NOMINATION FORM

The National Heritage List is a record of places in Australia with outstanding natural, Indigenous or historic heritage values for the nation. It is a list of important places special to the story of Australia such as the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the West Kimberley and Kakadu National Park. The values of these places are protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Nominating a place for the National Heritage List requires identifying its heritage values on this form and providing supporting evidence as to why it is of national significance.

Nomination Notes are provided to help you complete the form. They give information on the high level of heritage significance required before a place is eligible for inclusion in the List as well as on the general nomination process. For further help contact heritage@environment.gov.au.

Complete this checklist before you start the form:

- I have read the National Heritage List Nomination Notes.
- I have considered the different heritage lists, and have concluded that State or Local Heritage Listing would not be more appropriate for my place.
- If I am not the place owner, I have consulted the place owner and made them aware I am considering nominating their place and I have attached evidence of this consultation.
- I have read the copy of the relevant Regulations to ensure that I have provided all information required, and I am aware that nominations which do not satisfy the requirements of the Regulations will be ineligible.
- I have provided my details, signed and dated the form (noting the form can be submitted electronically – see Notes).
- I understand that many more places are nominated than can be assessed.
- I understand that although a place may be nominated for national listing, this does not provide legal protection under the Australian Government’s environment legislation (the national heritage values of a place are protected only if the Minister includes the place in the National Heritage List).
Q1. What is the name of the place? (It is compulsory to answer this question.)

The cultural landscape proposed for National Heritage listing is commonly known as the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The adopted Indigenous moniker for the ranges is Yurabilla (sometimes Eurabilla or Yuredla).

The formal geographic names for the ranges are the Northern and Southern Mount Lofty Ranges.

The ranges have a stepped appearance, reflected in an early colonial name, ‘The Tiers’.

Q2a. Where is the place? Address/location: (It is compulsory to answer this question.)

The Northern and Southern Mount Lofty Ranges encircle metropolitan Adelaide from the Barossa and Clare Valleys in the north, through the Adelaide Hills and Onkaparinga Valley to McLaren Vale and the Fleurieu Peninsula in the south, a distance of around 300 kilometres. The cultural landscape proposed for National Heritage listing is about 250 kilometres in length, and spans the towns of Clare, Kapunda, Nuriootpa, Tanunda, Birdwood, Lobethal, Hahndorf, Mount Barker, McLaren Vale, Yankalilla and Strathalbyn, along with numerous smaller townships and historic settlements.
Q2b. Boundary: (It is compulsory to answer this question.)

The boundary of the proposed National Heritage place is defined by the gazetted geographic areas of the Northern and Southern Mount Lofty Ranges that are contained within the local government areas (LGA) of 1. Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council; 2. Light Regional Council; 3. The Barossa Council; 4. Adelaide Hills Council; 5. Mount Barker District Council; 6. Alexandrina Council; 7. City of Onkaparinga; and 8. Yankalilla District Council. The boundary also includes three components outside of, but contiguous with that defined boundary: 9. a component within the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges gazetted geographic area to the east of The Barossa Council located in the Mid Murray Council LGA and defined by the eastern boundary of the Barossa Valley Character Preservation District; 10. Belair National Park (located within the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges gazetted geographic area of the City of Mitcham LGA); and 11. An area of McLaren Vale that is outside the gazetted geographic Southern Mount Lofty Ranges boundary but within the City of Onkaparinga LGA and defined by the western boundary of the McLaren Vale Character Preservation District.

Boundary exclusions
(i) Two industrial estates and a township expansion area in the west of the Light LGA are excluded by using the Character Preservation District boundary between Rosedale and Fords, then the Eastern boundary of the Hundred of Light between Fords and the intersection of that boundary with the Mount Lofty Ranges boundary north of Stockport. (ii) An area along the western boundary of the Barossa LGA is excluded by using the Barossa Valley Region wine Geographical Indication boundary between Para Wirra Recreation Park and Rosedale in place of the LGA boundary; (ii) two small urban areas along the western boundary of the Adelaide Hills Council LGA are excluded by using the Adelaide Hills Face Zone boundary instead of the LGA boundary at Magill and Rostrevor; (iii) the urban area to the west of the City of Onkaparinga LGA is excluded by continuing to use the McLaren Vale Character Preservation District western boundary between Aldinga and the Adelaide Hills LGA boundary at Sturt Creek; (iv) an area of the Alexandrina LGA located outside the gazetted geographic area of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges is excluded from the boundary as defined in the above paragraph; as is (v) the Victor Harbor Council LGA and Rural City of Murray Bridge LGA (in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges) and (vi) the area north of the Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council (the Northern Areas Council, and Regional Council of Goyder components of the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges).

BOUNDARY SUMMARY BY COMPONENT
Components within the gazetted geographic area of the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges
1 Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council
2 Light Regional Council

Components within the gazetted geographic area of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges
3 The Barossa Council
4 Adelaide Hills Council
5 Mount Barker District Council
6 Alexandrina Council
7 City of Onkaparinga
8 Yankalilla District Council
9 An area east of The Barossa Council LGA (Mid Murray LGA) defined by the eastern boundary of the Barossa Valley Character Preservation District.
10 Belair National Park (Mitcham LGA)

Additional component
11 An area of the Willunga Basin (Onkaparinga LGA) outside of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges gazetted geographic area and defined by the western boundary of the McLaren Vale Character Preservation District

Excluded areas
(i) An area of the Light LGA located west of the Character Preservation District boundary and the Eastern boundary of the Hundred of Light between Fords and Stockport.
(ii) An area of the Barossa Council LGA located west of the western boundary of the Barossa Valley Region wine Geographical Indication (GI)
(iii) Two small urban areas in the west of the Adelaide Hills Council LGA located west of the western boundary of the Hills Face Zone
(iv) The urban area of the Onkaparinga LGA located west of the western boundary of the McLaren Vale Character Preservation District
(v) The eastern area of Alexandrina LGA that is located outside the gazetted geographic area of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges
(vi) Victor Harbor LGA and Rural City of Murray Bridge LGA (in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges); and
(vii) Northern Areas LGA and Goyder LGA (in the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges)

Appendix 1 includes a map of the boundary, the component parts of the property and a series of related thematic maps. Appendix 2 provides a Boundary Matrix of the property components against the nomination criteria addressed. A Boundary Roadmap, Boundary Rationale and Management Framework are also provided at Appendix 2.
Q2c. Type of map you have supplied:  (It is compulsory to provide a map.)

An online map of the property is provided at the Mount Lofty Ranges Heritage Nomination ArcGIS site. Please click on Mount Lofty Ranges online map to access the proposed boundary, map legend and related data sets that can be switched on and off by the user.

Appendix 1 provides a printed map of the boundary and component parts of the property as well as a series of thematic maps identifying the relevant values, key attributes, and thematic data sets.

Q3. Who owns it? Who occupies it? (If more than one owner or occupier, attach a list.)

The nominated property includes private freehold, public and Crown land. There are no areas below mean high-water mark. An up-to-date list of private and government property owners can be supplied by members of the nomination consortium on request.

Address:  
State:  
Postcode:  
Telephone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Every effort has been made to ensure that owners and occupiers of land within the property are aware of the National Heritage List (NHL) nomination and the bid consortium’s long-term ambition for World Heritage Listing (WHL). An announcement regarding the submission of the NHL nomination was published on page 11 of the Adelaide Advertiser newspaper on February 7th 2017 with directions to the bid consortium’s website and map of the proposed boundary. While some property owners, industry organisations and state government agencies have on occasion voiced concerns about the potential planning and management implications of National and World Heritage Listing, this concern has diminished over the past five years of public and stakeholder consultation and engagement.

It should be noted that in early 2016 the South Australian government legislated an Environment and Food Production Area (EFPA) under the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016, which protects the bulk of the proposed National Heritage List property from new housing subdivisions. Combined with existing Character Preservation legislation for the McLaren Vale and Barossa districts (2012), long-standing water catchment legislation (Environment Protection Act 1993), the Hills Face Zone (legislated in 1967) and state and local government zoning and heritage provisions, legal and planning constraints are already largely in place to support the values of national significance put forward in this nomination.

Property owner awareness of the proposed National and World Heritage nominations has been developed through an engagement strategy involving ongoing local and national media coverage, articles in local-government newsletters and online media, social media engagement, a website information portal, numerous public information and targeted stakeholder events and direct stakeholder engagement across the region. The nomination consortium’s Engagement Strategy is based on the South Australian government’s Better Together principles and is informed by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Public Participation Spectrum.

Appendix 2 provides a summary of existing statutory and legislative protections that would form the basis of a management framework for the property; Appendix 13 provides details of engagement, advocacy and communications and Appendix 14 provides copies of printed media coverage.
Appendix 16 provides copies of letters of support. Appendix 15 provides a (confidential) list of stakeholders, advisors and informants and their contact details.
The Mount Lofty Ranges are of outstanding significance in a national context as a landscape where previous models of colonisation which relied on forced migration and generally unregulated land settlement were replaced by a process of ‘systematic colonisation’ founded on migration by free settlers selected according to demographic profile, and the carefully managed survey and allocation of town and country landholdings.

The Wakefield systematic colonisation model was developed in London by some of the greatest minds of the nineteenth century, including John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham. Along with the layout of central Adelaide, the cultural landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges is the colonisation model’s earliest and most enduring expression. In addition, the settlement process, religious freedom and social ideals of the colonisation system fostered the establishment of culturally distinct townships and rural communities of British, German and Polish origin that were seminal elements of today’s multicultural Australian society.

The Mount Lofty Ranges remain a diverse and highly productive agricultural landscape of continuing importance to Australia, shaped by their intimate and dynamic relationship with the city of Adelaide. The level of legislative protection afforded to the agricultural landscape is unique in the national context in terms of the size of the area protected (984,009 hectares), and the nature of the protection. The attributes of the rural landscape and its individual components are largely intact, despite close proximity to the urban area.

Aboriginal mythology, aesthetic qualities, natural resources and creative achievements also contribute to, and enrich the cultural landscape’s national significance and its core historical narrative and values.

Dr Susan Marsden’s National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of national significance under the selected NHL criteria. All associated references are provided at Appendix 12.
Q6. Which criteria does it meet? (It is compulsory to answer this question.) From the nine National Heritage criteria, identify each criterion which applies to the place and explain why the place meets that criterion. Your nomination is initially considered solely on the basis of the information you provide. To enable appropriate consideration of your nomination, please provide reference details for information you use. You may need to attach additional information.

- **a** - the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia’s natural or cultural history

The place meets this criterion because:

**Systematic colonisation**

The Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape has outstanding heritage value to the nation as a continuing agricultural landscape that is the manifestation of a trailblazing 19th century model of systematic colonisation. South Australia was Australia’s first successful and fully realised free colony underpinned by Edward Gibbon Wakefield’s model of ‘systematic colonisation’ that was developed by some of the greatest minds of the nineteenth century.

John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham were among the members of the London-based ‘National Colonization Society’ who developed the colonisation system. The model reflected the impact of radical reformers and commercial interests in Britain, and was intended to establish a self-sufficient agrarian society through assisted emigration of free settlers and the formal survey and sale of town and country landholdings.

Implementation of the colonisation system was a radical shift in British colonial policy and a turning point in Australia’s immigration history from convict-based to free settlement. Along with the layout of the centre of Adelaide, the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape is the most extensive and enduring evidence of the earliest adoption of systematic colonisation and its adaption to the Australian landscape.

These values are evident in the survey markers and section boundaries; in ongoing rural land uses and the enduring success of the 80 acre section proposed by Wakefield; in the village and town locations and layouts; and in the distribution of religious and cultural infrastructure at central locations to secure an agrarian landscape augmented by mining and secondary industry.

**Continuity of planned settlement**

The importance of the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape to Australia’s cultural history is also evident in the continuity of planned settlement principles to the present. Systematic colonisation, as applied in the first half-century, planted ideas (such as assisted migration and the principle of concentration of settlement) that have continued to influence policy in South Australia and elsewhere in Australia.

Those values are informed and enriched by remarkably full and detailed documentation, including public administrative and parliamentary records; records of the private founders and the Colonization Commissioners and their employees such as the Surveyor-General; private commercial records including those of the London-based South Australian Company; and a myriad of British, French, Australian, German and Polish official and private records, survey books, maps and town plans, art and other images dating from 1802 through official settlement in 1836 to the present.

A continuing conscious and purposeful approach to planning is more recently manifest in the establishment of a formal urban boundary to contain the growth of metropolitan Adelaide in 2002, Character Preservation legislation introduced to protect McLaren Vale and the Barossa Valley in 2011, and legislation to protect the Environment and Food Production Area surrounding Adelaide in 2016.

*Dr Susan Marsden’s National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of Criterion a, with all associated references provided at Appendix 12.*
The place meets this criterion because:

**Contemporaneous British, German and Polish settlement and the evolution of a distinctive regional culture**

The Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape has outstanding heritage value because unusual aspects of Australia’s cultural history are evident in the enduring patterns of farm and town development, and in the cultural forms and traditions of contemporaneous British, German, and Polish settlement. The Germans and Poles, who were the first significant groups of non-British European settlers in Australia, established their principal early settlements in the Adelaide Hills, Barossa and Clare Valley sub-regions of the Mount Lofty Ranges. The German colonists formed a regional culture with its own language, faith, customs and cuisine that is unique in Australia and that has endured over successive generations.

This manifests itself in the tangible and intangible heritage of *hufendorf* settlement patterns, Lutheran church architecture and vernacular farm and winery buildings, decorative folk arts and crafts (‘Barossa Folk’ or ‘Barossa Style’) and the evolution of a distinctive regional cuisine based on enduring and unique methods of preparation (‘Barossa Food’). Later waves of migrants have continued to shape the identity of the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape, and these multicultural values enhance the corporate identity of contemporary Australasian companies that have become household names, such as Jacob’s Creek, Maggie Beer, Beerenberg, Jurlique, Laucke and B.-d Farm Paris Creek.

**Founding utopian principles expressed in the landscape - a ‘Paradise of Dissent’**

South Australia’s founding utopian principles continue to be reflected in the settlement patterns, land-management policies and cultural values of the Mount Lofty Ranges. This cultural landscape is of national significance as a rare and tangible expression of the utopian ideals that informed the founding of the colony; in particular, religious tolerance, Indigenous rights and the establishment of a sustainable agrarian society. South Australia was the first colony in the British Empire to be founded on the voluntary principle, which allowed freedom of religious worship where all denominations were deemed equal in the eyes of the law.

This separation of church and state allowed religious freedom and created extraordinary religious diversity in the Mount Lofty Ranges region. Along with Adelaide, ‘the city of churches’, the many towns and settlements formed during the early colonial period in the Mount Lofty Ranges are the earliest and most enduring evidence of the development of the colony as Australia’s ‘paradise of dissent’, apparent through the survival of a large number of very early church buildings erected by a remarkable variety of denominations, and the continuation of religious activity in many of them.

Freedom of religious worship attracted the first groups of German, Austrian and Polish Lutherans, Jesuits and Catholics to the Mount Lofty Ranges region. Their settlements were established around, and in many cases remain focused on, religious activity and religious buildings that form a major feature of the cultural landscape. The Mount Lofty Ranges is also the place where two Christian movements established themselves in Australia, through location of the first Lutheran Seminary at Lobethal in the Adelaide Hills, and the first Jesuit Catholic seminary at Sevenhill, near Clare.

