

ALL SAINTS WINERY



2019.jpg



Extent diagram.jpg



2019 dormitory.jpg



2019 dormitory (2).jpg



2019 cellar interior.jpg



2019 (2).jpg



2019 wine press in cellar.jpg



2019 large barrels in cellar.jpg



2019 stables.jpg



2019 homestead.jpg



ALL SAINTS WINERY SOHE 2008



all saints winery all saints rd wahgunyah
interior winery



all saints winery all saints rd wahgunyah
landscape dec1993



all saints winery all saints rd wahgunyah
homestead front view sep1993



1 all saints winery all saints rd
wahgunyah front corner view dec1993



all saints winery all saints rd wahgunyah
philip cox building



all saints winery all saints rd wahgunyah
stables



all saints winery all saints rd wahgunyah
storage shed dec1993



all saints winery all saints road
wahgunyah corner view dec1993



Aerial of extent of registration.jpg



c1880s grape press in cellar.jpg



c1880s.jpg

Location

315 ALL SAINTS ROAD WAHGUNYAH, INDIGO SHIRE

Municipality

INDIGO SHIRE

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H0333

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO216

VHR Registration

October 9, 1974

Amendment to Registration

October 24, 2019

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 7, 1999

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The All Saints Winery complex including the land, buildings (exteriors and interiors), driveways, trees and landscape elements, early winemaking infrastructure and objects, vineyard setting and other features. The registration also includes all fixtures attached to the buildings at the time of registration.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

All Saints Winery is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

All Saints Winery is significant at the State level for the following reasons:

All Saints Winery is historically significant for its clear association with the development of vineyards and wineries in Victoria. It is one of Victoria's oldest wineries and is indicative of the establishment and expansion of the industry in Victoria. This association is evident in the physical fabric of the place - including the distinctive cellar building, array of early ancillary buildings with specific functions and early wine production facilities.

[Criterion A]

All Saints Winery is architecturally significant as a fine example of a winery complex. The substantial above-ground cellar is distinctive in design and presents an unusual monumental quality with prominent square tower, castellated detailing and expansive brick walls. The cellar is located at the centre of a largely intact winery complex which includes buildings, processing facilities and equipment (including the grape press and large timber maturation barrels) which date from the early decades of the winery's establishment. [Criterion D]

Permit Exemptions

<p>It should be noted that Permit Exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under s.38 of the Heritage Act). Permit Exemptions can also be applied for and granted after registration (under s.92 of the Heritage Act).</p> <p class="c1">General Condition 1</p> <p>All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.</p> <p class="c1">General Condition 2</p> <p>Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible.</p> <p class="c1">General Condition 3</p> <p>All works should ideally be informed by Conservation Management Plans prepared for the place. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan and permits must still be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan.</p> <p class="c1">General Condition 4</p> <p>Nothing in this determination prevents the Heritage Council from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.</p> <p class="c1">General Condition 5</p> <p>Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the relevant responsible authority, where applicable.</p> <p class="c2">Specific Permit Exemptions</p> <p class="c1">Agricultural activities</p> <p>. All processes to allow for the continuation of existing agricultural and viticultural practices including cultivation, cropping, pruning, harvesting and other activities necessary for the usual operation of the place.</p> <p>. Maintenance or repair of fences, gates, trellises or similar structure necessary for the continuation of existing agricultural or viticultural activities.</p> <p class="c1">Landscape</p> <p>. The process of gardening including mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead shrubs, planting and replanting of garden beds, disease and weed control, and maintenance to care for existing plants.</p> <p>. Replanting of 1990s garden beds immediately to the east of the cellar building with low level plantings that maintain the area as a setting for the cellar building.</p> <p>. Repairs and maintenance to hard landscape elements, such as driveways and car parks, paths, paving, steps, gutters, drainage and irrigation systems, in a manner which preserves the cultural heritage significance of the place.</p> Management and maintenance of trees in the avenue of elms including formative and remedial pruning, removal of deadwood, pest and disease control, cabling and similar supportive works provided that work is carried out by a qualified arborist. Management and maintenance of dead or dangerous trees other than those in the avenue of elms to maintain public safety and to protect buildings and structures. <p class="c4">. Removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>.</p> <p class="c4">. Vegetation protection and management of possums and vermin.</p> <p class="c2">Event operations</p> <p class="c4">. Works associated with short term events including:</p> <p class="c4">o The introduction of temporary structures such as marquees provided that structures will be erected within and used for a maximum period of six weeks after which they are removed, and the structures are not located in a place or in a way where they could damage any fabric.</p> <p class="c4">o The introduction of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems for a maximum period of six weeks after which they will be removed, and the structures are not located in a place or in a way where they could damage any fabric.</p> <p class="c4">. Temporary works for event purposes, for example, the establishment of temporary wayfinding/directional signage.</p> <p class="c2">Interiors</p> <p class="c4">. Internal alterations to the 2015 warehouse shed on the west of the cellar building and the modern structure known as The Terrace Restaurant on the north provided alterations do not impact interfaces with heritage fabric.</p> <p class="c2">Maintenance</p> <p class="c4">. All works required to maintain, secure and make safe buildings and structures including the removal of broken glass, the temporary shuttering of windows and covering of holes as long as this work is reversible and does not have a detrimental impact on fabric.</p> <p class="c4">. Maintenance of an item to retain its condition without large-scale removal of or damage to the existing fabric or the large-scale introduction of new materials. Repairs must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing details or elements. Any new materials used for repair must not exacerbate the decay of existing fabric due to chemical incompatibility, obscure existing fabric or limit access to existing fabric for future maintenance.</p> <p class="c4">. Painting of previously painted surfaces in the same colour provided that preparation or painting does not remove all early paint finishes or other decorative schemes.</p> <p class="c4">. Replacement of existing services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring and fire services that uses existing routes, conduits or voids, and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric.</p> <p class="c4">. Removal of non-original items such as wiring, antennae, aerials etc and making good in a manner not detrimental to the fabric.</p> <p class="c4">. Erecting, repairing and maintaining signage (directional signage, road signs, speed signs, event signage). Signage must be located and be of a suitable size and type so as not to obscure or damage heritage fabric and must be able to be removed later without causing damage to the place.</p> <p class="c4">. All maintenance and repairs to the 2015 warehouse

