HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: Fairley Downs
Address: 5250 Barmah - Shepparton Road TALLYGAROOPNA
Significance Level: B
Place Type: Homestead Complex, Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground, Hut/Shack
Citation Date: 2004

Homestead

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

4.1 Squatters
4.2 Selectors and Closer Settlement

Description

Physical Description

'Fairley Downs' is a large, single-storey late-Victorian homestead of red-brick construction with a hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. At either end of the east and south elevations is a projecting gabled bay with a timber gable screen. The front of the house is screened by an ogee profile return verandah supported by cast iron columns.
with a cast iron lacework valance. The verandah has a tessellated tiled floor with a bluestone threshold and a gable roof with cast iron lacework infill to the centre of the south elevation, above the main entry. The main entry comprises a panelled timber door with leadlight glazing and leadlight sidelights and fanlights. To the east of the front door the facade contains a canted bay window which projects above the verandah roof. Windows to the original section of the house are timber-framed double hung sashes with concrete sills. Abutting the rear of the house are the 1923 additions comprising a verandah, garage and additional rooms. The rear verandah has a metal deck skillion roof supported by brick piers and enclosed by fly wire screens. The garage is of red brick construction with a hipped roof and was originally the kitchen. It has a triple car opening to its east elevation with timber shingle cladding above.

North of the main house is a small, two-room timber slab hut built in 1841. The gabled roof has nonoriginal corrugated galvanised steel cladding with weatherboard infill to the gable ends. The north elevation contains a non-original red brick chimney.

South of the main house is a c. 1880s one-room red-brick hut with a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel and penetrated by a simple face-brick chimney. The east elevation contains a ledged and braced timber door and a six-pane, timber-framed, double-hung sash window. The west elevation contains a non-original timber-framed casement window and the south elevation contains a non-original double-width timber door.

Located approximately twenty metres north of the house is a large c1920s timber framed machinery shed with corrugated galvanised steel cladding to the walls and roof.

Approximately fifty metres south-west of the house is a c.1950s former milking shed/dairy. It is a simple, utilitarian concrete block and timber building with a gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel.

To the north-west of the main house is a small, timber framed cottage, originally a WWII prisoner of war camp building from Murchison. The gabled roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and the walls have been re-clad with Hardiplank boards.

On a low sand hill in a paddock, 750 metres north of the main house, are the graves of three of the Fraser women (see history above) marked by marble headstones and enclosed by an iron palisade fence.

**Physical Condition**

GOOD

**Intactness**

GOOD / FAIR

**Australian Heritage Commission Criteria**

*Australian Heritage Commission*

2.5 Promoting settlement
3.4 Developing primary production

**Statement of Significance**

Fairley Downs, Barmah - Shepparton Road, Tallygaroopna, is of local historic and aesthetic significance.

Despite its reduced size, the property and collection of outbuildings, some of which date from the earliest European settlement of the area, demonstrate distinct phases and patterns of settlement. Aesthetically, the substantial main house is a fine example of late-Victorian homestead design, and is associated with one of the district's most eminent architects, J A K Clarke.

**Recommendations 2004**

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**Other Recommendations**

. Retain unpainted finish to face brickwork . Investigate original external colours when due for a repaint
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: Residence at Victoria Street, Tallygaroopna
Address: 7 Victoria Street TALLYGAROOPNA
Significance Level: B
Place Type: Residence, Shop
Citation Date: 2004

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

The shop was constructed for Hector McKenzie (senior) in 1886 by the builder, Mr Cummins. The property was subsequently sold to Robert Campbell in 1894/5, who was still listed as owner/occupier in 1900. From 1926 it was owned by A Larson, who appears to have retained the property until 1973 when it was sold to R W and P M Kummer.
Throughout its life, the property appears to have been owned and occupied by a succession of butchers, including Hector McKenzie (junior) (1918) when the shop and premises were valued at £23, Longson & Ladlow (1928), and D Brett (1956-82).

References

National Trust file.
Shire of Rodney Ratebooks
Description

Physical Description

McKenzie's Butcher's Shop is a single storey red-brick building comprising a single-fronted former shop building and attached residence. The building has a hipped Colorbond corrugated steel roof with bracketed eaves and a parapeted gable to the shop facade. The parapet has a rendered panel with the words H McKENZIE BUTCHER in pressed cement lettering and is surmounted by a simple square headed pediment with the words ESTD 1886, also in pressed cement lettering. Extending across the front of the shop is a skillion roof verandah with squared timber posts and a timber valance. The shop has a panelled timber door flanked by a timber-framed, fixed-sash shopfront.

The attached residence has a symmetrical facade containing a central panelled timber door with sidelights and a fanlight, flanked on either side by a tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash window. Across the full width of the facade is a corrugated galvanised steel verandah with stop chamfered timber posts and a cast iron lace frieze. The front boundary to the residence has a woven wire fence with timber posts and rails.

Physical Condition

good

Intactness

good

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission
3.11 Feeding people

3.18 Marketing and retailing

4.5 Making towns to serve rural Australia

Statement of Significance

McKenzie's Butcher's Shop at 7 Victoria Street, Tallygaroopna is of local historical and aesthetic significance. Built in 1886, it remains as one of the few commercial buildings which demonstrate the town's early development. Aesthetically it is a substantially intact example of a Victorian shop building with attached residence which makes an important contribution to the streetscape.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Reconstruct verandah floor to residence.
- Repair damp affected brickwork.
- Maintain original unpainted finish to face brickwork and otherwise investigate original external paint colours.
**Soldiers Memorial Hall**

**Address** 19 Victoria Road (cnr Victoria Road and Fowler Street)

**Significance Level** B

**Place Type** Hall Public

**Citation Date** 2004

**Recommended Heritage Protection**

VHR No HI - PS Yes

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**History and Historical Context**

The Tallygaroopna community, who met in September 1919 to discuss the best means of commemorating the men who served in the Great War, unanimously decided to build a new memorial hall. The existing timber 1880s Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, was demolished to make way for the next building. The foundation stone for the Hall was laid by Colonel (later Sir) Murray Bourchier, MLA, CMG, DSO, on 1 January 1924. Bourchier had entered the Legislative Assembly as the Victorian Farmers' Union member for Goulburn Valley in 1921, and the plight of the returned soldier had been his active concern. It was fitting, therefore, that he laid the foundation stone for this Memorial Hall in his own electorate. The building was later opened by Dr Earle Page, Acting Prime Minister, on 9 June 1924. The day was celebrated with a sports afternoon, dinner, concert and dance. The Hall was the centre of many activities for the town, and included concerts, euchre parties, dances, bazaars, a debutante ball and visiting picture shows. The Hall was taken over by the then Shepparton City Council in the 1950s because of the difficulties the committee had in maintaining the buildings. Renovations to the Hall in 1983 were funded by the committee, the Lions Club and the RSL ladies auxiliary.

**References**
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

*Thematic Environmental History*

16.0 Public Buildings

*Australian Heritage Commission*

8.1 Organising recreation

8.8 Remembering the fallen

8.9 Commemorating significant events and people

**Description**

**Physical Description**

The Soldiers Memorial Hall is a single-storey, red-brick hall with a distinctive parapeted street frontage embellished with rendered dressings and crenellations. The street frontage is divided into three bays by rusticated brick pilasters. The parapet to the central bay is raked and surmounted a platform supported by console brackets, on which sits a bronze replica cannon. The central bay has prominent rendered panel bearing the AIF crest and the words SOLDEIRS MEMORIAL HALL in raised rendered lettering. Below the panel is a pair of timber-framed, double-hung sash windows with a rendered surround, flanking a bronze memorial plaque. The end bays each contain an eight-pane timber-framed window with concrete lintel and sills. Below each window is a rendered shield bearing the names of the various countries in which Australians saw action during World War I. The return to the east side of the street frontage has a V-jointed board timber door, to the front of which is a non-original concrete ramp with steel handrails.

Behind the street frontage is the utilitarian, rectangular plan hall with a gambrel roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The side walls of the hall are divided into regular bays articulated by brick pilasters.

The bays each contain a pivoting timber-framed eight-pane window. A modern steel stair is located to the front of a doorway at the southern end of the east elevation. Abutting the west elevation is a single-storey, red brick addition, set well back from the street.
Physical Condition
GOOD

Intactness
GOOD

Statement of Significance

The Soldiers Memorial Hall, Tallygaroopna, is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance. Constructed c.1924 to honour local men who served in World War I, the hall has been a venue for community activity for over 70 years. Aesthetically, it is a substantially intact example of an inter-War hall, of which there are a number of examples in the municipality. Its elaborate crenellated facade and canon platform, however, distinguishes it from others.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Maintain original unpainted finish to face brickwork and otherwise investigate original paint colours
Name: Uniting Church  
Address: 400 Zeerust Road (cnr Zeerust Church Road and Zeerust Road) TALLYGAROOPNA  
Significance Level: B  
Place Type: Church  
Citation Date: 2004  
Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

An earlier Wesleyan Methodist church existed on this site prior to the construction of a new timber building in September 1876. The building cost £182. The minister of the new church was Reverend John James Brown. By 1912 the needs of a growing congregation led to plans for a larger new building, with fundraising activities commencing that year. The foundation stone was laid on 13 April 1914. The building was completed at a total cost of £667, the construction undertaken by Kittle Bros of Shepparton.

The timber church was retained and relocated a short distance from its original site for use as a Sunday school. The brick church was externally rendered in 1956 as part of the church's 80th anniversary celebrations. After the creation of the Uniting Church of Australia in 1977, the church became the Tallygaroopna Uniting Church.

References
Myrtle Ford, *Centenary Notes Tallygaroopna Methodist Church*, cited by Mr Arthur Willmott, pers comm.

**Identified By**


**Relevant Historical Australian Themes**

*Thematic Environmental History*

10.0 Worshipping

**Description**

**Physical Description**

The Uniting Church, Tallygaroopna, is a modest single storey rendered brick church comprising a parapeted gabled roof nave and a skillion-roofed vestry to the rear. The nave roof has corrugated galvanised steel cladding penetrated by cylindrical ridge ventilators and parapets finished with rendered copings and finials. The side walls are buttressed and contain regular fenestration of lancet windows with simple leadlight glazing. The symmetrical south elevation contains a double-leaf timber door, surmounted by three arched windows grouped under a rendered arched moulding. Flanking either side of the door is a blind pointed arched window.

The adjacent Church Hall is a single-storey weatherboard building comprising a small rectangular hall with a projecting entry porch to south elevation. Both sections have a gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel with turned timber finials. The side walls of the hall contain three regularly spaced timber-framed, double-hung sash windows.

At the north boundary of the churchyard there are two timber-framed outhouses (one weatherboard, the other re-clad in fibro-cement sheet).

**Physical Condition**

FAIR

**Intactness**

GOOD
Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission

8.6 Worshipping

9.6 Mourning the dead

Statement of Significance

The Uniting Church at the corner of Zeerust Church & Zeerust Roads, Tallygaroopna is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance. Constructed in 1876 and 1914, the church and hall have been a centre for Methodist / Uniting Church worship and activity for over 125 years. Aesthetically the church is a substantially intact and representative example of a rural church with simple Gothic Revival detailing, distinguished from the numerous examples in the municipality by its cement render finish. The adjacent church hall is a substantially intact and representative example of its type and makes a contribution to the significance of the place.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Undertake conservation works including repainting of weatherboards and joinery and replacement of deteriorated fabric with new to match original.
- Maintain original unpainted finish to face brickwork and otherwise investigate original paint colours
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>All Saints Anglican Church and Rectory</th>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>18-20 Francis Street (cnr. Kerford Street) TATURA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place Type</td>
<td>Church, Presbytery/Rectory/ Vicarage/Manse</td>
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<td>Citation Date</td>
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**Recommended Heritage Protection**

- VHR
- No HI
- PS Yes

**History and Historical Context**

Tatura's first purpose built Anglican Church was a small timber building opened on 24 April, 1881. By September 1886, fundraising activities were underway to construct a new brick church. The new church, All Saints, was opened on Christmas Day, 1887, to honour the jubilee of Queen Victoria; it was dedicated on 25 December the following year. The works were overseen by Mr Charles Grover, the total cost of the new building being £352/11/2. The bricks were made locally by Messrs Earnshaw and Lockwood, while the church bell was the former fire bell from 'Dhurringile Station'. The rectory was constructed in 1903 to replace an early timber building on 18 acres which had been acquired in 1888. In 1914 the former Baptist church was relocated to the site to serve as a church hall. A new brick church hall built to replace this was dedicated on 15 April, 1961.

