

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex (including Maintenance Shed, Still House, Haselgrove Room, Carew's Cottage, Sunken Rose Garden, Pine Trees, Olive Grove, Outbuildings)

PLACE: 26534

ADDRESS: Kurna Country
38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella

This heritage assessment considers that the outbuildings only meet criteria (a). Refer to Summary of State Heritage Place for final approved wording, including criteria statements.



A portion of the main outbuilding

Source: Dew Files 24 September 2021

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Heritage Significance:

Established during the late 1830s and early 1840s, Reynella Farm is one of South Australia's oldest surviving mixed farming enterprises and has important associations with the early establishment of agriculture in South Australia. A number of significant buildings and structures survive at the site, including the main house, dairy and cave cellar (SHP 12720) and outbuilding (SHP 26534). At Reynella Farm, John Reynell maintained a diverse range of production, experimenting with different crops and animals creating a viable business, including cattle, sheep, hay, wheat and other cereal crops, fruit trees, nuts, vegetable crops and from the early 1840s, grapes for wine. As an integral component of the farm complex that assisted with the successful operation of John Reynell's farm, the outbuilding demonstrates important aspects of the agricultural and economic development of South Australia in the nineteenth century.

Relevant South Australian Historical Themes

1 Natural Environment

1.6 Recognising human impacts on the natural environment (Pastoral Stations)

4 Building Settlement, Towns and Cities

4.1 Planning the settlement of South Australia

4.8 Making homes for South Australians

5 Developing South Australia's Economies

5.3 Developing primary production (pastoralism, agriculture, bio-security)

5.4 Developing the wine industry

6 Developing Social and Cultural Life (Supporting and building communities)

6.6 Commemorating achievement, milestones and significant events

Comparability / Rarity / Representation:

The former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex, Old Reynella is associated with the early establishment of agriculture including mixed farming and wine production in South Australia and then in the early twentieth century the growth of distilleries. The diversity of elements at the site also means that there are features associated with First World War memorials, Olive groves, and Carew Reynell's house that was reputedly designed by Queensland Architect Robert Smith (Robin) Dods.

The following features of being assessed in this report:

- Maintenance Shed,
- Still House,
- Haselgrove Room,

- Carew's Cottage,
- Sunken Rose Garden,
- Pine Trees,
- Olive Grove,
- 2 Outbuildings

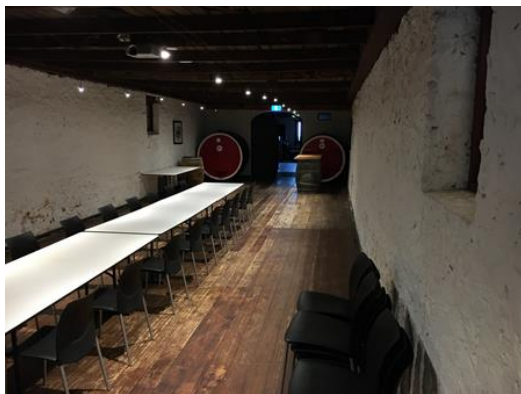
Wineries

There are about 40 wineries or structures associated with wineries entered in the South Australian Heritage Register (the Register), including a portion of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery (SHP 12720). This assessment considered those elements of the site that have not been State Heritage listed.

Some examples of similarly early wineries include:

- Hardy's Reynella Winery known as Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery, including Pigeon Loft, Cave Cellar No.1, Reynell's House (now offices), the Dairy, the Shell of the Chateau and the Boiler Stack [now known as 'Accolade Wines'], 38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella, (SHP 12720). Previously it had been thought that John Reynell brought vines with him from the Cape and planted them soon after arriving in South Australia in 1838, however some historians have questioned the validity of these claims. Vines were purchased from Tasmania in 1841 and New South Wales in 1845. Some suggest the first vintage was produced in 1842, however, John's diary and letters clearly demonstrate that he was making wine in 1844. Reynell dug the cave cellar in 1845 and the other heritage listed buildings were constructed from the early 1840s to 1900s.
- Seppeltsfield Winery, including 1890 Winery, Bond Store, Distillery, Boilerhouse, Chimney, House, Dining Hall, Cellars, Offices, Laboratory, Stables, Mausoleum and Palm Trees, Seppeltsfield Road, Seppeltsfield via Nuriootpa, (SHP 12963). Joseph Seppelt planted the first vines in 1852, the first building was constructed in 1867 with most other buildings constructed before 1906.
- Saltram Winery (former Mamre Brook Homestead & Old Winery Building), 419 Angaston Road, Angaston, (SHP 12205). William Salter ran sheep at the property from 1844 and later planted vines in 1859, wine was manufactured from 1861.
- 'Corryton Park' (previously 'Glen Para') Homestead (including main house, stables, coach house [former winery], shearing shed, outhouse, shed, bridge, garden and two rows of olive trees), 335 Wirra Wirra Road, Pewsey Vale via Lyndoch, (SHP 10169). From 1845 the property ran cattle and was a dairy, the house was built in 1851, first vines planted in 1855, by 1862 there were two cellars, one of which was a two-storey stone building.
- Sevenhill Complex, comprising St Aloysius Catholic Church, St Aloysius College, Sevenhill Cellars, Shrines, Weikert House (Ruin), Smithy/Dairy (Ruin) and Sevenhill Cemetery, College Road, Sevenhill via Clare, (SHP 13056). The earliest portions of the cellars (winery) date from c.1855.

- Morialta Winery Complex, including residence, main building (stables, wine cellar & store), barn, well house and stone walling, Colonial Drive, Norton Summit, (SHP 13458). The property was established by pastoralist John Baker in the 1850s and is associated with the early development of agriculture and viticulture in the Adelaide Hills.
- Pernod Ricard Winemakers Orlando Winery Complex (former Orlando Winery Complex - School, Dwelling, Boiler House, Distillery and Stores), 1916-1938 Barossa Valley Way, Rowland Flat, (SHP 10324). Johann Gramp planted the first vines in the Jacob's Creek area in 1847 and made his first wine from them in 1850. Orlando Winery was established by Johann's son, Gustav in 1874, the winery buildings date from 1886.
- Chateau Tanunda (First Cellars, Distilling Tower, Spirit Bond Store, Galvanised Sheds & Brick Chimney), 9 Basedow Road, Tanunda, (SHP 10325). Established as a co-operative consortium led by GF Cleland in 1889.



**Views of Saltram Winery
(former Mamre Brook Homestead & Old Winery Building) SHP 12205**

Source: DEW Files



Views of Pernod Ricard Winemakers Orlando Winery Complex (former Orlando Winery Complex - School, Dwelling, Boiler House, Distillery and Stores) SHP 10324

Source: DEW Files

Workers' Cottages

The provision of housing for workers, as opposed to benevolent housing, in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries, took place in a number of locations, often regional, and for public institutions such as cottages for railway workers or accommodation for nurses. Workers' housing tended to be less frequently provided by private companies and where it has been tends to tell regional or local stories rather than State ones, including:

- Dwelling ('Merridong' formerly 'Briardene'), including former Balhannah Cheese and Butter Factory, Cottages and Milk Depot, 129 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Balhannah, (SHP 12853)
- Randell's Workers' Cottages, 246 Seaview Road, Gumeracha, (LHP)
- Former Row Dwellings (Workers Cottages), McLaren Vale, (LHP)
- Dwellings (3), Seppeltsfield Road, near Seppeltsfeild, (LHP)
- Cottage, 5 Corn Street, Old Reynella, (LHP). One of several listed as a local heritage place as workers housing for Walter Reynell & Sons.

Distilleries

The introduction of the *Federal Distillation Act* (1901), *Federal Spirit Act* (1906), and *South Australian Adulteration of Wine and Brandy Act* (1907) had a major impact on the South Australian wine industry. The 1901 Act legislated the use of grape spirit in fortified wines and established a lower tariff on locally produced brandy, while the 1906 Act reiterated that brandy could only be distilled from pure grape wine, and had to be matured for a minimum of two years.

The 1907 Act further required brandy to be distilled from wine made from fresh grape juice or must. These standards ensured that brandy and sherry were distilled from wines made from fresh grapes, not dried, providing an annual market for growers and also maintaining minimum standards of production thereby creating a higher quality product. Ultimately, the legislation and the standards it required for the production of brandy and sherry, and the lower tariffs established for Australian products resulted in the creation of new and/or the expansion of existing distilleries in the early twentieth century at a number of South Australian wineries.¹

There are 9 distilleries entered in the Register, of these, three are associated with the distillation of Eucalyptus oil, and the other 6 with spirits, namely:

- Horndale Winery & Distillery Complex - Liquor Store and Still House, 41-45 Fraser Avenue Happy Valley, established 1896, (SHP 25053)
- TST Distillery Chimney, 12-16 Tanunda Road Nuriootpa, established 1893 first large-scale brandy production in Barossa Valley, (SHP 14281)
- Renmark Distillery Bridge (The first pre-stressed concrete bridge constructed in South Australia) [Concrete Girder], Renmark Avenue Renmark, (SHP 13801)
- Pernod Ricard Winemakers Orlando Winery Complex (former Orlando Winery Complex - School, Dwelling, Boiler House, Distillery and Stores), 1916-1938 Barossa Valley Way Rowland Flat, (SHP 10324)
- Seppeltsfield Winery, including 1890 Winery, Bond Store, Distillery, Boilerhouse, Chimney, House, Dining Hall, Cellars, Offices, Laboratory, Stables, Mausoleum and Palm Trees, Seppeltsfield Road Seppeltsfield, (SHP 12963)
- Chateau Tanunda (First Cellars, Distilling Tower, Spirit Bond Store, Galvanised Sheds & Brick Chimney), 9 Basedow Road Tanunda, established 1889, (SHP 10325)

Farming

There are nearly 250 State Heritage Places entered in the Register that are associated with farming, a selection of places that are complexes and have similarly early associations with farming in South Australia include:

- Booborowie Homestead, Shearing Shed, Water Tank, Stables and Outbuildings, Booborowie (SHP19122) associated with the development of the pastoral industry, concentrating on wool.
- Woolmit Homestead Complex (including stone main house, cottage, kitchen, sheds, walled yard, woolshed and ruinous structures), Woolmit Road, Reedy

Creek (SHP 13730). Homestead complex demonstrating first generation of pastoral homesteads.

