9. Non-Aboriginal heritage

9.1 Overview

Non-Aboriginal heritage in and immediately surrounding the project was investigated and assessed in accordance with DTEI’s Cultural Heritage Guidelines (Transport SA 1999) and included:

- a desktop review of heritage registers, development plans and previous heritage surveys
- mapping of heritage places adjacent to the project corridor
- identification of measures to minimise effects.

9.2 Legislative requirements

Table 9.1 summarises key legislation relevant to non-Aboriginal heritage associated with the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Relevance to project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth)</em></td>
<td>Protects places of national cultural and environmental significance from damage and interference by establishing a National Heritage List for places not on Commonwealth land and a Commonwealth Heritage List for places on Commonwealth land (and waters) or under Australian Government control. Any action that has, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a place of national cultural and/or environmental significance must be referred to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities for approval.</td>
<td>No places listed on the National Heritage Register or Commonwealth Heritage List in or adjacent to the project corridor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA)</em></td>
<td>Provides for the identification, recording and conservation of places and objects of non-Aboriginal significance and establishes the South Australian Heritage Council. Allows for identification and protection of places of heritage significance in South Australia. The South Australian Heritage Register lists all places and objects of heritage significance to South Australia (i.e. meet the criteria in Section 16 of the Act). Once registered, state heritage places are protected under both the <em>Heritage Places Act 1993</em> and <em>Development Act 1993</em>.</td>
<td>The project is not likely to have an effect on heritage places. If at any point during the project any works are proposed that are likely to affect a state heritage place listed under the Act, approval under the Development Act 1993 will be sought before the works are undertaken. Construction and operation activities will be undertaken in a manner sensitive to places listed under the Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Legislation Description Relevance to project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Relevance to project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development Act 1993 (SA)</td>
<td>Enables local councils to list places of local heritage value in their respective development plan for that area. Specifies that any development that will materially affect a heritage place on the SA Heritage Register or affect the context within which that place is situated, must be assessed following submission of a development application to the relevant planning authority. Formal advice from the Minister for Environment and Conservation (or their delegate) is to be obtained by the planning authority and considered as part of the decision-making process.</td>
<td>Construction and operational activities will take places listed in the relevant local council development plans into account. Should the project affect any state heritage places, a development application will be submitted to the Development Assessment Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust of South Australia Act 1955 (SA)</td>
<td>Constitutes and incorporates the National Trust of South Australia and provides for the preservation of items of heritage value. The National Trust recognises the value of a place but does not provide legislative protection. Places classified by the National Trust are entered on the relevant local, state and national registers.</td>
<td>Construction and operational activities will take into consideration the sensitive nature of places listed under the Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.3 Existing conditions

#### 9.3.1 Early non-Aboriginal history of the region

The project traverses two local government areas, the City of Marion and City of Onkaparinga, and is directly adjacent to the City of Mitcham.

##### 9.3.1.1 City of Marion

The Village of Marion was laid out by Colonel William Light in 1838, just 2 years after the colony was founded. The banks of the Sturt River were inviting for the European settlers with the rich soils in the area producing vegetables, almonds, stonefruit and grapes. Richard Hamilton (of the Hamilton wine family) became a major wine producer of the district after planting the first grapevines during 1838 on the banks of Sturt River. Brighton Cement Works opened in 1882 and over the next decades development in the City of Marion continued with road and rail links gradually improving. During the First World War, horses were trained for the Australian Army at Glenthorne; after the war, suburbs such as Clovelly Park were established. After the Second World War, the demand for housing and consumer goods increased and in 1955 Chrysler purchased 71 hectares of land in Clovelly Park and established a car assembly plant. Many horticulturists were forced from their properties by increased land tax on large holdings and in 1970 the 50-year-old Marion branch of the South Australian Fruitgrowers’ and Market Gardens’ Association was disbanded. During the 1960s and 1970s, the City of Marion continued to expand with industrialisation of the northern part of Marion and increased housing in the southern suburbs of Hallett Cove, Trott Park and Sheidow Park. Today the City of Marion has a population of approximately 80,000 residents (City of Marion 2010a).
9.3.1.2 City of Onkaparinga

During 1838, land covering Glenelg to Witton Bluff (Christies Beach) was made available for settlement; land covering Witton Bluff to Aldinga Bay also became available for settlement in 1839. Up until the 1860s the region was dominated by wheat growing with areas inland such as Clarendon, Coromandel Valley and Kangarilla dominated by orchards, market gardens and timber production. During 1840, the towns of Noarlunga and Willunga were surveyed. Poor land management practices and overfarming reduced soil quality and subsequently led to poor yields throughout the 1860s. Other industries that boomed during this time included the slate quarrying industry at Willunga and the wine industry at Clarendon, Morphett Vale, Reynella, Happy Valley and McLaren Vale. By the twentieth century, coastal towns such as Port Noarlunga, Moana, Port Willunga, Sellicks Beach and Aldinga had become popular for tourism. Urbanisation of the district began during the 1950s to 1970s with the establishment of Lonsdale industrial area and residential areas of Christies Beach, Morphett Vale and Hackham. Residential subdivision continued into the foothills of O’Halloran Hill, Happy Valley, Flagstaff Hill and Woodcroft. The City of Onkaparinga was formed in 1997 by consolidation of the former Cities of Happy Valley and Noarlunga and part of the District Council of Willunga (City of Onkaparinga 2010a).