**References**

- Eric Evans, *First Decade, All Saints Church of England, Tatura*. 
Identified By

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

10.0 Worshipping

Description

Physical Description

All Saints Anglican Church in Francis Street, Tatura is a small red face brick building comprising nave, central projecting front porch and later rear sacristy and hall wing at the rear. A later covered link at the front of the church joins the building with an adjacent office and bell tower. The church and porch have parapeted gabled roofs clad with corrugated galvanised steel and the parapets are finished with rendered copings and finials. The low pitched roofs of the additions are clad with steel deck roofing. The buttressed side walls of the nave contain regular repetitive fenestration of pointed arch openings with rendered dressings and timber-framed fixed sash windows with leadlight glazing. The porch contains a pair of side timber-framed entrance doors. The rear wing, which is an obvious addition contains timberframed fixed sash windows with contemporary leadlight glazing. The adjacent rectory is a single-storey double-fronted Edwardian residence of brick (overpainted) construction, with hipped roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel. The roofline retains brick chimneys with corbelled caps and a wide skillionroofed verandah with timber posts and non-original concrete floor encircles the house. The facade contains two pairs of timber-framed double-hung sash windows and the entrance, which contains a 4 panelled timber door, is from the end of the return verandah.

Physical Condition

Rectory - GOOD
Church - FAIR

Intactness

Rectory - GOOD
Church - FAIR

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria
A Statement of Significance

All Saints Church and Rectory are of local historical, social, spiritual and aesthetic significance. Erected in 1887, as a replacement for the first Anglican Church, a small timber building, the church provides evidence of the pressing need for a larger building to service the growing population. The site has served as a place of spiritual worship and community activity for local Anglicans for 115 years. The construction of the rectory demonstrates the importance of All Saints as a Parish church. Aesthetically, the church is a relatively intact example of a rural Victorian-era church, of which there are numerous other examples in the municipality.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Repair damp-affected brickwork and failing render.
- Consider removal of paint from rectory brickwork by non-abrasive method and otherwise investigate external paint colours.
- Consider reconstructing original fence.
**HERITAGE CITATION REPORT**

**Name** 220 Hogan Street, Tatura - Tatura Court House  
**Address** 220 Hogan Street TATURA  
**Significance Level** B  
**Place Type** Court House  
**Citation Date** 2004

**Tatura Court House**

**Recommended Heritage Protection**  
VHR No HI - PS Yes

**History and Historical Context**

On 31 December 1880, the *Tatura Herald* recorded that the first Court of Petty Sessions, presided over by Mr Sternberg J.P., was held at the Tatura Police Station and was also convened in the Mechanics’ Institute and other locations. A public meeting was called in 1886 by Montague Somer in order to establish a court house for Tatura and in May 1889 the Minister of Justice consented to its erection. The building was completed in 1891 at a cost of £1186. The architect was CR Gilchrist. From 1891, court was held once a month by visiting stipendiary magistrates and/or local Justices of the Peace. The courthouse closed in 1989.

**References**

William Bossence, *Tatura and the Shire of Rodney*.

Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

*Thematic Environmental History*

16.0 Public Buildings

**Description**

**Physical Description**

Tatura Court House, 220 Hogan Street, Tatura is a single-storey tuck-pointed bichrome face brick building with parapeted hipped roof clad with slate. The roof is finished with wrought iron finials, a red brick chimney with ornate rendered mouldings and chimney pots and rendered coves to eaves soffits.

The double-fronted facade consists of two distinct sections including a prominent projecting section, containing the court room, flanked on the west by a smaller office wing. The projecting bay has a breakfronted facade surmounted by a distinctive notched gable parapet with oculus louvered vent. The facade is divided vertically by pilasters which are surmounted by pressed cement orbs. A large central timberframed Diocletian window is flanked by a pair of timber-framed double-hung sash windows, all of which have leadlight glazing to highlight sashes. Additional rendered dressings include string courses, copings, drip mouldings, voussoirs, swags, sills and aprons. The office wing is set behind a hipped verandah clad with corrugated galvanised steel and supported by (reconstructed) stop-chamfered timber posts with cast iron frieze. A timber 4-panelled entrance door is flanked by a single timber-framed double-hung sash window. Other elevations are utilitarian with the west elevation containing a timber door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows.

**Physical Condition**

GOOD

**Intactness**

GOOD

**Occupancy**

220 Hogan Street, Tatura - Tatura Court House

18-Jul-2013 04:23 PM

Hermes No 156600 Place Citation Report
Ownership Tatura Milk Industries Limited

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

4.3 Developing urban institutions

Statement of Significance

Tatura Court House is of local historical and architectural significance. One of the earliest surviving public buildings in Tatura, the Court House operated continuously for over 100 years and demonstrates the significance of Tatura as a thriving centre for the district at the time. Aesthetically, it is one of the more ornate public buildings in the municipality and a fine example of Victorian Mannerist design.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Retain original unpainted finish to brickwork of building and otherwise investigate original external paint colours.
- Complete current conservation of the building
**HERITAGE CITATION REPORT**

**Name** 239 Hogan Street, Tatura - St Andrews Hall  
**Address** 239 Hogan Street TATURA  
**Significance Level** B  
**Place Type** Church Hall  
**Citation Date** 2004

**Recommended Heritage Protection**  
VHR No HI - PS Yes

**History and Historical Context**

Alexander Stewart donated an acre of land in 1882 in Tatura for the purpose of building a Presbyterian Church. While the church was under construction, services were conducted at a private residence, the Springvale schoolhouse and the Mechanics' Institute. Reverend Andrew Chambers was inducted in August 1882. In August of the following year the church and manse were completed for £409 and £417 respectively to the plans of Mr C T Grover. The church was extensively renovated in 1908 and an organ was installed in 1909. By 1910 however, the requirement for a Sunday School had become paramount. The adjacent St Andrew's Church building was constructed in 1912. The original church was renamed St Andrew's Hall and was thereafter used for Sunday School activities. A timber addition was later added to the rear of the hall. It is currently occupied by Bethel Christian College, an independent Christian primary school.

**References**

Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

10.0 Worshipping

Description

Physical Description

St Andrew's Hall, Hogan Street, Tatura, is a red face brick Gothic (Early English) building comprising a small hall (former church) and projecting front porch with later Sunday school addition at the rear. The original building has parapeted gable roofs which are finished with rendered copings and are clad with corrugated galvanised steel. The porch has a side entrance with pointed arch and a single leaf timber door and a single lancet opening with timber-framed fixed sash window with leadlight glazing. The facade gable end contains three lancet openings with timber-framed fixed sash windows with leadlight glazing, above which is a semi-circular drip moulding and string course. The buttressed side walls contain regular and repetitive timber-framed fixed sash windows with leadlight glazing. The addition at the rear of the hall is a single storey timber-framed building with low pitched roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel and Hardiplank clad walls. The Hogan Street frontage has a Cyclone wire fence and gates.

Physical Condition

GOOD

Intactness

GOOD

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission

8.6 Worshipping
Statement of Significance

St Andrew's Hall is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance. Constructed in the 1880s as Tatura's original Presbyterian Church, the building has had a long and continuous association with the church for over 100 years. It is one of two surviving churches from Tatura's earliest phase of development and demonstrates the early provision of places of worship. Aesthetically, it is a largely intact example of a simple rural parish church, of which there are a number of examples in the municipality.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Retain original unpainted finish to brickwork of building and otherwise investigate original external paint colou
**History and Historical Context**

Land for a Presbyterian Church in Tatura was donated by Alexander Stewart in 1882, and the first church (now occupied by the Bethel Christian College) constructed in 1882. The needs of a growing congregation led to plans being made in 1910 to construct a new building. The foundation stone was laid by George Stewart of 'Gowrie Park', on 1 May 1912 and the church officially opened on 6 October of the same year. A dedication ceremony was conducted by the Reverend C J Legate. The contractor for the works was Mr A Miles, the new building cost £1,400, with an extra £200 for the provision of electric lighting. The new church became known as St Andrew's in 1914. The original church was converted for use as a Sunday School and was named St Andrew's Hall. On 19 September 1954 a stained glass window was unveiled in memory of local war hero and former congregation member, Robert Mactier.

Four memorial windows from the former Springvale - Girgarre East Presbyterian Church were installed in an addition to the rear of the church in 2003.

**References**

**Identified By**


**Relevant Historical Australian Themes**

_Thematic Environmental History_

10.0 Worshipping

**Description**

**Physical Description**

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Hogan Street, Tatura, is a red face brick Gothic (Early English) church comprising a nave, flanked by a pair of porches, a single west transept and vestry and a modern hall addition at the rear. The original sections have parapeted gable roofs clad with slate and prominent roof ventilators line the ridge. The facade is divided into three bays, comprising the central nave and two porches, by two buttresses which terminate in pinnacles which are repeated on the porches. The central bay contains a large bar tracery window containing three lancets and pierced spandrel, which is flanked by a pair of smaller lancet windows, all of which contain leadlight glazing. The porches each contain a two-leaf pointed arch timber doors. Horizontal banding, dressings, hood mouldings and copings have a painted rendered finish. The buttressed side walls contain regular and repetitive fenestration of paired pointed arch timber-framed fixed sash windows with leadlight glazing and rendered dressings. The side walls of the porches terminate with a rendered frieze.

**Physical Condition**

GOOD

**Intactness**

GOOD

**Australian Heritage Commission Criteria**

243-247 Hogan Street, Tatura - St Andrews Presbyterian Church

Hermes No 156578

Place Citation Report

18-Jul-2013 04:23 PM


Statement of Significance

St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Tatura, is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance. It is one of numerous churches constructed in Tatura and the surrounding district during the early twentieth century which demonstrate the great development of the area following closer settlement. For 90 years the church has served as the focus for Presbyterian worship and social activities in the area.

Aesthetically, it is a largely intact and representative example of a larger Edwardian parish church.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Retain original unpainted finish to brickwork of building and otherwise investigate original external paint colours.
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Water Tank</td>
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**Recommended Heritage Protection**

VHR No HI - PS Yes

**History and Historical Context**

Following a public meeting convened by prominent local citizen C W Wilson, the Tatura Waterworks Trust was formed.
in June 1889 to oversee the provision of a reticulated water supply for the town.

Planning of the tank by the Tatura Waterworks Trust commenced in September 1889 and the original contract of £629.11.8 for a 15,000 gallon tank was awarded to A F Morrison of Balaclava. The contract was subsequently increased by £75 to provide an additional 5,000 gallons capacity. A site was chosen adjacent to the Shire Hall and a new dam and a pumping plant were specially constructed. Water rates were charged at a rate of 2/- per pound. The tank was replaced by the larger concrete structure in Murchison-Tatura Road in 1912.

References


Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

4.2 Reticulated water in the townships

Description

Physical Description

The water tank and stand in Kerford Street, Tatura, is a cast and wrought iron structure. The cylindrical 20,000 gallon (90,920 litre) tank is constructed of riveted iron panels supported on a stand of cast iron columns, braced by wrought iron rod cross bracing. The columns have a flanged base and bear on concrete pad footings. Remnant pumping equipment and valves remain at the base of the structure.

Physical Condition

GOOD

Intactness
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

GOOD

Recommended Management

Curtilage

Maintain a nominal curtilage of 15 metres on all sides of the structure in order to preserve its visibility and landmark status.

Occupancy

Ownership City of Greater Shepparton

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission

4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, lights & sewerage)

Statement of Significance

The water tank and stand in Kerford Street, Tatura, is of considerable historic and aesthetic significance.

Constructed in 1889, the tank is associated with the earliest operations of the Tatura Waterworks Trust, established in 1888, which provided Tatura's first regulated water supply. There are few remaining iron tanks and towers of this period remaining in Victoria. Aesthetically, the tower and tank have enduring landmark qualities.
Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Retain and conserve. The site should be interpreted, and a sign erected to identify its history.
**HERITAGE CITATION REPORT**

**Name**  
Tatura Water Tower and Trust buildings

**Address**  
Murchison - Tatura Road TATURA

**Significance Level**  
B

**Place Type**  
Water Tower

**Citation Date**  
2004

---

**Tatura Water Tower**

---

**History and Historical Context**

The Tatura water tower was built in 1912 to replace the town's original iron tank. The formal opening ceremony took place on 24 April 1912, with Mrs James W Wilson (the wife of the Chairman of the Waterworks Trust) switching on a
special electric light to light up the tower and activating on the water flow. The new structure cost £1,559. While many similar water towers were being constructed by the Monier company across Australia by 1911, a large number have been demolished. The Tatura tank remains in active use.

References


Miles Lewis, *200 Years of Concrete in Australia*, pp. 18-23.

Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

*Thematic Environmental History*

5.3 Reticulated Water in the Townships

Description

Physical Description

The Tatura Water Tower and treatment works, Murchison - Tatura Road, Tatura, is a reinforced concrete water tower. The tower is 91 feet (27.7 metres) tall and the tank has an 80,000 gallon (363,688 litre) capacity. The concrete surface of the base is finished with alternating bands of smooth and textured concrete, corresponding to the bands of small steel-framed fixed sash windows which encircle the structure. The base is entered via a single steel door with semi-circular arched head, above which is an externally mounted steel ladder accessing the top of the tank.

Other structures at the treatment plant include a c.1912 small single-storey red face brick office building with gambrel roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel and red brick chimney with rendered cap and terracotta pot and batten ed eaves. The street elevation contains a central timber-framed door with multipaned glazed panel which is surrounded by a stylised porch of rendered entablature and red brick pilasters. It is flanked by a pair of timber-framed double-hung sash windows. A small front garden is located behind a matching red face brick fence. A second, later single-storey red face brick building with gable roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel roof is located between the office and the tower. Cyclone wire fences surround the property.
Physical Condition
GOOD

Intactness
GOOD

Occupancy

Ownership
Goulburn Valley Water

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission

4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, lights & sewerage)

Statement of Significance

The Tatura water tower is of regional historic and technological significance and local aesthetic significance. Constructed in 1912, it is an early surviving example of its type to be constructed in Victoria, utilising the reinforced Monier concrete system. Aesthetically, it has local landmark qualities.

