25 March 1908 by James Barclay JP of Mundoora, and the completed hall was officially opened on 8 July 1908. No evidence to confirm the building's use for school purposes was found.

The hall complements the open-air facilities of the adjacent sports and recreation grounds which have provided a focal point for football matches and other sporting activities for more than a century.

The hall has been a focal point for district life since then, having been used for dances, meetings, family celebrations, music lessons and as the local polling booth. The building has been little altered over the decades. A skillion-roofed supper room was added to the western side in 1950.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the hall, including masonry tank stand at southwestern corner, excluding 'Supper Room' addition with attached amenities block.

REFERENCES:

Edwards, G, & Bird, J W, 1971, *The Port Broughton Story 1871-1971*, p.33
Ragless, M E, 1992, *Triumph to Golden Grain*, pp.58-59, 63
Port Broughton Historical Committee Records
Wokurna Centenary 1888-1988
Advertiser, 30 March 1908, p.6; 28 August 1908, p.9

NAME: Former Wiltunga School Room (now Lincolnfields shearing shed) **PLACE NO.:** W:02

LOCATION:	Lot 427 Upper Yorke Road, Wokurna
CURRENT USE:	Shearing Shed
FORMER USE:	School
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 327 (263), Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5521/988
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	W:02 (BW:035)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former schoolroom, Wiltunga School, Lincolnfields

NAME: Former Wiltunga School Room (now Lincolnfields shearing shed) **PLACE NO.:** W:02

DESCRIPTION:

This former school building is constructed of timber frame with corrugated iron wall and roof cladding. Windows are timber framed with pivoting lower sashes and hopper top sashes. The bull-nosed verandah has been fully enclosed with corrugated iron sheets. Galvanised roof ventilators are evident to the hipped roof.

While the former school building has been converted for use as a shearing shed, much of the original fabric remains, including blackboard and bag hooks located inside the structure.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The scattered nature of the farming population of the northern Yorke Peninsula in the 19th century, combined with the transport technology of the time, meant that schools, such as this one at Lincolnfields, were sited to serve the families in the immediate vicinity, and represent the style of teaching prevalent in rural communities at the time.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

a) *It displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area.*

The former Wiltunga School meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the establishment of buildings to provide public education for children living in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Wiltunga School meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, by providing access to public education for rural children, while acting as a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.1 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote areas.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first school in this locality took the name of the farming property on which it was located, 'Lincolnfields', owned by Mr Robert Dennis on Section 262, Hundred of Wiltunga. The school was conducted between 1880 and 1885 in an old dwelling located over a cellar adjacent to the homestead by Miss Pauline Schach, the first teacher. The school was closed for a time and re-opened in January 1887 as the Lincolnsfields Provisional School and became known as Wiltunga School. The teacher at this time was Miss Annie K Wicks.

Wiltunga School was closed from April 1892 to 1893 and again in 1906 until 1909, the second time the result of falling attendances and differences of opinion between the parents and the teacher, Miss Casey. The deteriorating condition of the classroom at 'Lincolnfields' after 1917 prompted many requests to the Minister of Education for a new school, and in 1921 a wall of the building collapsed. Classes were moved temporarily to the car shed on the property.

A former student of the school, and owner of 'Lincolnfields', Mr Tod Dennis, successfully negotiated to move the redundant timber framed galvanized iron school room from Willamulka to 'Lincolnfields'. This structure had been built by the Education Department in 1892 and had been designed on a new principle for country schoolrooms to be removable in order to accommodate changing requirements. By 1914 average attendance at Willamulka had dropped to six pupils, and not long afterwards the school was closed and the remaining pupils were conveyed by train to attend Bute School.

The Education Department offered no assistance to relocate the disused structure to Lincolnsfields. Despite this the building was purchased and re-erected on the south-west comer of Section 263 on 26 October 1923. A few days later students moved in to the 'new' school building. In 1926-27 the school was improved with the addition of a verandah.

The school celebrated its jubilee year in 1937 with various activities culminating in dance held in the schoolroom attended by numerous old scholars. It was noted that every student currently attending the school had a parent who was a former scholar, and several also had an old scholar as a grandparent. In June 1945 the last five students were transferred to the Bute School, and the Wiltunga School was finally closed. The building was later used as a shearing shed for the 'Lincolnfields' property.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building including verandahs, and any internal features relating to the use of the structure as a school room including the blackboard and bag hooks.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 332, 334-336

School Centenary Book Committee, 1986, *Bute School Days: A 100 Year History 1886-1986*, School Centenary Book Committee, p. 6

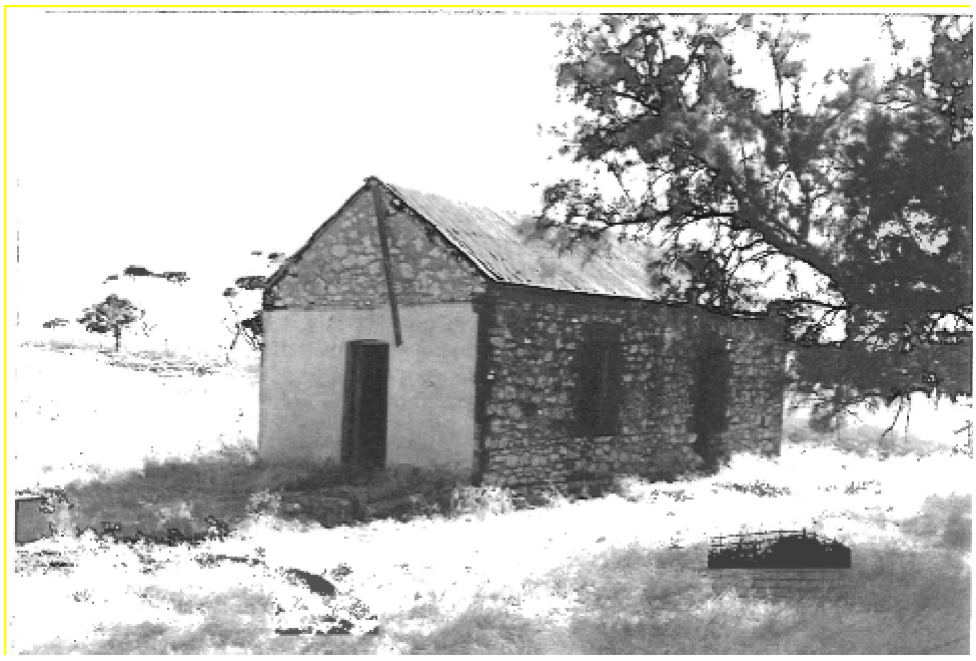
'First Willamulka School', *Advertiser* 28 July 1926, p.20

'Willamulka School', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, 21 September 1892, p.2

NAME: Former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School **PLACE NO.:** B:02

LOCATION:	Venning Road, Bute, SA
CURRENT USE:	Unused
FORMER USE:	School House, Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 210, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5251/498
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:02 (BW:007)

PHOTOGRAPH:



Former Barunga School, looking south-west from Venning Rd
(Image from 1997 Heritage Survey).