- Former Blackford Stables, 'Blackford' Farmstead, Newman Road, Charleston, (SHP 14754), the stables represent the transplantation of British rural architecture to colonial South Australia.
- Campbell Park Homestead – Dwelling, Outbuildings & Shearing Shed, Campbell Park Road, Narrung, (SHP 11190), demonstrates aspects of the pastoral industry in the late nineteenth century.
- Hughes Park Homestead Complex, including Dwelling, Dairy, Blacksmithy, Stables, Petrol House, Coach House, Cottages, Offices, Garage and Manager's House, Hughes Park, Near Watervale, (SHP 13024)
- Kirkala Station Site, including the Homestead, School (sometime Shearers' Dining Room), Stables, Blacksmith's Shop and Cottage, Poochera Road, Streaky Bay, (SHP 14227)
- Ziegeler's Farm Group, including pug and pine cottage, remains of underground room, two stone dwellings, stone tank, two large and one small thatched sheds and dam, Truro Road, Neales Flat via Eudunda, (SHP 11007)



Booborowie Homestead (SHP19122), showing stables and outbuilding.

Source: DEW Files



Campbell Park Homestead (SHP 11190) showing the stables (left) and ruinous shearing shed.

Source: DEW Files



Former Blackford Stables (SHP 14754).

Source: DEW Files

Olives

Olive trees have been a familiar planting in Adelaide since the earliest days of the colony, and investigation into the olive oil industry commenced relatively soon after colonisation. One of the most significant plantings is the grove in the north Park Lands (Mann Terrace) from 1856. Further olive plantations followed in the Park Lands near the Adelaide Gaol in the 1860s. Sir Samuel Davenport, was also an ardent advocate for the olive industry and was responsible for planting a number of groves in the vicinity of his home Beaumont House from the 1850s. There are five State Heritage Places listed in the Register that are associated with the development of the olive oil industry in South Australia and have olive groves or trees or other olive related infrastructure associated with the significance of the place.

- 'Beaumont House', Stables, Shed and Olive Grove, 631 Glynburn Road Beaumont, (SHP 10752). Sir Samuel Davenport planted 27 varieties from France, Spain and Turkey. Davenport was influential in establishing the olive industry in South Australia.
- Samuel's Gorge Winery (former Seaview Farm) including two dwellings, two underground tanks, a cellar and a building housing two olive presses, 193 Chaffey's Road McLaren Vale, (SHP 14505).
- Mann Terrace Olive Plantation, Mann Terrace North Adelaide, (SHP 10960). The plantation was planted by John Bailey, the first South Australian Botanist

and Director of the Botanic Garden, in 1856 as a means to improve the appearance of the Park Lands and also yield oil.

- Olivewood Site, including dwelling ('Olivewood'), Chaffey packing shed, palm trees lining driveway, olive grove and garden, Renmark Avenue, Renmark, (SHP 10281). The property is associated with the Chaffey brothers and their establishment of irrigation colonies at Renmark and Mildura. Olives were a mainstay of the cash crop grown by Charles and Ella Chaffey at the property.
- 'Corryton Park' (previously 'Glen Para') Homestead (including main house, stables, coach house [former winery], shearing shed, outhouse, shed, bridge, garden and two rows of olive trees), 335 Wirra Wirra Road, Pewsey Vale, (SHP 10169). Olives were planted as an avenue to the main drive.

First World War Memorials & Gardens

Memorialisation of the First World War commenced in South Australia just weeks after the war was declared. On 29 August 1914, the Australian Natives Association planted an oak and several wattle trees in Creswell Gardens in the Adelaide Park Lands to commemorate the 'great war of 1914'.² While a multitude of memorials would proliferate in the years following the tree planting in Creswell Gardens, including a variety of buildings and statues, Soldiers' Memorial Gardens became a distinct form of remembrance in South Australia.³

On 29 August 1915, Lt. Col. Carew Reynell was killed in action at The Nek, Gallipoli and in response to the death of her husband, May Reynell (nee Byard) commissioned a copper and timber memorial tablet, unveiled at the O'Halloran Hill Christ Church (Anglican) in 1916. May also planted a Norfolk Island pine, for Carew, in 1919 as a part of the Soldiers' Memorial Garden that was incorporated into the Morphett Vale Recreation Reserve.

The sunken rose garden adjacent to May's house (Carew Cottage) was possibly created as a memorial garden sometime after her son Richard was killed in action on 7 September 1940 during the Battle of Britain, as a memorial to both father and son. The garden is evident in an aerial photograph taken in 1948. However, no evidence has been uncovered to confirm this popular belief. Formal sunken rose gardens were popular during the interwar period and it is just as likely that May decided to create such a garden for her own enjoyment.

The adjoining Aleppo pine trees may have been planted in 1910 or as a part of the later rose garden forming a part of tall hedging that defined Carew and May's home from the rest of the Reynell winery. However, a gap was left in the pines that created a vista from the porch of the cottage across the rose garden and to the paddock beyond. The current trees are primarily growing in this gap.

The sunken garden is typical of many small sunken gardens created in South Australia, particularly during the interwar period, featuring a symmetrical formal rectilinear layout and a brick and timber pergola.

There are approximately 23 memorials associated with the First World War that are listed as State Heritage Places, including:

- War Memorial Oak, Creswell Gardens War Memorial Drive, North Adelaide, (SHP 26348), planted in August 1914, the oak is the first known memorial to the First World War internationally.
- Wattle Grove WWI War Memorial (Dardanelles Campaign, also called Gallipoli Campaign), ANZAC Centenary Memorial Walk, Kintore Avenue, Adelaide, (SHP 26394), created in 1915 and was the first memorial in South Australia specifically dedicated to the Gallipoli campaign. The granite obelisk with cross is all that remains of a much larger memorial garden.
- Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, Esplanade Street, Victor Harbor, (SHP 12746), opened in 1917, the Soldiers' Memorial Garden at Victor Harbor is the first of over 50 such gardens to be created in South Australia.
- Women's War Memorial Garden, Cross of Sacrifice and Stone of Remembrance, Pennington Garden King William Road, North Adelaide, (SHP 16182), opened 1922. The Women's War Memorial Garden was created by the women of South Australia to commemorate those who died during the First World War.
- National War Memorial, North Terrace, Adelaide, (SHP 13660), opened 1931, the National War Memorial is the official State memorial.

Gardens and designed landscapes are underrepresented in the South Australian Heritage Register (the Register).⁴ A search of the Register using the term 'garden' yields 47 entries, while 'landscape' and 'landscaping' once further refined to include only designed landscapes yields a further six results.

The 'garden' results can be broadly classified into four types of entries:

- 7 entries are for State Heritage Places that are parks and reserves, forestry plantations, and/or avenues
- 7 entries are for State Heritage Places where an avenue, grove or single or a groups of trees are associated with a structure or dwelling
- 14 entries where the listing as a State Heritage Place is due to the heritage significance of the garden or designed landscape
- 19 entries where the significance of the State Heritage Place is identified as house and garden

Only the State Heritage Places listed due to their significance as a garden or designed landscape are considered further. Only six of the 13 gardens were created or have significant elements that date from 1914-1945, and are:

- Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden, King William Road Adelaide, 1941 (SHP 16177) 1941
- Burdett's Wildflower Garden, Burdetts Road Basket Range, 1920s -1930s (SHP 14690)
- Edna Walling Garden, 11 Briar Avenue Medindie, 1939 (SHP 26302)

- Women's War Memorial Garden, Cross of Sacrifice and Stone of Remembrance, Pennington Garden King William Road North Adelaide, early 1920s (SHP 16182)
- Glenalta Garden, 55 Old Carey Gully Road, Stirling, 1880s and 1920s (SHP 13961)
- Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, Sunter Street, Strathalbyn, late 1910s – early 1920s (SHP 11751)

Robin Dods

The house built for Carew Reynell was purportedly designed by RS (Robin) Dods. However, evidence to support this assertion is tenuous. Robert Riddle in his thesis on Dods suggests that Carew Reynell was a journalist with the newspaper *The Queenslander* and as Dods' work was featured by the newspaper the two knew each other.⁵

Mr H Carew Reynell joined the staff of *The Queenslander* in 1901 and in the article introducing him to the readers his past service with the News South Wales Medical Corp in South Africa was noted.⁶ In 1901, Carew Reynell of Reynella was 17-18 years old and beginning his career at the Reynell winery. In the first decade of the twentieth century, South Australian newspapers note Carew taking on a managerial role at the Reynell winery making it incredibly unlikely that he also worked for *The Queenslander*.

Some have supposed that H Carew Reynell and Carew Reynell knew each other and this is how Dods came to be introduced to Carew Reynell who then commissioned him to design the house known as Carew Cottage. No evidence has been found to support these suppositions either.

There is an image of the cottage after it was substantially altered in the late 1920s contained within the Dods archive. This is perhaps the strongest evidence that Dods had some involvement with the design of the property.

Robin Dods (1868-1920) was born in New Zealand before attending school in Brisbane. He was articled to Edinburgh firm Hay & Henderson architects in 1886 and was admitted to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1891. Dods returned to Brisbane in 1896 entering into partnership with Francis Hall as Hall & Dods. He worked on several large commissions for the Anglican and Catholic Churches and designed numerous houses. His work demonstrates the Federation Gothic (churches) and Federation Arts and Crafts and Federation Bungalow (houses) styles. While there are no places listed in South Australia due to an association with Dods, there are a number of buildings State Heritage listed in Queensland where Dods primarily practiced. Stylistically, there may be some similarities to Dods' work at Carew Cottage, however, it can be argued that the house is also generally representative of a Federation Bungalow.



'Weemalla', 62 Ruthven Street, Corinda, QLD, was designed by Dods in 1909 and was entered in the QLD Heritage Register 2013.