The 1912 office building is also of historic significance because of its association with the operation of the tower.

Recommendations 2004

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</table>
Other Recommendations

Maintain the original unpainted finish to face brickwork and concrete.
Name: C W Wilson Memorial
Address: Part of 220 Hogan Street TATURA
Place Type: Memorial
Citation Date: 2004
Significance Level: B

Recommended Heritage Protection
VHR No HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

The following biographical information is taken from W H Bosence, *Tatura and the Shire of Rodney.*
Charles William Wilson was born in 1855, the first white child born in Whroo. He moved to Tatura in 1879 to open a branch of J W Mason's butchery. In 1881 he married Miss Boyer of Whroo and for 20 years, tirelessly served the community of Tatura, prior to his premature death on 19 April 1901. C W Wilson was a member of the Rodney Council from 1887 to 1891 and 1894 to 1901 and President twice. He served on the Rodney Irrigation Trust from 1889 until 1901 and was chairman in 1894. He was also a president of the Mooroopna Hospital, trustee of the racecourse, Mechanic's Institute, public gardens and recreation reserve, Australian Native's Association, Fire Brigade, Band, Presbyterian Church and Secretary of the Cemetery Trust. To perpetuate his memory, the Shire of Rodney Council contributed to a memorial to be constructed in the Tatura Gardens in 1901.

References


Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

*Thematic Environmental History*

14.2 Commemorating Pioneers

Description

Physical Description

The C W Wilson memorial was relocated in 2007-2008 to the west of the former Tatura Courthouse at 220 Hogan Street, Tatura from the Tatura Bowling Club's grounds at Service Street, Tatura. It comprises a Gothic Revival-style carved sandstone and bluestone monument constructed on a square plan in the form of a spire rising to an octagonal pinnacle.

The base is buttressed on all four sides and bears on a bluestone plinth. Each side contains a niche with white marble tablet which is surmounted by a pointed arch hood moulding on bluestone colonnettes.

Beneath one of the marble tablets is a sandstone drinking fountain. The pinnacle has a band of quatrefoil and trefoil arch motifs surmounted by a plain spire and wrought iron finial.
**Physical Condition**

GOOD

**Intactness**

GOOD

**Recommended Management**

**Curtilage**

Maintain a nominal curtilage of 5 metres around the monument in order to preserve its visibility

**Occupancy**

**Ownership**

City of Greater Shepparton

**Australian Heritage Commission Criteria**

*Australian Heritage Commission*

8.7 Honouring achievement

8.9 Commemorating significant events and people

**Statement of Significance**

The C W Wilson Memorial, located adjacent to the former Tatura Courthouse at 220 Hogan Street, Tatura, is of local historical and aesthetic significance.

Constructed in 1901 to honour one of the community's finest members, the memorial is a reminder of one man's single contribution to the earliest phase of the Tatura's settlement. Aesthetically, it is an imposing, finely detailed and intact example of a Gothic Revival memorial; unusual in the municipality for its location outside a formal cemetery.
## Recommendations 2004

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### Other Recommendations

- Maintain the original unpainted masonry finishes
- Reconstruct the missing scrolls of the wrought iron finial
- Reinstall missing fountain tap
History and Historical Context

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission undertook enlargement works on the Goulburn-Waranga irrigation channel and associated subsidiary channels in the mid-1950s. This depot was established on vacant bush land in 1954 as a central depot under the supervision of senior executive engineer, Jack Standish. A complex of buildings developed at the site including workshops, offices, housing, and a concrete manufacturing plant. The largest of the buildings is believed to be a World War Two store or hangar. It was previously used a workshop and store at Lake Eildon by a private company, Utah Constructions, before being acquired by the Water Commission and relocated to its current site in c.1955. In 1984 the Rural Water Commission was created as the successor organisation to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. In 1994 the Commission was divided into five rural water authorities, one of which was the Goulburn-Murray Rural Water Authority, which continued operating the depot up until its sale in 2003.

References

Mr Jack Standish, pers com.
Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

5.0 Utilising Natural Resources

Description

Physical Description

The former Goulburn-Murray Water Depot, William Street, Tatura, comprises a complex of timber-framed and steel-framed buildings, the most prominent of which is a large steel-framed hangar building with walls and roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel. The facade has large openings with sliding corrugated galvanised steel doors flanked by single timber doors and irregular fenestration containing steel-framed fixed-sash windows of various sizes. Above this the window openings are graduated in size with the curvature of the roof.

Adjacent to the hangar is a smaller double-storey building with single-storey wing with gabled roof and walls clad with corrugated galvanised steel. Both sections contain an irregular collection of steel-framed multi-paned fixed sash windows and single timber doors. Other buildings on the site include timber-framed and fibrocement sheet clad outbuildings and offices with gable roofs clad with corrugated galvanised steel and later prefabricated steel clad transportable buildings. The site is fenced by Cyclone wire fences to the road frontages and northern boundary and Colorbond steel fences elsewhere.

Physical Condition

FAIR

Intactness

GOOD

Recommendation Reason
Curtilage

The Heritage Overlay curtilage should accord with the surrounding lot boundary as indicated on the two options for a proposed plan of subdivision

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission

3.11 Altering the Environment

Statement of Significance

The former Goulburn-Murray Water Depot, William Street, Tatura is of local historical and architectural/technological significance. The depot and its buildings demonstrate the importance of the Goulburn-Waranga irrigation system and the ongoing provision of a rural water supply to sustaining primary production in the region. The WW II hangar is of architectural/technological significance as a local example of its building type and which also has associational significance with the Water Commission and its successors, as infrastructure related to the provision of water supply in the area. The later buildings are of no significance.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

Maintain and conserve.
Tatura Cemetery was one of the first public amenities to be established in the township. The Trustees of the Cemetery were gazetted in March 1876 - David Mactier, Thomas Hogan, Robert Currie, J Lee and O L Hunt - and rules and regulation were gazetted in June 1877. The oldest grave recorded in the registry is 1884; this is followed by an entry for 1888. Records became more comprehensive from 1900.

Registry details record that there were 207 burials before 1900. In 1904 there were 36 burials and only twelve in 1908. Many of Tatura's prominent citizens are buried in the Tatura Cemetery. A lawn cemetery was established in 1979.

References

Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

14.0 Commemorating the Dead - Cemeteries and Memorials

Description

Physical Description

The Tatura Cemetery is a large fenced area of land with a landscaped roadside reserve on one side and farming land on all other sides. It also incorporates the German War cemetery in the north-west corner of the site (see HO 121). The cemetery is divided into four denomination sections, marked by timber signs including Roman Catholic, Anglican, Uniting, and Presbyterian. Graves date from 1884 to the present and are marked by various types of surrounds and headstones including marble, granite and stone headstones; stone, gravel or concrete surrounds and slabs; and cast and wrought iron railings.

Physical Condition

GOOD

Intactness

GOOD

Occupancy

Ownership

Crown Land

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria
Statement of Significance

The Tatura Cemetery is of local historic significance. Gazetted in 1876, the cemetery is associated with the initial settlement of Tatura. It remains as a significant record of historical and genealogical information on the residents of the district from the earliest days of settlement to the current day. The cemetery also contains the graves of a number of prominent local residents and families.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

The cemetery should be maintained. Damaged or deteriorated graves should be conserved. Those graves which no longer bear the names of their occupants should be re-marked.
The German War Cemetery, Tatura, was the first war cemetery to be established in Australia and is a memorial to the German nationals who were interned and died in the prisoner of war camps near Tatura and in other camps across Australia. It was established within a few years of the end of World War Two.

The burials include 191 internees of World War One. The interred remains of forty-eight internees and eleven prisoners-of-war from World War Two, were relocated to the site from other parts of Australia.

Most of the re-internments of the World War One dead were carried out in March 1961. The land on which the Cemetery stands was excised from the Presbyterian section of the Tatura Cemetery and fenced by the Australian War Graves Commission. The World War Two section was officially inaugurated on 16 November 1958 by the West German Ambassador, Dr Hans Mahlenfeld. The German war cemetery were extended in the 1960s.

References

Joyce Hammond, Walls of Wire: Tatura, Rushworth, Murchison.

Identified By

Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

13.0 Internment

14.4 Memorials to Citizens from other Lands

Description

Physical Description

German War Cemetery, Winter Road, Tatura comprises a small fenced area of land in the north-west corner of the Tatura Cemetery. The site is entered via a rendered masonry gateway consisting of a slatepaved apron and seven rectangular columns supporting a flat-roofed canopy. A low wrought iron fence and gate with brass detail spans between each column and the entablature bears the words 'DEUTSCHE KRIEGSGRAEBERSTAETTE TATURA 1914-1918' and '1939-1945 GERMAN WAR CEMETERY' in brass lettering and adjacent to the gateway is a pair of steel flagpoles. A densely planted shrubbery containing mature trees surrounds a rectangular lawned area containing 250 graves arranged in regular rows around the perimeter of the space. Each grave is marked by a small masonry headstone with a bronze plaque and iron cross identifying POWs and a Latin cross for civilians. In the centre of the lawn is a large concrete crucifix and a stone memorial with bronze plaque in honour of the other German burials which remain located elsewhere around Australia.

Physical Condition

GOOD

Intactness

GOOD

Occupancy

Ownership Crown Land

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria
Australian Heritage Commission

8.8 Remembering the fallen

9.6 Mourning the dead

Statement of Significance

The German War Cemetery, Winter Road, Tatura is of state historic significance. Established in 1958 as the first war cemetery in Australia, the Cemetery demonstrates Australia's wartime relationship with Germany. As war memorials in their own right, the graves are an important focus for remembrance and commemoration from a local to a national level.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

Retain and conserve
History and Historical Context

The following history has been provided by Anne Tyson as part of her Research Project: ‘The Log buildings of Merrigum and the context of their construction.’ This project was undertaken in 2001 for a Master of Arts (Public History) at Monash University.

Moyola Park was originally part of John Dickson Love’s selection block. Love pegged out 320 acres on the three Chain Road between Shepparton and 'The Junction' - later Byrnsd on 18 September 1873. He lodged his licence application at the Rushworth Land Office. Lewis Byrne had surveyed the proposed selection at a cost of $8. Over the next few years Love constructed a house and outbuildings.

Love had emigrated from Cornwall to Victoria in 1847 and he worked as an 'architect and builder' in Melbourne for 2 years. In 1849 he travelled to the Californian gold fields returning to Victoria when gold was discovered in the colonies. He was initially a storekeeper at Daylesford and then at Creswick for eight years. Love then engaged in gold mining in the Maryborough district for sixteen years. However, on his licence application he gave his occupation as gardener and his place of residence as Garden Flat, Majorca.
On the 20 March 1877 Love applied for his lease listing many improvements and these he valued at $8356.511. He had 45 acres in wheat and oats yielding around 20 bushels to the acre, 279 chains or 5.6 km of fencing, a small dam, a well and other improvements. He also cited four buildings - each of log with a bark roof. Love like many other selectors was constantly in rent arrears but he eventually received his Crown Grant on 2 April 1884.

**Description**

**Physical Description**

**Former House**

The house at Moyola Park is a rectangular structure with a hip roof. The dimensions are approximately 7m x 5m.

The logs vary little in size and are approximately 20 - 30 cm in diameter (smaller than other examples). The log walling is approximately 2 m high and has been chinked with a clay pug. The hip roof framing has been constructed from round poles (saplings) and is typical for primitive hip roof framing with some extra strutting beams inserted into the framework. There are sawn timber battens/purlins for the timber shingle roofing. The timber shingles are extant and a corrugated iron roof has been laid directly over the shingles at a later date.

The structure has been constructed using logs laid horizontally with notched ends (some have been notched on both faces for a tight corner intersection). The logs are most likely some species of eucalyptus box tree. The logs appear to have been laid directly on the ground, although it is feasible that the base log was partially embedded in the earth.

The interstices between the logs have been packed with a clay pug mortar. The workmanship is relatively precise and the degree and uniformity of the actual notching is more consistent - especially when compared to other more rudimentary outbuildings.

This relative refinement of building technique is consistent with the building type. When houses were constructed more care was taken when selecting logs, as straighter and uniform sizes were the most desirable. A hip roof also had more distinction than the more easily constructed gable roof construction. Most of the surviving log houses in this region have a hip roof.

There are remnants of what appears to be an internal finish. It is possible that the pug has been smoothed over the internal walls and this was then finished off with a coating of a dung based finish. Dung was commonly mixed with clay to provide a denser and more impervious finish to earth buildings.

The floor is earthen. Earth floors were often finished with a similar mix as described previously, of dung and clay and sometimes blood and/or ash was added to the mix. The door jambs are not original to the date of construction. It appears that when the door was widened, posts were placed on either side of the opening (for a door jamb) and the lintel was removed leaving an original log as a *de facto* lintel.