*Dr Susan Marsden*’s National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of Criterion b, with all associated references provided at Appendix 12.
**d - the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:**

i. a class of Australia’s natural or cultural places or

ii. a class of Australia’s natural or cultural environments

The place meets this criterion because:

**Productive and diverse rural landscape in close proximity to a city**

The Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape has outstanding heritage value as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of an Australian rural landscape that has evolved to meet the needs of an urban centre and export markets. This early and enduring relationship is manifest in the rural heritage of the Ranges, in the variety of significant forms of primary production and natural landscapes, and in the admixture of farms and flourmills, gardens, orchards and coldstores, vineyards and wineries, mines and quarries, country towns, ports and jetties, reservoirs, native and introduced forests, and conservation and recreation areas.

The cultural landscape demonstrates the principle characteristics of a mixed-use agricultural landscape underpinning a typical Australian rural way of life on family-owned farms. The emphasis of systematic colonisation on establishing small family farms was most fully realised, and is the most enduring, in the Mount Lofty Ranges, which is home to some of Australia’s oldest continuous family-owned farm businesses, all founded on the colonisation system template.

Other regions in Australia that share a history of settlement and agriculture dating to the early nineteenth century, and a close proximity to a major urban centre, include the Yarra Valley, (Melbourne); the Swan Valley, (Perth); the Derwent Valley (Hobart); and the Hunter Valley (Newcastle). All began in a similar way and with a similar diversity of land use, with farms that were largely self-sufficient, producing for an urban or export market. In these regions, however, agricultural diversity has diminished and been replaced by greater specialisation or concentration of particular industries. The distinctiveness of the Mount Lofty Ranges agricultural landscape is due to the wide diversity of land use, the comprehensiveness of its production and the integrity and ongoing protection of its cultural, agricultural and natural values. The level of legislative protection afforded to the continuing cultural landscape is without comparison in Australia in terms of the size of the area protected (984,009 hectares) and the nature of the protection.

Similarly, other rural parts of South Australia were colonised systematically subsequent to the settlement of the Mount Lofty region, but their lower rainfall, or distance from the city has also resulted in greater specialisation and the amalgamation of smaller landholdings into much larger properties.

The Mount Lofty Ranges continue to demonstrate the characteristics of a long-established and densely utilised rural environment, and the close relationship between a capital city and its geologically and environmentally rich hinterland. After Matthew Flinders named Mount Lofty in 1802, and long before South Australia was founded, the ranges were considered crucial to the future colonisation of the arid lands of southern Australia. The high-rainfall ranges were a factor in William Light’s selection of the site of the capital (Adelaide) and were, from the outset of official settlement, crucial to its development, while the water-harvesting function of the Adelaide Hills makes them unique in Australia (Griffin and McCaskill 1986).

The continuing relationship between town and country is evident in the cultural landscape of the ranges, in the variety of primary production and in the use of and appreciation of its natural features, including the innovative management of its water resources and nationally significant biodiversity. As a ‘green island’ within an arid landscape, the Mount Lofty Ranges are recognised nationally and internationally for their faunal diversity. One of 15 national biodiversity hotspots, they are a site of convergence for animal and plant species from Australia’s east and west coasts, and from xeric and mesic environments.

With dense native vegetation, exotic plantations and intensely cultivated farms and townships in close proximity to the city of Adelaide, the Mount Lofty Ranges are prone to bushfires, one of the great natural hazards of Australian rural life. South-eastern Australia is one of the world’s most fire-prone regions, with a long history of ‘firestick farming’ by Aboriginal people, making fire management an integral, typical and continuing characteristic of this nationally significant rural landscape.

Dr Susan Marsden's National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of Criterion d, with all associated references provided at Appendix 12.
e - the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

The place meets this criterion because:

**Features that inspire a strong human response; a place esteemed for its aesthetic value**

The Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape has outstanding heritage value because it exhibits aesthetic characteristics valued highly since the 1830s by notable artists and writers, as well as the Australian community. Several of the most significant colonial artists, including S.T. Gill, George French Angas and Eugene von Guerard painted the picturesque ranges. In the early twentieth century, the resident artist Hans Heysen, in depicting the environment of the Mount Lofty Ranges, crafted a distinctive and highly influential vision of the Australian landscape. Similarly, the Australian modernist and cubist pioneer Dorrit Black painted numerous landscapes of the Ranges and the south coast when she returned to live in the foothills of the Adelaide Hills in the late 1930s.

The flora and fauna, the scenic hills, sea cliffs, valleys and rivers, stone structures, vernacular German and British farmhouses and colonial towns, and an intensity of cultivation over generations of family-owned farms have created a distinctive and beautiful landscape mosaic which continues to inspire some of Australia’s best known visual artists, film makers and important art movements. The Heysen family’s proposal to develop a cultural interpretative centre at the artist’s property, ‘The Cedars’, near Hahndorf, the world-class Ukaria Cultural Centre near Mount Barker, and the ongoing success of the Fleurieu Art Prize for Landscape (Australia’s richest landscape prize) are contemporary manifestations of the landscape’s role in inspiring aesthetic and artistic response.

Sir Mark Oliphant, a Governor of South Australia, conservationist Warren Bonython AO and town planner Stuart Hart are among the planners, activists and prominent citizens who have advocated for, and implemented protection of, the natural and cultural values of the Ranges. Hart was responsible for setting up recreational parks as precursors to the Hills Face Zone and Metropolitan Open Space System, and in the 1980s Bonython helped to establish the Heysen Trail, a walking trail that traverses the length of the Ranges, and which is maintained and managed by a strong organisation of volunteers, (the Friends of the Heysen Trail).

The Pioneer Women’s Trail honours the German women from Hahndorf who supplied Adelaide with fresh produce, and now thousands of walkers follow their route at an annual event celebrating that heritage. Named after prominent local pastoralist and horse breeder Sir Sidney Kidman, the Kidman Trail is a 269 kilometre horse-riding, cycling and walking trail that highlights the natural beauty, cultural history and major points of interest from Willunga in the south to Kapunda in the north.

Road cyclists and mountain bike riders form another fast-growing community group who value the aesthetic characteristics of the region. Each year the five main stages of the annual Tour Down Under cycling race traverse sections of the Mount Lofty Ranges, with scenic values playing a significant role in route selection, public participation and growing spectator support for the race. Finally, the South Australian Tourism Commission’s recently established ‘Epicurean Way’ offers a four-day scenic circuit to motorists.

Lothian’s formal landscape assessment study attests to the significant visual aesthetic characteristics of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges and their continuing role in eliciting a strong human response. Lothian’s assessment gives the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges landscape a dominant rating of 6, in a 1-10 rating, and a range from 4 to 8, with the higher rating for the dramatic natural forested hills face at Morialta and coastal landscapes along the Fleurieu Peninsula. He concludes that the Ranges contain ‘areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance’.

Dr Susan Marsden’s National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of Criterion e, with all associated references provided at Appendix 12.

Refer also to Dr Andrew Lothian’s Mount Lofty Ranges Landscape Assessment Study at Appendix 9 and an Art Gallery of paintings by notable Australian artists at Appendix 8. The Heysen Trail, Kidman Trail, 2017 Tour Down Under stages and SA Tourism’s Epicurean Way are marked on Map 4 at Appendix 1.
h - the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia’s natural or cultural history

The place meets this criterion because:

**Associations with nationally significant colonists, public figures, artists, and viticulturalists**

Nationally significant groups and individuals closely associated with the Mount Lofty Ranges include Australia’s first wave of German, Polish and Cornish immigrants and influential British and German colonists such as George Fife Angas, Johann Menge and August Kavel. The ranges are also associated with nationally prominent South Australian politicians such as the two Thomas Playfords - both cherry orchardists and premiers, members of the Downer political dynasty, and Julie Bishop, the daughter of Adelaide Hills cherry orchardists. The landscape is also strongly associated with the artists Hans and Nora Heysen.

The wine regions of the Mount Lofty Ranges are associated with several of Australia’s best-known viticulturists and wine dynasties, including Gramp and Sons (Jacob’s Creek), the Seppelts family (Seppeltsfield) and Henschke (Hill of Grace) in the Barossa, Thomas Hardy and Sons in McLaren Vale, and Brian Croser (Petaluma) in the Adelaide Hills. Reflecting the national association of the Mount Lofty Ranges with viticulture, Australia’s formal wine region designations (Geographical Indication) include only one ‘super zone’, the Adelaide region, which consists of the Barossa, Fleurieu and Mount Lofty Ranges zones.

Nationally recognised writers associated with the northern Mount Lofty Ranges region include C.J. Dennis, author of ‘The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke’, (born in Auburn in the Clare Valley), and Colin Thiele, whose popular children’s classic Sun on the Stubble evokes German rural settlement themes. Two of Australia’s pastoral dynasties (the Kidmans and the Duttons) also have strong associations with the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges.

Finally, prominent Australian cook, food author, restaurateur and food manufacturer, Maggie Beer, has long been associated with the cultural landscape of the Barossa.

*Dr Susan Marsden’s National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of Criterion h, with all associated references provided at Appendix 12.*
I - the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place’s importance as part of Indigenous tradition

The place meets this criterion because:

Significance to Indigenous Australians
The distinctive geomorphology of the Mount Lofty Ranges, rising from a mostly flat and dry continent, underpins the national significance of their role in Indigenous tradition and mythology, with a continuous link to the present. The continuity of the Indigenous cultural traditions of the Mount Lofty Ranges is also linked to the unique beginnings of South Australia as a commercial rather than as a convict colony, and the pre-existing disposition of the associated Aboriginal tribes as diplomats and negotiators within Aboriginal Australia.

The ranges offered a well-watered and provisioned nexus between the diverse Indigenous cultural traditions of the Murray-Darling Rivers to the east and north-east, the Flinders Ranges and inland Lakes people to the north, the Western Desert cultural bloc to the north-west, and the people of Australia’s southern coastline. Straddling the boundaries of the Kaurna, Peramangk, Ngarrindjeri, and Ngadjuri country, the region was significant for travelling routes, the ochre trade, ceremonial sites and conflict before and after colonisation.

Evidence for this is found in tree scars, rock art, middens, ochre quarries and settlement and ceremonial sites across the landscape, as well as the many enduring place names derived from Aboriginal words. Records and maps of the distribution of collected artefacts, such as Tindale’s distribution map of reniform slate possum skin scrapers and R. Teusner’s collection of reniform scrapers from the Barossa region (lodged at the South Australian Museum) also provide tangible evidence of the intensity of Aboriginal occupation of the Adelaide Plains and Mount Lofty Ranges relative to other parts of the state (Coles 2006).

The ranges are also significant in Aboriginal mythology. A Kaurna creation story associates the ranges with an ancestral giant, Yura, a giant man in one guise, a giant serpent in another, and the primary creation ancestor for all Aboriginal people: the Rainbow Serpent. According to one version of the story Yura was slain, his fallen body forming the ranges, and his head and ears the twin peaks of Mounts Lofty and Bonython. The rivers issuing from the ranges, including the Gawler River to the north, the River Torrens flowing through the centre of Adelaide (the Karrawirraparri, river of the red gum forest), and the Onkaparinga to the south (the Nangkiparri, or Women’s River) are all manifestations of the Rainbow Serpent that is the source of the water and that also dwells in deep, permanent pools along the coastal streams.

Along the coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges, the Tjilbruke (sometimes Tjirbruki) trail connects another important Indigenous story to the contemporary cultural landscape and further south at Cape Jervis the Ngurunderi legend of the River Murray Ngarrindjeri people reaches its conclusion.

Dr Susan Marsden’s National Heritage Values Analysis at Appendix 3 provides a more detailed justification of Criterion i, with all associated references provided at Appendix 12.

Refer also to Criterion a, and to Associate Professor Neale Draper’s notes and associated maps at Appendix 10 for further elaboration on the pre- and post-colonial significance of the cultural landscape to Indigenous Australians.
Q7a. How would you describe the place?

Together with the Flinders Ranges, the Mount Lofty Ranges form the *Adelaide Geosyncline*, the second-most significant mountain range on the Australian continent, (the first being the Great Dividing Range or *East Australian Cordillera*). The Northern and Southern Mount Lofty Ranges span the Clare, Gilbert and Barossa Valleys, Adelaide Hills, McLaren Vale and Fleurieu Peninsula, a total distance of around 300 kilometres. The southern ranges and slopes of the ranges have been block-faulted to form a half-graben structure. When viewed from the Adelaide Plains they have a stepped appearance, reflected in an early name, ‘The Tiers’.

The Mount Lofty Ranges have a Mediterranean climate with moderate rainfall brought by south-westerly winds, hot summers and cool winters. They are an important part of Adelaide’s water supply and there is an extensive infrastructure of reservoirs, weirs and pipelines across the ranges. The landscape encompasses a visually appealing and ever-changing mosaic of horticulture, viticulture, grain and pastoral areas, and new and old native forests and exotic timber plantations punctuated by colonial settlements located along historic cultural and transport routes.

The landscape also reflects the systematic patterns of survey, and the purposeful and ongoing adaptation of primary production to suit different land types and microclimates over the 180 years since colonial settlement, and thousands of years of Aboriginal management prior to that. Continual change has also been driven by evolving consumer demands, technical innovations, new varieties of fruit and produce, and economic considerations.

Residential development is strictly controlled and largely concentrated in the foothills suburbs of Stirling and Bridgewater, and the commercial centres of Mount Barker and Victor Harbor. The Ranges remain largely rural in nature, a relatively intact admixture of farms and flourmills, gardens, orchards and coldstores, vineyards and wineries, mines and quarries, country towns, ports and jetties, reservoirs, native and introduced forests and significant conservation and recreation areas. Only one railway currently crosses the Ranges, the Adelaide-Melbourne line, which was first constructed in the 1870s.

As a ‘green island’ within an arid landscape, the Mount Lofty Ranges are recognised nationally and internationally for their faunal diversity. One of 15 national biodiversity hotspots, the ranges are a site of convergence for animal and plant species from Australia’s east and west coasts, and from xeric and mesic environments.
The National Heritage values are concentrated in the gazetted geographic areas of the Northern and Southern Mount Lofty Ranges, which were surveyed and settled within delineated ‘Preliminary District’ and ‘Special Survey’ areas in the first decade following 1836. This cultural landscape is defined by its common geomorphology, by the Kaurna legends of the ancestral beings Yurabilla and Tjilbruke, and by its historic and continuing intimate relationship with the city of Adelaide. The Heysen Trail, a walking trail established by conservationist Warren Bonython in the 1970s, follows the entire length of the ranges from Cape Jervis to Parachilna Gorge in the Flinders Ranges, while the South Australian Tourism Commission’s recently established ‘Epicurean Way’ offers a modern route to motorists.

**Northern Mount Lofty Ranges (Components 1 and 2)**

Stretching from the hills west of the Barossa through Kapunda and Auburn, to the Clare and Gilbert Valleys in the north, the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges are sometimes referred to as the ‘Mid-North ranges’ or ‘central hill country’. Vineyard districts, including significant viticultural sites at Gomersal, Langmeil, Seppeltsfield, Marananga and Greenock, are interspersed with grain-growing and pastoral landscapes, as the country opens out to the west and east of the main range. Around the well-preserved historic mining town of Kapunda, the story of pastoral Australia is evident in the area’s strong association with two Australian pastoral dynasties, the Kidmans and the Duttons. The Dutton’s property ‘Anlaby’ is the oldest sheep stud station in South Australia, and is a nationally significant and largely intact example of a homestead complex established to support large sheep runs. The station buildings are complemented by unique, internationally significant gardens and tree plantings currently under restoration. Kapunda itself is considered to be the birthplace of Australia’s commercial mining industry. Its copper mine operated from 1842 to 1877, and gave a critical boost to the young colony’s economy. (The mine was however soon overshadowed by larger workings at Burra, further north, which in turn were superseded by even larger workings on the Yorke Peninsula.)