NAME: Former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School (Ruin) **PLACE NO.:** B:02

DESCRIPTION:

Rectangular in plan, this church and schoolhouse is constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron. There is evidence of a lean-to addition to one end of the building.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Originally the Methodist Church, and later converted to use as a school, this building reflects both the religious and educational development of the area and represents the economies of the time of re-using existing buildings for alternative purposes.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School, meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical themes in the local area, namely the establishment of buildings as places of religious worship and the spread of Methodism in the region. It also demonstrates theme of the establishment of schools for delivering public education to children living in an isolated rural community.

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

The former Barunga Methodist Church, later Barunga School, meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, both parents and children, as a place of religious worship and later providing access public education for rural children, and a focus for social connection within an isolated rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places
8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This school, opened in 1915 was not the first school in the Barunga area. The first school in Barunga operated from 1878 to 1889 in an unknown venue. From 1884-1908 a private school, known as Shadwell's, served the area from Section 95W, Hundred of Barunga.

A Methodist Church had been built at Barunga in 1905 catered for the religious needs of the community until its closure in 1912. Three years later, in 1915, the second Barunga School opened in this building. The single classroom was used for Grades 1 to 8 and was described by a school inspector at the time of its opening as 'commodious, well lit, and clean, but a little concrete would improve the hearth.' A fireplace in the western wall provided warmth in the colder months, while windows on the north and south of the building and two doors provided for good light and ventilation. A porch and shelter were located on the south side of the building.

The school served a wide area, with many of its pupils living further away than the standard three miles, and absenteeism was a problem, particularly in bad weather. The highest average attendance of 18 was reached in 1925. The relative isolation of the area was noted by school inspectors as having an impact on the social and educational development of the children. The effect of farming practices in the late 1930s and early 1940s created erosional problems and sand drifts, which in 1944 actually blocked the road to the school. Not long after this the condition of the building was considered unsuitable for education and children were transported to Bute by bus. The Barunga School closed in 1945.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the former church structure.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 332, 345-348

NAME: Former Wiltunga Bible Christian Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:03

LOCATION:	2499 Upper Yorke Road, Bute SA
CURRENT USE:	Vacant
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Section 171C, Hundred of Wiltunga CT5580/45
ZONE:	Rural
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:03 (BW:082)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Wiltunga Uniting Church and hall, looking south-west, 2021

NAME: Former Wiltunga Bible Christian Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:03

DESCRIPTION:

This simple building is rectangular in plan with random limestone rubble walls and rendered quoins and architraves. There is no entry porch. Lintels to the square headed entrance door and windows are timber. What appears to be hand lettering (now illegible) applied to a masonry cartouche is located in the principal façade gable, and a more recent sign ('Wiltunga Uniting Church') is painted on the wall to the right of the central entrance door. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron.

There is evidence of significant cracking and water penetration in the stonework, and the walls are braced using iron rails and 'S' brackets in several places. Most of the windows have been removed and the openings boarded up; front and back doors are in place, but the front door has apparently been forced and is not secure. The interior seems to have suffered damage to timber floors and ceilings and is littered with broken furniture and rubbish. What appears to be a hand-painted World War I Honour Roll applied directly on to the plaster of the northern interior wall, and another similar plaque (displaying church founders' names) on the southern wall are visible via the damaged openings.

A more recent steel-framed building to the south of the church appears to have been a church hall/ Sunday School. Both buildings appear to have been abandoned and are in a poor state of repair.

A plaque located in a monument at the front of the church states: 'To commemorate 100 years of worship at Wiltunga (Fairfield); 1884-1900 Bible Christian Church; 1900-1977 Methodist Church; 1977-1984 Uniting Church. Unveiled 12th August 1984.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This church represents the development of Methodism in the district and the provision of places of worship and focus of spiritual social and cultural life for a scattered congregation.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Wiltunga Uniting Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The Wiltunga Uniting Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the spiritual, cultural and social lives of local residents living in an isolated rural district.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

NAME: Former Wiltunga Bible Christian Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:03

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Mr Jesse Stevens' house at Wiltunga was the venue for the first Bible Christian services in the area, which began in August 1884 and were conducted by Mr William Nicholls from Wallaroo. Shortly after this the Wiltunga Bible Christians officially came under the care of the Reverend J G Martin from the Kulpara Station of Bible Christians, with services continuing in Jesse Stevens house and later in the home of Mr T G Cosh.

In August 1885 the *SA Chronicle* reported that 'the Bible Christians intend to establish a place of worship in the township shortly'. A group of trustees, including J Stevens, J Trengove, B G Axford, J E Pollard, W Murton, E Dinham, W Sluggett, W Westlake and T G Cosh, was formed in 1886 with the intention of building a church. J Stevens donated a plot of land on Section 171, Hundred of Wiltunga on his 'Fairfield' property for the proposed church, which for a time was known as the Fairfield Church. Mrs James Trengove laid the foundation stone of the church on 8 September 1886, this ceremony being followed by a public tea meeting which raised £50 in donations.