**Physical Condition**

**Condition**
The condition of the house is good.

The condition of structure 1 is good.

The condition of structure 2 is fair.

The condition of structure 3 is fair to poor.

**Intactness**

Intactness

The log house is relatively intact and has retained a high integrity.

Structure 1 has been the subject of various modifications but much of its original building fabric appears to have been retained.

Structure 2 has become dilapidated but it is still remarkably intact and retains much of its integrity.

Structure 3 because of its cobbled together nature and extensive reliance on recycled materials is more difficult to assess. However, it should be considered to be part of the complex and to possess some integrity.

**Recommended Management**

**Recommended works to the structure**

As with all earth fast timber buildings the main deterioration will occur if water or damp is allowed to attack the structure. Therefore it is necessary to ensure that the ground level slopes away from the buildings, that the roof, gutters and down-pipes are in good order and that storm-water is taken away from the building. This could include installing agricultural drains to the perimeter of the building. These should be well bedded in a mix of gravel and sand.

It is also strongly recommended that the buildings are not used to store items. If the structures are empty a good air flow/ventilation can be maintained and this will help prevent any decay due to moisture. It is also recommended that items are not stored against any of the external walls or in close proximity. Apart from preventing a good flow of air such items can harbour white ants.

It is also strongly recommended that any overhanging vegetation and or creepers on any of the buildings be removed.

**Occupancy**

**Ownership** Private

**Physical Description**
Structure 1

The structure is a rudimentary earth fast post and beam system. There is one cow bail. The external walls have been clad with a combination of corrugated iron and vertical timber slabs. It could be surmised by the nature of the wall framing - post and rail that there was little if any external cladding originally. However, this is difficult to prove or disprove. The roof appears to have had a bark finish and this was possibly an original roof cladding, [see the history for Love's description of the structures]. However, the nature of the structural system - the use of large timber forked posts; large timber sections in the roof framing and the general pitch of the roof indicates that the roof was thatched at some period. Previously documented thatched buildings nearly always had timber columns that were cut with a natural fork at the top to carry a beam and the roof pitch was less than 30 degrees to avoid the straw sliding off.1 Many agricultural journals recommended building stables (and outbuildings), in this fashion as it was considered that the climate was mild enough for stables not to need walls - and good ventilation was considered necessary for the health of horses. In this climate, heat was considered to be more deleterious to the horse's health than cold and thatching was considered a good insulating medium. The fact that there is a cow bail does seem to indicate that the building did function as a byre, but, it is also possible that the structure had a dual purpose and was both shelter for horses and used for milking.

Physical Description

Structure 2

This simple log building appears to have been a pig sty. The workmanship is fairly crude and the joints have been roughly worked. The structure has been constructed using logs laid horizontally with notched ends. The slope of the roof is again indicative of thatching and the structural system would have been able to support this weight. Pigs are susceptible to heat, and sties were generally designed to be as cool as possible.

Pig sties and dairying were the mainstays of many land selectors and it is very common to find both these building types on small land selection blocks. Contemporary journals recommended that the smaller landholder have: a small dairy; with pigs fed on the skim milk and raising poultry and eggs as a means of acquiring an income while developing their farm.

Physical Description

Structure 3

This structure has either been extensively modified or has been constructed from recycled materials. These include split slabs, forked posts and posts and rails. It is extremely primitive in execution and appears to have been cobbled together. It is difficult to put a date to this structure but it is unlikely to have been constructed in this form during the late nineteenth century.

Site Context

Description of the site generally

The log structures are located well to the rear of the homestead. The log house is set off to one side and the other structures are all located in close proximity. All these structures are generally located in the farm yard to the rear.
Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

That the structures be included as an item in the Planning Scheme. That the group of identified log buildings form a precinct and as such become listed as a group/precinct of log structures in the Goulburn Valley and be included in the Victorian State Heritage Register.
**Tatura Township Precinct**

**Address**  TATURA

**Significance Level**  Local

**Place Type**  Residential Precinct, Commercial Precinct

**Citation Date**  2011

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**History and Historical Context**

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

**1840s - 1860s**

During the 1840s - 1850s settlement was sparse with a few squatters (settlers) holding vast areas of land through pastoral leases. The primary industry of squatters was grazing. By the end of the 1860s land was becoming available as freehold through the *Land Selection Acts*.

By 1873 there was a small settlement near The Whim - a fresh water well established by the Winter family of Dhurringile...
for sheep and other stock. With the advent of settlement a water reserve was established around The Whim and it was the source of water for Tatura.

1870s - 1900

Freehold land was made available through a series of legislations during the 1860s and 1870s. These acts were aimed at opening up blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The success of the selectors brought an increasing prosperity to the area and ensured that Tatura prospered. This early successful development of Tatura can be attributed to a combination of factors: a series of good seasons, relatively fertile soil and a river system and the calibre of the selectors. Moreover, the Shepparton district from 1873 possessed an enterprising surveyor of lands who 'induced men of means to settle in the district...and in an incredibly short space of time the large and fertile sheep walks of the Goulburn Valley were settled by an industrious and well-to-do yeomanry'. Regionally there is surviving built fabric from the selection era and of particular note are the panel log buildings which are scattered throughout the area. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway meant that additional settlement occurred to the east and in particular Hogan Street.

By 1879 there were hotels, a butcher, baker, saddlers and other commercial buildings, thirty houses but no public buildings. Many of the streets were named after politicians of the day:

- Casey Street - J J Casey Minister of Justice 1869;
- Service Street - J Service Premier of Victoria 1880 - 86;
- Kerferd Street - G B Kerferd Premier of Victoria 1874 - 75;
- Ross Street was named after the storekeeper of that name;
- Hogan Street was first known as Goulburn Street but from 1890 was named after Thomas Hogan a local farmer
- Others were named after local identities.

Farming during this period had moved away from grazing and the production of wool as this enterprise needed large amounts of land to be profitable. Instead crops such as wheat and oats were the primary industries for most of the land selectors. The cropping income was supplemented by other smaller scale enterprises such as dairy cows; raising of pigs and poultry. Most of the selectors would milk cows to sell the cream and the skim milk was used to fatten pigs. One of the most significant changes that occurred during this period was the introduction of irrigation to some parts of the district. On the 28 June 1889 the Tatura Waterworks Trust was gazetted. The introduction of irrigation meant that more intensive farming such as dairying and horticulture could be undertaken and therefore despite relatively small acreages farming could provide a reasonable income.

The construction of the railway line in 1880 opened up the area to new markets and encouraged the growth of agriculture in the area. Grain was one of the most important freights during the 1880s as it saved farmers from carting their harvest to Avenel. Irrigation, a railway station, a growing township and successful selectors ensured that Tatura continued to prosper and the community activities thrived. On 18 November 1890, Tatura was proclaimed an urban district with an area of 570 acres and a population of 2500.
Improvements during this period include:

. In 1889 metalling of the streets of Tatura commenced;

. In 1887 the first two banks were opened - the Victoria and the Commercial;

. The Royal Tatura Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd fellows inaugurated in 1891;

. The Tatura Debating Society commenced in 1894;

. The Fire brigade commenced in 1894;

. During the 1890s various musical bands formed.

1900 - 1914

During the early part of this period Closer Settlement brought more farmers to the area and as irrigation became more established there was a surety of seasons and the township flourished. Farming enterprisesthat capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. The commercial area of Tatura moved away from the north west of the township and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve adjacent to the public gardens and racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

Irrigation greatly assisted the development of the dairying industry and many farmers moved away from cropping and into dairying and horticulture. Ardmona (north of Tatura) is reputed to be the oldest irrigation and fruit growing district in Victoria. Unlike the government sponsored irrigation settlement at Mildura, Ardmona was set up by a syndicate of farmers with a faith in irrigation - then a largely untried venture in Victoria. Initially, the crops were dried fruit (raisins, currants and sultanas) and some stone fruit. John West (a local farmer) set up a farm for irrigation and for the cultivation of vines and fruit. West also established a plant nursery to supply other settlers. His reputation as an expert on irrigation grew and in 1890 he was sent to California to study irrigation techniques. On his return he lectured at surrounding settlements and encouraged other areas to look to irrigated crops as their farming future. By 1893 there were over 700 acres of fruit and vines established in the district with the Rodney Irrigation Trust supplying much of the water. The Trust had its headquarters in Tatura.

World War I

Many volunteers from Tatura and district went to fight for the Empire during World War I. Recruitment was fostered by the recruiting trains that came to Tatura.

Other local war efforts included:
. first aid classes were run in 1914;

. January 1915 the Red Cross Branch was formed with a Mens Red Cross Group in August 1915;

. many of the local horses were sent to the war as mounts;

. Local soldiers distinguished themselves and in particular Robert Mactier who was awarded a Victoria Cross.

At a local level the war period was a time of drought and the revenue from the Butter Factory dropped.

1920s

A Cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London.

During the 1920 - 21 season the cannery was leased by the Australian Jam Company which installed a 100 hp boiler and the "latest American technology." Output and employment increased and in October 1921 the luncheon shed at the showgrounds was borrowed as a dormitory for female cannery workers for the forthcoming season. However, in the 1920s, the cannery and building eventually moved to Mooroopna because of local complaints about the odour.

Further developments in the town included:

. two banks on opposite corners - the Commercial (1916) and the State Savings Bank (1914);

. two new churches;

. the slaughter yards at the eastern approach to the town were relocated;

. street furniture was erected;

. two motor garages were constructed;

. three afternoon tea and ice cream rooms;

. in 1928 the Hogan Street estate was subdivided.

However, not everything had improved the footpaths were still dusty, the drains and gutters were ineffectual and the lake had dried up. As late as 1927 the streets were considered unsanitary as refuse collected in the gutters and drains and was not collected. Tatura was not insulated from the Great Depression and unemployment was an issue.

Closer Settlement & the Inter War Years

The Closer Settlement Branch of the Lands Department had been established under the Land Act of 1898. Its activities were refined under Closer Settlement Acts of 1904 and 1912. The impetus of the act was to get men settled on the land. This was because poorly paid agricultural labourers on big properties were migrating to the cities or engaging in share farming. The government introduced new Closer Settlement Acts in 1915, 1918, 1922 and 1923 and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts in 1917 and 1924. Up to 1926 the Shire of Rodney had given over 15,775 acres to Closer Settlement. Closer Settlement was not always successful because of a declining price of wheat and the potential of irrigation had yet to be fully realised.
After World War 1 - the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission agreed to a request of the Tatura Progress Association that portion of the Tatura experimental farm should be made available under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act of 1917. From 1918 - 1921 the Commission settled about 1000 men on irrigation farms in various parts of Victoria. The 1920s saw the development of creameries and butter factories as dairying became increasingly more important and viable with irrigation. There was an increasing use of cars and farm machinery and farm mechanisation.

**World War II**

**POW CAMPS**

The POW Camps had little effect on Tatura during the war years. Much of the interaction was of a recreational nature with local choirs performing at the camp, cricket played at the camp and other activities. Some of the prisoners managed to escape but little of what went on in the camps was known to the community. However, many PoWs were sent to local farms to assist with farming.

A thanksgiving service for Victory in Europe was held in the Victory Hall on 9 May 1945 and on 15 August when the war against Japan ended.

The War memorial at Tatura consists of additions to the World War I memorial and this was unveiled on Anzac Day in 1952. After the war the first foreign war cemetery in Australia was inaugurated in Tatura. It is a permanent memorial to the thousands of German nationals who spent time at the camps and for those who died. When the German War Cemetery was established remains were brought from all over Australia for re-burial. Most of the re-internments of the World War I dead were carried out in March 1961.

The cemetery was excised from the Presbyterian section at the north end of the Tatura Cemetery and fenced by the War Graves Commission. The graves are marked with iron crosses. The World War II section was officially inaugurated on 16 November 1958 by the West German Ambassador, Dr Hans Mahlenfeld.

**Tatura 1946 - 1960**

Post war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing. However, the war brought this to a halt. After the war things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

The increasing prosperity of the district during the post war period was underpinned by immigration. For instance, in 1948, 200 Balts arrived to assist with the fruit picking. In May 1949 an immigration camp was constructed on the site of No 3 Internment Camp and women and children arrived at the camp in June. The camp continued to function until June 1953. Italian migrants were the most populous ethnic group in the first years of migration. The principal shrine for the Italian community is the Ossario at Murchison. The illuminated crypt was added by the Italian architect R G Stella and dedicated in November 1966.

Irrigation supported a variety of enterprises. Industries expanded - such as those associated with the production of dairy and fruit. Two new industries were introduced to Tatura:

- The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co Ltd built a factory in 1949;
Cleckheaton in 1958 dismantled mills near Bradford in England and transported them to Australia. This was a critical step in the decentralisation of industry in Victoria. At the time it was the largest shipment of British equipment received in Australia.

The Tatura tomato was developed at the Tatura Research Station (agricultural research centre since 1937) and this variety was crucial to the canning industry. From 1940 the station had worked at developing strains of tomato adapted to local conditions and to the requirements of marketers and canners. A new block at the Research Station was opened on 30 April 1958 with 6 new laboratories.