Source: QLD Heritage Register

Federation Bungalows

Federation bungalows are a transitional style, linking the earlier Federation Queen Anne style with the Interwar Californian Bungalow. They were built in the later part of the Federation period (c.1890-1915) and into the Interwar period (c.1915-c.1940). Stylistically, Federation bungalows vary, however, they typically possess 'qualities of homely simplicity and robust honesty'.⁷

Key characteristics of the Federation bungalow are:

- Free-standing, single-storey structure often with a room in the roof space and set in an informal garden
- Use of natural materials honestly expressed
- Simple massing
- Simple, broad roof planes, featuring a gable-roof with ridge parallel to the street, main roof extending over a deep shady verandah, and prominent gable verge
- Masonry pier or sturdy timber verandah supports
- Walls in rough-cast stucco, face brick or timber shingles
- Eyelid dormer and bay windows, limited use of leadlight
- Awning like window hoods

No State Heritage Places have been listed specifically as an example of the Federation Bungalow style. However, there are two Local Heritage Places that have been listed as they were found to meet the local criterion for aesthetic merit, design characteristics or construction techniques and demonstrate elements of the style:

- House 79 Lefevre Terrace, North Adelaide (identified as a Federation/Interwar bungalow)
- Federation Bungalow Dwelling, 88-90 Osmond Terrace, Norwood

A potentially outstanding example of a Federation bungalow designed by Adelaide Architect Louis Laybourne Smith is 'Trefresa'. A number of examples of Federation bungalows still exist in suburban Adelaide and in particular the eastern and southern suburbs that were subdivided in the first decades of the twentieth century.

More broadly, there are a few State Heritage places identified as bungalows:

- Dwelling – Former Residence of Sir Thomas Playford, Lobethal Road, Norton Summit, 1927-1928, (SHP 14694) (interwar bungalow) listed due to its association with Premier Tom Playford and his early career as an orchardist.
- Dwelling designed by F Kenneth Milne in the Californian Bungalow style, 105 Hewitt Avenue, Toorak Gardens, 1914, (SHP 13999) (Californian bungalow) listed prior to the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, however, its architectural merit is noted as a part of the listing as is its importance as an example of architect Ken Milne's work. (Stylistically, it would now be considered to be a Federation bungalow rather than a Californian bungalow).
- Dwelling ('Sera House' formerly 'Duguid House'), 33 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town (SHP 13590), not formally identified as a bungalow, however, it possesses bungalow features.

Colonel Light Gardens State Heritage Area also contains hundreds of examples of smaller or more humble interwar bungalows, and there are 33 bungalows listed as Local Heritage Places across the State.



Dwelling designed by F Kenneth Milne in the Californian Bungalow style, 105 Hewitt Avenue, Toorak Gardens, 1914, (SHP 13999)

Source: DEW Files 2007



Dwelling ('Sera House' formerly 'Duguid House'), 33 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town SHP 13590, c.1910

Source: Googlemaps

Assessment against Criteria under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. All Criteria have been assessed using the 2020 Guidelines.

The following unlisted elements of the former Reynell's Winery and Farm Complex are considered under each criteria below:

- 2 Outbuildings
- Maintenance Shed,
- Still House,
- Haselgrove Room,
- Carew's Cottage,
- Sunken Rose Garden,
- Pine Trees,
- Olive Grove,

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place should be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases which have played a significant part in South Australian history. Ideally it should demonstrate those associations in its fabric.

Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if they are of a class of things that are commonplace, or frequently replicated across the State, places associated with events of interest only to a small number of people, places associated with developments of little significance, or places only reputed to have been the scene of an event which has left no trace or which lacks substantial evidence.

Outbuildings

While it remains unclear where John Reynell built his first barn in 1841, he had previously acquired section 538 (subject of this assessment) in 1840 and relocated from section

524 to section 538 in 1843. He built the dairy (SHP 12720) in the late 1840s and stables were also constructed in 1856. The fabric of the outbuildings also indicates that they were added to and enlarged as the needs of the property necessitated the creation of additional spaces.

Reynella Farm was established during the late 1830s and early 1840s and is one of South Australia's oldest surviving mixed farming enterprises. Through its physical fabric, the main house, dairy (both heritage listed), and outbuildings Reynella Farm demonstrates the early establishment of agriculture in South Australia. At Reynella Farm, John maintained a diverse range of production, experimenting with different crops and animals to feed his family but also create a viable business. This included cattle (dairy and possibly meat), sheep (meat and wool as a secondary consideration), wheat and other cereal crops, fruit trees, nuts, vegetable crops and from the early 1840s, grapes for wine.

While the Reynells' struggled in the economic depression of the 1840s they were able to survive and create a successful mixed farming enterprise that included a vineyard and winery. While wine was a significant aspect of John's business, it was his pastoral and other farming crops that were often the mainstay of farm income in the nineteenth century.

Although the larger outbuilding is in poor condition, it retains a high degree of integrity and intactness and is of a similar quality to other such structures listed as State Heritage Places, including at the Campbell Park Homestead (SHP 11190), Booborowie Homestead (SHP 19122) and former Blackford Stables (SHP 14754) (See Comparability, Rarity, Representation). The other outbuilding, often referred to as the former stables and located adjacent to Reynella Road has been converted into a cellar door and can no longer be said to retain the same degree of integrity and intactness.

It is recommended that as the larger outbuilding was integral to the successful operation of John Reynell's farm, it is an important part of the complex that is already State Heritage listed (John Reynell's home and the dairy, listed as a part of SHP 12720) and retains a high level of integrity and intactness that demonstrates important aspects of the agricultural and economic development of South Australia in the nineteenth century.

It is recommended that the larger outbuilding **fulfils** criterion (a).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

In the first years of the twentieth century, Carew Reynell assumed management of the winery and then in 1910, Walter resigned from Elder Smith & Co, to join him in undertaking a major expansion of the winery and creation of a new distillery. The Haselgrove Room and Maintenance Shed were most likely constructed in the first decades of the twentieth century as a part of that expansion, while the Still House was built in the late 1930s-early 1940s after the deaths of both Walter and Carew.

Developing the wine industry is a significant historical theme in South Australian history and the Reynell winery demonstrates important aspects of the evolution of that history as it is one of the earliest wineries in South Australia. The 1845 Cave Cellar (heritage listed as a part of the former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery SHP 12720) clearly demonstrates that history. The expansion of the winery in the early twentieth century continues that history, however, it is not the Maintenance Shed or Haselgrove Room that best demonstrate it. Rather, it is the creation of the Chateau (SHP 12720) from the nineteenth century cellars and a number of other structures since demolished that demonstrate this aspect of the winery's history.

While John distilled spirits, the new distillery established in the 1900s was constructed at a different site, now known as former Reynella Distillery (St Francis Winery and Restaurant including cellar buildings, LHP). The still house (a subject of this assessment) was not built until at least the late 1930s or early 1940s, and while it may demonstrate aspects of the history of the Reynella area, it is not considered to have made a strong or influential contribution to the history of South Australia.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (a).

Olive Grove

The olive grove was planted in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century as a part of the mixed farming enterprise still occurring at the Reynella Farm and winery. At that time, the Reynell family were concentrating on their pastoral enterprise, raising Shropshire sheep for the meat market and enhancing winery operations. By the late nineteenth century, olives were a well-established crop in South Australia, with a number of substantial groves planted from the 1850s to ascertain the viability of the industry, including in the Adelaide Park Lands and by Sir Samuel Davenport in the area around Beaumont to establish and then develop an olive oil industry in South Australia (see Comparability, Rarity and Representation).

While John Reynell planted an avenue of olive trees along the drive into his property (no longer in existence), the olives being considered in this assessment were planted as a grove in either the very late nineteenth or early decades of the twentieth century. Aerial imaging taken in 1948, clearly depicts a relatively young plantation. The small grove being considered as a part of this assessment is not associated with John Reynell or the establishment and development of the olive oil industry in South Australia.

It is recommended that the Olive Grove **does not fulfil** criterion (a).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The Cottage and Sid's Cottage were constructed in the early part of the twentieth century to house winery and/or distillery workers. They represent two of several cottages acquired or built at that time by Walter Reynell & Sons for that purpose. By the twentieth century, Walter Reynell & Sons winery was one of many wineries operating in South Australia, and similar to Seppeltsfield, some housing was provided

for workers. Attracting and retaining a regional workforce was sometimes necessary and while interesting does not demonstrate an important aspect of the evolution of wineries in South Australia. Rather, it is a local story that demonstrates regional development.

It is recommended that the Cottage and Sid's Cottage **does not fulfil** criterion (a).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

Carew built the cottage at the Reynell winery c.1910 as his home and lived there until joining the 9th Light Horse Regiment in December 1914. He was killed in action at The Nek (Gallipoli) in August 1915. Carew's wife May and their two children continued to live at the house, however, they had little to do with the operation of the winery. The garden was constructed later by May and the pine trees are the now mature growth of self-sown seedlings from the original planting and most likely date from the 1950s.

After the death of Walter Reynell in 1919, Walter's daughters created the company Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd as a means to run the winery as a business. In the 1920s, May substantially altered the cottage, reorientating the house away from the operational aspects of the winery and turning it to face Panalatinga Road. May lived there until 1967 when she died.

Carew cottage, the sunken rose garden and pine trees do not have a clear and strong association with the evolution of early mixed farming or wineries in South Australia, as they were built/created after both were strongly established in the State. Nor do the property and its landscape features demonstrate important aspects of the evolution of the wine industry in the twentieth century. It was the home of May, Carew's widow and was not associated with wine or spirit production.

It has been suggested that the sunken rose garden and pine trees or a pine tree were memorial plantings to commemorate the deaths of both her husband Carew in the First World War and son Richard in the Second World War. While this has not been substantiated, even if it is correct, the garden and trees are a very personal response to the tragedy of those losses. It is the memorials and community-led plantings that demonstrate the memorialisation of service and loss during wars in South Australia. Places such as the Women's War Memorial Garden (16182) and Victor Harbor Soldiers' Memorial Garden (SHP 12746) represent this theme at the State level.

It is recommended that Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **does not fulfil** criterion (a).

It is recommended that the larger outbuilding **fulfils** criterion (a).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place should demonstrate a way of life, social custom, industrial process or land use which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest. This encompasses

both places which were always rare, and places which have become scarce through subsequent loss or destruction.

Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if their rarity is merely local, or if they appear rare only because research has not been done elsewhere, or if their distinguishing characteristics have been degraded or compromised, or if they are at present common and simply believed to be in danger of becoming rare in the future.

Outbuildings

While the outbuildings demonstrate important aspects of the agricultural and economic development of South Australia in the nineteenth century, they cannot be considered to be rare, uncommon or endangered (see comparison) as they are one of many such structures still extant in South Australia. Further outbuildings continue to be a necessary element of farming and are still being constructed.

It is recommended that the outbuildings **do not fulfil** criterion (b).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

The Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House are utilitarian structures used in the wine and spirits industry. Wineries remain an important part of the State's economy, while distilleries are again growing in popularity with a number of small and medium sized distilleries emerging in the industry over the last decade, especially for the production of gin. While these industries are of cultural significance to South Australia, the utilitarian structures, sheds and still houses remain essential infrastructure and are still being built. Consequently, they cannot be considered to be uncommon or endangered. There are a number of structures of a similar type and age as the Still House, Maintenance Shed and Haselgrove Room in South Australia (see comparison) and therefore these structures cannot also be considered to be rare.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (b).

Olive Grove

Many olive trees have been planted in South Australia since the earliest days of the colony and South Australia has a flourishing olive industry that produces both fruit for consumption and oil. The Olive grove is not rare, endangered or uncommon.

It is recommended that the olive grove **does not fulfil** criterion (b).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The cottages were constructed in the early years of the twentieth century and are typical of the small cottages built and/or acquired in South Australia at that time as workers housing. The provision of workers accommodation is not rare, uncommon or endangered as many houses for workers still exist and are still built today when necessary.

It is recommended that the Cottage & Sid's Cottage **does not fulfil** criterion (b).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

Carew Cottage is an example of a Federation bungalow built in South Australia c.1910. While an earlier example of the type, many Federation bungalows were built during the interwar period making such houses neither rare nor uncommon. The house was substantially altered in the 1920s substantially compromising the integrity of the original design and therefore it no longer possesses any qualities of cultural significance that might be considered to be increasingly endangered, such as highly intact original interiors.

Formal sunken rose gardens were a popular garden feature during the interwar period and formal rose and/or sunken gardens continue to be built and planted in South Australia. Over 50 public gardens were created in South Australia as a memorial to soldiers' who served, were injured or died during the First World War. While the number of such gardens is comparably small, it is the public manifestation of such places as sites to commemorate and mourn the dead that are of cultural significance to South Australia and not private memorial gardens. The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens at Victor Harbor (SHP 12746) and Women's War Memorial Garden, Cross of Sacrifice and Stone of Remembrance, North Adelaide (SHP 16182) are such public demonstrations of cultural significance to the State.

The grouping of pine trees at the rear of the garden created one of three boundaries to the garden planted around Carew Cottage, such plantings are not rare, uncommon or endangered.

It is recommended that Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **does not fulfil** criterion (b).

It is recommended that all elements of the nominated place **do not fulfil** criterion (b).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, information that will contribute significantly to our knowledge of the past. The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place. The place may be a standing structure, an archaeological deposit or a geological site.

Places will not normally be considered under this criterion simply because they are believed to contain archaeological or palaeontological deposits. There must be good reasons to suppose the site is of value for research, and that useful information will emerge. A place that will yield the same information as many other places, or information that could be obtained as readily from documentary sources, may not be eligible.

Outbuildings

The two outbuildings are typical of many such structures constructed in the nineteenth century and are therefore unlikely to yield or potentially yield information that will contribute significantly to an understanding of South Australia's natural or cultural history.

It is recommended that the outbuildings **do not fulfil** criterion (c).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

There is no evidence to suggest that the Still House, Maintenance Shed and Haselgrove Room will yield or are likely to yield information that will contribute to the State's cultural or natural history that is not already documented through other primary and secondary sources.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (c).

Olive Grove

There is no evidence to suggest that the olive grove will yield information about the development of the olive industry in South Australia that is not already well documented for a variety of archival and secondary sources.

It is recommended that the olive grove **does not fulfil** criterion (c).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The two cottages are typical examples of vernacular dwellings built in the early years of the twentieth century. There is no evidence to suggest that either cottage will yield or are highly likely to yield information about workers cottages that is not already well documented through a variety of primary and secondary sources.

It is recommended that the Cottage & Sid's Cottage **do not fulfil** criterion (c).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

There is no evidence to suggest that Carew Cottage, the sunken rose garden and pines trees will contribute information to an understanding of Federation bungalow style dwellings and twentieth century gardens or tree plantings in South Australia that is not already well understood through a variety of primary and secondary sources.

It is recommended that Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **do not fulfil** criterion (c).

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (c).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place should be capable of providing understanding of the category of places which it represents. It should be typical of a wider range of such places, and in a good state of integrity, that is, still faithfully presenting its historical message.

Places will not be considered simply because they are members of a class, they must be both notable examples and well-preserved. Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify the class, or if they were very like many other places, or if their representative qualities had been degraded or lost. However, places will not be excluded from the Register merely because other similar places are included.

Outbuildings

The two outbuildings are vernacular structures and are typical of farm buildings constructed in the nineteenth century. While the outbuildings are considered to still demonstrate an important aspect of the history of the site, loss of integrity to the outbuilding adjacent to Reynell Road and changes to the other outbuilding over time have reduced their ability to be an outstanding representative of the class of place.

More broadly, the outbuildings form a part of the class of place 'nineteenth century mixed farm.' However, the nature of the redevelopment of the nineteenth century mixed farm with a winery as a part of the farming enterprise into a twentieth century winery means that as a whole the place can no longer be considered an outstanding representative of a nineteenth century mixed farm.

It is recommended that the outbuildings **do not fulfil** criterion (d).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

The timber-framed- corrugated iron-clad Maintenance Shed and Still House, and masonry Haselgrove Room are typical of the structures associated with winery expansion in the twentieth century. While the wine industry is of cultural significance to South Australia, the significance of the Reynell winery is its association with the early development of vineyards and wineries in the colony. Thus it is the buildings and structures that demonstrate that aspect of the property that are significant, for example the already state-listed cave cellar built in 1845.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (d).

Olive Grove

The small olive grove was planted at the Reynell Winery in either the very late nineteenth century or the early decades of the twentieth century. At that time, the Reynell winery was expanding production of wine and distillation of grape-based spirits. The olive grove is a small planting that is like many small groves of olives once

planted and still being planted across South Australia. As such, it cannot be considered to be influential, exceptional or a pivotal example of an olive grove.

It is recommended that the olive grove **does not fulfil** criterion (d).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The Cottage and Sid's Cottage are vernacular structures that are typical of small workers' cottages constructed in the first years of the twentieth century. More broadly, the cottages form a part of the class of place 'early twentieth century winery.' While workers' housing was provided by a number of industries in the twentieth century, the inclusion of workers' cottages is not a typical characteristic of twentieth century wineries. Instead, typical characteristics are elements such as cellars and pressing and fermenting houses. Consequently, the cottages cannot be said to represent a principal characteristic of the place.

It is recommended that the Cottage & Sid's Cottage **do not fulfil** criterion (d).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

Carew Cottage, garden and pine trees may be considered as an example of the class of place 'early twentieth century house and garden', and as an element of the class of place associated with the ongoing development of agriculture in South Australia including 'mixed farming' and the 'wine industry'.

The initial timber cottage designed in the Federation bungalow style reputedly by Robin Dods was constructed in c.1910, however, the original cottage was extended on a number of occasions. While the addition of the timber room (possibly schoolroom) and stone kitchen were sympathetic to the Federation bungalow, the two-storey brick addition built in the 1920s by May Reynell, changed the orientation and presentation of the house, substantially increased its size and undermined the architectural quality of the earlier timber structure. The addition has fundamentally compromised the integrity of the original design and its interior features, cutting into the eastern façade of the house and cutting up interior features such as the timber staircase. Consequently, the house is not considered to be an outstanding example of the class, early twentieth century house and garden.

The simple formal, sunken rose garden is typical of many gardens constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. While of simple design, some elements such as the low height of the pergola are poorly resolved, meaning the garden is not considered to be an outstanding example of the class.

In c.1910, Carew Reynell, grandson of John Reynell, constructed Carew cottage as his residence at the Reynell winery. The house and garden elements are a later addition to the Reynella Farm and later Reynell winery that provide little evidence of how a mixed use farm and winery operated. While it does illustrate the intergenerational succession that was to occur, Carew's death in 1915, and the subsequent restructuring of the business, led to the house becoming the residence of

his widow and has little association with running the business thus it cannot be considered as an integral element of the place.

It is recommended that Carew Cottage, the Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **do not fulfil** criterion (d).

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (d).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its times. Breakthroughs in technology or new developments in design would qualify, if the place clearly shows them. A high standard of design skill and originality is expected.

Places would not normally be considered under this criterion if their degree of achievement could not be demonstrated, or where their integrity was diminished so that the achievement, while documented, was no longer apparent in the place, or simply because they were the work of a designer who demonstrated innovation elsewhere.

Outbuildings

The two outbuildings are vernacular stone, and brick and stone structures, with timber-framed, corrugated iron-clad gable or skillion roofs that demonstrate typical nineteenth century construction techniques. The buildings do not demonstrate a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment, nor do they represent an outstanding example of particular design or construction techniques.

It is recommended that the stables and outbuildings **do not fulfil** criterion (e).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

The maintenance shed and still house are utilitarian timber-framed, corrugated-iron-clad structures built using typical construction techniques for the period. The Haselgrove Room is also a simple utilitarian brick structure that has been extended and the ceiling raised using off-form concrete. None of the three buildings demonstrate a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment, nor do they represent an outstanding representation of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (e).

Olive Grove

The olive trees, like most orchards, have been planted in straight rows to facilitate harvest. While the mature trees are beautiful, they do not demonstrate a high degree of creative or aesthetic merit in either layout (rows) or subsequent pruning to manage tree form (multi-trunked).