The Clare Valley lies in a shallow fold of the northern Mount Lofty Ranges, just southwest of Burra. A world-class wine producing area, it is a very popular weekend tourist destination for people living in Adelaide. Viticulture and winemaking were introduced early to the valley by Jesuit priests who brought vine cuttings from the Rhine Valley in Germany to South Australia in 1848, planting them and establishing a winery at their religious settlement of Sevenhill, (which continues to supply the bulk of the nation’s sacramental wine). The Clare Valley is also home to the only conservation park in the northern ranges, at Spring Gully, while nearby Mintaro produces the highest quality slate in Australia, from one of the country’s oldest continuously producing quarries. Nearby Martindale Hall, the Georgian-style mansion which appeared in the film *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, is constructed of local Manoora sandstone and quartzite and is associated with the grazier/politician Mortlock family dynasty.

**Huppatz hut on the Heysen Trail in the Northern Mount Lofty Ranges**

Source: Friends of the Heysen Trail

**100-year-old vines in front of the Sevenhill seminary and church complex, the entry point for Jesuit Catholics into Australia**

Source: Sevenhill
Southern Mount Lofty Ranges: The Barossa and Adelaide Hills (Components 3, 4, 5, 9 & 10)

British and German influences continue to populate the cultural landscape of the ranges from the Barossa Valley through Tanunda, Bethany (Bethanien) and Lyndoch, and along the Onkaparinga Valley through Birdwood (formerly Blumberg), Lobethal (‘Valley of Praise’) Verdun (formerly Grunthal) and Hahndorf. Hufendorf layouts, houses and working farm buildings in these settlements incorporate features of traditional German towns and buildings oriented to churches and schools, often laid out to share a water supply, as in villages in Prussia. This region has some of the state’s earliest colonial church buildings, many of them state heritage-listed, such as the Lutheran churches at Hahndorf and Lobethal, and the Anglican church at Blakiston, which appears much as depicted by S.T. Gill, St James’ Anglican Church, Blakiston, 1848. (Refer Art Gallery at Appendix 8). Churches are a major feature of the cultural landscape, in particular the distinctive ironstone Lutheran churches of the Barossa Valley. The Barossa is also distinctive as it has remained a grape-growing area since the early 1840s, and retains some of the oldest vineyards in the world.

Dry stone walls are another feature of the cultural landscape in this area, often marking original surveyed boundaries. There is a particularly impressive array of walls midway between Mount Pleasant and Eden Valley, and along Pine Hut Road between Eden Valley and the old German settlement of Sedan. The Keyneton-Sedan road also features wonderful walls on both sides.
Further south, the modified ‘Special Surveys’ directed the nature of settlement in the Onkaparinga Valley and Mount Barker region, (colloquially known as the Adelaide Hills, or ‘the Hills’), sometimes to a very precise degree. Many of the early surveyed towns are still clearly identifiable, particularly along the Onkaparinga Valley, where British and German influences endure. The pattern of settlement outside of the Special Surveys was quite different and was largely driven by market forces. The western section of the Hills is steep, hilly country, much of it still covered by dense eucalyptus forest, which has survived due to its low value for livestock grazing compared with the more open country to the east, and later because of its recognised value as the main water catchment for the city of Adelaide.

This sub-region has seen a waxing and waning of different agricultural land uses and associated secondary industry since settlement, shifting between wheat, dairy and wool production and horticulture, viticulture and vegetable growing. For example, when the district suffered economic difficulties during World War I due to the lack of labour and export markets (especially for apples and pears), Onkaparinga Woollen Mills at Lobethal expanded their production of blankets and fabrics for use by the military, and the mills became the pre-eminent industry in the region. Today fruit-growing remains a significant land use in the Lenswood Valley and nearby Forest Range. Vineyards and cherry orchards occupy some of the former dairying land to the north of Lobethal and significant areas have been planted to grapevines at Balhannah, Woodside, Oakbank and Charleston, establishing the Adelaide Hills region’s reputation for its cool climate wines.

Artisanal cheese-making has returned to the district in the last decade, with producers at Woodside and Lobethal. Apple and pear packing and marketing are now concentrated at Lenswood Cooperative Cold Stores Ltd (established in 1934). Onkaparinga Woollen Mills moved their production to Adelaide in the mid-1970s, but the factory has been retained and is now a museum reflecting its historic use, while also accommodating a number of wine, cider and beer producers. This subregion also has several significant conservation parks and reserves that sit within the agricultural landscape. Black Hill Conservation Park, Cleland Conservation Park and Belair National Park are the largest. Other significant reserves include Para Wirra Conservation Park, Morialta and Charleston Conservation Parks, Lobethal Bushland Reserve and Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park. These reserves conserve examples of pre-European native vegetation, which have otherwise been cleared for agricultural land use.

Another distinctive Adelaide Hills location currently enjoying a food, wine and tourism-led revival is the Piccadilly-Uraidla Valley, traditionally a vegetable- and fruit-growing area which, along with the Basket Range and Marble Hill cherry-growing area, at one time boasted the largest production of cherries in Australia. A contemporary restoration project at the former governor’s summer residence at Marble Hill stands testament to the 1955 ‘Black Sunday’ bushfire from which the governor’s family barely escaped with their lives.
Heysen’s Studio at The Cedars, Hahndorf (left) and elements of the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape (right)

At the heart of the Adelaide Hills subregion, on a unique 60 hectare property near the German town of Hahndorf, is ‘The Cedars’, the historic home, garden and studios of one of Australia’s most noted landscape artists, Sir Hans Heysen. Surrounded by the pastoral landscapes and eucalyptus trees that were the subject matter for many of the artist’s best-known paintings, the studio is understood to be the oldest extant artist studio in the country.

Significant collections of trees and shrubs from around the world are also assembled in a cluster of gardens at Stirling, Upper Sturt, Aldgate and Norton Summit that exemplify the later nineteenth century advent of Adelaide Hills summer houses for the newly wealthy. ‘Raywood Garden’, at Bridgewater, dating from the 1850s, is the earliest garden of significance and is home to a fine range of trees and a later landscape scheme introduced by A.R. Downer, one of the Downer political dynasty. Gardens created in the 1890s such as ‘Beechwood’ and ‘Forest Lodge’, both in Stirling, typify the landscape and planting styles favoured by the men of new wealth. These Hills gardens are unique in the otherwise dry state of South Australia as they are able to grow plants such as camellias, azaleas and hydrangeas in profusion.

Linking the Adelaide Hills to the Fleurieu subregion is Adelaide’s much-beloved Belair National Park (originally simply ‘National Park’), established in 1891 as the state’s first national park, the second in Australia after Royal National Park in New South Wales (1879), and the world’s 10th oldest national park. Located on land set aside for a government farm in the 1840s, the park contains both conservation and recreation areas, and the first summer residence of the South Australian Governor (superseded by a much larger summer residence constructed at Marble Hill, near Mount Lofty, in 1880).

Southern Mount Lofty Ranges: Belair, McLaren Vale and the Fleurieu Peninsula (Components 7,8,9 & 11)

Extending from the Onkaparinga River in the north, to Cape Jervis in the south, and across to Strathalbyn in the east, the Fleurieu Peninsula sub-region is distinguished by (i) the formal grid settlement patterns of the Willunga Basin and McLaren Vale wine and almond growing district where ‘Preliminary District’ survey areas embracing Wakefield’s original vision of 80 acre sections endure in their purest form, often complete with prescribed house and barn; (ii) distinctive pastoral landscapes supporting dairy, meat and wool production on similar systematically surveyed landholdings; and (iii) the grain-growing areas of Australia’s original bread basket that remain on the eastern slopes of the ranges towards the well-preserved and picturesque rural town of Strathalbyn, (where street scenes from the Australian film classic Picnic at Hanging Rock were filmed).
Above: The 80-acre survey patterns of the systematic colonisation system are easily visible in the landscape at McLaren Vale

Below: Laucke’s Angas Flour Mill, Strathalbyn

The Fleurieu Peninsula subregion is home to some of Australia’s oldest continuous family farm businesses, many founded on the colonisation system template, and these businesses continue to play an important role in the contemporary cultural landscape, adapting their modes of production and produce to meet market demands. Oliver’s Taranga Vineyard and White Hill Farm and Chaff Shed in McLaren Vale were set up for sheep- and cattle-raising by William and Elizabeth Oliver when they arrived from Scotland in 1839, making them the third-oldest family business in the country (Sydney Morning Herald 2015). Both properties are now run by their fifth-generation descendants, with sixth and seventh generations learning the ropes.

Laucke Flour Mills, based at Strathalbyn, is the last of Australia’s family-owned and operated independent millers, dating back to the arrival of Friedrich Laucke in South Australia in 1895. Flour mills are prominent landmarks across the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape. State heritage-listed mills include former Laucke mills at Angaston, (in the Barossa) and Strathalbyn, the Birdwood Flour Mill (now a motor museum), Bridgewater Mill in the Adelaide Hills and Leonard’s Mill at Second Valley on the Fleurieu, (the latter two both now destination restaurants).

In addition to the McLaren Vale Vale Geographical Indication, the Fleurieu Peninsula also spans the Southern Fleurieu, Currency Creek and Langhorne Creek wine regions, the latter distinguished by its unusual alluvial water irrigation system.

Dairy farms are an important feature of the Fleurieu landscape, especially around the Mount Compass area, which celebrates the dairy industry with its annual Compass Cup cow race (Australia’s only)! The family-owned businesses of B.-d. Farm Paris Creek, Fleurieu Milk Company and Alexandrina Cheese Company are all located near here, continuing and supporting the Wakefield vision of sustainable family-run farming.

Quarrying and mining sites across the Mount Lofty Ranges region are some of the oldest in continuous use in Australia. Along with Mintaro near Clare, the nationally significant Bangor slate quarry at Willunga has been in use since the 1840s, and retains evidence of historic and evolving mining and quarrying techniques and associated structures, including the relict mining settlement at Delabole. The long use of stone and slate from these and many other quarries in the Hills brought not only economic prosperity locally and to the state, but is a major element of the distinctive and uncommon character of the region’s built environment. A wide variety of buildings are constructed of local limestone, sandstone, talcstone, ‘bluestone’ (schist), slate, ironstone, marble and granite. This imparts a distinctive character to townships across the ranges that lacked a readily available source of timber in comparison to other, better-watered colonies. Distinct from Victoria’s basalt, Adelaide’s ‘bluestone’ schist slate is unique to South Australia and contributes strongly to the state’s nationally distinctive heritage of stone buildings. Other forms of slate have been used uniquely for structures at the slate mining towns of Willunga and Mintaro, in entire buildings, as walls, roof tiles, hearths, steps and sills, tanks, work benches, fencing and troughs, and as headstones in the region’s many historic cemeteries.
Apart from their richly diverse rural landscapes and rural land uses, the different sub-regions of the Mount Lofty Ranges can also be distinguished from each other by the vernacular buildings that use these different forms of stone and slate. The vernacular architecture of the southern region is more commonly represented in by its use of local limestone, sandstone and talcstone, the central Hills by bluestone (actually purple-brown in colour), and the Barossa by its use of ironstone, marble and granite, while limestone and sandstone reappear further north. Also, different kinds of slate from Willunga in the southern sub-region, and Mintaro, in the north, find different applications, the easily delaminated Willunga variety being particularly suited to roofing and decorative work, and the more durable Mintaro slate to flooring, steps, verandah edging and paving. Important buildings that were roofed and paved with Willunga and Mintaro slate include the Adelaide General Post Office and Town Hall, St Peters Cathedral, St Georges Cathedral in Perth and numerous public buildings in Sydney and Melbourne.

Jetties at Port Willunga, Second Valley and Rapid Bay are a link to the Fleurieu Peninsula’s early maritime, agricultural, industrial and mining heritage, most notably the wheat industry of the 1840s-1860s. Kuitpo Forest was the first of many exotic forest plantations in the ranges, established in 1898 to ensure a sustainable timber supply for the state. The Heysen Trail runs through the forest, which serves as both a community forest and a commercial venture.

All along the Fleurieu, spectacular cliffs and beaches, densely wooded coastal conservation parks, working historic mines and old coastal settlements add to the sub-region’s aesthetic, which, along with Morialta rated the highest on the Lothian scenic evaluation study. The dramatic scenery here has been depicted by numerous Australian artists, and also provides the backdrop to the 2009 Scott Hicks film ‘The Boys are Back’.
Q7b. What condition is the place in? Describe whether the place is intact or if there has been any damage or disturbance. How is the place currently used and are you aware of any plans to change the way the place is used in the future?

The high-quality cultural landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges is the product of distinct and highly complex economic, social, cultural, natural and agricultural systems. In a framework of uncertainty and global change (climate change, demographic growth and economic uncertainty) the landscape is vulnerable to physical impacts (fire, drought, rising temperatures, pests and water supply), economic volatility and the pressures of urban expansion.

A feasibility study commissioned by the nomination consortium (University of Adelaide 2012) called attention to the diverse contributions agriculture makes to the cultural, social and environmental life of the region, as well as the economy. The study also pointed to the annual loss of productive agricultural land to residential and ‘lifestyle’ allotment subdivisions, and suggested that if the average rate of 0.4 per cent to 1.6 per cent per annum over the 25 years prior to the report were to go unchecked, half of the area currently under agricultural production would be lost over the following 25 years (Econsearch 2012).

Recognition of the natural, cultural and agricultural landscape values, and the threats to them, has resulted in recent strengthening of state government legislation to prevent any further land subdivisions outside the region’s existing townships and urban areas (Character Preservation Acts 2013 and Planning Infrastructure and Development Act 2016). This legislation now covers around 984,009 hectares of land and builds on a legislative framework that has evolved since the late 19th century to protect and enhance the natural and cultural assets of the Mount Lofty Ranges region (often leading such policy in the Australian context, as summarised in the timeline following the response to Q8 of this nomination form and at Appendix 2).

An overview of the general condition of each component area, with reference to the themes and attributes associated with the relevant criteria, follows. (NB, Criterion is abbreviated to ‘C.’)

Component 1. Clare and Gilbert Valleys
Clare and Gilbert Valleys is the only component area not included in a legislated Character Preservation district or Environment and Food Production Area (EFPA) because its distance from Adelaide removes it from urban development pressures. The theme of systematic colonisation (C.a) is best reflected in the special survey area around the historic town of Auburn, which retains much of its charm and original stone buildings, many of which are listed on the National Trust, State Heritage and National Estate Registers. A number of these buildings, including farm buildings, have been converted into accommodation, shops and restaurants catering for locals and visitors alike. Auburn celebrates its association with C.J. Dennis (C.h) at an annual literary festival, and the town is also the meeting place of the Riesling Trail, which extends north to beyond Clare, and the Rattler Trail, which extends south to Riverton, the popularity of which reflect the high-quality aesthetics of the grain, pastoral and viticultural landscapes they traverse (C.d,e). Key attributes of the nationally significant multicultural and religious themes (C.b) include St Aloysius Catholic Church and College, the Sevenhill Cellars and cemetery, and the restored church, school building and cemetery at Polish Hill River, all of which are well-preserved and listed on the state heritage register. Similarly, the historic town of Mintaro and associated slate quarries are an inscribed State Heritage Area with strong integrity (C.d).