Farms were rejuvenated and many large brick farmhouses were constructed to replace older houses. Irrigation was crucial to this prosperity and in 1956 Edgar Street was formed for the construction of eleven Water Commission homes. More banks opened such as the Commonwealth Bank (1965) and in 1964 the State Savings Bank constructed new premises. By the 1960s there were five banks in town to support the continued economic growth.

Service Clubs of the post war era had a considerable impact on public developments and improvements and these included the:

. The Tatura Apex Club 1959;

. The Tatura and District Development League;

. The Country Womens Association (formed in 1930) established itself as the premier association for women;

. The Tatura Male choir that was formed during the war achieved many successes at choral festivals in Victoria and New South Wales.

In 1953 the Rodney Council protested against the move to introduce television on the grounds that the money involved could be more appropriately directed to other areas. In 1957 - there were two television sets in Tatura both owned by the electrician in Hogan Street.

Two events had a huge impact on the local community and these were the Royal visit (1954) and the Olympic torch relay (1956) The royal tour was the first visit by a reigning monarch. Vast numbers of local residents lined the roadside to see the Queen. They brought folding chairs, thermos flasks and picnic hampers to watch. Some drove from Tatura to Rochester to get a second glimpse of her. A boulder from the Dookie hills was set up in the Memorial Park with the inscription "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H R H the Duke of Edinburgh passed here on Friday 5 March 1954.&" The Tatura was included in 1956 Olympic torch relay and children threw rose petals onto the road.

Development of Irrigation

*Water Conservation Act 1883* assisted in the establishment of Waterwork Trusts under the act irrigation trusts could be formed by landholders submitting a petition defining the proposed irrigation district an outlining a scheme for water supply. A survey which included an estimate of the water available for irrigation after stock and demands had been satisfied. If the scheme was approved a turst would then be constituted. Prior to the development of irrigation a number of government dams were constructed to assist farmers. In April 1889 Rodney Irrigation Trust was gazetted. A number of small irrigation trusts were set up but many of these early water trusts did not run smoothly. This can be attributed to the lack of knowledge regarding irrigation principles and hydraulics. However, in 1890 irrigated culture was still essentially experimental and speculative. Vineyards and orchards took years to establish and markets were not a certainty. Many
farmers were too conservative to invest in irrigation. The slowness with which irrigation was taken up was also exacerbated by the 1890s depression.

Droughts (1895 and 1902) showed how vital a reliable supply of water was and how productive irrigation areas could be. The Government put money into increasing water storages for irrigation and as a consequence between 1892 and 1923 the population of Rodney doubled.

In 1893 an "irrigation" colony known as Eshcol was established on the Wilson channel west of Ardmona it meant that there was 44,600 acres land under irrigation. However, in 1900 only 10 percent of irrigable land in the Rodney shire was being irrigated. Markets were not always eager for fruit nor had the science of export of perishable fruits and vegetables to the United Kingdom and having them arrive in good condition been perfected. Canning and the drying of fruit had increased but the markets were still not large enough. The irrigation trusts were superseded by State Rivers and Water Supply commission c 1906. In 1908 the State Rivers and Water Supply commission established an experimental farm at Tatura to show how the land should be prepared for irrigation. It was so successful that in 1911 it was sold as it was felt that the farmers irrigation education was complete.

**Dairying**

With the introduction of irrigation dairying became one of the leading rural industries in the region. The increase in dairying enterprises took the industry away from the farm and into factories.

The development of dairying as an industry can be said to date from the Great Exhibition held at Melbourne in 1887 and 1888 when a model dairy was one of the attractions. The Exhibitions and the sale in London in December 1889 of the first consignment of butter from Victorian co-operative factories provided incentives for farmers to commence dairying. However, the export market meant that a high standard of quality and grading was required and this could not be met by the haphazard production of individual dairies. The Department of Agriculture encouraged the establishment of butter factories and creameries and appointed inspectors and created numerous regulations and supplied information on the latest techniques of the industry. In 1893 the Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company had creameries at Murchison and Tatura and cream was sent to Melbourne for manufacture. Creameries were soon superseded by Co-operative Butter factories and these were established between the turn of the century and the beginning of World War One. Moreover, irrigation meant that dairying could be a year round activity instead of seasonal.

Improvements such as the hand separator; refrigeration and cold storage processes were two great advances in the dairying industry. These improvements were in parallel with an increase in the dairying acreage in the Shire of Rodney. The Tatura Butter Factory and Farmer’s Produce Company Limited was founded in June 1907 and a factory was built in Hogan Street. After World War One there an influx of Gippsland dairyman to the Goulburn Valley. A new and larger factory was built in 1922 and extensions undertaken in 1944 and 1948. 37

**Tatura Milk Factory**

Prior to the Tatura factory being built all milk and cream was processed in Rushworth under the management of Mr. Henry Lockwood. In 1907 it was decided that the Tatura Butter Factory and Farmers Produce Company Ltd would be established in Hogan Street, Tatura. Authorized capital was £3000. Tenders were called for and accepted as follows:

- Buildings - Mr A Miles £790
- Machinery - Coulsell Bros. £829
. Refrigeration - Mr H Hunt £716

Until 1910 the milk was separated at the factory, this was changed and the farm performed this role with the cream being brought into the factory. In 1910 The factory generated electricity and supplied light to the town of Tatura. Tatura became the first town in the Goulburn Valley to have electric light.

Fruit

By the late 1880s and early 1890s the potential for the cultivation of fruit in the Goulburn Valley was recognised by many. The development of refrigeration meant that perishable products could be exported to the markets of the United Kingdom. The first large orchard was planted by the Mason brothers to the north of Shepparton in 1884. In 1886 they had 70 acres of fruit planted and were irrigating their orchard by pumping from the Goulburn River.

By 1884 about 250 acres of vineyards had been planted in the Mooroopna district and most of the product was dried. In 1888 a meeting had been held in Mooroopna to discuss the promotion of fruit growing in the Goulburn Valley this was in part brought about by the then depression in the wheat industry. The meeting at Mooroopna recommended subsidies and the formation of a fruit preserving company in the district. It was critical to encourage irrigated crops in the Goulburn Valley in order to utilise the expensive Goulburn Works. This was coupled with the desire to develop an export trade of perishable goods. To encourage this:

. A bonus was given on acreage planted of fruit vines and vegetables
. A subsidy for fruit and vegetable processing factories
. A bounty for best export quality of dairy and fruit products

1923 11,000 acres of fruit and vines in Rodney Co-operative canneries were established.

Description

Physical Description

The Tatura Township Precinct is located in the commercial area of Hogan Street between Ross Street and the railway reserve.

The settlement pattern of the streets and allotments follows the original survey grid pattern. The eastern end of the precinct is bounded by the railway reserve and this creates a physical and visual break within the whole of the township. The terrain of the precinct area is flat.

The relative narrowness of Hogan Street has allowed the commercial area to develop with an intimate character. The plantings of small trees such as the Manchurian Pear complement the scale of this commercial thoroughfare. The scale of the commercial development - largely single storey also assists in an appreciation of the village like character of Tatura. Hogan Street is essentially a linear mix of commercial, civic, religious and residential buildings. The diversity of building types contributes to the eclectic character of the precinct. The relatively larger scaled late 19th and early 20th century civic and religious buildings provide an important historic counterpoint to the more modest post-war developments within the precinct.
Statement of Significance

The history and description for this precinct and found in each contributory citation are the source of evidence for the following statement of significance.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The Tatura Township Precinct is significant as it assists in demonstrating the development of Tatura from the 1860s and through to the post World War Two period. The Tatura Precinct is associated with the Land Selection Acts, Closer Settlement, the development of irrigation, the increasing intensification of agriculture in the region and post war migration.

Physical evidence of the changes associated with the continued settlement of Tatura from its beginning as the Whim to the post war development of the township is significant.

The evolution of the settlement pattern of Tatura is of note. Casey Street was originally designated as the main commercial street but Hogan Street (as a thoroughfare) evolved into the commercial centre of Tatura.

Hogan Street is distinctive for its eclectic mix of residential, ecclesiastic, public buildings and commercial architecture. This eclectic mix is in part a result of the change from a residential street in the 19th century to the main commercial street in the 20th century. This has created a distinctive character that exists for most of the length of Hogan Street.

Of note within the precinct are:

- the shops with attached residences at the west end of Hogan Street;
- the presence of the Catholic Church, and this includes the schools and former convent are defining architectural and historic elements within the township;
- the two houses [123 & 125] located within the commercial centre demonstrate the early residential character of Hogan Street;
- the Interwar shopfronts including the shop fronts that have retained a high degree of integrity;
- the former Rodney Shire Offices;
- the Commerical Hotel with its distinctive Interwar architecture; and
- the typical regional architectural expressions that are associated with the commercial development of Hogan Street.

The commercial centre is unified by the extent of modest and architecturally restrained 19th and 20th century shop fronts. The post World War II infill places contribute to the scale of commercial development that was established during the turn of the 20th century and the Interwar period. The Interwar period shop fronts while modest in scale provide a strong architectural character within the township. The architecture associated with post war development has a spare and utilitarian character that is inspired by the stripped aesthetics that are associated with modernist ethics.

Places that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the precinct include:
Hogan Street; 42 - 50 [Commercial Hotel on the Tatura-Rushworth Road], 49 [Irrigation & POW Museum], 54 - 56, 58, 60, 61, 62 - 64, 65 - 75 [including the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church & Sacred Heart School, and those lots addressing Hunter Street], 70 - 82 [Convent of Mercy & St Mary's School], 77 - 79 [Mechanics' Institute], 81 - 83 [Victory Hall], 84 - 86, 85, 95 - 101 [73 - 77 Park Street], 1/106, 107, 108-110, 109,111&113, 115, 117, 123, 124, 125, 126 - 128, 130, 132 - 134, 133, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145 - 147, 148, 152 and 158 - 162 [Criterion Hotel].

Hunter Street; [Sacred Heart Church & School 65 - 75 Hogan Street].

Park Street; 73 - 77 [95 - 101 Hogan Street].

Walshe Street; 2 - 10.

**How is it significant?**

The Tatura Precinct is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**Why is it significant?**

The Tatura Township Precinct is of historic and social significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the character and type of settlement from the late 1860s and through to the Post World War II period.

Tatura is of historic and social significance for its sustained development as a result of the success of Land Selection and Closer Settlement. The construction of the railway and the development of local water trusts for irrigation and the subsequent State Rivers and Water Supply Commission supported its continued growth. The distinctive turn of the 20th century character demonstrates the impact of irrigation combined with Closer Settlement and the subsequent doubling of the population.

The immediate post war period is of historic and social significance to the township of Tatura. Post war growth and post war migration resulted in a tangible physical and social change for Tatura.

Tatura has a demonstrable social significance that can be identified by its strong sense of community and civic pride that spans from 1870s up to the present day. Evidence for this is the number of memorials to past residents and significant events and the strength of the local historical society.

HERCON Criteria A & G

The Tatura Precinct is of aesthetic significance for its distinctive ecclesiastic architecture; its representative late 19th and early 20th century architecture and its post war buildings.

HERCON Criteria D & E
Recommendations 2011

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: Bartlett Reserve
Address: Cnr Francis & Martin Street TATURA
Significance Level: Local
Place Type: Bandstand/Rotunda
Citation Date: 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

Bartlett Reserve is the site of the earliest water hole in the Tatura district and later this became a dam and water source for Tatura. In 1894 the Shire Dam was first mentioned as a good place for recreation and bathing. In 1894 the grounds were cleared and a picket fence was constructed around the perimeter. By 1904 it was known as Lake Tatura and it was also often referred to as stink pot because it became the receptacle for decaying animal and vegetable remains. Lake Tatura was a popular spot and during the evenings became a place to gather and stroll around the edges. A bathing shed was erected by the committee and while mixed bathing was suggested in 1904 it was felt that the women should only bathe during their prescribed hours.

In 1907 the lake was designated as a sanctuary for 'wild fowls.'

The Tatura Baths were developed during World War One. In January 1915 Frank Beaurepaire looked at the plans for the baths. They were opened in December 1915 and in February 1916 a successful inaugural swimming carnival was held at the baths.

In April 1934 a committee was formed for the beautification of Lake Tatura and the CWA made a gift of 100 flowering
gums.

The lake is now a water feature in the Bartlett Reserve.

**Description**

**Physical Condition**

Bartlett Reserve consists of a lake and wetlands that is surrounded by shrubs, trees and some grass land. The majority of the landscape is regenerated or planted native vegetation. There are club rooms facing Martin Street.

**Statement of Significance**

**What is significant?**

Bartlett Reserve and the lake at the corner of Francis and Martin Streets Tatura.

**How is it significant?**

The lake and Bartlett Reserve is of historic, social and aesthetic significance for the township of Tatura.

**Why is it significant?**

The lake is historically and socially significant as it provides tangible evidence of the development of Tatura during the late 19th and early 20th century.

The lake is significant as the an early source of water for Tatura.

The lake is of social and historic significance as it is associated with the first local public swimming baths.

The social significance of the lake and reserve was recognised in 1934 by the CWA when it donated 100 flowering gum trees for beautification of place.