It is recommended that the olive grove **does not fulfil** criterion (e).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The Cottage and Sid's Cottage are vernacular structures that are typical of small workers cottages constructed in the first years of the twentieth century. Neither demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment, nor are the Cottage and Sid's Cottage an outstanding representative of construction and design characteristics.

It is recommended that the Cottage & Sid's Cottage **does not fulfil** criterion (e).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

The c.1910 Federation bungalow likely designed by Dods may once have demonstrated a high degree of creative and aesthetic accomplishment and been an outstanding representative of a Federation bungalow. However, the addition of the two-story brick structure to the eastern side of the bungalow in the 1920s has extensively compromised the integrity of the original bungalow. The addition altered not only the entire eastern elevation, but has also resulted in substantial internal reorganisation of the spaces. For example, level changes are poorly resolved, a number of the spaces are poorly designed, and interior elements such as the staircase have been modified without the same degree of design resolution achieved for the earlier structure.

The sunken rose garden is typical of such gardens from the first half of the twentieth century, and as with the house, demonstrates a lack of design resolution for key elements of the garden. For example, the pergola height. Consequently, Carew Cottage and its garden cannot be considered to demonstrate a high degree of creative or aesthetic accomplishment nor are they outstanding representatives of either a Federation bungalow or the gardens of the era.

It is recommended that Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **do not fulfil** criterion (e).

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (e).

(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual association for the community or a group within it.

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place should be one which the community or a significant cultural group have held in high regard for an extended period. This must be much stronger than people's normal

attachment to their surroundings. The association may in some instances be in folklore rather than in reality.

Places will not be considered if their associations are commonplace by nature, or of recent origin, or recognised by a small number of people, or not held very strongly, or held by a group not widely recognised, or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

Outbuildings

While the outbuildings may once have held a special association for the people who worked at Reynell Farm and then the Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd winery, this cohort represents only a small number of individuals. The buildings may still be important to some of the local residents of the area, or others interested in such structures, however, there is no evidence to suggest that these individuals form a community or group that would be widely recognised within South Australia as having such a special association. It is also doubtful that the association these individuals have for the outbuildings at the former Reynell Farm is stronger than other attachments they may have for similar structures, or that they hold these structures in higher regard than all others.

It is recommended that the outbuildings **do not fulfil** criterion (f).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

While the Haselgrove Room, Still House and Maintenance Shed may have a special association for past employees of the winery, there is no evidence to suggest that these individuals form a group or community that would be widely recognised across South Australia. There is also no evidence to demonstrate that any special attachment they may have is for these specific buildings and not the winery more broadly.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (f).

Olive Grove

There is no evidence to suggest that there is any group that has a strong spiritual or cultural attachment to the olive grove at the former Reynell winery. There is a strong community attachment to the olive groves in the Adelaide Park Lands and by some members of the community, including members of the National Trust of South Australia, with Davenport's olive plantation at Beaumont House. In comparison to these plantations, any attachment to the olive grove at the former Reynell's winery is considered to have relatively minor importance to the State.

It is recommended that the olive grove **does not fulfil** criterion (f).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The two cottages may have cultural or spiritual associations for some of the former workers of Walter Reynell & Sons, however, there is no evidence to suggest that these individuals form a community or group that would be widely recognised within South Australia.

It is recommended that the Cottage & Sid's Cottage **do not fulfil** criterion (f).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

While Carew Cottage, sunken garden and pine trees may have strong associations for some individuals, there is no evidence to suggest that any group recognised more broadly within South Australia has a strong spiritual or cultural association with the site.

It is recommended that the Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **do not fulfil** criterion (f).

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (f).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

The place must have a close association with a person or group which played a significant part in past events, and that association should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. The product of a creative person, or the workplace of a person whose contribution was in industry, would be more closely associated with the person's work than would his or her home. Most people are associated with many places in their lifetime, and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.

Places will not generally be considered under this criterion if they have only brief, incidental or distant association, or if they are associated with persons or groups of little significance, or if they are associated with an event which has left no trace, or if a similar association could be claimed for many places, or if the association cannot be demonstrated. Generally the home or the grave of a notable person will not be entered in the Register unless it has some distinctive attribute, or there is no other physical evidence of the person's life or career in existence.

Outbuildings

The outbuildings were constructed by John Reynell and are an integral part of the structures that supported his successful mixed farming operation at Reynella Farm including a winery. However, John Reynell is best known for his influential contribution to the early establishment and development of vineyards and wine production in South Australia. While it is possible that the outbuildings supported the work undertaken to manage the vineyards and winery, it is the cave cellar built in 1845 that most clearly demonstrates the work of John Reynell.

It is recommended that the outbuildings **do not fulfil** criterion (g).

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

The Haselgrove Room, Still House and Maintenance Shed are associated with Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd and, with the exception of the Still House which was not built until the late 1930s-early 1940s, were constructed during the expansion of the winery by Walter and Carew Reynell in the 1900s-1910s. At that time, a number of new structures were built to support the expansion, including a new distillery (located nearby and not subject of this assessment) and reworking of the cellars to create the Chateau.

While Walter remained the owner and retained oversight of the winery after John's death in 1873, he remained employed in both his own land agency business and then as a director and managing director of Elder's until retiring in 1910. Carew began working at the winery in the early twentieth century, however, his death at Gallipoli in 1915 prevented him from having a long and enduring association with the winery. It is also questionable whether he would be considered a person of particular historical significance in the context of the State.

Walter Reynell & Sons (later Pty Ltd) was created in the early years of the twentieth century as a partnership then limited company from 1919. While the Reynell winery is important for its contribution to the establishment of the wine industry in South Australia in the nineteenth century, its contribution to the industry in the twentieth is less important as it was one of many wineries with associated distilleries operating in South Australia. Consequently, the Maintenance Shed, Still House and Haselgrove Room is not considered to have a special association with a person or organisation of historical importance at the State level.

It is recommended that the Haselgrove Room, Maintenance Shed and Still House **do not fulfil** criterion (g).

Olive Grove

The olive grove was probably planted in the early twentieth century during the expansion of the winery by Walter and Carew Reynell in the 1900s-1910s. However, the primary business of the company Walter Reynell & Sons was the production of wine and grape-based spirits and not olives for oil or table consumption. Consequently, the olive grove does not have a special association with John, Walter or Carew Reynell or the company Walter Reynell and Sons.

It is recommended that the olive grove **does not fulfil** criterion (g).

Cottage & Sid's Cottage

The two cottages were constructed in the early years of the twentieth century and were used as accommodation for winery workers employed by Walter Reynell & Sons winery. While the cottages are associated with the winery, they do not demonstrate the work of the organisation, which was the production of wine. Thus, they are not considered to have a special association with Walter Reynell & Sons (later Pty Ltd).

It is recommended that the Cottage and Sid's Cottage **do not fulfil** criterion (g).

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

Carew Cottage was probably designed by Queensland architect Robin Dods who is recognised in Queensland for the design quality of his commissions built in that State, and in particular the adaptation of the arts and crafts into the Australian Federation architectural style. While Dods was an influential architect in Queensland, Carew Cottage may have been his only commission in South Australia and even then it remains unclear if he did design the cottage for Carew. While Carew Cottage was a well-resolved design, it is more stripped back than his Queensland examples and had little if any impact or influence on architecture in South Australia. While Dods is historically important to the development of architecture in Queensland he is not considered historically important to the development of architecture in South Australia.

John and his son Walter Reynell were responsible for establishing and then developing the property as a mixed farm and winery before focusing the business increasingly on wine production in the late nineteenth century. Walter's son Carew Reynell began working for the Reynell winery c.1901 at the age of 17 or 18, and during the 1900s was given increasing levels of managerial responsibility. He built the cottage in c.1910 and lived there until he joined the 9th Light Horse Regiment in December 1914 with the rank of major. Carew was killed in action at The Neck on 27 August 1915. The cottage was Carew's residence for only a short time before he died and therefore demonstrates little of his life. The cottage is also not associated with his work at the winery.

It is recommended that Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees **do not fulfil** criterion (g).

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (g).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



Plan showing the location of the elements previously heritage listed (SHP 12720) (yellow) and that have been nominated for consideration in this assessment (red).

1. Cottage
2. Sid's Cottage
3. Outbuilding (Cellar Door)
4. Outbuilding
5. Maintenance Shed, Still House and Haselgrove Room
6. Carew's Cottage
7. Sunken Rose Garden
8. Pine Trees
9. Olive Grove
10. Pigeon Loft
11. Reynell's House (now office)
12. Cave Cellar No 1
13. Dairy
14. Shell of the Chateau
15. Boiler Stack

Outbuildings

The L-shaped building adjacent to the Reynell Road entrance to the property, is thought to have been stables and has been modified into a cellar door. Immediately to the south of this building is another large outbuilding that appears to be an assemblage of structures dating back to the mid 19th century and extended over time.

The outbuilding/cellar door is a painted, stone structure with brick quoins with a skillion roof to the northern portion of the building and a gable roof to the western portion of the building. The windows in the wall facing Reynell Road have been bricked in. The building faces onto a courtyard and during the conversion from outbuilding to cellar door, one of the walls facing the courtyard has been entirely replaced with timber framed windows and doors. The interior has been refinished with new floors, rendered walls and a fit out for winery tastings.

The other outbuilding appears to have been constructed over a period of time with the earliest portion of the structure likely to be the long gable roofed building that additions were later attached to. This probably earliest structure is built from stone with large stones used as quoins. The change in stone types in section across of the length of the building also suggests that it has been built over a period of time. Stylistically, this structure is similar to stables built in the mid-nineteenth century, (see Comparison, Rarity, Representation) and may be the stable built by John Reynell in 1856.

Other additions have been constructed from stone with brick quoins, with one addition being a timber-framed, corrugated iron-clad structure. The outbuildings feature corrugated iron-clad gable roofs to the main buildings with slightly sloped roofs to the two lean-to style additions. The amalgam of structures has created a number of internal openings and level changes.

A portion of the easternmost section of the building has been partially demolished, while some walls are in a deteriorated condition with lower portions of the walls beginning to crumble.