Opening services were held on 8 November 1886, with Reverend John Dingle officiating. Sunday School began in May 1891 with just under 40 pupils. A steel framed building was constructed in 1956 for the Sunday School and classes were conducted until 1979. The church was enlarged in 1900 with the extension of the eastern wall and with the purchase of additional seats had cost £58. The church remained in the Kulpara Methodist Circuit and became part of the Barunga Range Parish with the formation of the Uniting Church in 1977.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of original church building, excluding adjacent hall/ Sunday School. Interior painted plaques to be preserved if possible.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.332, 338-341

NAME: Bute Public School (now Bute Early Learning and Primary School) **PLACE NO.:** B:04

LOCATION:	2 South West Terrace, Bute
CURRENT USE:	School
FORMER USE:	School House
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 95/96, T211201, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5988/445
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	State Government
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:04 (BW:014)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Bute Primary School, Administration Building/ Office (original 1911 schoolroom), looking north-east from South West Terrace, 2021.

NAME: Bute Public School (now Bute Early Learning and Primary School) **PLACE NO.:** B:04

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of dressed ashlar with red brick quoins, this school building is typical of many public schools of the period. Windows are grouped together and are generally triple sash. The louvred vent roof is clad with corrugated iron and extends to a Dutch gable with red brick parapet to the principal façade.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The construction of this school within the township of Bute represents the development and expansion of educational facilities in the district and reflects the development of Bute as a service town for the agricultural community around it. It is an unusual example of Federation architecture in the local area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Bute School meets criterion a) because it displays historical and social themes of importance to the local area, namely the development of public education in a rural service town.

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

The Bute School meets criterion c) because it has played an important part in the public education of local children for over a century.

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

The Bute School meets criterion d) as it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of Federation period school architecture for this local area.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
6.2 Establishing schools
6.5 Educating people in remote places

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Primitive Methodist Chapel was used by the Bute Provisional School from August 1886, with Miss Hannah Davies in charge of 19 students.

A school building and teacher's residence was constructed in 1892 of timber and corrugated iron. A site had been selected for the school by members of the School Board on allotments 51, 52, 53, 54, 91, 92, 93, and 94 which were deemed to be away from the 'traffic of the township'. The school building was also used for social events. By 1894 the school was listed as a Public School and was already facing a shortage of space, with some classes being held in the shelter shed. The Minister of Education was approached in late 1896 with a request that the school building be enlarged, preferably before the start of summer. The Minister promised that this request would be granted and that the school would be visited by the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors to determine the scope of work required. Tenders were called for extensions to the school building and on 14 January 1897 the tender of C H Coltman for £89 was accepted.

In the following years closures of schools in surrounding districts (Fairfield in 1904 and Turnerville in 1918) boosted attendances at Bute. The peak average attendance rose to 101 .6 in 1918, falling to 58 in 1941. A new stone building was requested in 1909 to replace the iron structure. The new school building, completed by 12 May 1911 was described as a 'fine structure built of stone, well lighted, ventilated, dual desks and Lyle Plate around the Walls for demonstration purposes.' The school room measured 40 x 20 feet. The original iron school building was later converted to use as a domestic arts and woodwork centre and was demolished in 1962.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the 1911 school building, excluding later additions to the rear and northern elevations.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute, p. 332, 393, 404-407.

School Centenary Book Committee, 1986, *Bute School Days: A 100 Year History 1886-1986,* School Centenary Book Committee, pp. 9-12

NAME: Former Bute Primitive Methodist Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:05

LOCATION:	7 Third Street, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	UNKNOWN
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lots 55 & 56, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5537/277
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:05 (BW:022)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute Uniting Church, looking north-west from Third Street, 2021.

NAME: Former Bute Primitive Methodist Church (later Methodist Church, later Uniting Church) **PLACE NO.:** B:05

DESCRIPTION:

This church is rectangular in plan with entrance porch and additions to the rear. Walls are constructed of local limestone with red brick quoins. Windows are multi-paned with Gothic windows heads.
The foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by P. Jackson ES. 27th August 1902.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The second Methodist church to be built in Bute, this building reflects the expansion and development of Methodism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the importance placed on religious worship by the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Bute Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Bute Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion b) because it represents aspects of the customs and ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, namely the importance of religious observance in the social and cultural lives of the early rural community.

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

The former Bute Primitive Methodist Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places for worship

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Two branches of the Methodist Church were established in the Bute district in 1884. Bible Christians held the first services in September, followed in November by the Primitive Methodists who were to establish the church at Bute.

Richard Renfrey jnr. provided the venue for services on his property on Section 69, Hundred of Wiltunga, which were held by the minister from Kadina, A W Wellington. In 1885 a land parcel comprising allotments 55 and 56, occupying a more central and convenient location on the corner of First and Third Streets, was granted to Richard Renfrey, on behalf of the church trustees, for £5/10/-. A timber framed iron building, measuring 26 by 15 feet was built on it at a cost of £72, and opened in November 1885, served by local preachers and the minister from Kadina.

Bute was transferred from the Kadina circuit to the Port Broughton Circuit in 1890 and remained with Port Broughton until Methodist Union in 1900.

Local builder J L Schroeter, was contracted to construct a new stone church to replace the iron building in 1902. The foundation stone of the new church was laid by Mr P Jackson of Kadina and the building was completed under the supervision of Mr Thomas R Heath. Opened on 16 and 17 November 1902, the building had cost £315 and had internal measurements of 38 x 24 feet. In 1915 the friends of the church donated a bell, which was later used for many years by the school. In late September 1934 the Jubilee of the church was celebrated and proceeds of this event were put towards the construction of a kindergarten at the rear of the property. In 1955-56 a porch was added to the front of the church and the interior of the building was renovated in 1959-60, with new ceiling and lighting and renovated furnishings. A new detached building at the rear was opened in 17 December 1967 as a Youth Hall.
In 1977 the name changed to the Bute Uniting Church after the amalgamation of the Presbyterian,

Methodist and Congregational denominations to form the Uniting Church in Australia.