The lake and surrounds are of social and historic significance as they were the site of the one of the earliest social gathering places for the township.

[HERCON Criteria A & G]

The lake and reserve has aesthetic significance for community.[HERCON Criteria D]
Recommendations 2011

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: Tatura Masonic Lodge
Address: 13 Francis Street TATURA
Significance Level: Local
Place Type: Hall Masonic
Citation Date: 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style: Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)
Free Classical

Integrity

The integrity of the architecture has been compromised by two additions to either side of the Hall. The additions to the north and south of the building have compromised the facade as they have compromised the strong symmetry of the original design.

History and Historical Context

The Masonic Hall was constructed in 1923/4.

The first meeting of the Rodney Masonic Lodge No 219 took place on 31 May 1912 - it was held at the Mechanics Institute. On 28 April 1924 a new Masonic Temple was dedicated and opened.

Description
**Physical Description**

The Hall has been constructed from face red brick with contrasting cement rendered and pressed cement details. The corrugated iron gable roof is hidden behind the parapet.

The architectural detailing of the Masonic Hall has drawn heavily on classically derived motifs. These motifs have been used to reinforce the strong symmetry of the facade.

The three bay composition is articulated by cement rendered pilasters with stylised Ionic capitals. There are swag like details suspended from the capitals. The pilasters have a recessed panel and this assists in the definition of the pilasters. The pilasters finish with a dentil moulding and cornice line. The relatively simple pedimented parapet has string coursing and a cornice. At either end of the parapet the pilaster/column rises above the pediment line and is distinguished by the masonic symbol. The pediment contains the masonic symbol and the date of construction - 1923.

The three bays are punctuated by timber framed windows that have two vertical panes surmounted by eight smaller panes. This style of window complements the overall design of the facade.

There is a low brick fence to the front of the building and a wrought iron gate.

**Intactness**

The Masonic Hall is relatively intact.

**Occupancy**

The Masonic Hall is still used for regular meetings.

**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

The Masonic Lodge at 13 Francis Street

How is it significant?

The Masonic Lodge is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

Why is it significant?

The Masonic Lodge is representative of the activities of the Masons in the Tatura region. The Masons(as a community group)have been well represented throughout Victoria & Australia and while its activities are not well publicised the society is seen as being important for historic and social reasons during the development of the township of Tatura. [Hercon Criteria A & G]

Architecturally the Masonic Hall is a good representative example of the particular style and type of architecture associated with Masonic Halls.
The Masonic Hall illustrates a stylistic version of Interwar architecture that is classically derived. [Hercon Criteria D

Recommendations 2011

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 50 Ferguson Road Tatura
Address 50 Ferguson Road TATURA
Date Circa 1915
Place Type House, Agriculture
Citation Date 2011

Significance Level Local

Recommended VHR No HI - PS Yes
Heritage Protection

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Integrity
The item has retained its integrity

History and Historical Context
50 Ferguson Road is representative of the types of development that are associated with the Closer Settlement Acts and the establishment of irrigation. The government introduced Closer Settlement Acts in 1915, 1918, 1922 and 1923 and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts in 1917 and 1924. By 1926, 15, 775 acres in the Shire of Rodney had been given over to Closer Settlement.

Description
Physical Description

245 Ferguson Road is a weatherboard farmhouse located approximately 5 km from Tatura. It is set in a large landscaped garden. The main feature of the house is the two front gables with the projecting front gable creating a porch. There is a return verandah to the recessed section.

Stylistically the design is a mixture with the overall form owing elements of its character to an interpretation of the interwar bungalow. There is also retrogressive detailing found in the timber strapping to the gable and the timber fretwork to the porch area. Despite the asymmetry created by the two gables the facade has a strong symmetry with a central door and paired double hung timber sash windows centrally located in each section of wall. The timber fretwork to the porch adds a decorative element to what is a relatively simple architectural expression.

Physical Condition

The condition is good

Usage / Former Usage

The house is being used as a residence

Intactness

The item is relatively intact

Risk Rating

Risk of demolition or inappropriate works is low.

Occupancy

The house is occupied

Site Context

The site context is integral to the interpretation of the item. It is located in a rural setting with appropriate landscaping.

Comparative Analysis

Comparable properties can be found in the Tatura region.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?
50 Ferguson Road Tatura

How is it significant?

50 Ferguson Road Tatura is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to Greater Shepparton City.

Why is it Significant?

50 Ferguson Road Tatura is historically, socially significant as it provides tangible evidence of the development of agriculture during the early twentieth century. It is associated with Closer Settlement and the establishment of irrigation technologies. [HERCON Criteria A & G]

It is architecturally significant as a representative regional example of regional interwar architecture and the bungalow style. [HERCON Criteria D]

Recommendations 2011

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Tatura Residential Precinct West

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.
The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s-1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

The places in the Tatura Residential Precinct West through their physical fabric demonstrate the character of housing development and the residential settlement pattern for the western end of the township from the beginnings of the surveyed township and up to the early 20th century.

**Description**

**Physical Description**

The Tatura Residential Precinct West is located at the western end of the Tatura Township. The terrain is flat with the two surviving watertowers being local landmarks that can be viewed from within the precinct. Both streets are wide and there are a scattering of street trees but they are nondescript and their scale is not commensurate with the scale of either of the streets.

Casey Street is distinguished by its large central median strip and this is demonstrative of the vision of the first surveyors of the township - as Casey Street was to be the main commercial thoroughfare. Ross Street is a wide street as it is a main road - the Tatura - Murchison Road.

The contributory places are all single storey and the precinct is characterised by the similarity of housing scale and external finishes. The diversity of the architecture is pleasing and because of the similarity of scale the effect is a cohesive streetscape with contributory elements and in particular many of the gardens providing an appropriate and pleasing setting for the historic places.

The precinct is characterised by low scale fencing and generous setbacks.

**Statement of Significance**
The history and description for this precinct and found in each contributory citation are the source of evidence for the following statement of significance.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The places in the Tatura Residential Precinct West through their physical fabric demonstrate the character of housing development and the residential settlement pattern for the western end of the township from the beginnings of the surveyed township and up to the early 20th century.

The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The width of Casey Street is complemented by the central median strip and this provides a strong urban design element within the streetscape.

The size of the lots and the setbacks are integral to the aesthetic qualities of the precinct and they contribute to an understanding of the settlement pattern of Tatura.

This residential precinct [with the exception of 2 - 10 Casey Street] consists of a group of generally intact and freestanding single storey vernacular buildings. All are setback from the street and demonstrate the character of early residential development of the Tatura township.

The precinct demonstrates many of the different regional architectural qualities associated with residential development during the 19th and early 20th century.

The row of terrace housing at 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10 Casey Street is of note for its architecture and is a rare example of a housing type within the municipality.

The similarity of the scale of the houses and the similarity of external finishes is significant as it contributes to the cohesive character of the precinct. The precinct is characterised by low scale and transparent fencing.

Places that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the precinct include:

Casey Street; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

Ross Street; 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 71

How is it significant?

The Tatura Residential Precinct West is of local historic and aesthetic significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

Why is it significant?

The Tatura Residential Precinct West is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the character and type of residential development during the late 19th and early 20th century.
The precinct is of historic significance as it assists in demonstrating the impact of the Land Selection Acts and the Closer Settlement Acts - as Tatura was settled in response to these Land Acts.

It provides physical evidence of the impact of the development of irrigation technologies as the early 20th century prosperity and growth of the town is linked to these developments.

It contributes to an understanding of the settlement pattern of the whole township during the 19th and early 20th century.

HERCON Criteria A

The Tatura Residential Precinct West is of aesthetic significance for its representative late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture.

It is of aesthetic significance for the diversity of regional vernacular architecture from the late 19th and early 20th century.

HERCON criteria D

2, 4, 6, 8 & 10 Casey Street is a row of early 20th century terraces and is a distinctive and a rare building type for the municipality.

HERCON criteria B & E

Its architectural detailing and styling demonstrates typical characteristics associated with the period and its early 20th century architecture.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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**Recommended Heritage Protection**

VHR - HI - PS Yes

**Architectural Style**

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

### History and Historical Context

The house at 22 - 24 Casey Street Tatura was built in 1957 by Jack Montgomery. The Montgomery family are a prominent Tatura family and have built a number of houses in Tatura. The family has run a timber business, cabinet making business and continue to make a contribution to commercial life in Tatura.

**GENERAL HISTORY**

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
TATURA 1946 - 1960

Post war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war, advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing but the war brought this to a halt. After the war things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

The increasing prosperity of the district during the post war period was underpinned by immigration. For instance, in 1948, 200 Balts arrived to assist with the fruit picking. In May 1949 an immigration camp was constructed on the site of No 3 Internment Camp and women and children arrived at the camp in June. The camp continued to function until June 1953. Irrigation supported a variety of enterprises. Industries expanded - such as those associated with the production of dairy and fruit. Two new industries were introduced to Tatura:

- The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co Ltd built a factory in 1949;
- Cleckheaton (Yorkshire) Pty Ltd

Cleckheaton in 1958 dismantled mills near Bradford in England and transported them to Australia. This was a critical step in the decentralisation of industry in Victoria. At the time it was the largest shipment of British equipment received in Australia.

Description

Physical Description

The architecture of this house demonstrates many of the architectural features and planning principles associated with Victorian Regional Modernism. The promotion of this style and modernism in general was largely due to the efforts of Robin Boyd, Neil Clerehan et al during the post war period and through the efforts of the RVIA Small Homes Service. From July 1947 until December 1953 Boyd wrote a weekly article for the Melbourne paper The Age promoting the service and progressive modern architecture. Through this publication Boyd raised the profile of [contemporary] Modern Australian architecture.

Regional Modernism as promoted by Boyd was an unpretentious, linear, open-planned house, either with a gable or flat roof facing the sun and built of timber. This simple form and use of materials aimed at encouraging architects to respond to post-war exigencies and rationing with a common purpose and to create liveable houses.

This can be compared to the more typical vernacular response from this period where housing responded to a desire for a complicated plan. This is resulted in the triple fronted brick veneer and a house with as many corners as possible. The planning was generally complex with the living room and the main bedroom at the front with smaller bedrooms cascading behind. Trailing behind the bedrooms were the kitchen, laundry and bathroom. All of these spaces were contained within a shape which rarely deferred to site, sun, suitability or practicality. Roofing was invariably a hipped and terracotta tiled roof.

The house at 22 - 24 Casey Street is a timber weatherboard house with a terracotta tiled roof. It is located to the rear of the double block. It has a linear plan and is T shaped. Th low slung character is reinforced by the horizontal bands of timber framed windows, low pitched gable roof, wide brick chimney and the recessed entrance porch.
The only feature which is atypical for the architectural expression is the terracotta tiled roof. Generally roofing was corrugated metal, corrugated asbestos or other similar lightweight roofing material.

The garden setting contributes to the aesthetic significance of the place.

Comparative Analysis

22 - 24 Casey Street is a rare example within the Greater Shepparton City. There is no other house of this scale and quality of design from this period.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The house at 22 - 24 Casey Street Tatura was constructed in 1957 by Jack Montgomery.

It is a rare example of Regional Modernism as popularised by Robin Boyd through the RVIA and the Small Homes Service. It demonstrates many of the stylistic features of this style and can be compared to 73 - 75 Casey Street which is the more typical vernacular suburban design response for the period and region.

The house at 22 - 24 Casey Street is a timber weatherboard house with a terracotta tiled roof. It is located to the rear of the double block. It has a linear plan and is T shaped. Th low slung character is reinforced by the horizontal bands of timber framed windows, low pitched gable roof, wide brick chimney and the recessed entrance porch.

The garden setting contributes to the aesthetic significance of the place.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it demonstrates post war growth and the consolidation of the older established residential areas.

It is of historic significance for its association with the Montgomery family - a prominent Tatura family and who have built a number of houses in Tatura. The family has run a timber business, cabinet making business and continue to make a contribution to commercial life in Tatura.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic and architectural significance as it demonstrates a local response to post war Regional Modernism. The styling is demonstrated by the low slung profile, the low pitched roof, the use of contrasting materials [timber, brick and terracotta] and the horizontal glazing elements.

HERCON criteria E
It is a rare example of this type of architecture from this period within the Greater Shepparton City.

HERCON criteria B

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 25 Casey Street Tatura
Address 25 Casey Street TATURA
Place Type Cottage
Citation Date 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Integrity
25 Casey Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically,
the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc.

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development. 25, 27, 29, 31 Casey Street through their physical fabric are representative of this period of development. Moreover, residential development in Casey Street from this period illustrates the establishment of its largely residential character and this can be compared to the increasing commercial development found in Hogan Street.

**Description**

**Physical Description**

25 Casey Street is a double fronted weatherboard cottage with a skillion to the rear. Stylistically, the cottage illustrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular architecture during the Victorian period - despite being constructed in the early 20th century. This includes: the symmetrical composition with the central door flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows; the gable roof; and skillion roofed lean to at the rear; simple brick chimneys and the straight profile skillion verandah with timber verandah posts. The building materials are also typical for the regional vernacular - timber weatherboards; galvanised metal roof; timber joinery and brick chimneys. The fence is not original but it is sympathetic to the period of construction. The timber fretwork to the verandah is possibly not original.