Component 2. Light
Component 2 spans both the Barossa Valley Character Preservation District and Environment and Food Production Area, ensuring ongoing agricultural land uses, and the protection of identified landscape values (C.d). Two industrial estates and a township expansion area at Kingsford and Roseworthy have been excluded from this component area. Key built attributes in and around the well-preserved town of Kapunda (religious, government and domestic buildings and historic copper mine from the mid-nineteenth century) are on the state heritage list. State-listed and nationally significant Anlaby Homestead (including main and bluestone dwellings, stables, grotto, courtyard and shearer’s quarters) are relatively intact, while the homestead interior, library, gardens, general plantings and original merino sheep stock are being restored and reinstated by the current private owners (C.a,b,d,h).

The iconic Seppeltsfield cultural landscape, (including 1890 winery, bond store, distillery, boilerhouse, chimney, house, dining hall, cellars, offices, laboratory, stables, mausoleum and palm tree plantings) is on the State Heritage list and is currently being carefully restored and renovated, and its heritage and archaeological assets documented. Other well-maintained historic wineries, vineyards and settlements in in the Gomersal, Langmeil and Marananga area include Hentley Farm, and Pindarie and Langmeill Wineries, the Langmeill Freedom 1843 vineyard claiming world’s oldest shiraz vineyard status (C.a,b,d,h).
Components 3. The Barossa and 9. Mid Murray

The Barossa Council component sits entirely within a legislated Character Preservation district requiring assessment of any development application to apply an overlay which aims to perpetuate the character values of the district, listed in the legislation as: (a) the rural and natural landscape and visual amenity; (b) the heritage attributes; (c) the built form of the townships as they relate to the district; (d) the viticultural, agricultural and associated industries of the district; and (e) the scenic and tourism attributes. Well-preserved heritage attributes include hufendorf settlement patterns around Bethany (C.b - see separate case study at Appendix 6), the Chateau Tanunda complex (First Cellars, distilling tower, spirit bond store, galvanised sheds & brick chimney - C.d), numerous state and local heritage-listed Lutheran churches and religious buildings (C.a,b), and Goat Square, (the location of the Barossa's original colonial farmer’s market (C. d). Rare German heritage (C.b) is also present in the form of a male choir (the Tanunda Liedertafel, dating back to 1868), a Kegel (bowling) club and state heritage listed Kegelbahn, (bowling alley, built in 1858 in Herr Paul Fischer’s tea gardens near Tanunda Oval, the only Kegelbahn still in existence in Australia), and the Tanunda Town Band, which celebrates 160 years as a band in 2017, making it the oldest brass band in the southern hemisphere. The state heritage listed museum (former Post and Telegraph station) houses a considerable collection of ‘Barossa Folk’ artefacts, including a large wall map of the Prussian origins of the early settlers (C.a,b). Numerous winery and farm buildings in the component area have state and local heritage recognition, including the chateau façade of Yalumba winery, the Tarrawatta Woolshed and ‘Collingrove’, the home of George Fife Angas’ son, John Howard Angas, and successive generations of the Angas dynasty. (The house retains many items of furniture and other possessions which, together with alterations to the homestead, give an insight into the development of this prominent pastoral family over a period of 120 years - C.d,h). Key attributes in good condition in the Mid Murray component include ancestor vines at the Henschke’s Hill of Grace vineyard (planted in the 1860s), the Gnadenberg Church overlooking the vineyard, and dry stone walls at Keyneton Station (C.a,b,d,h).


The Adelaide Hills cultural landscape has seen a waxing and waning of different agricultural land uses and associated secondary industry since colonial settlement, shifting between wheat, dairy and wool production and horticulture, viticulture and vegetable growing (C.d). It is the subregion most affected by rural lifestyle subdivisions and urban development, and the consequent reduction of the area of land in agricultural production due to its easy commuting distance to Adelaide. Management of the area also exemplifies the tensions between agricultural land use (the need for environmental covers in horticulture) and the tourism industry, with the use of covers being carefully managed through local government guidelines along important scenic tourism routes (C.e). The preservation of heritage and landscape values varies from town to town, and from vista to vista, and the integrity of the built form within the townships and settlements can vary significantly. However, the patterns of settlement, including hufendorf patterns in a number of towns also endure (C.a,b). Bushfires can sometimes damage sections of the large natural and plantation forests, and rural properties (C.d), but, apart from some new urban development in and around the regional centre of Mount Barker (now contained by legislation), the Hills component area remains remarkably unspoilt. This is due to historical water catchment restrictions on new development, planning constraints introduced by the Town Planning Committee’s 1962 report (which led to establishment of the Hills Face zone and documented key vistas across the region), local and state government heritage provisions, and the recent introduction of Environment and Food Production Areas to contain new residential subdivisions within existing town boundaries. Enduring and tangible representations of themes of national significance across the component area include the patterns of settlement based around the Special Surveys along the Onkaparinga Valley (C.a), the German, Lutheran and British elements of towns and farms (C.b), the diversity of well-preserved settlers’ cottages, religious buildings, rural buildings and secondary industry infrastructure (C.a,b,d), and the highly rated and often-painted scenic assets of the Hills Face zone, conservation parks, rural vistas and significant historical gardens, including ‘The Cedars’ house, studio, garden and surrounding landscape (C.e,h). The Belair National Park component, including Old Government House, the state’s oldest plant nursery, and a number of trails, ovals and recreational facilities remains one of the few relatively undisturbed areas of native vegetation in the Adelaide Hills region, making it an important refuge for native plants and animals (C.d.e).

Component 6. Alexandrina Council

The Alexandrina Council landscape component is based around the eastern parts of Preliminary Districts D and E, and Special Surveys 12 and 13 (C.a). Much of this component has been identified by the state government as a Primary Production Priority Area (refer Economic Values Map at Appendix 1), and the entire component outside the boundary of Strathalbyn is now included in the Environment and Food Production Area (C.a,d). The cropping and pastoral areas are highly productive and provide continuity with colonial rural land uses, while the town of Strathalbyn, located on the River Angas, is recognised as one of the best-preserved rural towns in the ranges, containing many state and local heritage buildings. These are testament to the region’s pastoral, grain-growing and mining history, creating a southern ‘bookend’ to the other well-preserved rural town of Kapunda in the north (C.d). The smaller settlement of Mount Compass is a mix of heritage buildings and more recent, less attractive roadside establishments. However, the tiny settlement at Ashbourne (population 310) is beautifully preserved, boasting a superb cricket ground with turf wicket dating back to 1895, recognised as the best in the Greater Mount Lofty Ranges region.
Components 7. and 11. City of Onkaparinga

The City of Onkaparinga component sits entirely within the McLaren Vale Character Preservation district, with a regulatory overlay that recognises and perpetuates the listed character values of the district, which are the same as for the Barossa (refer Component 3. above). The 80 acre rural sections in Preliminary District C surveyed by John McLaren in 1839 are among the earliest enduring examples of the colonisation system’s survey and sale of 80 acre country sections in tandem with town acres (C.a). (The country sections in Preliminary Districts A and B are all now under metropolitan Adelaide.) Wheat and barley production reached their peak here in the 1860s and 70s, but by the end of the century, the surviving mills and jetties down the coast were already being described as ‘tombstones of a departed industry’ (Hallack 1892). Some of those tombstones have since found other uses: Mortlock’s Mill survives as part of the Hardy’s Tintara winery complex, while stone from the demolished Leonard’s Mill has been incorporated into a new winery at Chapel Hill. The (relict) Port Willunga jetty and shipwrecks are another enduring reminder of the district’s great grain era before the turn of the century saw a shift to Mediterranean crops such as almonds, grapes and olives. As suburban subdivisions replaced the orchards of the Adelaide Plains, the subdivision of some 80 acre sections into smaller allotments facilitated fruit and nut production around Willunga, and the Willunga Almond Blossom Festival has become an annual tradition since the late 1960s. Almond orchards have in turn been replaced by vineyards, although recent surveys indicate a return of orchards, reflecting the district’s booming and authentic farmers’ market culture. Whatever the crop, or smaller rural subdivision, the mosaic patterns based around the original 80 acre sections endure. There are also numerous heritage-listed town and farm buildings throughout the area, but the colonial components of the commercial centre of McLaren Vale itself have been largely overwhelmed by modern development. Willunga, (the town that slate built), is the most intact historic town, with an impressive high street of colonial buildings and working historic slate quarries nearby. A 20 year restoration program at Clarendon, another early regional centre located in the ‘Hundred of Noarlunga’ survey area, has seen that town’s heritage buildings restored and historic attributes highlighted. A restoration project of a different kind can be found at Lot 50 Kanyanapilla, part of an ancient Kaurna campsite, with an occupation history of around 7,000 years prior to colonial settlement. A 1993 archaeological survey of the 40 acre site (half of an original 80 acre section), revealed campsite artefacts over most of the property and the current owner is collaborating with senior Kaurna cultural custodians on a unique and innovative cultural and ecological regeneration project at the site (lot50kanyanapilla.com/).

Component 8. District Council of Yankalilla

The Yankalilla component spans Preliminary Districts D and F, which by 1840 were surveyed into the Hundreds of Myponga, Yankalilla and Waitpinga (C.a). Yankalilla itself was surveyed by Colonel Light on his journey ahead of surveying the site of the City of Adelaide in 1836. During the colonisation process land was reserved for Aboriginal ownership and five sections of 80 acres were set aside in the surveys of Yankalilla and Waitpinga. The well-intentioned policy was not successful, and the land was eventually resumed for other purposes (C.a,b). The southern survey parties employed Kaurna guides, and information on Kaurna place names and travelling routes was recorded, explaining the prevalence of Kaurna place names in contrast to areas north of Adelaide. There is also enduring celebration and recognition of the Tjilbruke legend along this coast (C.i). The Wakefield concept of a convict-free colony with freedom of worship is evidenced in the town and country surveys, and the proliferation of denominations in the Yankalilla region (C.a). English, Irish and to a lesser extent Scottish emigrants followed their faith in numerous small rural chapels, many of which survive (C.b). The rural and coastal landscape here is very dramatic, and the complete lack of development outside of the small number of townships and settlements make the scenic resources along the Fleurieu and around Deep Creek Conservation area a major asset of this component (C.e).

Refer Appendix 6 for relevant case studies with more detailed descriptions of the condition of national heritage assets and attributes, Appendix 3 for a National Heritage Values Analysis and Appendices 8 and 9 for the Landscape Assessment Study and Art Gallery of paintings by notable Australian artists.
Q8. What is its history? Summarise its origins and development. You may need to attach additional information.

**Indigenous history and traditions (re: criteria (a) and (i))**

The history of the Mount Lofty Ranges begins with the Indigenous groups that inhabited the region prior to European settlement. The landscape embodies their creation mythology, the anthropological and historical context of their traditional lifeways and colonial and post-colonial experiences, and a rich archaeological record of thousands of years of habitation. Evidence is found in tree scars, rock art, middens, ochre quarries and in settlement and ceremonial sites across the ranges.¹

The ranges straddled the boundaries of the territories of the Kaurna, Peramangk and two other groups: the Ngarrindjeri and Ngadjuri peoples, and were a significant place for traditional routes, ochre trade, ceremonial sites, conflict and co-operation before and after colonisation.² These groups remain closely linked to their ancestral lands and culturally significant features, and their involvement in research to record and celebrate this heritage is ongoing and of vital importance to their cultural identity.

There were many continuities between the Indigenous life of the ranges and European settlement. Aboriginal people used fire to promote regrowth and attract wildlife during the drier summer months, and this long-established use of fire was the main cause of the ‘parkland’ with the rich, grassed pastures much admired and soon exploited by the British and German settlers. Many of the colonial and modern roads along the river valleys and over the steep escarpments follow old Aboriginal foot tracks.

As the ranges and the adjacent coastal land and plains were the focus of the first formal British settlement, the region was a major contact site. Settlement in the ranges and in Adelaide drew Indigenous people from afar through other people’s lands. In the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, oral history interviews record the employment of Ngarrindjeri people on farms on the Fleurieu Peninsula and regular visits by fishing boats owned by Kaurna descendants living on the Yorke Peninsula, as well as the revival of formal Kaurna associations with that region by such figures as Georgina Williams.³

Many place names in the Mount Lofty Ranges are derived from Indigenous words. They include the Kaurna-derived names of the Onkaparinga River and the Noarlunga region, town names including Aldinga, Willunga, Gumeracha, Urailda, Myponga and Yankalilla, and early property names such as ‘Daringa’. Aboriginal place names retained in the Barossa include Nuriootpa, Moculta, Moorooroo and Tanunda. This naming reflects the values and activities of the formative period of colonisation, the respect of the founders of South Australia for Aboriginal rights, the early phase of colonial settlement in the ranges and frequent contact between peoples, and the enduring nature of many early farm properties and rural localities.

The idealists who planned South Australia intended that Christian civilization would benefit all people and that the Aboriginal people would be treated more humanely than they had been in other British colonies. This was enshrined in the Letters Patent establishing the Province of South Australia. The British founders made some provision for Indigenous title, as evident in the numerous sections of land in the ranges surveyed and reserved for Indigenous owners. However, by the mid-nineteenth century Indigenous people were dispossessed.

The continuity of the Indigenous cultural traditions of the Mount Lofty Ranges is thus linked both to the unique beginnings of South Australia as a commercial rather than a convict colony, together with the pre-existing disposition of the associated Aboriginal tribes as diplomats and negotiators within Aboriginal Australia.


³ T. Owen and D. Cowie (eds), Stories from Kaurna, Redfern, GML Heritage, 2015: interviews recorded with Georgina Williams (2014) and Bert Thorpe (2010).
Exploration
The new British colony was established in central southern Australia in response to information from the formal exploration of the Australian coast and the main inland river, the Murray. In 1802 Matthew Flinders and the French explorer Nicolas Baudin mapped the Australian coast, naming many features. In 1830, during his expedition down the River Murray, Charles Sturt commented favourably on the agricultural potential of the hills to the west. His favourable report later influenced the British decision to establish the Colony of South Australia. Another maritime, as well as land, explorer and surveyor was Colonel William Light who arrived on Australia’s southern coast in August 1836 under instructions from the Colonization Commissioners.4

British settlers and systematic colonisation (re Criterion (a))
The Mount Lofty Ranges as a cultural landscape is a tangible expression of ‘systematic colonisation’. Systematic colonisation was inspired by reformers such as Edward Gibbon Wakefield, John Stuart Mill, Jeremy Bentham, Colonel Robert Torrens and members of the British-based ‘National Colonization Society’, as well as commercial interests in Britain in an expanding British Empire. Systematic colonisation involved assisted emigration, detailed formal surveying of town and country landholdings ahead of sale, and free settlement. Its upholding of egalitarian principles and recognition of Aboriginal rights represented a radical shift in British colonial policy and its adoption marked a turning point in Australia’s history.