The Bute Uniting Church was deconsecrated and closed in recent years. It was occasionally used by the adjacent Bute Public School and other community groups as an assembly hall, prior to being sold to private owners in May 2022.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the building including the attached stone additions at the rear.
Excludes the freestanding hall behind.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, pp. 381-38

Land Services SA via SAILIS CT 55537/277; CT 4051/334; CT 1083/78; CT 491/171

https://www.churchhistories.net.au/church-catalog/bute-sa-uniting

https://www.realestate.com.au/sold/property-house-sa-bute-138829607

NAME: Former Saddlery /Shop/ Workshop (now RSL Club Rooms) **PLACE NO.:** B:06

LOCATION:	12 High Street, Bute SA 55
CURRENT USE:	Hall/ Club Rooms
FORMER USE:	Shop/ workshop
LAND DESCRIPTION:	CT5837/187
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B;06 (BWC:001)

PHOTOGRAPH:

RSL Club Rooms Bute (right) alongside Soldiers' Memorial Hall, looking south-west (Google Maps image, 2021)

NAME: Former Saddlery /Shop/ Workshop (now RSL Club Rooms) **PLACE NO.:** B:06

DESCRIPTION:

This timber-framed commercial building was constructed in 1884 as a retail premises, and occupies a prominent position in the town's High Street. It is a single storey structure originally comprising a pair of shops, with decorative scalloped parapet extending above the roofline, bearing the words 'RSL Club Rooms' and the organization's logo. A deep verandah supported by timber posts spans the front façade. Original shop windows and doors have been removed and replaced with cladding.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This is a modest vernacular late 19th century building displaying style characteristics that are typical of High Street commercial / retail developments of the era. It has been associated with the Bute RSL for over 70 years and holds strong social significance for the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and 750 Act 2016)

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

The Bute RSL Clubrooms building meets criterion a) because it demonstrates historical and social themes that are important in the local area, namely the formation of community associations for mutual support, the establishment of meeting places for the community, and the preservation of traditions and group memories. The building is strongly associated with the Returned Soldiers' League (RSL), an organization reflecting the impact and aftermath of wartime experience on the social and cultural lives of a rural community.

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

The Bute RSL Clubrooms building meets criterion c) because of the important part the organization has played in the lives of local residents (particularly ex-servicemen and women) as a focus for social support and connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.19 Marketing and retailing
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.2 Helping other people
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The Returned Soldiers' League (RSL) established a branch in Bute in October 1919. Their first meetings were held in a room in the rear of the premises it now occupies, but was then a fruit shop. Meetings were later held in the Institute and the back room of the Old Hall. The branch moved to its present site in 1948 after purchasing the property from its previous owner William Hall for £750, the sale including two large billiard tables.

An RSL Women's Auxiliary was formed in 1967 to assist with fund-raising and events. Along with several other community organisations the Auxiliary shared access to the RSL clubroom facilities, and for many years had responsibility for organising and catering for the annual 'Diggers' Debutante Ball, badge selling for Anzac and Poppy Days and catering for Anzac Dawn Service breakfasts and family Christmas socials.

The RSL and associated organisations have played an important part for Bute's veteran community in maintaining traditions such as the annual Anzac Day commemorations, organising various sports and social events, and providing vital support and advocacy for local ex-servicemen and women.

The building itself dates back to 1884, when a shop was built on Lot 37, High Street. Various tenants occupied the premises over the years: Brothers Edwin and Clarence Hall conducted a greengrocery

business from the shop, and from 1904 to 1940 the premises housed the bootmaking and saddlery establishment of their brother William J Hall (1872-1961). Other businesses that operated from the premises over the years included a barber's shop, billiard parlour, dentist and dressmaker.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the original building, excluding detached structures at the rear and later additions.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R M, & Price, E L, 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p.368, 506, 551

NAME: Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** B:07

LOCATION:	14 High Street, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Hall
FORMER USE:	Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 98, Hundred of Tickera CT5736/808
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B;07 (BW:010)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall, looking west from High Street, 2021.

NAME: Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** B:07

DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of tooled sandstone and rendered decorative plasterwork to the principal façade with limestone and redbrick quoins to the sides and rear, this memorial hall presents and impressively detailed façade to the street. The parapet and rendered pilasters are provided with raised decorative keys which are replicated on the support brackets for the awning to the front door. The louvred vent roof is clad with corrugated iron, and windows are timber framed double hung. The foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by Mrs Mary Devitt, 8th March 1922'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This hall, built as a memorial to those from Bute who had served in World War I, stands as a substantial reminder of the impact that the First World War had on the local community and the country at large. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall together with adjacent District Hall (dating from 1901) forms a coherent civic precinct in the centre of the town and is a fine example of an early 20th century classically designed public building.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of places to commemorate the participation of local servicemen and women in World War I, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion d) because it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area and is a good example of an early Twentieth Century classically styled public building.

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

The Bute Soldiers'. Memorial Hall meets criterion e) because it is strongly associated with significant international event, namely World War I, and demonstrates its impact and aftermath on the residents of a small rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
8.8 Remembering the fallen
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

NAME: Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall **PLACE NO.:** B:07

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Like many other townships on the Peninsula at the end of World War I, the residents of Bute were keen to erect a memorial to those of their district who had served in the War, many of whom had paid the supreme sacrifice and never returned.

A Roll of Honour was unveiled in Bute by Mr H G Tossell, the local Member of Parliament, on Australia Day 1916, with the aim of encouraging enlistments. Three years later, on receipt of a government grant of £240, the District Council of Ninnes decided to beautify the recreation grounds and build a Soldiers' monument. Suggestions from local residents regarding a memorial included extensions to the district hall and, later, that a new hall should be built, with the original hall put to use as council chambers and clubrooms for returned soldiers.

Not long after this, work on a memorial hall was begun. A Memorial Hall Committee was established, D J Morris being the chairman and in April 1920 plans for a new hall, prepared by the architects Cowell and Cowell of Adelaide, were displayed at a public meeting. Funds were collected and the old Verco Brothers store was removed from Block 12 in High Street and work began on a new building. Mrs Mary Devitt, one of whose sons was killed and the other wounded during the War, laid the foundation stone on 8 March 1922.

The contractors, Langdon Brothers of Kadina, completed the construction work on 11 November 1922. The building's facade was faced with Yacka freestone, behind which was a rectangular hall measuring 66 feet x 44 feet (approximately 20 metres x 13.5 metres). It had a capacity of 400-500 people and had been completed at a cost of £2,200. The Bute Soldiers' Memorial Hall was opened by the Premier of South Australia, Sir Henry N Barwell on 16 February 1923. Two months later the hall was handed over to the District Council of Ninnes.

In 1935 alterations were made to the building, which included the extension of the hall by 35 feet (approximately 10.7 metres) and the construction of an upper circle, vestibule, and cloakrooms. A new floor was also installed in the hall. The renovated hall was completed in time for Jubilee Celebrations of the District Council of Bute in late September 1935.