**Physical Condition**

The condition is good.
Usage / Former Usage

25 Casey Street was constructed as a residence and it retains this use.

Intactness

25 Casey Street is relatively intact.

Occupancy

25 Casey Street is occupied.

Site Context

25 Casey Street is located in the residential section of Casey Street.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

25 Casey Street is one of a group of four early 20th century houses. These four houses demonstrate the character of the residential development of Casey Street during this period. The early 20th century was a time of increased growth and prosperity and is linked to the intensification of agriculture in association changes to land acts and the development of irrigation.

25 & 27 Casey Street demonstrate a vernacular style that is strongly associated with the 19th century and the early residential development of Tatura and the municipality. Features such as a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked on either side by double hung windows and a verandah across the facade is typical. The corrugated metal gable roof falls into a skillion and provides a roof profile that is integral to its architecture.

29 & 31 Casey Street demonstrate a change of aesthetic associated with the early 20th century. This includes asymmetrical facades and with the gable front forward of the entrance and the recessed porch.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

25, 27, 29 & 31 Casey Street Tatura are of historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

This group is of historic cultural heritage significance because as a group they provide tangible physical evidence of:

. the development of Tatura;

. the changing status of Casey Street during the 19th century from the designated commercial street to a street that has become largely residential; and
. the extent and character of residential development during the early 20th century.

HERCON criteria A

This group is of aesthetic and architectural cultural heritage significance for their demonstrable vernacular character.

The group demonstrates the common stylistic changes in architectural expressions from this period.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: 27 Casey Street Tatura
Address: 27 Casey Street TATURA
Place Type: House
Citation Date: 2011

Significance Level: Local

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

Integrity

27 Casey Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development. 25, 27, 29, 31 Casey Street through their physical fabric are representative of this period of development. Moreover, residential development in Casey Street from this period illustrates the establishment of its largely residential character and this can be compared to the increasing commercial development found in Hogan Street.

Description

Physical Description

27 Casey Street is a double fronted weatherboard cottage with a skillion to the rear. Stylistically, the cottage illustrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular architecture during the Victorian period. This includes: the symmetrical composition with the central door flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows; the gable roof; and skillion roofed lean to at the rear; simple brick chimneys and the convex hipped verandah with timber verandah posts and a decorative cast iron frieze with decorative cast iron brackets.

The building materials are also typical for the regional vernacular - timber weatherboards; galvanised metal roof; timber joinery and brick chimneys.

The fence is not original and it is constructed from timber lattice work with a Cyclone wire gate.

Physical Condition
The condition of 27 Casey Street is good.

Usage / Former Usage

27 Casey Street was constructed as a residence and it retains this use.

Intactness

27 Casey Street is relatively intact.

Occupancy

27 Casey Street is occupied.

Site Context

27 Casey Street is located in a residential section of Casey Street, Tatura.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

27 Casey Street is one of a group of four early 20th century houses. These four houses demonstrate the character of the residential development of Casey Street during this period. The early 20th century was a time of increased growth and prosperity and is linked to the intensification of agriculture in association changes to land acts and the development of irrigation.

25 & 27 Casey Street demonstrate a vernacular style that is strongly associated with the late 19th century and the early residential development of Tatura and the municipality. Features such as a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked on either side by double hung windows and a verandah across the facade is typical. The corrugated metal gable roof falls into a skillion and provides a roof profile that is integral to its architecture.

29 & 31 Casey Street demonstrate a change of aesthetic associated with the early 20th century. This includes asymmetrical facades and with the gable front forward of the entrance and the recessed porch.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

25, 27, 29 & 31 Casey Street Tatura are of historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

This group is of historic cultural heritage significance because as a group they provide tangible physical evidence of:

the development of Tatura;

the changing status of Casey Street during the 19th century from the designated commercial street to a street that has
become largely residential; and

. the extent and character of residential development during the early 20th century.

HERCON criteria A

This group is of aesthetic and architectural cultural heritage significance for their demonstrable vernacular character.

The group demonstrates the common stylistic changes in architectural expressions from this period.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 29 Casey Street Tatura
Address 29 Casey Street TATURA
Place Type House
Citation Date 2011

Significance Level Contributory

Recommended Heritage Protection
VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

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Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

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Description

Physical Description

29 Casey Street is an asymmetrical weatherboard cottage. Stylistically the cottage illustrates a change in vernacular design - away from the symmetry associated with the Victorian period and towards the asymmetrical a character more associated with the Edwardian and Federation period.

The cottage is double fronted with a hip and projecting gable roof. The recessed section has a concave and hip verandah supported by timber verandah posts. There are decorative features such as a cast iron frieze and cast iron brackets to the posts. There is a timber front door and a pair of timber framed double hung sash windows. The projecting bay has a plain gable front and a pair of timber framed and double hung sash windows.

The building materials are typical for the era and region and they include; timber weatherboards, timber joinery and galvanised metal roofing and brick chimneys.

Statement of Significance
WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

29 Casey Street is one of a group of four early 20th century houses. These four houses demonstrate the character of the residential development of Casey Street during this period. The early 20th century was a time of increased growth and prosperity and is linked to the intensification of agriculture in association changes to land acts and the development of irrigation.

25 & 27 Casey Street demonstrate a vernacular style that is strongly associated with the 19th century and the early residential development of Tatura and the municipality. Features such as a symmetrical facade with a central door flanked on either side by double hung windows and a verandah across the facade is typical. The corrugated metal gable roof falls into a skillion and provides a roof profile that is integral to its architecture.

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. the extent and character of residential development during the early 20th century.

HERCON criteria A

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HERCON criteria D
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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: 31 Casey Street Tatura
Address: 31 Casey Street TATURA
Significance Level: Contributory
Place Type: House
Citation Date: 2011

31 Casey Street Tatura

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style: Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Integrity

31 Casey Street has retained much of its integrity

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

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The cottage is double fronted with a hip and projecting gable roof. The recessed section has a concave and hip verandah supported by timber posts with a decorative cast iron frieze with brackets. There is a timber front door and a pair of timber framed double hung sash windows. The projecting bay has a plain gable front and a pair of timber framed and double hung sash windows.

The building materials are typical for the era and region and they include; timber weatherboards, timber joinery and galvanised metal roofing and brick chimneys.
Physical Condition

The condition is good

Usage / Former Usage

31 Casey Street was constructed as a residence and it retains this use.

Intactness

31 Casey Street is relatively intact

Occupancy

31 Casey Street is occupied

Site Context

31 Casey Street is in a residential section of Casey Street Tatura

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

31 Casey Street is one of a group of four early 20th century houses. These four houses demonstrate the character of the residential development of Casey Street during this period. The early 20th century was a time of increased growth and prosperity and is linked to the intensification of agriculture in association changes to land acts and the development of irrigation.

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HERCON criteria A

This group is of aesthetic and architectural cultural heritage significance for their demonstrable vernacular character.
The group demonstrates the common stylistic changes in architectural expressions from this period.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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163-167 and part of 202-218 Hogan Street Tatura
[Railway Reserve]

163-167 and part of 202-218 Hogan Street TATURA

Significance Level  Local

Place Type  Reserve

Citation Date  2011

Recommended Heritage Protection  VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style  Victorian Period (1851-1901)

History and Historical Context

The railway was opened in 1880. The line was the Toolamba - Echuca line.

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
1870s - 1900

Freehold land was made available through a series of legislations during the 1860s and 1870s. These acts were aimed at opening up blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The success of the selectors brought an increasing prosperity to the area and ensured that Tatura prospered. This early successful development of Tatura can be attributed to a combination of factors: a series of good seasons, relatively fertile soil and a river system and the calibre of the selectors.

The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway meant that additional settlement occurred to the east and in particular Hogan Street.

By 1879 there were hotels, a butcher, baker, saddlers and other commercial buildings, thirty houses but no public buildings. Many of the streets were named after politicians of the day:

Farming during this period had moved away from grazing and the production of wool as this enterprise needed large amounts of land to be profitable. Instead crops such as wheat and oats were the primary industries for most of the land selectors.

The construction of the railway line in 1880 opened up the area to new markets and encouraged the growth of agriculture in the area. Grain was one of the most important freights during the 1880s as it saved farmers from carting their harvest to Avenel. Irrigation, a railway station, a growing township and successful selectors ensured that Tatura continued to prosper and the community activities thrived. On 18 November 1890, Tatura was proclaimed an urban district with an area of 570 acres and a population of 2500.

Description

Physical Description

The railway reserve has remnants of rail line remaining in-situ. The reserve is a relatively large area with informal plantingsof trees. There is little remnant rail infrastructure in the immediate reserve area apart from some archaeological items.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The railway reserve to the north and south of Hogan Street Tatura is significant as it demonstrates the the extent and location of the rail way line within the township. The railway arrived in Tatura in 1880 and the line was the Echuca - Toolamba extension. Remnant infrastructure such as line and associated artefacts provides evidence of the railway.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.
WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as the construction of the railway line essentially reconfigured development of the township with much of the new commercial development focusing on areas close to the railway station. It also influenced further residential development to the east of the line.

The railway provided an economic means for the transport of goods and provided a service for the community. It was integral to the commercial growth of the township and the agricultural district.

The railway reserve is a large reserve within the township and it assists in defining the urban character of the township.

HERCON criteria A

The openness created by the reserve is an aesthetic pleasing space within a tight and closely developed urban streetscape.

HERCON criteria D

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History and Historical Context

PLACE HISTORY

The public gardens were established in this location in the late 19th century. The rotunda was constructed c1894 and the first concert was held in 1894.

The gardens are named in the memory of Robert Mactier. He was a Victoria Cross Winner. He dismantled two machine gun posts that were holding up the Battalion's advance upon a village - Mont St Quentin in 1918. He was killed during the last advance.

GENERAL HISTORY

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1900 - 1914

During the early part of this period Closer Settlement brought more farmers to the area and as irrigation became more established there was a surety of seasons and the township flourished. The commercial area of Tatura moved away from the north west of the township and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve adjacent to the public gardens and racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Irrigation greatly assisted the development of the dairying industry and many farmers moved away from cropping and into dairying and horticulture. World War I

Many volunteers from Tatura and district went to fight for the Empire during World War I. Recruitment was fostered by the recruiting trains that came to Tatura.

Other local war efforts included:

. first aid classes were run in 1914;

. January 1915 the Red Cross Branch was formed with a Mens Red Cross Group in August 1915;
. many of the local horses were sent to the war as mounts;

. Local soldiers distinguished themselves and in particular Robert Mactier who was awarded a Victoria Cross.

At a local level the war period was a time of drought and the revenue from the Butter Factory dropped.

1920s

A Cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London.

Further developments in the town included:

. two banks on opposite corners - the Commercial (1916) and the State Savings Bank (1914);

. two new churches;

. the slaughter yards at the eastern approach to the town were relocated;

. street furniture was erected;

. two motor garages were constructed;

. three afternoon tea and ice cream rooms;

. in 1928 the Hogan Street estate was subdivided.

Closer Settlement & the Inter War Years

The Closer Settlement Branch of the Lands Department had been established under the Land Act of 1898. Its activities were refined under Closer Settlement Acts of 1904 and 1912. The impetus of the act was to get men settled on the land.

TATURA 1946 - 1960

Post war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war, advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing. However, the war brought this to a halt. After the war, things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

Two events had a huge impact on the local community and these were the Royal visit (1954) and the Olympic torch relay (1956). The royal tour was the first visit by a reigning monarch. Vast numbers of local residents lined the roadside to see the Queen. They brought folding chairs, thermos flasks and picnic hampers to watch. Some drove from Tatura to Rochester to get a second glimpse of her. A boulder from the Dookie hills was set up in the Robert Mactier Memorial Park with the inscription "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H R H the Duke of Edinburgh passed here on Friday 5 March 1954."
Description

Physical Description

The Robert Mactier VC Memorial Gardens are located in Hogan Street. These gardens were established during the late 19th century. The rotunda [constructed 1894] provides a focal point within the park and is also a feature when viewed from Hogan Street. The gardens are characterised by an informal planting of trees which vary in maturity. The Hogan Street facade is defined by a low stone faced wall.

The War Memorial has its main entrance on Hogan Street. The formality of this memorial is reinforced by two symmetrical plantings. The entrance to the War Memorial is flanked on either side by mature Cupressus sempervirens and their inherent character and symbolism adds to the sombre character of the memorial. Mature Corymbia citriodora are also located on either side of the memorial and slightly set back from Hogan Street.

In addition to these formal plantings there are a number of other significant trees and these include:

Lemon-scented gum (Corymbia citriodora) [near the Senior Citizens Club Rooms];

Another unidentified non-indigenous, planted eucalypt behind the lemon scented gum;

Canary Island date palm (Phoenix canariensis);

Liquid amber (Liquidambar styraciflua); and,

Arecaceae - possibly Washington filifera

Another memorial contained within this park is a rock with a plaque commemorating the Royal Tour by Queen Elizabeth II in 1954.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The Robert Mactier VC Memorial Gardens are located in Hogan Street. These gardens were established during the late 19th century. The rotunda [constructed 1894] provides a focal point within the park and is also a feature when viewed from Hogan Street. The gardens are characterised by an informal planting of trees which vary in maturity.