9.3.2 Registered heritage places

A review of the City of Marion Development Plan (consolidated 9 December 2010), City of Onkaparinga Development Plan (consolidated 4 November 2010), City of Mitcham Development Plan (consolidated 3 June 2010), South Australian Heritage Register and Australian Heritage Places Inventory has been undertaken. Two sites of non-Aboriginal heritage significance were identified in the South Australian Heritage Register and the relevant development plan as being in proximity to the project corridor. A number of state and local heritage places located more than 200 metres from the project corridor have not been assessed further.

Table 9.2 summarises the state and local heritage places in proximity to the project corridor (see Figure 9.1).

No places listed on the Register of the National Estate (a heritage listing with no statutory controls) were identified in proximity to the project corridor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA Heritage Register ID</th>
<th>Heritage listing</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>SA Heritage Register listed address</th>
<th>Approximate distance from nearest point of project area</th>
<th>LGA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13258</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Warriparinga including Fairfax House (sometimes referred to as Laffer Residence) Coach House (former Winery) and Grounds</td>
<td>Sturt Triangle, Sturt</td>
<td>85 metres</td>
<td>City of Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5298</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Former farmhouse</td>
<td>Main South Road, Hackham</td>
<td>35 metres</td>
<td>City of Onkaparinga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.3.3 Roadside significant sites

Sites of high environmental or cultural significance along public road reserves are recognised as Significant Sites by DTEI and are recorded in the Roadside Significant Sites Database.

The database was developed by Transport SA (now DTEI) to assist in the identification and protection of important cultural and natural heritage sites in road reserves. Particular feature types such as native vegetation, rare flora, rare fauna habitat, significant trees, Aboriginal heritage and wetlands are identified by roadside markers and disturbance to vegetation and the natural soil surface should be avoided (DTEI 2010). Three identified roadside significant sites lie within 750 metres of the project area.

Table 9.3 lists the roadside significant sites in proximity to the project area (see Figure 9.2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map ID</th>
<th>Road no.</th>
<th>Site no.</th>
<th>Road name</th>
<th>Side of road</th>
<th>Feature type</th>
<th>Approximate distance from nearest point of project area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>06203</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>Main South Road, Bedford Park (30 metres south of Sturt Road intersection)</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>Natural: Significant tree(s), line of Eucalyptus cladocalyx (Sugar gums) planted, 5 metres from kerb, 200 metres in extent</td>
<td>380 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>06203</td>
<td>10198</td>
<td>Main South Road, O’Halloran Hill (1.5 km south of Seacombe Road)</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Natural: Conservation reserve O’Halloran Hill Recreation Park, roadside width less than 8 metres, 700 metres in extent</td>
<td>215 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>68603</td>
<td>10271</td>
<td>Patapinda Road, Hackham (from bridge over Onkaparinga River to Paringa Parade)</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Built/Cultural – Old Noarlunga Historic Township. 1.07 kilometres in extent</td>
<td>170 metres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any proposed change in the existing use of a roadside significant site which may adversely affect the significant feature requires the approval of the DTEI Senior Environmental Management Officer (formerly Environmental Operations Manager) (DTEI 2010).

9.4 Effects of project on heritage places

The identified state and local heritage places are located within 85 metres of the project corridor; the nearest Roadside Significant Site is 170 metres from the project. The main concern for non-Aboriginal listed heritage places is the effects of vibration during construction, caused by the use of heavy machinery/equipment or blasting of rock (refer Chapter 18 – Geology, soils and site contamination).