South Australia was the first place in Australia and the world to fully apply the principles of systematic colonisation, which were subsequently applied elsewhere in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and other regions of the New World. It was founded on ‘a set of instructions’ from a Colonization Commission in London. The model of systematic colonisation was based on the assisted migration of free settlers, prescribing the composition of the population according to age and gender, fixing a minimum price on land sales, detailed surveying of town and country landholdings ahead of sale, and containing urban and rural settlement within surveyed districts. Unlike the earlier Australian colonial settlements, South Australia was to be established under a scheme of orderly colonisation that would absorb Britain’s poor and establish a stable British society in the new country. It aimed for long-term sustainability and resilience, rather than a short-term profit for its founders, and the colony was to be self-funding from the sale of land.

The Colonization Commission was charged with selling £35,000 of land in the proposed colony, but with an insufficient number of buyers, the scheme risked collapse. It was retrieved by George Fife Angas, who offered 12 rather than 20 shillings an acre for any unsold land, and pooled his purchases with other buyers to form a joint stock company, the South Australian Company, to buy land in the colony, build and lease wharves and other buildings, cultivate the land and lay out farms for lease to tenants. The Company was crucial to the colony’s survival, undertaking much of the essential development work, building roads, bridges, wharves, stores and flour mills, importing sheep and cattle and promoting mineral discovery and mining. All of these activities soon had an impact on the Mount Lofty Ranges. The Company attracted rich families to South Australia as well as tradesmen; and its tenancy plans attracted many farmers and agricultural labourers.5

Systematic and formal colonisation of South Australia began in 1836 and within four years settlements had been established in the Mount Lofty Ranges at Cafers, Mount Barker, Hahndorf, Strathalbyn, Meadows, in the Barossa Valley, and along the coast at Yankalilla, Normanville, Second Valley and Encounter Bay. In 1842 the Colonization Commission was abolished after land sales dwindled, and the colony was placed under the direct control of the Colonial Office. The discovery of copper at Kapunda the same year, together with good wheat harvests, paved the way for future prosperity.


Survey
One of the tenets of the Wakefield scheme that guided the founding of the colony was that all land was to be the property of the Crown, and must be surveyed and sold systematically, or leased for pastoral use. The funds raised would pay for the passage of selected settlers and favoured farming families. The establishment of a formal system of survey enabled the land to be quickly settled and ensured certainty of title. The survey system and associated containment of settlement was the chief means by which the Wakefieldian ideals of the colony’s promoters were perpetuated.

William Light was appointed South Australia’s founding Surveyor-General, with total responsibility for realising the ideals of the Wakefield system of colonisation. Having finalised his survey of the city of Adelaide in March 1837, he began surveying country districts within a framework of ‘Preliminary Districts’ and ‘Special Surveys’ south of Adelaide and down the Fleurieu Peninsula coast, east into the Ranges and north. Formal surveys along the coast were completed by 1839.

The main units of survey were ‘Town Acres’ within the City of Adelaide and country sections of 80 acres intended to encourage the small farmer. The 80 acre module for dividing rural land was recommended in proposals for the new colony by Wakefield in 1832, and was inextricably linked to systematic colonisation. Farm labourers would have to work for several years to save the purchase price of £80, so ensuring a constant supply of labour for established farmers and those who could afford to buy or lease land from the outset. This helped to establish a hierarchical society of capitalist farmers employing labourers or leasing to tenants who worked hard to buy their own land. This arrangement was most widespread and successful in the Mount Lofty Ranges, and was ‘in marked contrast with the systems prevailing elsewhere in Australia’.

Special Surveys, while not unique to South Australia, were crucial to the success of the free province of South Australia, as the purchasers acted quickly to realise a profit by constructing pastoral buildings, subdividing sections for lease or purchase by small farmers and as town lots. This was the origin of many of the farm districts and small towns in this region. Within the first ten years of the colony most of the Mount Lofty Ranges region was subject to both forms of survey.

The effectiveness of this element of systematic colonisation varied, but the Mount Lofty Ranges illustrates its enduring influence, as many of its landscapes were wrought by tenant farmers labouring to purchase their own farms, such as the Germans on Angas land in the Barossa, tenant farmers and miners of the South Australian Company, and market gardeners in areas such as the headwaters of Brownhill Creek in the Hills.

Under systematic colonisation, the recruitment of British and German settlers and their assisted passage brought people of a diversity of origin and age, and nearly equal numbers of men and women to South Australia. The built heritage of the Mount Lofty Ranges includes a wide variety of building styles that reflect the diversity of cultural backgrounds. Their builders adapted to the new environment in using region’s many types of building stone, as well as native timbers (notably, stringybark and red gum), pug and clay.

British, German and Polish settlement (re: Criterion (b))
European settlement in South Australia, and particularly in the Mount Lofty Ranges was far more culturally varied than elsewhere in Australia until the 1850s goldrushes.

Germans and Poles were the first significant groups of non-British European settlers in Australia, and ethnic Germans were by far the largest group to emigrate to South Australia from the Prussian provinces. The layouts, houses and working farm buildings in settlements such as Mount Barker, Hahndorf and Grunthal (now Verdun) incorporate features of traditional German towns and buildings, and the towns are oriented to churches and schools as in the villages of origin in Prussia. Typical Prussian hufendorf and strassendorf spatial layouts, uniquely unlike the ‘colonial gridiron’ that

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prevailed in other town layouts throughout Australia, are evident in towns such as Hahndorf, Lobethal, Langmeil (in Tanunda) and Bethany. The German colonists also formed a regional culture with its own language, Lutheran faith, customs and cuisine. This was a process of gradual adaption as Prussian cultural traditions blended with British and local influences to produce unique vernacular forms.

The Polish-speaking settlement of Polish Hill River, established near Sevenhill in 1857, was the second overseas Polish settlement in the world and was the only one of its kind in Australia.

**Founding utopian principles - religious freedom (re: Criterion (b))**
The British founders made South Australia the first colony to be founded on the voluntary principle that allowed freedom of religious worship, with all denominations equal. These values were expressed in the religious foundation of several of the region’s towns and settlements, in the survival and denominational diversity of many early church buildings and cemeteries and their central placement; and in unique church precincts and structures that were the first of their kind in Australia. Freedom of religious worship attracted the first groups of German, Austrian and Polish Lutherans, Jesuits and Catholics to South Australia. Migration for religious reasons is unusual in Australian cultural history, and the associated features of these religious migrations are strongest in the Mount Lofty Ranges; for example, Strathalbyn with its Scottish Presbyterian heritage and the Valley of the Chapels between Mount Barker, Kanmantoo and Callington reflect religious diversity, having been built by Methodists, Bible Christians, Unitarians and Roman Catholics.

**A productive rural landscape (re: Criterion (d))**
Light’s understanding of the dry Mediterranean climate and the need for natural rainfall, led him to favour settlement on the east coast of Gulf St Vincent. The ranges, with their high rainfall were highly regarded, and their resources were exploited by the colonists from their arrival.

The emphasis of systematic colonisation on establishing family farms and a pattern of rural villages was most fully realised in the Mount Lofty Ranges. From the early colonial years an evolving rural landscape included grain crops (wheat and barley), grapes, vegetables, apples, pears, cherries, almonds, olives and strawberries, pasture for dairy and beef cattle and wool and meat-producing sheep, and exotic and native forestry timber plantations.

The connection between the resource-rich ranges and the nearby capital and port of a free, commercial colony encouraged and fostered the early development of major primary industries, notably timber-felling, gardening, wheat-growing and related flour milling, viticulture and wine-making, and mining and smelting. A uniquely close relationship developed between the capital city and its environmentally rich rural hinterland.

The region’s pre-eminence in supplying wheat and flour, and later rural produce, to the other Australian colonies was greatly helped by its proximity to shipping. Produce was hauled by road to Adelaide or shipped from points such as Port Noarlunga and Aldinga. Willunga had the advantage of the nearby port facilities to ship slate to Melbourne and other growing cities, as well as wheat and flour and later, wine and almonds.

**A dense pattern of country towns**
Most of the villages and towns built in the Mount Lofty Ranges were private ventures in keeping with Wakefieldian principles and the commercial aims of the early settlers. Some 45 new towns were surveyed outside the Adelaide region between 1836 and 1849. The density of town development in the ranges cultural landscape is demonstrated by their number and longevity: today there are more than 125 towns in the Mount Lofty Ranges, and many of them date from the colonial period. Mount Torrens (State Heritage Area) (1852) was typical of those early townships, serving a local copper mine, through traffic between the mine and the River Murray, wheat-growing (with a flour mill), wattle-bark striping, and dairying.

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Grain production and pastoralism
Sheep pasturing and wheat-growing were the principal rural pursuits in the early colonial period. South Australia quickly became the nation’s breadbasket; by 1843 the wheat crop - mostly grown on the Adelaide Plains and in the ranges and Fleurieu Peninsula - began to exceed the capacity of the free colonial labour force to harvest it. The solution came the same year with the invention of a mechanical stripper harvester, the Ridley stripper, credited to flour miller John Ridley, but possibly inspired by an earlier model by John Wrathall Bull, a wheat farmer in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Sheep and cattle were driven overland from New South Wales and vast pastoral runs centred on substantial homestead complexes were established in the northern part of the Mount Lofty Ranges. By the 1850s areas such as the Fleurieu Peninsula seemed to have ‘limitless possibilities’ with high stock density, productive crops and developing towns. The 1850s goldrush in eastern Australia increased the demand for meat and wheat, benefiting farmers in the Mount Lofty Ranges region.

Agriculture followed three main phases: the early colonial period when a great variety of rural activities was established, with mining and timber-getting, wool and wheat predominating as export industries. The second was a period of expansion and diversification, creating a nationally renowned agricultural region by the 1960s. The productivity of pasture and cereal crops was boosted in the national ‘sub and super’ boom in the 1950s, based on the use of the subterranean clover discovered and developed by Howard near Mount Barker, and superphosphate. Mixed farming predominated, with sheep, cattle, poultry and horses; wheat and brewing barley; almonds, orchards and forests and market gardens. The early vineyards grew to form the basis of a thriving wine industry. Large-scale planting in the 1890s also included forestry at Kuitpo.

Mixed farming
In keeping with Wakefieldian principles, successive British colonial and South Australian governments made efforts throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to foster family farm production and to break up pastoral estates for small farms; the mixed farms (crops and stock) that had characterised most farms since first settlement came to predominate in the region.

From the 1860s and 1870s farms in the ranges and foothills turned increasingly to raising sheep and cattle for wool, meat and dairy products, orchards, vines and market gardens. Farming and the marketing of produce have remained significant because of the development of new forms of organic farming (well represented in the region) and farmers’ markets. This in turn is shaping the cultural landscape and encouraging a new generation of farmers to plant innovative and diverse produce.

Mines
The first metals mined in Australia were silver and lead at Glen Osmond in the Mount Lofty Ranges in 1841, described as the ‘cradle of metal mining’. This mine was followed soon after by copper, not only at the major mines of Burra and Kapunda, both near the Mount Lofty Ranges, but also at mines within them, notably copper and silver-lead mined at Kanmantoo and Callington.

Several quarrying and mining sites are some of the oldest in continuous use in Australia. The Hills Face stone quarries and slate quarries at Willunga and Mintaro have been in use since the 1840s, and represent a major element in the region’s distinctive built environment.

Horticulture and viticulture
A large variety of fruit and vegetable crops were grown, but wine grapes, apples, pears and cherries were, and still are, of major importance. The history of viticulture and winemaking dates from 1840 in the Barossa, which is now widely acknowledged as one of the leading wine regions nationally and internationally. German settlers were crucial to the creation of the wine industry, as advisors, scientists, growers and winery workers. Some German families established smaller wineries that went on to have international significance, such as Hoffmann’s (now Peter Lehmann wines) and Henschke. The establishment of a course in viticulture and oenology at Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1892 gave the region’s winemakers a respected name in the international wine market.

Industry
Agricultural processing industries and rural-based manufacturing industries were established in the Mount Lofty Ranges and along the coast as soon as the land was made available. Many substantial flour mill buildings attest to the productivity of the region’s early wheat-growing phase.

Water supply
The main river systems of the Adelaide region - the Gawler, Little Para, Torrens and Onkaparinga rivers, and many creeks - rise in the Ranges and cross the Adelaide Plains. Major reservoirs include Mount Bold Reservoir (1930s) and the Kangaroo Creek Reservoir (1960s).

A place esteemed for its aesthetic value (re Criterion (e))
The Ranges’ hills and valleys were valued both for economic and aesthetic attributes: for the natural environment, for recreation and as an escape from summer’s heat on the plains. The beauty and diversity of the pre-colonial landscape inspired artists from the earliest period of exploration and settlement of southern Australia. They included the early colonial artists Colonel William Light, J.M. Skipper, S.T. Gill, George French Angas, Martha Berkeley, John Crossland, H.J. Johnstone, and Eugene von Guerard.

A variety of sources, including written accounts dating from before 1836, other literature (including travellers’ descriptions), artworks and photographs attest to the aesthetics of the Mount Lofty Ranges landscape. In 1897 the American writer Mark Twain described the approach to Adelaide through ‘gaps and gorges, and ... all varieties of scenery and prospect - mountains, crags, country homes, gardens, forests - color, color everywhere, and the air fine and fresh, the skies blue, and not a shred of cloud to mar the downpour of the brilliant sunshine’.

Gardens and designed landscapes
The nineteenth-century interest in gardening was reflected in many Hills gardens, drawing on the reach of the British Empire and a well-established network of exchange between collectors, scientists, nurseries and botanic gardens. Significant collections of trees and shrubs from around the world were assembled in gardens at places such as Stirling, Upper Sturt, Aldgate and Norton Summit.

Conservation and recreation
The Mount Lofty Ranges is one of Australia’s long-established holiday and touring destinations. The whole region, lying close to Adelaide, with its scenic natural and cultural attractions drew prominent figures such as the governors and their families, and wealthy visitors to summer homes at the top of the ranges and along the coast. The Hills, the Barossa and the south coast became popular tourist destinations from the 1890s.

The popularity of the Ranges and coast encouraged early efforts to preserve the natural features of the region. Successive generations of South Australians acted to protect the natural and cultivated landscapes. Belair National Park (‘National Park’) was established in 1891 as South Australia’s first national park, only the second in Australia and the world’s 10th oldest national park. Many other parks were established, now totalling over 6,000 hectares.

From the 1960s to the 1980s, the Mount Lofty Ranges Association was active in promoting conservation. The State Planning Authority recommended in 1972-73 that ‘The protection of natural


12 All of those artists have entries in the ADB. Gill’s significance in Australian art history is also made evident in a myriad of reproductions of his artworks, many books, and in the 2016 major exhibition of more than 200 of his works at the National Library of Australia, titled Australian Sketchbook: Colonial Life and the Art of S.T. Gill (see www.nla.gov.au/exhibitions/australian-sketchbook) (accessed January 2017).


14 The University of Adelaide’s Adult Education Department sponsored several seminars on the future of the Ranges. See: D. Whitelock, The Future of the Adelaide Hills, Department of Adult Education, University of Adelaide, 1969; D. Whitelock, The Adelaide Hills: Plans for Preservation, Department of Adult Education,
beauty should be the overriding policy governing all decisions relating to the development and use of land in the Mount Lofty Ranges’. Local government also became active in conservation and sustainability, working with landowners, farmers and local groups.