In March 2022 a series of events were held to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Hall, in recognition of the valuable role it has played in the community life of Bute and the surrounding district.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the Hall, including 1935 additions, but excluding lean-to amenities block at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* pp. 158, 502-503

NAME: Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room (now Bute Community Gym) **PLACE NO.:** B:08

LOCATION:	14 High Street, Bute (cnr Railway Tce/High St)
CURRENT USE:	Hall (Gym)
FORMER USE:	Hall
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 98, T211201, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5739/750
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:08 (BW:016)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room, looking north from Railway Terrace, 2021

NAME: Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room (now Bute Hall/ Community Gym) **PLACE NO.:** B:08

DESCRIPTION:

This building is rectangular in plan with dressed sandstone to the principal façade and rubble to the side walls. The façade is classically detailed with rendered coursed quoins, keystones and capitals to the window architraves and pediment to the entrance door. The decorative pediment to the roof incorporates capped balusters with orb finial. The foundation stone reads: 'This stone was laid by Jas. Watson, Esq., April 20, 1901. T.R. Health, Architect.'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Built to house the District Council of Ninnes and later used by the local community as a social venue, this hall represents both the development of local government in the area and the importance of community meeting places for local residents. Together with adjacent Soldiers' Memorial Hall (dating from 1923) the former District Hall forms a coherent civic precinct in the centre of the town It is a fine example of an early Twentieth Century classically styled public building.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The Bute District Hall meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of local government, and creation of places to represent, accommodate and facilitate civic functions, and to serve as meeting places for the community.

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

The Bute District Hall meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents as a centre for civic activities, as well as providing a focus for social .and cultural connection within the community.

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

The Bute District Hall meets criterion d) because it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics and construction techniques that are typical of the local area and is a fine example of an early Twentieth Century classically styled public building.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
6.2 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
6.3 Educating people in remote places
8.4 Eating and drinking
8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

NAME: Former Bute District Hall / Supper Room (now Bute Hall/ Community Gym) **PLACE NO.:** B:08

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The construction of this hall in 1901 was the culmination of many years of debate over the location of a suitable venue for meetings of the District Council of Ninnes.

On 15 July 1885 the District Council of Ninnes was gazetted, comprising the Hundred of Ninnes. The first councillors - W H Paterson, H D O'Halloran, G F Mills, W A Stevens and G F Ormsby - met in Mr Ormsby's house on Ninnes Plains. From 1890 meetings were held alternately at Ninnes, Alford and Bute, on the second Monday of each month. Suggestions had been made from 1888 as to a suitable site for a Council Chamber, but it was not until the turn of the century that a decision was finally reached.

The Council meeting of January 1901 resolved that a new hall would have to be erected and Lot 12, in the township of Bute, was selected as a suitable site. The tender of £409 from Mr H C Coltman of Snowtown was accepted, to construct the hall according to the plans and specification drawn up by T R Heath. On 29 April 1901 the foundation stone of the building was laid by Councillor James Watson, the Chairman of the Ninnes Council and James Watson opened the completed District Hall on Wednesday 21 August 1901. On 23 December 1901 the district office for the District Council of Ninnes was officially gazetted as being at Bute, although council meetings continued alternating between the three towns as previously until 1905.

After the late 1920s a rationalisation of Council areas was begun by the Minister of Agriculture. In 1932 the District Council of Kulpara was annexed and subdivided, a portion of which was incorporated into the District Council of Ninnes. On 5 January 1933 the District Council of Ninnes was officially renamed the District Council of Bute and in 1937 this Council accepted an offer to relocate the Council Chamber to the Bute Institute on 12 July 1937. The vacated Council Chambers in the District Hall was converted to a kitchen and the renovations were opened on 9 August 1937. This building has more recently been known as the Old Hall or Supper Room.

A new Council building was erected in 1962, which involved the demolition of the Institute building. Costing £5,912, the new Council building was completed by Messrs Brown and Davies and opened on 12 October 1962.

The former District Hall is owned by the Barunga West Council and currently (since 2015) houses the Bute Community Gym Incorporated, which provides recreational services to the local community as an exercise studio/ gym.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building excluding link to Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 155 - 156, 159, 161

NAME: Former Bute Police Station, Court House, Police Residence and Cell Block (now 'Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre') **PLACE NO.:** B:09

LOCATION:	25 Railway Terrace, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Museum / Gallery
FORMER USE:	Police Station
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 18, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CR5755/715
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Barunga West Council
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:09 (BW:019)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute Police Station and Courthouse (now Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre), looking north-east from Railway Terrace, 2021

NAME: Former Bute Police Station, Court House, Police Residence and Cell Block (now 'Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre') **PLACE NO.:** B:09

DESCRIPTION:

This attached police station and residence is constructed of stone with red brick quoins. A continuous bull-nosed verandah extends across the front facade. The louvered vent roof is clad with corrugated iron. A cell block is evident to the rear.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The construction of the police station complex in Bute represents the development of law and order in the township, reinforcing its status as a service centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Police Station, Courthouse, Residence and Cell Block meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical and social themes in the local area, namely the early establishment of institutions to promote law and order in rural areas.

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

The former Police Station, Courthouse, Residence and Cell Block meets criterion c) as it represents the role of police and the courts in maintaining social order and security in a rural community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
7.6.3 Policing Australia
7.6.4 Dispensing justice
7.6.5 Incarcerating people

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The presence of large numbers of workers associated with the construction of the waterworks which was to bring reticulated water to the northern parts of the Peninsula in the early 1890s, prompted the establishment of a temporary police station in Bute from December 1893 to March 1894.

More than a decade later a more permanent police presence was established in the town with the appointment of Constable Duncan McArthur on 4 August 1908, who occupied temporary premises and was responsible for the gaol (possibly a lockup of some description located on government land, Lots 17 and 18 opposite the railway station). In 1909 a proposal to build a police station on Lot 18, next door to the Railway Hotel was met with some resistance from Mr Rooney, the licensee, who was (perhaps understandably) concerned about the negative effect on his business if the police were to be located next door to his premises. His offer of cash and land on the other side of town as an alternative location was, however, rejected.