The effects of vibration during construction are expected to be minimal for both the state heritage listed Warriparinga (including Fairford House, the Coach House (former winery) and related vineyard and grounds) and the local heritage listed Former Farmhouse at Hackham. This is due to the distance they are from the project and the measures that will be in place to manage vibration during construction.
Figure 9.1

Non-Aboriginal heritage

Local heritage

State heritage

See Figure 9.3

Main South Road Interchange at Darlington

Main South Road Interchange at Old Noarlunga

Sheriffs Road Interchange

Beach Road Interchange

Panalatinga Road Interchange

St Vincent’s Gulf

Scale @ A4 1:85,000

ID4375

ID5298
Figure 9.2

Roadside significant sites

- SITE 1 (Natural)
- SITE 2 (Natural)
- SITE 3 (Built/Cultural)

Legend:
- Roadside significant site
9.4.1 Warriparinga including Fairford House, Coach House and Grounds

Horticultural activities began in 1838 at Fairford House and grounds when it was originally granted to George Fife Angas. When Henry Laffer purchased the land in 1878 he extended the single-roomed cottage in a bungalow style and the property remained in the Laffer family for over 112 years. The surrounding grounds and land were used for a variety of activities including vineyards, orchards and cow paddocks. By 1960 the eldest son, Albert, increased the vineyards and sold wine grapes to wineries such as Byard, Goode, Penfolds and Hamilton. Fairford House was occupied and maintained until 1989. The Coach House was originally constructed in the 1860s as a winemaking storage facility but later used as a fruit packing shed. During World War II, Italian prisoners of war worked as grape pickers and slept in the loft of the coach house. The large timber packing benches are still in place today. The surviving orchards on the property are important remnants of an industry that was central to the early European development of Sturt River and the Marion region. Research indicates that the garden surrounding Fairford House was created in the 1870s with the present layout established in the 1920s (City of Marion 2010b).

Figure 9.3 shows the location of the state heritage listed areas in Warriparinga, as well as the ford, water pump and shed, and area revegetated by the Friends of Warriparinga, in relation to the project area.

Additional areas within Warriparinga not included in the state or local heritage lists on the South Australian Heritage Register or the respective Council Development Plans, include the ford, water pump and shed. The ford, located north of the current Southern Expressway, is described by the Friends of Warriparinga Association as the ‘only crossing of the Sturt River on the Adelaide Plains in this area until the 1930s’. The water pump and pump shed are said to have been built when the area was used for viticulture. They are located adjacent to the Sturt River, approximately 20 metres from the current Southern Expressway bridge over the Sturt River.

The area surrounding Warriparinga, directly adjacent to the existing Southern Expressway bridge over the Sturt River, has also been revegetated by the Friends of Warriparinga over a period of 20 years.

The bridge at this location will be of significant height above ground and will pass over the water pump and shed.

9.4.2 Former Farmhouse, Main South Road

No information on the local heritage listed Former Farmhouse could be identified in desktop research for this report. However, it is unlikely the road alignment or construction footprint will impact on this property. Discussions with heritage advisers from the City of Onkaparinga before construction will ensure consideration is given to minimising its effect on this property.

9.4.3 Roadside significant sites

The effects of the project on the three identified roadside significant sites are expected to be negligible due to their distances from the project area.

9.5 Mitigation measures to minimise effects

The following management principles have been, or will be, adopted to minimise the effect of the project on the non-Aboriginal heritage places identified in proximity to the project area.
9.5.1 Principles adopted to minimise effects

The following principles will minimise the effect of the project on non-Aboriginal heritage places in the project area:

- early identification of heritage places/structures of significance to ensure consideration during concept planning, design development and construction
- development of a site specific management plan to protect identified heritage places/structures where the construction and operation of the project will have a direct effect on the place.

9.5.2 Measures to minimise effects during planning and design

The project is located within the existing road corridor and any modifications to bridges are being designed to avoid or minimise their effect on listed heritage places identified during the planning phase. Additional areas considered to be of historical significance to the local community (but not listed on the South Australian Heritage Register) have also been considered.

Discussions on managing effects of the project on heritage places identified in proximity to the project corridor will be held with relevant property owners, Friends of Warriparinga, City of Marion and City of Onkaparinga heritage advisers and Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

9.5.3 Measures to minimise effects during construction

A cultural heritage management plan will be prepared (if required) before construction to minimise adverse effects on listed heritage places.

If the project is likely to have an impact on a state heritage place an application to the Development Assessment Commission will be made outlining the potential impact and proposed mitigation measures.

9.5.4 Measures to minimise effects during operation

The majority of the work is within the existing Southern Expressway corridor and it is not expected that any heritage listed places will be affected during operation. However, where the setting of a heritage place has been significantly altered (e.g. by removal of trees during construction thereby directly impacting the amenity of the place), landscaping (if appropriate) will be used to minimise visual disturbance.

9.6 Conclusion

The project is not likely to have an effect on identified state and local heritage listed places. A cultural heritage management plan will be prepared, if required, before construction to minimise adverse effects on listed heritage places.

Further consultation on the Former Farmhouse at Main South Road interchange at Old Noarlunga will be conducted with Onkaparinga Council heritage adviser before construction.
Figure 9.3

ID4375

Darlington Transport Study footprint
Historic water pump and shed
Historic Ford (indicative)
Friends of Warriparinga revegetated area (indicative)
State heritage listed place

Non-Aboriginal heritage within Warriparinga

Figure 9.3