shed necessary to maintain it in its existing condition.

Fire suppression

. Fire suppression activities such as fuel reduction burns provided that they are done in a manner that is not detrimental to the buildings or avenue of elms.

Public safety and security

. Public safety and security activities provided that they are done in a manner which is not detrimental to the fabric of the place.

. Emergency stabilisation necessary to secure safety where a feature has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and represents a safety risk to its users or the public. Urgent or emergency site works are to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified specialist such as a structural engineer and reported to the Executive Director within 21 days of the completion of works.

Theme

4. Transforming and managing the land 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce

Construction dates 1870,

Heritage Act Categories Registered place, Registered object integral to a registered place,

Hermes Number 1173

Property Number

History

George Sutherland Smith and John Banks migrated from Scotland in 1853 and established All Saints Winery in 1869. Chinese labourers were employed in the establishment and early expansion of the winery throughout the 1870s. The winery won the first gold medal for Australian wine in 1873 at the London International Exhibition. The winery expanded in reaction to a growing local demand for wine and extension of the train line to Rutherglen, and in 1881 All Saints opened cellars in Melbourne. In 1885 Sutherland Smith began work on what is now the principal cellar building, which was largely complete by the 1890s, and land under vines continued to expand into the 1890s. All Saints had one of the largest oak storages in Australia, renowned for prime fortified wines. The winery stayed in the ownership of the Smith family until the 1980s. It was purchased by Peter Brown of Brown Brothers in 1993 and substantial renovation and landscaping works were carried out. It remains in the Brown family and continues to function as a vineyard and winery.

Dunstan, David (1994) *Better than Pommard!: A History of Wine in Victoria*

Freeman, Peter (2002) *Indigo Shire Heritage Study*, Volume 1 Part 1.

Pennay, Bruce & Young, Kenneth (1994) *All Saints Winery: Conservation Analysis and Management Plan*

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The All Saints Winery complex including the land, buildings (exteriors and interiors), driveways, trees and landscape elements, early winemaking infrastructure and objects, vineyard setting and other features. The registration also includes all fixtures attached to the buildings at the time of registration.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

All Saints Winery is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

All Saints Winery is significant at the State level for the following reasons:

All Saints Winery is historically significant for its clear association with the development of vineyards and wineries in Victoria. It is one of Victoria's oldest wineries and is indicative of the establishment and expansion of the industry in Victoria. This association is evident in the physical fabric of the place - including the distinctive cellar building, array of early ancillary buildings with specific functions and early wine production facilities. [

Criterion A]

All Saints Winery is architecturally significant as a fine example of a winery complex. The substantial above-ground cellar is distinctive in design and presents an unusual monumental quality with prominent square tower, castellated detailing and expansive brick walls. The cellar is located at the centre of a largely intact winery complex which includes buildings, processing facilities and equipment (including the grape press and large timber maturation barrels) which date from the early decades of the winery's establishment. [

Criterion D]

Extent of Registration

Heritage Act 2017

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act 2017, I give notice under section 53 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended by modifying a place in the Heritage Register:

Number: H0333

Category: Registered Place, Registered Objects Integral to a Registered Place

Place: ALL SAINTS WINERY

Location: 315 ALL SAINTS ROAD WAHGUNYAH

Municipality: INDIGO SHIRE

1. All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 333 encompassing parts of Crown Allotment 1C Section 6 Township of Carlyle and Crown Allotment 1A Section 1 Parish of Carlyle.
2. All of the objects listed here integral to and located at the place:
 - a. Grape press
 - b. Large timber maturation barrels

24 October 2019

STEVEN AVERY

Executive Director

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>