Dispute over the most appropriate site for the station delayed construction for three years, but eventually the original proposal to build on Lot 18 on Railway Terrace, opposite the Railway Station, was upheld. The police station, comprising a courtroom and police office with attached residence of four rooms, a detached cell block with accommodation for three persons, and two horse stalls was completed at a cost of £2,100, and opened in November 1911. A motorcycle replaced the use of horses in 1925. The station, whose jurisdiction covered the whole district, was closed in December 1974. Senior Constable Trevor Treglown, the last officer to be stationed there, was transferred to Region D, and Bute was thenceforth policed from Snowtown.

Since 1975 the building has been owned by the Barunga West Council and in recent years it has been operated as a volunteer-run community museum and gallery, known as 'Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre'.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the residence, including former cells and outbuildings at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 378-379

Gunner Bill's Heritage Centre Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/people/Gunner-Bills-Heritage-Centre/100077264454839/?paipv=0&eav=AfZL-JbECMzXmbPGyNAqQz6oXlZKQtU4ekdrMpWGlHYhvPpIzAXablcOUAzunScCpQo&_rdr

NAME: Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:10

LOCATION:	27 Railway Terrace, cnr Second Street, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Church
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lots 19 & 20, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CT5358/393
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:10 (BW:20)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church, now a private residence, looking northeast from Second Street, 2021

NAME: Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:10

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a simply proportioned gable structure built of local limestone with red brick quoins and banding. Windows and entrance door are Gothic arch headed. A circular roof vent is dominant feature to the principal facade. The nave measures 7m x 10m and the sanctuary 4m x 4m, with adjoining sacristy / vestry rooms located either side.

The property features a decorative metal fence with brick piers, defining its southern boundary. This is believed to be a Humes patented rolled steel ribbon fence, as manufactured in Adelaide by Hume Brothers Cement and Iron Co Ltd from the early 1900s, and a rare surviving example of its kind.

The marble foundation stone reads: 'D.O.M. Lapidem Hunc Benedixit et Posuit Rdus Josephus Peters, S.J. Adjuvant, Rdo P. Aloysia Enright A. D. April 29th 1894.' (Translated as 'To God, most good and great, Very Reverend Joseph Peters, SJ, aided by Reverend P Aloysio Enright, laid this stone and blessed it, 29 April 1894 AD').

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

This church represents the variety of denominations which were established in the northern part of the Yorke Peninsula in the late 19th century and provided an important spiritual and social focus for local Catholics for over a century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical theme in the local area, namely the early establishment of church buildings to serve as places of worship and meeting places for the community.

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

The former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local Catholic residents as a focus for spiritual, social .and cultural connection within the community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

8.6 Worshipping together
8.6.4 Making places of worship

NAME: Former Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Church (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:10

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The responsibility of fulfilling the requirements of the Catholic community on the northern Yorke Peninsula was accepted by the Jesuit Fathers of Sevenhill (near Clare) as early as 1'859. The first priest to visit the towns of Moonta, Kadina and Wallaroo on a regular basis was Father Pallhuber, a Jesuit from Sevenhill, who commenced his work in 1861. In 1865 Father C Reynolds (later Bishop Reynolds) took over from the Jesuits, and in 1866 formed a new parish which included the Snowtown and Wiltunga areas with its centre at Kadina. The first Parish Priest was Father W Kennedy.

A church was built at Snowtown in 1882 and mass was apparently held in the hall of the Railway Hotel at Bute sometime after 1890. One source suggests that a block of land facing the railway was given by Mr Rooney in 1894 to the Catholic Church. Another source suggests that Sections 19 and 20, owned by Joseph Turner, a storekeeper, in 1885 were transferred to Samuel Ebsary, a farmer, in January 1888 and then to Reverend Patrick Enright of Kadina, M McCormack, Edward Morony and Thomas James Moloney on 14 April1894 for £15.

Funds were raised through a variety of social functions and events and on Sunday 29 April 1894 the foundation stone of the church was laid by Father Joseph Peters, SJ, of Norwood. There was a large crowd to witness the ceremony, many of them from Snowtown where a Catholic church had recently been completed. A mass in the Temperance Hotel had been said before the stone laying ceremony. Stone for the Bute church was carted by members of the parish and the building was opened and dedicated in January 1895. Until 1899 Bute remained part of the Kadina parish, but after this was incorporated into the Snowtown Parish, which also included Redhill, Port Broughton, Brinkworth and Yacka.

The church was apparently built without foundations and did not have a sacristy. Until this was added in the early 1900s the priest would put on his vestments behind the altar. The chalice was kept in a small niche in the back wall of the church, protected by a lockable steel door. In 1956 another sacristy was added to the church by Mr Relouw, a Dutchman, and other men of the parish.

Early parishioners Mary McCormack, Thomas and Rose McEntee, Patrick and Ellen Fitzpatrick, John and Elizabeth Morony, William and Margaret McMahon and Douglas and Margaret Morrison donated the six stained glass windows in the church. A bell stand was erected to house the large bell which had been donated by Mr D Morrison.

The church was deconsecrated and closed in 2019, and the building was sold to a private buyer.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and materials of the church structure, and perimeter Hume iron fence located on the southern (Railway Terrace) boundary.

REFERENCES:

Burns, M. L 1982, *St Canice's Southern Centenary: The Catholic Church at Snowtown*, SA 1882-1982, p. 40

Devitt, M. 1995, *Centenary of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church, Bute, 1895-1995*, Adelaide Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, pp. 395- 397

Peterson, Richard, *Fences and Gates c1840- 1925*, Technical Bulletin 8.1, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) n.d.

NAME: Former Bute Post Office (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:11

LOCATION:	29 Railway Terrace, Bute SA 5560
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Postal Office
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 21, Township of Bute, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 5808/78
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:11 (BW:021)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Bute Post Office, looking north from Railway Terrace, 2021.

NAME: Former Bute Post Office (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:11

DESCRIPTION:

This building is constructed in local limestone with a front of Yakka freestone (painted), and has brick quoins and dressings. Stylistically the building has the appearance of an asymmetric villa with bull-nosed verandah and hipped roof with corrugated iron. A cantilevered gable to the projecting front room defines the 'post office' window fronting the street. A circular step is evident beneath front window to allow customers to communicate with the post office staff.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

The former Bute Post Office demonstrates historical, economic and social themes of importance to the local population, in the establishment of a reliable postal and telegraphic communications system to support settlement in remote regions. For many years the Post Office played an important part in the lives of residents of Bute and the surrounding district, providing the main communication link between the local community and the rest of the world.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (Under Section 23(4) of the Development Act 1993)

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

The former Bute Post Office meets criterion a) because it demonstrates important historical economic and social themes in the local area, namely the establishment of efficient postal and telegraphic communications to serve isolated rural communities.