**Significant groups and individuals (re: Criterion (h))**

Many significant groups and individuals have had strong associations with Ranges as their main place of residence, sojourn, or work. They include Australia’s first wave of German and Polish settlers; influential European colonists such as John Barton Hack, George Fife Angas (a founding Director and Chair of the South Australian Company), Johann Menge (German mineralogist, linguist and philosopher), Lutheran minister August Kavel, and John Wrathall Bull; eminent Australians such as John Baker; two family members both named Thomas Playford (and both premiers and Hills orchardists); pasture improvement pioneer Amos William Howard; artists Hans and Nora Heysen; writers such as C.J. Dennis and Colin Thiele; and viticulturists and wine-makers Thomas Hardy, John Reynell, Benno Seppelt, Dr A.C. Kelly, Sir Samuel Davenport and Brian Croser.15

**Development pressures and responses**

The landscape of the ranges changed after World War Two (1939-45), when industrialisation and rapid population growth in South Australia required pipelines to be constructed across them, bringing River Murray water to Adelaide. Transmission lines were also built to convey electricity and major new quarries opened.

In 1955 the state government established a town planning committee to prepare the first plan for metropolitan Adelaide. Its report emphasised the importance of the Ranges in terms of productive agriculture and natural beauty, and ‘proposed that the open and rural character of the Mount Lofty Ranges adjoining the metropolitan area should be retained permanently’.16 As a result, in 1967 the Adelaide Hills Face Zone gained some protection under the 1962 Metropolitan Development Plan.17 Further controls were introduced in the 1970s, including the removal of piggeries and dairies, together with subdivision controls and buffer zones around reservoirs.

The 2016 Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Plan extols the cultural and natural resources of the region and recognises the need to preserve the health and productivity of the landscapes and environment. In 2002 a formal urban growth boundary was established to contain the growth of metropolitan Adelaide. Character Preservation legislation was introduced to protect McLaren Vale and the Barossa Valley from housing subdivisions in 2011 (Character Preservation Acts, 2011) and legislation to protect the Environment and Food Production Areas (EFPAs) surrounding Adelaide in 2016.18

Refer Appendix 5 for Dr Susan Marsden’s detailed history of the Mount Lofty Ranges

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15 See entries in the Australian Dictionary of Biography (online), adb.anu.edu.au/, for all except Croser.
Timeline

Pre-colonisation: Kaurna, Peramangk, Ngarrindjeri and Ngadjuri peoples inhabit and travel through the Mount Lofty Ranges region

1788: First British settlement in Australia (convict colony, Port Jackson, New South Wales)

1802: Matthew Flinders and Nicolas Baudin map Australia’s coast, Baudin names the Fleurieu Peninsula and Flinders names Encounter Bay, Cape Jervis, Rapid Bay and Mount Lofty

1829: Edward Gibbon Wakefield first proposes ‘An outline of a system of colonization’ in *A Letter from Sydney, the Principal Town in Australasia*

National Colonization Society formed in Britain

1830: Charles Sturt explores and names the River Murray

1831: Captain Collett Barker and two associates make the first European ascent of Mount Lofty

1834: Enactment of the *South Australian Colonisation Act 1834*

1835: Colonization Commission appointed

South Australian Company formed

1836: The Letters Patent establishing the Province of South Australia recognises the rights of the ‘Aboriginal Natives’ and their descendants to live within the lands of the South Australian province and George Stephenson nominated temporary Protector of Aborigines.

Formal colonisation of South Australia begins

1837: Survey of Adelaide completed and survey of the Preliminary Districts and Special Surveys commences

1838: Arrival of first German and Polish immigrants

1838/39: ‘Overlanders’ drive sheep and cattle from New South Wales

1839: Surveys of Mount Barker, McLaren Vale and Strathalbyn completed

Establishment of Hahndorf, Australia’s oldest surviving German settlement

German mineralogist Johann Menge recognises the Barossa’s potential for farming and fruit growing

1840: Loud’s slate quarry begins operations at Willunga

1842: Village of Bethanien (Bethany) established by Pastor Gotthard Fritzsche

Copper discovered at Kapunda

1843: Village of Langmeil (Tanunda) established by Pastor August Kavel

Invention of the Ridley stripper

1845: Australia’s first Lutheran seminary established at Lobethal

1846: First hundreds surveys proclaimed

1847: Johann Gramp establishes the Barossa’s first commercial vineyard at Jacob’s Creek
1851: South Australia becomes the first British colony to separate church and state through legislation excluding churches from any claim on the public revenue

1853: South Australia is Australia’s major wheat producer

1857: Australia’s first Jesuits Catholic immigrants establish a settlement at Sevenhill

The second overseas Polish settlement in the world established at Polish River

1865: Goyder’s line of rainfall delineated

1870: Arrival of Australia’s first Polish priest, the Jesuit Father Leon Rogalski

1875: St Aloysius' Church, Sevenhill, completed

1882: The Woods and Forests Department (one of the world’s oldest plantation-based forestry authorities) established to manage native and planted forests

1883: Australia’s first agricultural college opens at Roseworthy

1886: Enactment of the Water Conservation Act 1886

1889: Amos William Howard first notes the presence of subterranean clover at Blakiston, Mount Barker (the precursor to Australia’s ‘sub and super’ agricultural revolution of the early twentieth century)

1891: Belair National Park established, the second national park in Australia

1892: Roseworthy Agricultural College offers courses in viticulture and oenology

1912: Hans Heysen purchases ‘The Cedars’, near Hahndorf

1949: The School of Mines and Industries offers a course in town planning, the first of its kind in Australia

1962: The Town Planning Committee’s Report on the metropolitan area of Adelaide 1962 proposes tight restrictions on development in the Hills Face Zone

1967: Legislation of the Hills Face Zone

1969: C. Warren Bonython proposes the concept of a long-distance walking trail from Cape Jervis to the Northern Flinders Ranges

1976: First section of the Heysen Trail opens at Cleland Conservation Park

Enactment of The Water Resources Act 1976, the first integrated water resources management legislation in Australia

2003: Adelaide’s Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) established, the first of its kind in Australia

2012: Enactment of the Character Preservation (McLaren Vale) and (Barossa Valley) Acts

2016: Environment and Food Protection Area legislated through enactment of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016
Q9. What other places have similar characteristics? How do they compare with the place?

9.1 National comparative analysis: General comparisons

The Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape encompasses an extensive region of temperate southern Australia that, with its hills and valleys, river systems, high plains, coastal plains and cliffs and seaboard, includes examples of many of southern Australia’s climate types, geological features and habitats. This range of features, their richness and extent, surrounded by vast tracts of largely arid plains, has engendered deep and lasting human attachments and a rich history and heritage of cultural use by both Indigenous and settler societies.

From a close reading of Australian histories, searches on the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI) and heritage studies at state and national level it appears that no other places in Australia have similar characteristics and heritage values as the Mount Lofty Ranges, although many share some characteristics such as rural buildings and long-established agriculture.

In terms of comparative analysis, the Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape is significant nationally for its representativeness (being typical of particular activities, ways of life and themes), for its rarity (with qualities distinguishing the landscape from others of its type), and for its intactness. In some instances the Mount Lofty Ranges is significant for those reasons combined. For example, the theme of mixed farming (combining grazing and agriculture) on family-owned farms is a major theme in Australian history and was a dominant feature of many temperate-climate regions in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In this respect, the mixed-farm landscape established from the 1830s in the Mount Lofty Ranges compares favourably with several other regions also settled in colonial times. At the same time, this mixed-farming landscape, while evolving, has been retained to a far greater extent than those of other places (as elaborated below, 9.4), and so this relatively intact intensive, mixed-farming landscape is now uncommon in Australia.

How does the Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape compare with similar historic landscapes in Australia? Since 2001, when the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) published Australian Historic Themes - a framework for use in heritage assessment, and since the AHC was succeeded by the Australian Heritage Council to create a National List of Heritage Places from 2004, several national thematic studies have been prepared, but only one, Inspirational Landscapes, is directly relevant to the Mount Lofty Ranges; others provide some comparative analysis of some themes and individual places of significance, including Urban and town planning, which includes the Adelaide layout, and Lennon’s study of pastoralism, which identifies the pastoral property of ‘Anlaby’ near Kapunda as significant. However, as Dailan Pugh wrote in Inspirational landscapes, ‘there is still a need to identify sites of cultural significance to both Aboriginal and non Aboriginal peoples and take these into account in delineating inspirational landscapes’. No Australian study as yet compares cultural (including natural) landscapes of similar scale, age and complexity as the Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape.

How does the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape compare with places on the on National Heritage List that are landscapes with a range of heritage values (natural and historic) at the national level? These include the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves, Greater Blue Mountains (also World Heritage listed), City of Broken Hill, Kurnell Peninsula, Recherche Bay and Castlemaine Diggings. It should be noted that some of these - such as the Greater Blue Mountains - and several other National Heritage listed landscapes, especially the several national parks, are listed primarily for their natural values. The Mount Lofty Ranges includes many significant natural features, sites and national parks, but is primarily of significance as a cultural landscape.

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Two comparable National Heritage places would appear to be the Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves (Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Victoria) and Greater Blue Mountains (New South Wales). Both these and the Mount Lofty landscapes represent distinctive natural environments that ‘are rare in our mostly flat, dry and hot continent’. The Alps and the Blue Mountains are both located in the Great Dividing Range in south-eastern Australia, while the Mount Lofty Ranges present an even greater contrast with this arid land, forming the southern part of central southern Australia’s only major mountain range. The very name ‘Mount Lofty’, bestowed in 1802 by Flinders on a modestly-sized mountain, indicates its prominence in the generally low southern Australian landscape.

The features of the three mountain landscapes (Alps, Blue Mountains, Mount Lofty Ranges) include permanent water courses, high rainfall and a richness of natural resources, and all have supported ‘longstanding human interaction’, both Aboriginal and European (after British occupation in 1788). However, the relative remoteness and more challenging landscapes of the Alps and Blue Mountains (to European settlers) compared to the Mount Lofty Ranges, has resulted in the development of significantly different post-occupation cultural landscapes and associations. The Blue Mountains, for example, has very different cultural values, and people’s attitudes historically were also different. The Blue Mountains are physically at a greater distance from the nearest city (Sydney) than are the Mount Lofty Ranges from Adelaide; and were also famously a barrier, not an aid to the expansion of colonial settlement. The Blue Mountains are renowned in Australian history as a challenge, rather than a benefit, to Sydney, the capital of the colony of New South Wales, as they formed a formidable barrier cutting off access to the arable farmland beyond them, and were not successfully crossed until 1813, 25 years after Sydney was established.

In the case of the Mount Lofty Ranges, from the founding colonial year (1836), settlers’ attitudes were essentially benign, as the Ranges were considered both an economic and an aesthetic asset. The far less formidable Mount Lofty Ranges were recognised and rapidly exploited as the most productive arable land very near Adelaide, and were soon successfully traversed by exploring parties in a matter of hours and by men overlanding stock from New South Wales. From 1837 the range was tackled from the east and west and from landings along the coast, and routes were explored south along the coast and over the southern ranges. John Morphett and companions explored the eastern side of the ranges and ascended Mt Barker in 1837. In 1838-39 overlanders traversed the ranges to the north and pastured their stock in the vicinity of Mt Barker and, in 1839, William Light established an easier passage through the Barossa Valley ranges to the north. In other words, despite the steep climb over the Tiers (the western face of the ranges), easy passage across them was established within three years of official settlement.

There are other significant cultural landscapes in Australia, but few have been assessed for National Heritage listing, and there are none of such extent or variety as the Mount Lofty Ranges. For example, urban planning sites considered in the national study by Freestone et al. (2007), some of which (such as the Adelaide Park Lands and city layout) are now included on the National Heritage List. Closer possible comparisons with the Mount Lofty Ranges include the Hunter Valley (New South Wales), the Dandenongs (Victoria) and the Tasmanian midlands and Derwent Valley.

A fundamental difference between the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape and comparable cultural landscapes in the states and territories outside South Australia relates to that state’s exceptional origins and early development as a planned and successful private-public venture based on systematic colonisation and free settlers. By contrast, European colonial settlement in all of the eastern states (including the region that was later the Australian Capital Territory) took place originally as part of New South Wales. This was Britain’s first Australian colony, established in 1788 as a convict colony, and administered by British officials. As an open-air gaol, far from encouraging rapid rural and township settlement beyond the capital (Sydney), the colony’s administrators took measures to restrict it. Private settlement outside the County of Cumberland was not freed from restrictions until 1821. This meant that there were few farms apart from the large areas used by pastoral squatters, and that

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23 Ibid.
'there was a lag in providing new towns, except at Newcastle ... From 1830 many new towns were laid out [by the New South Wales government] in the Settled Districts within the Limits of Location.'  

Little more than a decade later numerous new towns were being built by free settlers in South Australia, especially in the Mount Lofty Ranges following formal government surveys completed between 1838 and 1840. There are more than 125 towns in the Mount Lofty Ranges today, and many of them date from the founding years of the 1830s to 1860s as agricultural centres. By contrast, the main stimulus to the growth or formation of country towns in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and the new colony of Victoria was the goldrush of the early 1850s. 

The free settlement of Swan River (Western Australia) preceded South Australia, but differed greatly for several significant reasons: it was pre-systematic colonisation settlement; it did not include such an extensive area of formally surveyed and settled agrarian land; and it was a commercial failure, prompting a transition to a convict economy.

9.2 National comparative analysis of places applying systematic colonisation and utopian principles

In relation to these historical values, the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape is the only one of its type in Australia. South Australia’s foundation is well-recognised as unique in Australian history. There is no directly comparable place in Australia that was shaped from the outset by the influential reformist ideas prevalent in Britain in the 1830s, in particular Wakefield’s systematic colonisation scheme. There are uniquely two enduring manifestations in the landscape of Australia’s first full experiment in systematic colonisation, formal survey and free settlement: the layout of the City of Adelaide, and the cultural landscape of the Mount Lofty Ranges. The Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout (NHL) is recognised by national listing

... as a significant example of early colonial planning which has retained key elements of its historical layout ... The 1837 Adelaide Plan attributed to Colonel William Light and the establishment of Adelaide marks a significant turning point in the settlement of Australia. Prior to this, settlement had been in the form of penal colonies or military outposts where the chief labour supply was convicts. The Colony of South Australia was conceived as a commercial enterprise based on Edward Gibbon Wakefield’s theory of systematic colonisation. It was to be established by free settlers who would make a society that would be ‘respectable’ and ‘self-supporting’. The Adelaide Plan was the basis for attracting free settlers, offering certainty of land tenure and a high degree of amenity. 

The siting and layout of Adelaide was only part of the plan: Wakefield’s intention was to survey and sell the surrounding country sections to establish a ‘respectable’ and productive agrarian population. Hence, in 1837 after setting out the city, the surveyors under Light and his successors proceeded to lay out country sections in Preliminary Districts A-D: on the Adelaide Plains surrounding the Park Lands, and through 1838-1839 southwards along the coast to Cape Jervis. The survey patterns are still inscribed on the landscape in the form of roads bounding the original country sections and in the lines of the main roads traversing the Adelaide Plains, but as these are now part of metropolitan Adelaide, there is little additional evidence when compared to the coastal and foothill districts of the Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape, in which large areas have been retained in rural use.

By contrast with Adelaide, not only has the morphology of the original survey patterns survived in the Mount Lofty Ranges, but also a multiplicity of farms, buildings and other structures, reserves, roads, and towns reflecting the pattern of 80 acre survey and Special Surveys, and the ensuing survey and development of private (free, commercial) and government (official) townships and ports.