Haselgrove Room, Still House & Maintenance Shed

The Haselgrove Room is a small building, probably constructed in the first decades of the twentieth century. It appears that the original structure was double brick with a half-hip, half gable corrugated iron-clad roof. However, the building was extended on its north-eastern elevation and the height of the roof also increased using off-form concrete construction at an unspecified date. The building features timber double doors and a veranda. The interior is currently fitted out as an office.

The Still House was constructed in the late-1930s–early 1940s and is a tall, timber-framed, corrugated iron-clad structure with a hipped, corrugated iron-clad roof, and has a concrete floor. Internally, the structure retains two circular, slightly domed concrete still pads. The building is currently used for storage.

The Maintenance Shed is a timber-framed, corrugated iron clad structure with a corrugated iron-clad gable roof and concrete floor. The building most likely dates from the 1910s-1920s.

Olive Grove

The olive grove is comprised of three rows of trees with approximately seven trees in each row. The trees have been heavily pruned in the past and are now multi-trunked.

Cottage

A symmetrical, painted, double gable cottage with transverse link, constructed c.1910s from stone with brick quoins and featuring a corrugated iron-clad roof and return verandah to front and sides and a separate verandah to rear. The cottage was reputedly constructed to house workers from the Walter Reynell & Sons winery.

Sid's Cottage

A painted symmetrical stone cottage built c.1910s, with brick and timber lean-to to rear, and a corrugated iron-clad, half-hopped – half-gable roof. The cottage features a verandah. The cottage has been refitted internally into office space. The cottage was reputedly constructed to house workers from the Walter Reynell & Sons winery.

Carew Cottage, Sunken Garden & Pine Trees

Carew Cottage is composed of a number of buildings, namely:

- A timber-framed and timber-clad Federation bungalow style dwelling with corrugated iron-clad gabled roof constructed c.1910 and featuring a bay window to northern elevation and return verandah to northern and western elevations.
- A double-storey, masonry structure, with painted render to exterior walls and corrugated iron-clad, hip roof abutting the Federation bungalow along its eastern elevation and built c.1920s. The masonry addition features a curved balcony and verandah to its eastern elevation and timber framed windows with decorative feature-brick work.
 - The interior of the main rooms in the Federation bungalow features painted timber panelling to walls and brick surround and timber mantle both also painted to fireplace (with gas heater), timber floors, timber staircase cut to fit and which provides access to the c.1920s addition.
 - The junction between the Federation and c.1920s portion of the house are ill-resolved and feature a shallow staircase to bridge the level change.
 - The lower rooms in the two-storey masonry addition features parquet floors laid in a herringbone pattern and timber mantle to fireplace.
 - Rooms to first floor feature painted, exposed beams.
- The 'school room' is a small timber-framed and timber-clad structure, with corrugated iron-clad gable roof and bay window, located southwest of the Federation bungalow style cottage.

- Small, painted, stone structure with brick mullions and corrugated iron-clad hip roof to south of the Federation bungalow, known as the kitchen. A cellar with external access is situated under this structure.
- Sunken garden (or rose garden), a simple rectilinear garden space, with brick edged garden beds to perimeter, random rubble and brick retaining wall to front, brick path, a circular pond with random rubble walls capped with brick and set in a lawn as a central feature to the garden. A low pergola constructed from clinker-brick piers with timber beams forms the rear feature of the space.
- Small plantation of pine trees.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Outbuilding

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Outbuilding (adjacent to Reynella Road) that has been refitted as a cellar door.
- Still House.
- Haselgrove Room.
- Maintenance Shed.
- Carew Cottage associated sunken rose garden and pines trees.
- Olive Grove.
- Two cottages considered in this assessment, one known as Sid's Cottage.
- Loose contents inside the outbuilding identified as significant.

HISTORY

John Reynell arrived in South Australia in October 1838 aboard the *Surrey*. In 1839, John married Mary Lucas and in the same year acquired section 524 Hundred of Noarlunga where he began fencing and planting crops. He also began constructing the home where he and Mary took up residence in 1840, calling the property Reynella Farm.⁸

On 14 November 1839, John Watts and Samuel Onslow were granted section 538 Hundred of Noarlunga (subject of this assessment) where they constructed a small building called the gardener's hut. On 23 June 1840, John Reynell bought section 538 from Watts and Onslow. The failure of the 1840 wheat crop, probably due to fungal diseases, led John to become an advocate for the use of sulphate of copper on wheat crops.⁹

In 1841, a barn had been constructed to enable threshing (wheat) and various crops including peas, beans, cauliflowers, apples, almonds, orange pips, currant seed, raspberries, strawberries, gorse, carrots, artichokes, castor oil plant, melons, onions, potatoes, celery, peas, parsley, lettuce, kidney beans, and Indian corn had been planted. John had purchased 500 vine cuttings from Tasmania and a row of fruit trees

were relocated to make way for a walk covered with vines. He was also establishing his cattle herd and a flock of sheep, with a cattle brand being assigned in that year and nine men employed from 1840 to assist with the farm, including a number of shepherds.¹⁰

On 1 April 1842, Mary and John's first child Lucy was born at Reynella Farm. Then in 1843 the family relocated to the gardener's hut section 538 (subject of this assessment), building the first part of the existing house (this property became known as and is now referred to in this history as Reynella Farm, the house is State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). The early 1840s were difficult years financially for the Reynells and in 1843 they avoided bankruptcy by selling their house at 81 Rundle Street in Adelaide. However, even the sale of the Rundle Street house and a loan of £200 from John's brother Henry couldn't save their finances, and John was declared bankrupt on 16 March 1844. The couple's second child Lydia was also born that year.¹¹

For reason's unknown, John's creditors agreed to a fairly generous settlement and with further financial assistance from Henry, John and Mary were able to retain Reynella Farm. It was also in 1844 that John made his first vintage.¹²

In 1845, John wrote to William McArthur in Camden, NSW about procuring additional grape varieties. John purchased a number of white and red varieties and also received advice about the construction of a suitable cellar. John built the cave cellar that year (State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). John also received advice about olives from William. However, while it has been suggested that the olive trees planted adjacent to the cave cellar came from Camden, there is no evidence to support such a purchase, whereas there is evidence to support the purchase of the vines.¹³

About 1845, John and Mary purchased section 511 through which the Pandalatinga creek ran. This provided Reynella Farm with constant access to water and enabled the operation of the dairy that had been established at the Farm (State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). The couple's third child, Walter was born 27 March 1846.¹⁴

In 1850, John acquired a still and began making brandy. In 1851, he was also adding the spirits he made to fortify his wines. However, the passage of the *Distilleries Act 1851* required distilleries to be licensed and John made an application to the Colonial Government to access the brandy in its Bond Stores to add to his wine to make it saleable in England. It was around this time that John also headed to the gold diggings in Victoria in search of additional funds, returning in 1852 with £232/5/1.¹⁵

In 1853, John purchased three casks from the Government Bond store to fortify his wines. While wine production was becoming an increasingly important source of income for Reynella Farm; farming, including the dairy, were the mainstay of the Reynell's income.

Money was still tight for the Reynells, and in 1854, John decided to sell 40 acres of section 524 to create what became the Reynella township. The sale of the land raised nearly £3,000, improving the Reynell's finances. In 1856, the horse stables were built costing £150. In 1857, the Reynells were also able to afford to send the 11 year old Walter to board at St Peter's College.¹⁶

After finishing school in about 1862, Walter joined John at Reynella Farm where he worked for about 5 years before heading north in 1867 to work at Beltana Station, driving a flock of sheep with Mr Long up to the property on his way there. Walter stayed at Beltana for about 2 years before relocating to work at Tolarno Station on the Darling (western NSW) as part owner of the property with his brother-in-law and sister, Ross and Lucy Reid. Walter later returned to Adelaide to establish a land agent business.¹⁷

Correspondence and family records indicate that Reynella Farm was still very much a mixed farming enterprise at this time, with crops and sheep being important sources of income. However, John in his letters to Walter frequently discusses the production of wine. John must also have secured a license to distil spirits, as in a letter dated 18 April 1869 he told Walter that he had finished the vintage and had begun distilling.¹⁸

In 1870, the Adelaide Vignerons' Club formed with John Reynell acting as chair and Thomas Hardy as Secretary. At the first meeting held 15 February, John was unanimously elected as the first President, John Crompton as the Vice President and Thomas Hardy as Secretary. A new president was elected each year.¹⁹

John died on 15 June 1873 aged 64, after a short period of (possibly recurring) illness. Mary had passed away from a short unexpected illness in 1867. Reynella Farm with its winery was left to Walter. While Walter had oversight of Reynella Farm and the winery, he also worked as a land agent for about 17 years with offices in King William Street for at least a part of that time. In 1877, Walter married Emily Bakewell and the couple went on to have five children Lenore (1878-1959), Emily Lucy (1880-1955), Gladys (1881-1956), Carew (1883-1915) and Walter Rupert (known as Rupert)(1884-1948).

In 1882, Elder, Smith & Company established a new business, Elder's Wool and Produce Company Limited, the new business acquiring the wool and produce auction portion of the parent company. Walter Reynell was one of the first directors of the new company. In 1888, Elder's Wool and Produce Co Ltd was brought back into the parent company Elder, Smith & Co with Robert Barr Smith as the managing director. However, Robert resigned in November to visit England. Walter Reynell replaced him as the managing director remaining with Elder's until his retirement in 1910.²⁰

The winery at Reynella was managed by Walter's nephew Allan Ross Reid who had studied wine making in Europe.²¹ While wine making remained important, Reynella Farm was still a mixed farming enterprise at the turn of the twentieth century. Only 150 acres were under vines at Reynella, with Walter purchasing double the amount grown

from local growers. One of the biggest improvements to the vineyards undertaken by Walter after the death of John was the trellising of the vines.²²

In 1898, the property also boasted recently planted groves of almonds (1 acre), olives (1.5 acres) (remains the subject of this assessment), carob (food for pigs and shelter belt) and pine and gum plantations. There was also 1,500 acres under hay and 1,400 Shropshire sheep (raised for meat not wool).²³

By 1903, Allan Ross Reid had left Reynella to become a wine merchant²⁴ and Carew assumed responsibility for managing the day-to-day running of the property. At that time there were 150 acres under vines, while the Reynells had a further 120 acres under vines at Riverton and Magill that they processed at the Reynell winery. The Reynells also continued to buy grapes from 15-16 local growers. In 1903, Walter travelled to England in an attempt to increase the market for South Australian vignerons.²⁵ In c.1904 JA Seeck was employed to manage the production of the vintage.²⁶

In the first years of the twentieth century, the introduction of new State and Federal legislation on distilling, and specifically a legal definition of brandy and protections (see Comparison), provided South Australian vignerons with sufficient certainty and confidence to expand into brandy production. It also gave them a ready use for the large quantities of dry wines they were having difficulty selling.