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

The former Bute Post Office meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents by providing essential communication systems to facilitate social and business connections with others both within and outside the local community.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.7.1 Establishing postal services
3.7.2 Developing electronic means of communication
4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare

NAME: Former Bute Post Office (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:11

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This was the first official post office in Bute. A public meeting held in Bute in June 1885 decided to inform the Post Master General of their wishes concerning mail services in the town (which at the time was handled at Kadina) and proposed the establishment of a local post office.

A post office was set up in the railway station building from October 1885. Mr Sydney Smith was the first postmaster, as well as being the stationmaster, and this dual role of stationmaster and postmaster was continued until mid-1909. By this time the volume of mail was too much to be dealt with by a part-time postmaster, and room within the station building was becoming insufficient for the purpose. After a visit to Bute by the Postal Inspector in 1909 a new Post Office site was selected. This was the property of Mr E W Bettess on Lot 21 Railway Terrace, next to the Catholic Church. A new building to serve as a combined Post Office and Postmaster's Residence was constructed on the site by Mr E W Bettess, who remained the proprietor, under an arrangement with the Commonwealth Government to rent the premises.

The accommodation comprised an office 14 ft x 17 ft (approximately 5 metres x 6 metres), and a residence of four rooms and attached conveniences. The first full time postmaster appointed was Mr Tom Bee and mail was collected from the front window abutting the footpath, at the time protected by a verandah. A 'buzzer' telephone connected the office to the Post Office at Kadina, and from there calls could be put through to the Adelaide GPO exchange and post offices in other Peninsula towns.

The Bute Post Office was officially opened on 1 December 1909 by the Chairman of the Ninnes District Council, Councilor M McCormack, in the presence of a large crowd. The ceremony was followed by a celebratory dinner in the District Hall.

Telephone lines were installed in Bute in 1911, many businesses taking up the opportunity to be connected to this technology. Moves were made in 1922 for the post office to have its own Government-owned premises. Subsequently a new Post Office and residence was built on Lot 36, on the corner of Second and Third Street, in 1926. The telephone exchange was also housed in the new building.

The former Post Office on Railway Terrace was later used as a butcher shop. It is now a private residence.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building, excluding the contemporary additions at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute,* p. 380, 382
'Bute Post Office Opening Ceremony', *Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, 1 December 1909, p2

NAME: Former Commons Memorial Hospital; former 'Coffee Palace' (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:12

LOCATION:	16 Martin Street, Bute
CURRENT USE:	Residence
FORMER USE:	Former Hospital; Former 'Coffee Palace'
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Lot 50, DP184411, Hundred of Wiltunga CT 6113/670
ZONE:	Township
HERITAGE OVERLAYS:	N/A
OWNER:	Private
CURRENT REGISTER STATUS:	Not Listed
PROPOSED REGISTER STATUS	Local Heritage Place
HERITAGE NUMBER:	B:12 (BW:013)

PHOTOGRAPH:

Former Commons Memorial Hospital (now a private residence), looking south-east from Martin Street, 2021.

NAME: Former Commons Memorial Hospital; former 'Coffee Palace' (now private residence) **PLACE NO.:** B:12

DESCRIPTION:

This substantial building occupies a comer site and is constructed of local stone with red brick quoins. The corrugated iron clad roof is of 'M' profile at the rear, but has been rather clumsily modified to give the appearance of a Dutch gable from the front. The front facade is asymmetrical, with a decorative timber barge board and finial to the projecting front gable, and bullnosed return verandah extending across the front and along the eastern elevation. A similar verandah extends over the public footpath to shade the windows along the western side of the building. All openings are plain in form, the timber-framed double-hung sash windows are single paned, and the paneled front door has simple side lights and transom window.

The internal layout reflects its institutional origins, with multiple bedrooms opening off a long central hallway.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Important as the site of the first community hospital in Bute, playing an important part in the physical well-being of the local community. It also contributed to the social and economic life of the town through its former function as a 'coffee palace'/ temperance hotel.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

(Under Section 67 (1) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016)

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

The former Commons Memorial Hospital meets criterion a) because it demonstrates an important historical and social theme in the local area, namely the establishment of institutions to provide health and welfare services for the local rural community, and in particular services for women. It also had economic and social significance as one of the early hospitality establishments serving locals and visitors to the township.

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

The former Commons Memorial Hospital meets criterion c) because it played an important part in the lives of local residents, particularly women, by providing hospital and maternity services within the local community. In its former role as a 'Coffee Palace' (ie an unlicensed hospitality venue) it provided necessary accommodation and refreshment services for locals and visitors to the township.

RELEVANT HISTORIC THEMES:

3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
3.22 Lodging people
3.26 Providing health services
3.26.2 Providing hospital services
7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This building was originally built, possibly c. 1906, by members of the Commons family, who operated an unlicensed private hotel from the premises, catering for permanent and casual guests. Hotels that provided food and lodgings, but were not licensed to serve alcohol, were known as temperance hotels, and provided an important service particularly in a district where the dominant religious denomination was Methodism (whose adherents eschewed alcohol consumption). The establishment was known as the 'Coffee Palace' and was conducted by the Commons family for about 11 years before they returned to work on their farm.

A private hospital was established in this building by the Bute Vigilance Committee in 1917. The building had been offered to the community by the Commons family on generous terms, the purchase price being £1,900.

The hospital was first managed by Sister Ruth Curtis of Adelaide, who also arranged for improvements and renovations to be made to the building to accommodate hospital requirements. The first patients

were admitted in July 1917. The Bute District Hospital Committee held its first meeting in May 1920. In 1920 Sister Shepley joined the hospital staff and it seems that by June of that year, further staffing and building changes had been made. The ten-bed hospital was improved with the installation of a Delco Electric light plant, enabling electric lighting within the building. Sisters L Thomas and H F Treasure were managers of the hospital at this time, which was advertised as open for medical, surgical and midwifery cases.