25 See, for example, Jeans and Spearritt, p. 48.
The Wakefield system was also used later in South Australia’s Northern Territory in Darwin, as well in New Zealand and the USA, but there is little evidence of its use in rural areas. 27 Darwin and its hinterland is of particular interest in a comparative analysis of regions surveyed and settled on the basis of Wakefield’s principles, as South Australians themselves attempted to follow those principles in establishing the northern Australian settlement. South Australia annexed its ‘Northern Territory’ in 1863. The 1863 Act ‘was an Act for systematic colonization on the basis that the Territory must pay for itself. Two hundred thousand hectares of Territory lands were to be sold before settlement or survey’. If this aim had barely been realised in the founding of South Australia it proved to be impossible in the Northern Territory. 28

Earlier attempts to form settlements on the north coast of New South Wales had failed and were abandoned, as was South Australia’s first attempt in the Northern Territory in 1864, but the South Australian government sent its Surveyor-General George Goyder (a renowned successor to Light) who succeeded in selecting and surveying the northern capital of Palmerston (Darwin). However, the soil was too poor and the climate too difficult for the port’s few residents to replicate the kind of farming established in the hinterland of the southern city of Adelaide. The Territory’s climate and remoteness generally defeated efforts by South Australians to recreate the closely settled and populous rural-and-town pattern so established on the Adelaide Plains and in the Ranges. Nor could the South Australian government foster private land development. As Powell concludes, ‘the commercial-agricultural base of South Australia consistently failed to develop in the north’. 29

As in eastern Australia 40 years earlier, Chinese immigrants established market gardens at the goldfields in the Northern Territory at Pine Creek, 200 kilometres south of Palmerston. For the remaining years of South Australian control (until the state handed over the Northern Territory to the new Commonwealth in 2011), economic development was faltering at best. Gold mining was not as lucrative as hoped, ‘The pastoral industry had even more of a struggle while attempts at farming in the region around Palmerston were usually failures. There was little understanding of the climate and soil, and early assessments of the Top End’s potential for land-based primary industries were often hopelessly over-optimistic’. 30 That history compares markedly with the South Australian experience, where British colonists’ familiarity with Mediterranean conditions, good soils and winter rains in the Ranges, and the adaptation of familiar European plants and animals and techniques underpinned the expansion of farming.

E.G. Wakefield also advocated the use of ‘special surveys’ in the Australian colonies. Special Surveys were not unique to South Australia, although they were promoted by George Fife Angas to the British government, and Angas was also probably the largest purchaser of Special Surveys in Australia, having seven of them made for his agent in 1839, out of a total of 38 purchased in South Australia in 1839 and 1840. 31

In 1840 the British government appointed new Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners who were adherents of Wakefield’s principles, and introduced the Special Surveys anywhere outside the Nineteen Counties (in New South Wales) as well as in South Australia. They believed that Special Surveys would increase revenue and attract capitalists to the colony, open up new country and allow townships to be formed by individuals so that settlement and small farmers would follow.

*Everywhere the special survey regulations evoked discontent - the fixed uniform price was too high, the land would be appropriated but not necessarily occupied or cultivated. Auctions of town lands in Port Phillip district in 1840 brought much more revenue than the fixed price. But the special surveys also led to monopoly of the desirable sites in South Australia and Port*

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29 Powell, p. 87.
While capitalists did indeed pick out the most valuable land, ‘widening of the breach between labour and capital’, there were significant differences between the ensuing development of the Special Surveys in the Mount Lofty Ranges and further afield in remoter South Australia (such as on the River Murray) and with the Port Phillip district (later, Victoria).

As they were introduced at the outset of British occupation of the Mount Lofty Ranges, the Special Surveys were more influential than elsewhere in shaping an enduring cultural landscape, including the development of mines, towns and farms as well as pastoral runs and station homesteads. ‘Unlike the special surveys in South Australia which followed some of Wakefield’s utopian principles these Victorian ones were capital investments by the owners wishing for long term tenant rentals.’ Special Surveys were more widely scattered in Victoria than in South Australia, where ‘the most fertile land ... which offered relatively easy access to Adelaide was generally the most favoured’. In Victoria, several surveys were mooted in ‘Gipps Land’ but not taken up; and ‘Rutledge’s survey at Port Fairy resulted in the mosaic of small farms still seen in part today north of Belfast Loch, but later amalgamations and subdivisions have eroded the original survey design’.

In South Australia, especially in the Mount Lofty Ranges and environs, where most of them were concentrated, the Special Surveys did indeed attract wealthy English emigrants to South Australia, who established themselves anew as country squires fostering South Australian versions of the English village. Angas, for example, wrote in 1847 to his son John (resident on one of the family’s special surveys in the Barossa), on the need to ‘watch over the improvements of Angaston, its buildings, roads and pavements’, and he donated land and materials for the non-denominational Union Chapel (1844) and for the mechanics institute.

Special Surveys soon formed the basis upon which many large land holdings were successfully established, but as great as the concessions were, some of these gentlemen-land-jobbers asked for still more. Most of the initial owners of these surveys let the majority of their vast lands to labouring settlers. They invariably established a township in the most suitable location of their chosen 4000 acres with the object of making it a thriving self-sufficient community. Most of these towns provided a sure base for instant profit making as town blocks were often sold at many times the original price of one Pound per acre. Without the inducements of these Special Surveys the growth of population in South Australia, and spread of cultivation before 1850, would probably have been much slower.

The enduring integrity of the surveys and settlement patterns of the Mount Lofty Ranges region is a rare instance nationally and internationally and the best and most enduring expression of the agrarian ideal as an integral aspect of systematic colonisation in Australia. No other part of Australia has the variety and quantity of built heritage within such a small region, nor the philosophical characteristics that underpin to that settlement and are also manifest in the environment, especially the ‘paradise of dissent’ in the many churches.

34 Main, Men of Capital, p. 98.
35 Lennon, ‘Squatters, Merchants and Marinerians’
36 B. Chinner, Angas
The Australian colonies and states, as well as the Commonwealth government, made repeated attempts from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century at ‘closer settlement’ in attempting (with mixed success) to foster the development of small farms. But the earliest, most extensive and most enduring of those developments was in the Mount Lofty Ranges between the 1830s and the 1850s. As Williams concludes in his classic *The making of the South Australian landscape*,

> The original Wakefieldian ideal of a self-supporting society of agriculturalists on freehold farms, worked by a sturdy middle-class yeomanry, was all but achieved in those early years. The newly domesticated landscape of coastal plains and basins, and of the eastern slopes of the Mount Lofty Ranges, south to Encounter Bay, was subdivided into 80-acre sections, nearly every section a property in itself, with its house and barn. It was the cause of some pride and sober self-congratulation, for the South Australian pioneer was well aware of the solid success he had made in his colonization venture, which was in marked contrast to the beginnings in other colonies.\(^{38}\)

9.3 National comparative analysis: Contemporaneous British, German and Polish settlement and a distinctive regional culture

There are no other areas in Australia that compare with the Mount Lofty Ranges in having enduring patterns of farm and town development, and the cultural forms and traditions of contemporaneous British, German, Wendish and Polish settlement. The Germans, Wends and Poles, who were the first significant groups of non-British European settlers in Australia, first arrived in 1838 and established their principal early settlements in this region. Hahndorf is the oldest surviving German settlement in Australia.

German and a few Polish immigrants settled in other Australian colonies as well as in South Australia. By the 1861 census the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia together had 26,872 people who were born in Germany.\(^{39}\)

‘As the oldest white-settled part of Australia ... NSW had a high proportion of British settlers before any groups of German-speaking immigrants arrived, and it was difficult for non-British immigrants to establish their own settlements, especially as large areas of land were under the control of large sheep farmers (squatters)’. German immigrants began to arrive in the 1840s after convict transportation was abolished, but the first homogenous German settlements in New South Wales were not established until the late 1860s when German and Wendish families from South Australia, mainly from the Barossa, trekked by wagon to Albury. German settlements were established by the South Australian Germans on both sides of the Murray River in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as further to the south in the Western District of Victoria. The Germans and the Poles also moved to new wheat frontiers within South Australia.

> In other Australian colonies the land was still being opened up when German immigrants arrived ... but in NSW the good land was largely already taken, and German group settlements could only be established at places far from Sydney like the Riverina, by Germans coming from SA. Therefore, although very many Germans settled in NSW, they were dispersed around the colony in contrast to the Germans in South Australia and Queensland. German Catholics and Lutherans also intermarried to a greater extent in NSW, meaning that generally no closed Lutheran settlements such as in SA were established.\(^{40}\)

Throughout the 1870s in western Victoria, German Lutheran farming settlers from South Australia’s overcropped wheat-lands taught dryland wheat farming techniques and use of the stripper to the Victorians and helped transform farming there.\(^{41}\) Partly as a result, and because of new railways, Victoria surpassed South Australia in the 1890s as Australia’s largest wheat producer, in an arc of new wheat-growing farmland west of the Great Dividing Range extending well into New South Wales.

There is no comparison in Australian history to those German treks in the 1860s and 1870s from the original South Australian settlements to open up farming frontiers in eastern Australia, as Geoffrey


Blainey has noted: ‘Nothing in Australian history so resembles the opening of the American west as this trek of farmers to the Victorian plains in the 1870s’.42

German rural settlers in Queensland developed similar settlements to those in South Australia with strong German customs and traditions centred on the Lutheran church. However, most German settlers arrived in Queensland from the 1860s onwards, compared to the 1830s onwards in South Australia. There, the Germans were amongst the founding settlers of the colony, and they arrived early and in sufficient number to form independent communities. These are unique in Australia, as was Polish Hill River, established by Polish Catholic settlers from the mid-1850s. This was the only Polish settlement established in Australia, and was only the second overseas Polish settlement in the world.

While German-speaking Lutherans settled in other parts of Australia such as the Riverina and Queensland, the enduring influences of contemporaneous British and German settlement in the Mount Lofty Ranges have also created a distinctive regional food and wine culture unlike any other in Australia.43 No other place in Australia has such an extensive and an enduring reflection in a cultural landscape of contemporaneous British and German settlement. There appear to be no other hufendorf settlement patterns in Australia, nor does any other Australian landscape contain so many Lutheran churches as; for example, in the Barossa Valley. No other comparable place in Australia demonstrates a similar distinctive and ongoing regional culture reflected in the continuing strong role of the Lutheran Church in local communities, a regional language, and the merging of British and German culture in the Barossa and Adelaide Hills - in architecture, arts and furniture, folkloric traditions and a distinctive Barossa regional cuisine.

Systematic colonisation in South Australia also created another important cultural difference with the other Australian colonies, and that was in achieving a balance of men and women and in attracting families, both British and German. Women’s roles included raising families, working farms, cultivating gardens, marketing produce and forming and supporting social institutions in the region’s many towns.

9.4 National comparative analysis of representative rural landscapes in close proximity to a capital city

The Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of Australian environments, exemplifying significant land uses - those of a long-established and densely utilised pastoral, mining, agricultural, viticultural, horticultural and natural environment. The Ranges cultural landscape is both richly textured and one of layers of rural heritage. Wheat-growing, timber-getting, viticulture, horticulture and pastoral activities were (and have remained) important from the outset, and this is reflected not only the modified land forms and structures, but also in the great age of some grape vines, orchard trees, olives and carobs.

A similar densely layered rural landscape is evident in some other areas of Australia, but few if any are of such extent, continuity, diversity and intactness, when located close to a capital city. This was the conclusion reached in the Adelaide’s Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project:

Adelaide’s Hills Face Zone is not only a significant colonial landscape, but we believe it is one of the best preserved historic landscapes representing the era of eighteenth and nineteenth century European global expansion and colonization in the world.44

Farming was not established on such a scale in the early colonial period near Sydney, partly because of the convict era limitations to settlement, and also because to these European newcomers, the land ‘was not obviously suited to or easily converted to European-style agriculture’.45 Convictism also meant that unlike the majority of early European immigrants in New South Wales, many of those who emigrated to South Australia were experienced farmers and brought with them funds, farmworkers, stock and supplies so that they could quickly establish their new farms. In 1840, within their first year of taking up sections to farm in South Australia’s McLaren Vale district, two experienced Devonshire farmers wrote to London about growing wheat, barley and sheep, and having built their houses, huts

42 Blainey, p. 62.
44 Smith, Pate and Martin, Valleys of Stone, p. ix.
for their men, dairies, pigsties, stockyards, cowpens and fenced gardens. They noted, ‘We are getting thickly inhabited in this quarter and begin to have the appearance of an inhabited country’. They added, ‘We have no doubt that every experienced and industrious farmer could do much better with his capital here than in England. Let no practical farmer be disheartened by any of those who have yet given the colony a bad name’. 46

Wheat-growing, orchards, vineyards and sheep grazing were established by the 1820s in New South Wales, but it was not until after 1815 when a road was built over the Blue Mountains ‘that farming and grazing on a large scale became a reality’. 47 In Tasmania (previously Van Diemen’s Land), Hobart and Launceston, the island’s southern and northern settlements, were not linked by road or track until 1829. Compare this with the rapid creation of roads and tracks in Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape, and the creation of shipping points along the nearby coast. Compare also the early signs of ‘progress ... of rural affairs’ in the hills and coastal districts, as reported in the Adelaide Chronicle in 1840; rural towns had been laid out and buildings erected in Willunga, Strathalbyn, Mount Barker, Nairne, Balhannah ‘and the German township’ (Hahndorf), and surrounding them were newly sown acreages of crops, and gardens (cultivated by the German settlers), as well as thousands of sheep and cattle. In 1843 when Daniel Brock collected returns in South Australia’s ‘settled districts’, he wrote, near Mt Barker ‘I have seen ... agriculture in greater perfection here than anywhere. The settlers are good farmers ... Immense crops of corn are here on every hand’. Near Yankallila, ‘The wheat is looking very healthy and in many instances a very fair return is anticipated’. 48 By contrast, eastern Australia’s first wheat belt was established after the 1870s at a greater distance from the capital cities on the west of the Great Dividing Range. 49

Pastoralism, rather than small farming, was the main form of European land use beyond the surrounds of Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart and Brisbane. This was due initially to the dominance of the few free settlers who drew on cheap convict labour to establish large pastoral estates in New South Wales and Tasmania, as demonstrated at Woolmer’s Estate and the adjoining property of Brickenden in Tasmania (both National Heritage listed). 50

The dominance of sheep-grazing over crop-growing was due to ‘squatters’ taking up large areas of pasturage well before official surveys or even before permission was granted by the colonial administration. In New South Wales in the 1840s (including the new Port Phillip district) squatting, ‘this anarchic, do-it-yourself form of colonization was out-pacing the sober, systematic colonies of New Zealand and South Australia’. 51

Wakefield’s plan had certain defining features. Of particular note was his concern that making land either too freely available or selling land for too low a price would lead to certain failure for the settlement and therefore its progenitors. This was a vital element in Wakefield’s overall scheme, which became known as systematic colonisation (see Pike 1957: 54). It was thought vital from the earliest days that agricultural pursuits succeed in South Australia. In later decades, this factor was to distinguish South Australia from its eastern neighbours in a myriad of ways, especially in view of South Australia’s reliance on wheat production rather than the pervasiveness of the sheep runs of the eastern parts of the continent. 52

Australia's rural heritage has been protected as being designed colonial farms and estates, many convict built, and many now relict landscape features, but the associated agricultural landscapes have not been protected under heritage controls as they continue to evolve as productive farms or urban subdivisions. Australia’s National Landscapes program defines 16 landscapes that go beyond individual national parks, World Heritage Areas, and in some cases (such as the Australian Alps) state and territory borders. However, unlike many European countries, the program does not aim to identify or protect agricultural landscapes and it perpetuates the Australian preoccupation with wild nature as a major component of national identity.