With distilling occurring at the Reynella winery for some decades prior to the new legislation, the Reynell's decided to expand their fortified wines and to also make brandy. The distillery was established on land the Reynell's owned to the northwest of the winery (near the South Road bypass and now known as St Francis Winery, LHP).²⁷

Mr Dunstan, distiller and brandy maker, was employed to manage the distillery, and by 1907 it was running around the clock in three shifts producing rectified spirit to fortify wines and also make brandy. A bond store was a requirement of any distillery and a new bond store was constructed in c.1907. It appears that the winery began trading under the name Walter Reynell & Sons and began to refocus more towards wine and spirits, although the flock of Shropshire sheep remained a feature of the property with lambs fetching 3 guineas a head at market.²⁸

The Reynells' move into fortified wines and brandy provided some competition for their neighbour the Horndale winery under the management of B Basedow. At the time the Reynell's were establishing their distillery, Horndale was recognised as one of the most up-to-date distilleries in the State, with the largest rectifier column thus far installed in South Australia and was producing award winning brandies.²⁹

In 1907-1908, the Reynell's began increasing their vineyards then under the management of Mr Graves (40 acres were planted by March 1908 with another 40 acres being contemplated) and began purchasing wine to distil under the supervision of Mr Dunstan.³⁰ They also began expanding the winery, and in particular increasing the fermenting house and combining the cellarage (State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720). They also secured offices and a bottling cellar in Currie Street, Adelaide to promote the business further.³¹ A new

Cornish 16-horsepower engine to run the fermenting house was installed in 1909 (the boiler stack associated with the engine is State Heritage listed as a part of the Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery SHP 12720).

It also seems that around the turn of the twentieth century, the Reynells secured housing for some of their workers, acquiring cottages in Reynella and building two cottages close to the winery (subject of this assessment).³²

In 1910, Carew married May Marion Byard and the couple had two children Lydia (b.1911) and Richard (b.1912). It is also likely that Carew built 'Greenacres' (subject of this assessment) in 1910 possibly to a design by Queensland architect Robin Dods (see comparison). It was also in 1910 that Walter resigned as the managing director of Elder Smith & Co and focused his attention on expanding the winery at Reynella with Carew. By 1913, the quantity of wine produced was double that produced in 1900 and the vineyard expanded to cover about 400 acres.

On 14 December 1914, Carew a keen horseman and President of the Hunt Club, joined the Australian Imperial Force as a major in the 9th Light Horse Regiment. He landed at Gallipoli in May 1915 and was then killed in action at The Nek on 27 August.³³ His brother Rupert had moved to England as a Rhodes Scholar in 1906 and served as a doctor on the Western Front.³⁴ Both Emily and Gladys also worked as volunteers in the UK in military hospitals during the war.

Rupert, Emily and Gladys had returned to Australia before Walter died in 1919, however, Rupert would return to the UK where he became a specialist in neurological conditions. While Gladys ultimately relocated to Victoria and was an accomplished potter. Walter Reynell & Sons became a limited company in 1920 and remained under family control until the mid-1950s.³⁵

In the 1930s there was another expansion of the winery and a new distillery was constructed (subject of this assessment) and additions made to the surrounding buildings.³⁶ In 1940, Carew's son Richard was killed during the Battle of Britain. Carew's nephew and Emily's son, Richard Walters, eventually become a director. In 1953, the Reynell family's controlling interest in Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd ceased and Colin Hasselgrove became managing director.³⁷

Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd was sold to Hungerford Hill in 1970, and then a half share sold to Rothmans in 1972. Thomas Hardy and Sons purchased the winery in 1982 and began restoration of some elements of the site while redeveloping, including building new facilities to support the winery. The Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery including Pigeon Loft, Cave Cellar No 1, Reynell's House (now office), the shell of the Chateau and the Boiler Stack were State Heritage listed in 1989.

Thomas Hardy and sons later sold the winery to Accolade Wines and in turn it was sold to Tarac Properties Pty Ltd. A portion of the winery facilities built by the Hardy family have already been integrated into a Bunnings Warehouse. The subdivision of the land immediately surrounding the winery for housing has been approved and will commence shortly.

Chronology

- 1838 John Reynell arrives in South Australia aboard the Surrey.**
- 1839 John Reynell & Mary Lucas marry.
John Reynell acquires section 524 Hundred of Noarlunga and begins fencing.
John Reynell was a foundation member of the South Australian Agricultural Society, formed 28 October 1839.
Watts and Onslow acquire section 538 and construct a hut there.
- 1840 John and Mary begin living on section 524.**
23 June John acquires section 538.
John's wheat crop fails, John subsequently becomes an advocate for using sulphate of copper.
John has 9 men in his employ.
- 1841 John builds a barn and plants various crops, while also continuing to build his herd of cattle and flock of sheep.
John purchases 500 vine cuttings from Tasmania and relocates a row of recently planted fruit trees to make a covered walk.
Cattle brand is assigned to John Reynell.
- 1842 Mary gives birth to Lucy at Reynella Farm.
- 1843 The Reynell's relocate from section 524 to live on section 538, initially residing in the hut built by Watts and Onslow.**
The Reynell's avoid bankruptcy by selling their house at 81 Rundle Street and by borrowing money from John's brother Henry.
- 1844 John is declared bankrupt but is able to retain Reynella Farm due to a generous settlement and further loan from Henry.**
Mary gives birth to Lydia (date not recorded).
- 1845 John writes to William McArthur, acquiring vines for several wine varieties and advice about a suitable cellar.**
John builds the cave cellar.
c.1845 John purchases section 511.
- 1846 Walter Reynell is born 27 March.**
- 1850 John begins distilling.**
Thomas Hardy works with John for a year.
- 1851- John attends the gold diggings in Victoria returning with £232/5/1.
1852
- 1854 The Reynell's sell 40 acres to create the township of Reynella.
- 1856 The stables are built.
- 1857 Walter is sent to St Peter's College.

- 1862 Walter finishes school and returns to work at Reynella Farm for about 5 years.
- 1867 Walter begins working at Beltana for 2 years before then working at Tolarno Station on the Darling as part owner with his sister and brother-in-law. Mary Reynell dies.
- 1870 John Reynell is elected first president of the Adelaide Vignerons' Club.**
- 1873 John Reynell dies 15 June, leaving Reynella Farm and the winery to Walter. Walter begins the process of trellising the vines while simultaneously running a land agency business, based in Adelaide.**
- 1877 Walter marries Emily Bakewell.**
- 1878 Emily gives birth to Lenore
- 1880 Walter becomes a Director of Elder's Wool and Produce Company Limited. Emily gives birth to Emily Lucy.
- 1881 Emily gives birth to Gladys
- 1883 Emily gives birth to Carew.**
- 1883 Emily gives birth to Walter Rupert (known as Rupert).
- 1888 Walter becomes Managing Director of Elder, Smith & Co.**
- 1898 A 1.5 acre grove of olive trees are planted at Reynella Winery and Farm. At that time 1,500 acres are under hay and the farm runs 1,400 Shropshire sheep.
- c.1901 Walter creates Walter Reynell and Sons as a partnership to run the winery.**
- c.1903 Alan Ross Reid who has been managing the winery for Walter leaves and **Carew assumes the role of manager.** At this time only 150 acres are under vines with the Reynell's purchasing grapes from 15-16 local growers. Carew builds the distillery (now known as St Francis Winery). Mr Dunstan is employed as the distiller and brandy maker.
- c.1904 JA Seeck is employed to manage the production of the vintage at Walter Reynell and Sons.
- 1907-1908 Reynell's begin increasing the acreage under vines and expanding the winery.**
- 1910 Walter retires from his other business pursuits to return to Reynella to assist Carew with its management.**
Carew marries May Byard and builds the house 'Greenacres' now known as Carew's Cottage.
- 1913 Walter Reynell and sons has doubled wine production on 1900 figures. The vineyard has expanded to 400 acres.**
- 1915 Carew is killed at Gallipoli.
- 1919 Walter dies, and in 1920, the remaining

- 1920 Reynell children create Walter Reynell and Son Pty Ltd, to retain the winery under family control.**
- 1920s May extends 'Greenacres'.
- 1930s A new still house is built at Walter Reynell and Sons Winery.**
- 1940 Carew and May's son Richard is killed in the Battle of Britain.
- 1953 Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd passes out of family control. Colin Haselgrove becomes managing director.**
- 1970 Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd is sold to Hungerford Hill.
- 1972 A half share of Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd is sold to Rothmans.
- 1982 Thomas Hardy & Sons purchases the winery as its headquarters and begins restoring and expanding the property.**
- 1898 The Cave Cellar, Pigeon Loft, shell of the Chateau, Reynell's House, Boiler Stack and Dairy as listed as State Heritage Place (SHP 12720).

References

Books, Journals, Conference Papers

- Aeuckens, A, Bishop, G, et al (1988), *Vineyard of the Empire Early Barossa Vignerons 1842-1939*, (Adelaide; Australian Industrial Publishers Pty Ltd).
- Apperly, R et al (1989), *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, (Sydney: Angus and Robertson).
- Bird, L (2001), 'A Vanishing Garden Passport: South Australian Gardens of the 1920s-1940s', in David S Jones ed. *20th Century Heritage Our recent Cultural Heritage*, (Australia ICOMOS National Conference), pp.320-328.
- Garnaut, Collins, Bird, Anderson, (2016) 'Cherished sites of remembrance Soldier's Memorial Gardens', *Urban History Planning History Conference proceedings*, p.139.
- McDougall, Katrina (1983), *Winery Buildings in South Australia 1836 to 1936 The Southern Districts*, (Adelaide: University of Adelaide).
- Phillips, T (1976), *Reynella 1876-1976*, (Reynella).
- Price, A Grenfell, Hammond, JH, Grey FM (1940), *Elder Smith & Co Limited The First Hundred Years* (Adelaide; Elder Smith & Co Ltd).
- Towler, D (1986), *A Fortunate Locality: a history of Noarlunga and district*, (Adelaide; Peacock Publications).
- Reynell, L & Hopton, M (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton).