In acknowledgment of the generosity of the Commons family the hospital was renamed the Commons Memorial Hospital in 1924. Improvements to the hospital over the years were funded by public donations and regular community fund-raising activities, including a popular annual Hospital Ball, along with dances, concerts and picture shows, and an annual carnival and race meeting. The Bute District Council allocated a subsidy in the form of an annual grant, based on one penny in the pound from rates revenue. Despite these measures by 1945 the Hospital was in serious financial difficulties.

It was once again renamed Bute District Hospital Incorporated in 1954, with the objective of attracting government subsidies. A decreasing number of patients forced the closure of the hospital in 1961 and in 1969 the building and its contents were sold for £500. The building was later the home of Mr John Harvey (1984), and remains in private ownership.

EXTENT OF LISTING:

External form and features of the building, excluding later alterations to the roof line and excluding front fence.

REFERENCES:

Paterson, R. M. & Price, E. L. 1984, *From Stumps to Stubble: A History of the District of Bute*, p. 393, 401 – 404

Kadina and Wallaroo Times, 18 May 1945, p.2

Hollingsworth, Catherine (DTI)

From: Bird, Louise (DEW)
Sent: Friday, 16 June 2023 3:53 PM
To: Bruce Harry; SA Planning Commission
Cc: Stephanie.Johnson2@sa.gov.au; Jenny Newman; Pope, Anna (DEW); Hollingsworth, Catherine (DTI)
Subject: RE: Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment - Proposal to Initiate

OFFICIAL

Hi Ashleigh and All,

I too have now had the opportunity to review the revised documentation and agree with Bruce and am satisfied that the Proposal can now be recommended to the Commission to support approval.

Before it is sent, perhaps someone could give a word version a quick copy edit as there are a few small typos throughout, the odd misplaced word and a full stop consistently used in criteria arguments that should be a comma. Nothing that will prevent support for approval though.

Cheers,
Louise

From: Bruce Harry [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 16 June 2023 10:43 AM
To: SA Planning Commission <saplanningcommission@sa.gov.au>
Cc: [redacted] Jenny Newman [redacted]; Pope, Anna (DEW) <[redacted]>; Bird, Louise (DEW) <[redacted]>; Hollingsworth, Catherine (DTI) <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment - Proposal to Initiate

> Some people who received this message don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

Ashleigh and All

I have had a good look at the revised documentation forwarded and consider it to be a good response to the Committee's guidance . I support a recommendation to the Commission for approval to proceed .

I note that one formerly proposed LHP has been removed and three new LHPs included for a net total of 46 items , and that the Data Sheets have been substantially improved .

Kind regards
Bruce

Bruce Harry + Associates
Heritage Consultants
4 Leslie Street , Glen Osmond S.A. 5064
Tel : 0418 825183
E : [redacted]

Hollingsworth, Catherine (DTI)

From: Jenny Newman <[redacted]>
Sent: Saturday, 17 June 2023 10:32 AM
To: Bruce Harry; SA Planning Commission
Cc: [redacted] Pope, Anna (DEW); Bird, Louise (DEW); Hollingsworth, Catherine (DTI)
Subject: RE: Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment - Proposal to Initiate

Hi Ashleigh and All

I have also reviewed the documentation provided and am satisfied that the information submitted addresses the issues raised. I agree that the data sheets have been greatly improved.

I therefore support the recommendation to the Commission to proceed with the proposal.

Kind regards

Jenny Newman
Senior Associate - Architect

+61 488 690 943

[redacted]

214 Gilbert Street
Adelaide SA 5000

[redacted]

From: Bruce Harry <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, June 16, 2023 10:43 AM
To: 'SA Planning Commission' <saplanningcommission@sa.gov.au>
Cc: [redacted] Jenny Newman <[redacted]>; Pope, Anna (DEWNR) <[redacted]>; Bird, Louise (DEW) <[redacted]>; Hollingsworth, Catherine (AGD) <[redacted]>
Subject: RE: Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment - Proposal to Initiate

> You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

Ashleigh and All

<saplanningcommission@sa.gov.au>
Subject: Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment - Proposal to Initiate

Dear Heritage Sub-Committee members

Re: **Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment - Proposal to Initiate**

The Proposal to Initiate (the Proposal) the Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment (the Code Amendment) was considered by the State Planning Commission's Heritage Sub-Committee (the Committee) on 8 and 11 August 2022.

In response to the Sub-Committee's request for review and additional information, Council's consultant has now provided further information for consideration.

At the time the Proposal was considered, Steven Griffiths held the position of Chair. All other Committee members remain the same.

The Proposal seeks to apply the Local Heritage Place Overlay to 44 properties in the Council area, together with the associated Heritage Adjacency Overlay. There are currently no Local Heritage Places listed. Details of the Proposal, the Data Sheets and Thematic History prepared to support the Code Amendment, are provided in the attachments to this email and identified below.

The Committee completed an inspection tour over two days of the proposed Local Heritage Places and minutes of the Committee's deliberations and recommendations are also attached.

The Department is now seeking review of the further information supplied by Council and advice as to whether the Committee is satisfied that the Proposal can now be recommended. This advice will then be provided to the State Planning Commission (the Commission), who may recommend conditions to be applied should the Minister approve the Proposal.

If the initiation of the Code Amendment is approved as submitted (by the Minister), Council will be able to proceed to consultation on the Code Amendment without needing any further approvals. (The Commission has the option to recommend the Minister require the Council to seek approval prior to releasing the Code Amendment for consultation).

If Council proceeds to engagement, the Committee will be asked to hear and consider submissions from owners of proposed Local Heritage Places, objectors to proposed listings and/or the Council.

Please review the further information provided by Council and advise if you are satisfied that the Proposal can now be recommended to the Commission to support approval. Please provide your response by Thursday 22 June.

Attachments:

1. Proposal to Initiate the Barunga West Local Heritage Places Code Amendment
2. Thematic History dated May 2022
3. Agenda Report dated 2 August 2022
4. Signed minutes dated 25 August 2022
5. Committee letter to Council dated 25 August 2022
6. Table of affected properties, Committee recommendations and Council's response
7. Revised, marked up Heritage Data Sheets dated 30 May 2023
8. Section 67(1) criteria under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

Kind regards
Ashleigh

Ashleigh-Brooke Robertson
Senior Administrative Officer