The Swan Valley Planning Act 1995 aims to protect the rural character of Western Australia’s Swan Valley and to support land uses that are compatible with agriculture and tourism through a range of objectives and planning mechanisms, including the restriction of the subdivision of rural land into lots of not less than two hectares. However, viticultural and agricultural industries in the Swan Valley are under constant pressure from competing residential and commercial land uses. New policy instruments are currently being introduced to ensure incompatible development does not continue to occur. However, allowance for two hectare subdivisions continues to encourage ‘lifestyle allotment’ subdivisions that have been demonstrated to erode viable commercial primary production.

The level of legislated protection afforded to the agricultural landscapes of the Mount Lofty Ranges through the Barossa and McLaren Vale Character Preservation Act 2012 and the Planning, Infrastructure and Development Act 2016 is without comparison in Australia in terms of the size of the area protected (approximately 950,000 hectares) and the nature of the protection (in the form of restrictions on the creation of new allotments and land subdivisions). The legislation is designed to curtail agricultural land loss and to support ongoing commercial agricultural production and agritourism, while allowing for new crops and technological changes. The legislation thus helps sustain historical family-farm landholdings and the integrity of the original surveyed allotments, so that existing mosaic patterns in the landscape endure.

The rural landscapes of the Mount Lofty Ranges are also now rare in remaining largely intact and close to a capital city. This distinctive rural-and-country town pattern is readily observed from the air as planes descend to land in Adelaide. At greater distances from the nearest city than are the Ranges from Adelaide, there are the following comparable National Heritage List places.

Castlemaine Goldfield has one of the richest collections of mining sites and landscapes in Australia. (Castlemaine National Heritage Listing, Statement of significance) By comparison with the Mount Lofty Ranges, which encompasses a great variety of heritage values related to many significant historical processes and events, Castlemaine’s mining remains and sites of habitation reflect the values of a single major historical theme: goldmining. It should be noted that the Mount Lofty Ranges provide a significant comparison in terms of mining as the first metals mined in Australia were silver and lead at Glen Osmond in the 1840s in the decade before the goldrush. The decade of mining fervour in South Australia during the 1840s is widely acknowledged as Australia’s first minerals boom. As well, several quarrying and mining sites are some of the oldest in continuous use in Australia and include stone quarries and the slate mines at Willunga and Mintaro, all in use since the 1840s.

The Australian Alps and Blue Mountains were for most of the colonial period utilised and occupied lightly, and are distinguished for values relating mainly (in that period) to pastoralism. For example, summer grazing on the alpine plains began in the 1830s - in the same decade that pastoralism (as well as agriculture) began in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Pastoralists in the New South Wales (now also the Victorian and ACT Alps) were squatters. While some early pastoralists in South Australia were squatters, they were soon displaced by those who bought or leased formally surveyed land, which was also an incentive for the construction of fencing and permanent buildings. There is therefore a far more extensive and enduring heritage of pastoral stations and associated sites in the Mount Lofty ranges than in the Alps and Blue Mountains, including many towns. Most other development in the Alps and the Blue Mountains dates from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and relates to other than rural themes, in particular, recreation.

54 Lennon, ‘Australian Rural Landscapes’. 
By comparison, the Mount Lofty Ranges cultural landscape has both a diversity and concentration of natural, mining, agricultural, pastoral, forestry and associated urban and industrial land uses that relate to a wide range of historical themes from the 1830s through to the present. They are at the same time a direct consequence of the ideal of establishing a self-supporting community of farmers implicit in the founding model of systematic colonisation. This is key to the region’s distinctiveness, since it ensured that the early colonists who settled the land were predominantly experienced farmers who brought with them farming and pastoral practices with which they were familiar, and which they successfully and rapidly established in the Ranges. At the same time they experimented with new methods and crops that they believed appropriate to the climate (e.g., grape vines, almonds). The land uses that they pioneered are still in evidence today.

Over nearly two centuries the pattern of land use has evolved in accordance with technological progress and market economics, but the region continues to exhibit the diversity of land use of the earliest years: broadacre cereals (wheat, barley), grazing (sheep and cattle), more intensive animal production (pigs, poultry), vineyards, horticulture (apples, pears, almonds, cherries and other stone fruit, strawberries), olives and market gardening. One of the earliest commercial winemaking enterprises in Australia was established in the early 1840s in the Mount Lofty Ranges by John Barton Hack at Echunga, with the first wine produced and sent to Queen Victoria in 1843.55

The early settlers also brought with them a tradition of food production for an urban centre (in this case, Adelaide) combined with domestic self-sufficiency, which often involved basic food processing and value-adding on the farm (dairy products such as butter, preserved meat products, fruit preserves and wine). The role of the German men and women who established productive gardens in the Ranges from the late 1830s and carried their produce to market in Adelaide as possibly Australia’s first significant market gardeners is not widely appreciated. Most histories instead credit the Chinese who developed market gardens to supply the gold diggings in eastern Australia in the 1850s.56

Food processing and value-adding continue to be vital adjuncts and complements to primary production in the region, evident in wineries, distilleries and micro-breweries; artisanal cheese production; fruit processing (dried fruit, fruit preserves); olive processing (olive oil, table olives); meat processing (in particular, the smoked meat products typical of the Barossa). The foods produced in the region are consumed in the region, and in the metropolis in the many restaurants whose reputation rests, in part, on their well-publicised preferences for locally produced ingredients.

Other regions in Australia with a close proximity to a major urban centre share a history of settlement and agriculture dating to the early nineteenth century: the Yarra Valley, close to Melbourne; the Swan Valley (Perth); the Derwent Valley (Hobart); the Hunter Valley (Newcastle). All began in a similar way and with a similar diversity of land use, with farms that were largely self-sufficient producing for an urban or export market.

In these regions, however, agricultural diversity has diminished and has been replaced by greater specialisation or the concentration of industries. In the Yarra Valley, The most significant agricultural production categories [in terms of value] in the Council area are plants, cut flowers and turf ... followed by fruit growing (excluding grapes) ... and intensive livestock ... the largest industry in terms of land holding is grazing (predominantly beef) which accounts for 38% of farm land'.

Viticulture dominates in the Swan Valley, and the region’s economy largely depends on wine and table grapes.57 The lower Hunter region, closest to Newcastle, has specialised in intensive poultry production, with meat chickens and eggs accounting for 75% of total value of agricultural commodities in 2010/11. (Mapping Important Agricultural Lands in the Lower Hunter Region of NSW, Hunter Councils

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56 Australian Government, Australian farming and agriculture.
Environment Division, June 2013) The Derwent Valley supports the traditional farming of beef and sheep, horticulture and hop growing, but does not demonstrate the level of bio-cultural diversity nor the breadth and intensity of cultivation of the Mount Lofty Ranges.58

The distinctiveness of the Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape is due to the wide diversity of land use and the comprehensiveness of its production - the Mount Lofty Region can provide a high proportion of the provisions, both fresh and processed, that its nearby urban population requires. Other comparable regional or geographically identified landscapes do not demonstrate the same extent of diversity, nor the balanced breadth of produce. This diversity, while constantly evolving, demonstrates a high degree of continuity of land use in accord with the ideal of a self-supporting society of agriculturists envisaged at the colony's founding.

9.5 National comparative analysis: aesthetic qualities

The Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape compares with the Grampians National Park (National Heritage List), which is valued for its ‘spectacular natural beauty’ that has ‘inspired numerous works by significant Australian artists’.59

A long history of artistic response has invariably encompassed both the natural environments and the evidence of Indigenous and European lives, soon recognised for their distinctive qualities in comparison to other areas in Australia. In particular, contemporaneous German and British settlement, and intensity of cultivation over generations of family-owned farms, have created an enduring and distinctive landscape mosaic that continues to inspire some of Australia’s best-known artists and filmmakers. This inspiration is visible in the large body of visual and written responses to the Mount Lofty Ranges since the early years of the nineteenth century, well before South Australia was colonised in 1836, and continues to the present. Nationally significant visual artists who have been inspired by the natural and cultural landscapes of the ranges include S.T. Gill, Hans Heysen, Dorritt Black, and Horace Treererry, as well as writers such as Colin Thiele. Australian film-makers inspired by the cultural landscape of the ranges include Peter Weir and Scott Hicks. The picturesque qualities of the natural and cultural landscape are heightened by the use of local timber and stone and locally made brick as well as native timbers, notably red gum and stringybark, in most of the nineteenth and early twentieth buildings and structures.60

The role of the Mount Lofty Ranges and Fleurieu Peninsula in the development of Australian art has also been compared to that of Heidelberg in Victoria, where the combination of rural scenery and low rents enticed artists like Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton and Frederick McCubbin to relocate there in the 1880s and 1890s.61 Similarly, the environment of the Mount Lofty Ranges was the context for Hans Heysen and others to forge a distinctive and highly influential vision of the Australian landscape. Heidelberg was, however, absorbed into metropolitan Melbourne following World War Two.

Lothian, in his landscape quality assessment concludes that the Mount Lofty Ranges ‘contains areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance’.62 Lothian's assessment gives the Ranges landscape a dominant rating of 6, in a 1-10 rating, and a range from 4 to 8, with the high end for the dramatic natural forested hills face and coastal landscapes. The research method involves a survey of respondents rating photographs of the landscape and scoring the visual significance of certain components in the landscape (such as land forms, water, and colour), analysing the ratings and component scores and from this gaining a thorough understanding of the landscape quality and the components that contribute to it. This knowledge is then employed to map the landscape quality.

60 See also Smith and Pate, in Valleys of stone, chapter 1.
Along with the coast, the Mount Lofty Ranges is the outstanding scenic landscape in South Australia. Based on community preference surveys and using a 1 (low) - 10 (high) rating scale, the Mount Lofty Ranges has 73.28% of its area rated 6, 7 or 8, virtually identical with the 73.58% for the coast. By comparison, 56% of the River Murray (including the Riverland, trench section, Lakes, and Coorong) and only 17% of the Flinders Ranges rated 6, 7 or 8. Thus the Mount Lofty Ranges, together with the coast, are South Australia's foremost scenic attractions. By way of comparison, the Lake District in the UK has only 15.26% of its area rated 6, 7 or 8 using the same method.

Lothian’s methodology also rates the Mount Lofty Ranges highly in comparisons with scenery from all over Australia as well as other parts of the world. Lothian’s study also includes a history and many admiring quotations from explorers, colonists, and visitors, as well as references to the ongoing appreciation of the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

Specific comparative analyses may also be made of designed landscapes and, in particular, notable gardens and plant collections. The highlands of the Mount Lofty Ranges are the most immediately accessible ‘hill station’ to a capital city on the hot Australian mainland. This is demonstrated by the early date (from 1850) that wealthy Adelaide residents (such as Hardy) built large summer homes in the hills, and established cool climate gardens. From then, significant collections of trees and shrubs from around the world have been assembled in gardens at Stirling, Crafers, Upper Sturt, Aldgate and Norton Summit. Such hill station collections are rare in Australia and most could be considered nationally significant. A close comparison might be made between the Mount Lofty Ranges and the Mount Macedon Ranges of Victoria. Jones, for example, notes that Forest Lodge in the ‘Adelaide Hills’ is ‘unique in Australia in terms of its extensiveness and maturity, and is only comparable to several gardens in the Mount Macedon Ranges’.

Further comparative analysis may be required between these gardens and comparable designed landscapes in hill stations in the Blue Mountains and Southern Highlands in New South Wales to establish the national significance of the Adelaide Hills cluster of gardens.

9.6 National comparative analysis - Indigenous tradition (re Criterion (i))

As advised in the National Heritage List guidelines, comparing the significance of Indigenous traditions associated with the Mount Lofty Ranges Cultural Landscape with other places is not appropriate when addressing Criterion (i).

Refer Appendix 4 for the Comparative Analysis Table summary

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63 Lothian, Mt Lofty Ranges Landscape Quality Assessment Project.
64 D. Jones, ‘Conifer charisma’, Australian Garden History [AGH], vol. 18, no. 1, 2006, p. 12. For further discussion of hill stations in Victoria and at Mount Macedon, see AGH vol. 13, no. 5, p 5; and AGH vol. 6, no. 4, pp 10-14.
Q10. Provide references for information you have provided. What other information is available on the place? List any articles, books, reports or studies that may provide evidence supporting your nomination. You may also have information from Traditional Owners and Custodians, scientists or heritage specialists. If they have agreed to share their knowledge, please include their contact details.

A complete list of references is provided at Appendix 12 and a list of expert advisors and informants is provided in the Stakeholder Data Base at Appendix 15, where the members of each specialist advisory group are listed with their contact details. Please note that the references and sources of all statements made in this nomination form can be found in the detailed documentation, footnotes and referencing at Appendices 3 (National Heritage Values Analysis), 5 (History) and 12 (References).

Considerations

Q11. Are there sensitive issues associated with the place? These may be issues that need to be kept confidential such as matters relating to sacred or religious sites, or the location of rare fossils, plants or fragile places.

   NO  []  YES  [x]

The information provided in this nomination dossier is all publicly available information, however there may be sensitive issues associated with Aboriginal sites located within the Mount Lofty Ranges region that are not in the public domain.

If you answer ‘yes’, and if the Minister asks for the place to be assessed, we will contact you to discuss the issues.
Your details

Your details are needed in case we require more information on the nominated place. Your identity is protected under the federal Privacy Act 1988 and will not be divulged without your consent or as allowed for under that Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title: Ms</th>
<th>First name: Stephanie</th>
<th>Family name: Johnston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Are you nominating a place on behalf of an organisation? NO ☐ YES ☒

If you answered no, please complete the address details below, if yes, please name the organisation and your position in it and then complete the address details for the organisation below:

Organisation: Mount Lofty Ranges World Heritage Bid Consortium

Position: Project Manager

Address: 25 Mindarie Street

Port Willunga

State: South Australia

Postcode: 5173

Telephone: 0400 738 844

Email: stephaniejohnston@adam.com.au

FINAL CHECKLIST

Before signing and dating your nomination form, please make sure that you have:

☒ completed name, location, boundary, significance and criteria questions

☒ attached and labelled the location/boundary map and/or site plan

☒ attached and labelled any photographs and supporting evidence or extra information.

Signature of nominator: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

2 March 2017

Send your completed nomination form and attachments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By mail to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Heritage Nominations Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife, Heritage and Marine Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Environment and Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPO Box 787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANBERRA ACT 2601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or

| e-mail to: heritage@environment.gov.au |
| or hand delivery to: |
| The Heritage Nominations Manager |
| Heritage Branch |
| Wildlife, Heritage and Marine Division |
| Department of the Environment and Energy |
| John Gorton Building |
| PARKES ACT 2600 |

If the person making this nomination is, or is representing, a small business (a business having fewer than 20 employees), please provide an estimate of the time taken to complete this form.

hours ______ minutes ______

Please Include

The time spent reading the instructions, working on the questions and obtaining the information; and
The time spent by all employees in collecting and providing this information.