Heritage South Australia Files, Heritage Surveys & Heritage Reports

- Bell, P (2009), 'Hardy's Reynella vineyard section 524, Hundred of Noarlunga: assessment of heritage value: a report to Devine Homes, (Adelaide; Historical Research Pty Ltd).
- DEW File (SHP 12720)
- Stephens, S (2003), 'Noarlunga Local Heritage Register', (City of Onkaparinga).

Websites:

Australian Dictionary of Biography Entries:

- John Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-john-4469>
- Walter Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-walter-4917>
- Carew Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-carew-1656>

Gladys Reynell: <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-gladys-8187>

Federation House - Architect Robin Dods: <https://www.federation-house.com/architect-robin-dods>

Archival

Walter Reynell & Sons Pty Ltd, (1949) 'Reynella: a walk through the winery'.

Thomas Hardy & Sons Pty Ltd (1989?), 'Thomas Hardy and Sons: five generations of fine winemaking', (Reynella).

Newspapers

'Adelaide Vignerons' Club', *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail*, 19 February 1870, p.5.

'Vigneron's Club Quarterly Meeting', *Register*, 9 December 1871, p.6.

'Vignerons' Club Meeting, *Register* 19 December 1872, p.6.

'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.

'Our Northern Representative', *The Queenslander* 4 May 1901, p.856.

'Orchard & Vineyard The Vintage, 1903', *Observer* 9 May 1903, p.13.

'Among the Vineyards Reynella', *Chronicle* 6 April 1907, p.8.

'Among the Vineyards South Australian Brandy the Horndale Distillery', *Chronicle* 13 April 1907, p.9.

'The Vintage Reynella Vineyard', *Advertiser* 17 March 1908, p.9.

'Vineyard Notes', 21 March 1908, p.12.

'The Reynella Vineyards', *Chronicle* 3 April 1909, p.9.

'Treeplanters at Work', *Journal* 29 August 1914, p.33.

'A Worthy Colonist The Late Mr Walter Reynell', *Register* 9 April 1919, p.7.

'Reynella Vineyard', *Register* 31 August 1927, p.14.

'Winemaking a Family Industry in SA', *Advertiser* 29 October 1952, p.14.

SITE RECORD

NAME:	Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex (including Maintenance Shed, Still House, Haselgrove Room, Carew's Cottage, Sunken Rose Garden, Pine Trees, Olive Grove, Outbuildings)	PLACE NO.:	26534
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Large complex of farm and winery buildings. Only the larger outbuilding (see site plan) is proposed for State Heritage listing.		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	Mid to late nineteenth century (constructed in stages).		
REGISTER STATUS:	27 July 2021		
LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS:	Sid's Cottage, Cottage, and Carew's Cottage are Local Heritage places, possibly to be delisted.		
CURRENT USE:	Currently vacant site proposed for redevelopment 2021 Outbuilding is currently used for storage.		
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Winery 1840s-2021 Farm 1840s-early twentieth century		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	City of Onkaparinga		
LOCATION:	Street Name:	38-44 Panalatinga Road	
	Town/Suburb:	Old Reynella	
	Post Code:	5161	
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title	Outbuilding is located on CT 6259/50	
	Reference:	A 804 D 126105	
	Hundred:	Noarlunga	

PHOTOS

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Outbuilding adjacent to Reynell Road, converted to Cellar Door.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



Outbuilding, showing the various stages of development

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Outbuilding, showing the various stages of development and portion of structure partially demolished.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Interior images of the Outbuilding

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2022

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



**Northern elevation of the c.1910 Bungalow
(original front entry to the house)**

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



**The c.1920s addition, eastern elevation
(front entry to the house)**

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



**From left to right: single room 'school house' addition, external masonry kitchen, entrance
to the cellar beneath the kitchen.**

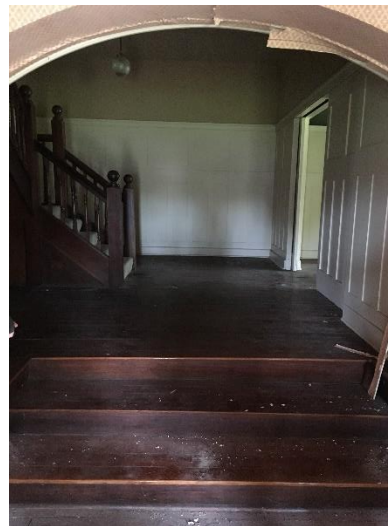
Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Interiors of Carew Cottage showing main room of c.1910 bungalow (TL), entry c.1920s addition (TR) and main room in c.1920s addition (BL).

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



Carew Cottage showing interior details, staircase, transition from 1920s addition to 1910 bungalow and fireplace in 1920s addition downstairs living room.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Carew Cottage showing example of the upstairs rooms in the c.1920s addition.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



Carew Cottage c.1910 bungalow showing modern kitchen fit out and school room.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Sunken Garden, showing layout, retaining wall to front and pergola to rear with pine trees behind.

Source: DEW Files 24v September 2021



Detail of the garden showing pond and pergola.



Olive Grove and detail showing pruning to create multi-stem trees.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Workers Cottage Walter Reynell and Sons winery.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



Workers Cottage (known as Sid's Cottage) Walter Reynell and Sons winery.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



Maintenance Shed and Still House.

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Maintenance Shed, showing interior and side of building.

Source: DEW Files 24 September 2021



Still House showing exterior, interior and concrete still pads.

Source: DEW Files 24v September 2021

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Haselgrove Room, showing the front of the building and the off form concrete extension to side and to lift the height of the roof.

Source: DEW Files 24vSeptember 2021

SITE PLAN

NAME: Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex **PLACE NO.:** 26534



Former Hardy's (former Reynell's) Winery and Farm Complex, 38-44 Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella CT 6259/50 D126105 A804 Hundred of Noarlunga

N ↑

LEGEND

- Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
- Existing State Heritage Place(s)
- Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

¹ Annely Aeuckens et al (1988), *Vineyard of the Empire Early Barossa Vignersons 1842-1939*, (Adelaide: Australian Industrial Publishers), pp.175-178.

² 'Treeplanters at Work', *Journal* 29 August 1914, p.33.

³ Garnaut, Collins. Bird, Anderson, 'Cherished sites of remembrance Soldier's Memorial Gardens, p.139.

⁴ Louise Bird (2001), 'A Vanishing Garden Passport: South Australian Gardens of the 1920s-1940s', in David S Jones ed. *20th Century Heritage Our recent Cultural Heritage*, (Australia ICOMOS National Conference), pp.320-328.

⁵ <https://www.federation-house.com/architect-robin-dods>

⁶ 'Our Northern Representative', *The Queenslander* 4 May 1901, p.856.

⁷ Richard Apperly et al (1989), *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, (Sydney: Angus and Robertson), p.144.

⁸ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

⁹ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹⁰ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹¹ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹² While John's diary and letters clearly records that he made wine in 1844, it has been suggested that he may have made wine earlier than that, however, evidence to support such assertions are not readily available. If 1844 was not the first vintage, then it was likely only his second or third vintage.

¹³ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹⁴ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹⁵ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹⁶ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹⁷ Dirk Van Dissel, 'Reynell, John (1809–1873)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University,

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-john-4469/text7291>. 'A Worthy Colonist The Late Mr Walter Reynell', *Register* 9 April 1919, p.7.

¹⁸ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

¹⁹ 'Adelaide Vignerons' Club', *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail*, 19 February 1870, p.5. 'Vignerons' Club Quarterly Meeting', *Register*, 9 December 1871, p.6. 'Vignerons' Club Meeting, *Register* 19 December 1972, p.6.

²⁰ Anon, *Elder Smith & Co Limited The First Hundred Years*, pp. 37-39. ABD entry John Reynell.

²¹ 'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.

²² 'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.

²³ 'The Vintage A Visit to Reynella', *Chronicle*, 19 March 1898, p.44.

²⁴ It is not clear if Allan became a wine merchant because his position ended at Reynella to enable Carew to take his place or if he left of his own accord to follow other business opportunities and Carew had to assume responsibility earlier than expected.

²⁵ 'Orchard & Vineyard The Vintage, 1903', *Observer* 9 May 1903, p.13.

²⁶ 'The Reynella Vineyards', *Chronicle* 3 April 1909, p.9.

²⁷ Andrew Stephens (2003), 'Noarlunga Local Heritage Register', (City of Onkaparinga), pp.9, 297.

²⁸ 'Among the Vineyards South Australian Brandy the Horndale Distillery', *Chronicle* 13 April 1907, p.9. 'Among the Vineyards Reynella', *Chronicle* 6 April 1907, p.8.

²⁹ 'Among the Vineyards South Australian Brandy the Horndale Distillery', *Chronicle* 13 April 1907, p.9.

³⁰ The newspapers various record him as Mr T Dunstan and Mr G Dunstan.

³¹ 'The Vintage Reynella Vineyard', *Advertiser* 17 March 1908, p.9. 'Vineyard Notes', 21 March 1908, p.12.

³² Andrew Stephens (2003), 'Noarlunga Local Heritage Register', (City of Onkaparinga).

³³ Bill Gammage, 'Reynell, Carew (1883–1915)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University,

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/reynell-carew-1656/text14317>
Heritage South Australia, DEW

Name of place (26534)

³⁴ Lenore Reynell & Margaret Hopton (1988), *John Reynell of Reynella A South Australian Pioneer*, (Adelaide: M Hopton). DEW File (SHP 12720).

³⁵ 'Reynella Vineyard', *Register* 31 August 1927, p.14. 'Winemaking a Family Industry in SA', *Advertiser* 29 October 1952, p.14.

³⁶ Kat's wine study p.16.

³⁷