Of significance are:

Lemon-scented gum (Corymbia citriodora)

Unidentified non-indigenous, planted eucalypt behind the lemon scented gum

Canary Island date palm (Phoenix canariensis)

Liquid amber (Liquidambar styraciflua)
Arecaceae - possibly *Washington filifera*

The Hogan Street facade is defined by a low stone faced wall.

The War Memorial has its main entrance on Hogan Street. The formality of this memorial is reinforced by two symmetrical plantings. The entrance to the War Memorial is flanked on either side by mature *Cupressus sempervirens* and their inherent character and symbolism adds to the sombre character of the memorial. Mature *Corymbia citriodora* are also located on either side of the memorial and slightly set back from Hogan Street.

The Robert Mactier VC Memorial Gardens were named in honour of Robert Mactier a Victoria Cross awarded soldier.

**HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

They are of historic significance as an early public garden in Tatura and the municipality.

They are of historic significance as a memorial garden and in particular a memorial to the fallen soldiers and as a specific memorial to Robert Mactier VC.

**HERCON criteria A**

They are of aesthetic significance for their plantings and the formality of the memorial. They provide a pleasing landscaped area within the Hogan Street commercial and residential areas.

The rotunda is of architectural significance for its design and as a representative building type that was commonly found within public gardens during the 19th century.

**HERCON criteria D**

**Recommendations 2011**

| External Paint Controls | No |
| Internal Alteration Controls | No |
| Tree Controls | Yes |
| Fences & Outbuildings | No |
| Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted | No |
| Incorporated Plan | - |
| Aboriginal Heritage Place | No |

**Other Recommendations**

Research be undertaken to determine the original design of the garden and, if this can be identified, that consideration be given to introducing some of these design elements.
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 179 Hogan Street and 183 - 185 Hogan Street Tatura
Address 179 Hogan Street TATURA
Significance Level Local
Place Type Cafe
Citation Date 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

Integrity

The parapet has retained its integrity but the shop front has been modified.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically,
the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc.

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

179 Hogan and 183 - 185 Hogan Street through their physical fabric are representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

Description

Physical Description

The shop front demonstrates a typical design for its building type, period and the region. It is a brick premise with a rendered masonry parapet and a corrugated galvanised metal gable roof. The brick parapet returns around the rendered parapet.

Stylistically the parapet has been influenced (albeit in a diluted manner) by the Interwar / Arts and Crafts aesthetic. This can be seen with the capped pilasters at either end of the parapet.

Modifications

The shop front has been modified since construction. This includes the construction of the cantilevered awning, shop windows, doors and external finishes.
Physical Condition

The condition is good.

Usage / Former Usage

The place is used as a cafe.

Intactness

The shop front has been modified with the construction of a cantilevered canopy.

Occupancy

The cafe is occupied.

Site Context

The cafe is located at the eastern end of Hogan Street. This section of Hogan Street consists of a mixture of commercial and retail shops.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

179 Hogan Street and 183 - 185 Hogan Street are Interwar shopfronts that were constructed during the eastward expansion of Hogan Street during the early 20th century. Both are representative of the period and have a simplified parapet design that is associated with the Arts and Crafts style.

179 Hogan Street has a rendered masonry parapet with a pediment and pilasters to either end.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance as one of two Interwar shopfronts. Both these shop fronts demonstrate architectural detailing that is expressive of the period and a local Arts and Crafts style.

HERCON criteria D
## Recommendations 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
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Name: 183-185 and 179 Hogan Street Tatura
Address: 183-185 Hogan Street TATURA
Significance Level: Local
Place Type: Cafe
Citation Date: 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style: Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Integrity

183 - 185 Hogan Street has retained most of its integrity albeit with modifications to the shop front.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

179 Hogan and 183 - 185 Hogan Street through their physical fabric are representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

Description

Physical Description

183 - 185 Hogan Street is a typical shopbuilding as found in many regional shopping centres. It is a brick structure with a rendered masonry parapet and a corrugated galvanised metal gable roof.

Stylistically, the parapet has been influenced (albeit in a diluted manner) by the Interwar / Arts and Crafts aesthetic. This can be seen with the capped pilasters at either end of the parapet.

Physical Condition

The condition of 183 - 185 Hogan Street is fair to good.

Usage / Former Usage
183 - 185 Hogan Street was constructed for retail purposes and it has retained this use.

**Intactness**

183 - 185 Hogan Street is relatively intact. Modifications include: the construction of the cantilevered awning, shop windows, doors and external finishes.

**Occupancy**

183 - 185 Hogan Street is occupied.

**Site Context**

The cafe is located in the commercial area of Tatura - Hogan Street.

**Statement of Significance**

**WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?**

183 - 185 Hogan Street [and 179 Hogan Street ] are Interwar shopfronts that were constructed during the eastward expansion of Hogan Street during the early 20th century. Both are representative of the period and have a simplified parapet design that is associated with the Arts and Crafts style. 183 - 185 has a rendered masonry parapet with capped pilasters at either end.

**HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance as one of two Interwar shopfronts. Both these shop fronts demonstrate architectural detailing that is expressive of the period and a local Arts and Crafts style.

HERCON criteria D
## Recommendations 2011

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### HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

<table>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Place Type</strong></td>
<td>Factory/Plant</td>
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**Recommended Heritage Protection**: VHR - HI - PS Yes

**Architectural Style**: Postwar Period (1945-1965)

**Integrity**

The integrity of is high.

**History and Historical Context**

**PLACE HISTORY**

The western most site (probably 187-189) was formerly one of the earliest buildings in the town - William's General Store, a large store with an impressive facade. In 1958, after WW2, the English firm Cleckheaton (Yorkshire) Ltd. purchased this site and extended the store building, transferring their equipment and activities from Yorkshire to Tatura, and to another site in Shepparton. It was used for the weaving and manufacture of woolen clothing. In recent years, this building was converted into residential apartments.

Williams also owned and occupied a weatherboard house on the site on the corner to Thomson Street (probably 191-193).
The residence remained for some years until it was demolished, and the present factory building was erected and occupied by Bartlett’s Cordials, who previously had their establishment on the north east corner of Service and Francis Streets. The cordial factory occupied the entire building (187-193) and used it for the manufacture of cordials and soft drinks. It was subsequently bought and for a short time operated as a brewery.

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

1870s - 1900

Freehold land was made available through a series of legislations during the 1860s and 1870s. These acts were aimed at opening up blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The success of the selectors brought an increasing prosperity to the area and ensured that Tatura prospered. This early successful development of Tatura can be attributed to a combination of factors: a series of good seasons, relatively fertile soil and a river system and the calibre of the selectors. Moreover, the Shepparton district from 1873 possessed an enterprising surveyor of lands who ‘induced men of means to settle in the district…and in an incredibly short space of time the large and fertile sheep walks of the Goulburn Valley were settled by an industrious and well-to-do yeomanry’. Regionally there is surviving built fabric from the selection era and of particular note are the panel log buildings which are scattered throughout the area.

The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway meant that additional settlement occurred to the east and in particular Hogan Street.

By 1879 there were hotels, a butcher, baker, saddlers and other commercial buildings, thirty houses but no public buildings. Many of the streets were named after politicians of the day:

. Casey Street - J J Casey Minister of Justice 1869;

. Service Street - J Service Premier of Victoria 1880 - 86;

. Kerferd Street - G B Kerferd Premier of Victoria 1874 - 75;

. Ross Street was named after the storekeeper of that name;

. Hogan Street was first known as Goulburn Street but from 1890 was named after Thomas Hogan a local farmer

. Others were named after local identities.
Farming during this period had moved away from grazing and the production of wool as this enterprise needed large amounts of land to be profitable. Instead crops such as wheat and oats were the primary industries for most of the land selectors. The cropping income was supplemented by other smaller scale enterprises such as dairy cows; raising of pigs and poultry. Most of the selectors would milk cows to sell the cream and the skim milk was used to fatten pigs. One of the most significant changes that occurred during this period was the introduction of irrigation to some parts of the district. On the 28 June 1889 the Tatura Waterworks Trust was gazetted. The introduction of irrigation meant that more intensive farming such as dairying and horticulture could be undertaken and therefore despite relatively small acreages farming could provide a reasonable income.

The construction of the railway line in 1880 opened up the area to new markets and encouraged the growth of agriculture in the area. Grain was one of the most important freights during the 1880s as it saved farmers from carting their harvest to Avenel. Irrigation, a railway station, a growing township and successful selectors ensured that Tatura continued to prosper and the community activities thrived. On 18 November 1890, Tatura was proclaimed an urban district with an area of 570 acres and a population of 2500.

Improvements during this period include:

. In 1889 metalling of the streets of Tatura commenced;
. In 1887 the first two banks were opened - the Victoria and the Commercial;
. The Royal Tatura Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd fellows inaugurated in 1891;
. The Tatura Debating Society commenced in 1894;
. The Fire brigade commenced in 1894;
. During the 1890s various musical bands formed.

1900 - 1914

During the early part of this period Closer Settlement brought more farmers to the area and as irrigation became more established there was a surety of seasons and the township flourished. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. The commercial area of Tatura moved away from the north west of the township and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve adjacent to the public gardens and racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

Irrigation greatly assisted the development of the dairying industry and many farmers moved away from cropping and into dairying and horticulture. Ardmona (north of Tatura) is reputed to be the oldest irrigation and fruit growing district in Victoria. Unlike the government sponsored irrigation settlement at Mildura, Ardmona was set up by a syndicate of farmers with a faith in irrigation - then a largely untried venture in Victoria. Initially, the crops were dried fruit (raisins,
currants and sultanas) and some stone fruit. John West (a local farmer) set up a farm for irrigation and for the cultivation of vines and fruit. West also established a plant nursery to supply other settlers. His reputation as an expert on irrigation grew and in 1890 he was sent to California to study irrigation techniques. On his return he lectured at surrounding settlements and encouraged other areas to look to irrigated crops as their farming future. By 1893 there were over 700 acres of fruit and vines established in the district with the Rodney Irrigation Trust supplying much of the water. The Trust had its headquarters in Tatura.

World War I

Many volunteers from Tatura and district went to fight for the Empire during World War I. Recruitment was fostered by the recruiting trains that came to Tatura.

Other local war efforts included:

. first aid classes were run in 1914;

. January 1915 the Red Cross Branch was formed with a Mens Red Cross Group in August 1915;

. many of the local horses were sent to the war as mounts;

. Local soldiers distinguished themselves and in particular Robert Mactier who was awarded a Victoria Cross.

At a local level the war period was a time of drought and the revenue from the Butter Factory dropped.

1920s

A Cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London.

During the 1920 - 21 season the cannery was leased by the Australian Jam Company which installed a 100 hp boiler and the "latest American technology." Output and employment increased and in October 1921 the luncheon shed at the showgrounds was borrowed as a dormitory for female cannery workers for the forthcoming season. However, in the 1920s, the cannery and building eventually moved to Mooroopna because of local complaints about the odour.

Further developments in the town included:

. two banks on opposite corners - the Commercial (1916) and the State Savings Bank (1914);

. two new churches;

. the slaughter yards at the eastern approach to the town were relocated;

. street furniture was erected;

. two motor garages were constructed;

. three afternoon tea and ice cream rooms;

. in 1928 the Hogan Street estate was subdivided.
However, not everything had improved the footpaths were still dusty, the drains and gutters were ineffectual and the lake had dried up. As late as 1927 the streets were considered unsanitary as refuse collected in the gutters and drains and was not collected. Tatura was not insulated from the Great Depression and unemployment was an issue.

Closer Settlement & the Inter War Years

The Closer Settlement Branch of the Lands Department had been established under the Land Act of 1898. Its activities were refined under Closer Settlement Acts of 1904 and 1912. The impetus of the act was to get men settled on the land. This was because poorly paid agricultural labourers on big properties were migrating to the cities or engaging in share farming. The government introduced new Closer Settlement Acts in 1915, 1918, 1922 and 1923 and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts in 1917 and 1924. Up to 1926 the Shire of Rodney had given over 15,775 acres to Closer Settlement. Closer Settlement was not always successful because of a declining price of wheat and the potential of irrigation had yet to be fully realised.

After World War 1 - the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission agreed to a request of the Tatura Progress Association that portion of the Tatura experimental farm should be made available under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act of 1917. From 1918 - 1921 the Commission settled about 1000 men on irrigation farms in various parts of Victoria. The 1920s saw the development of creameries and butter factories as dairying became increasingly more important and viable with irrigation. There was an increasing use of cars and farm machinery and farm mechanisation.

TATURA 1946 - 1960

Post war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing. However, the war brought this to a halt. After the war things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

The increasing prosperity of the district during the post war period was underpinned by immigration. For instance, in 1948, 200 Balts arrived to assist with the fruit picking. In May 1949 an immigration camp was constructed on the site of No 3 Internment Camp and women and children arrived at the camp in June. The camp continued to function until June 1953. Italian migrants were the most populous ethnic group in the first years of migration. The principal shrine for the Italian community is the Ossario at Murchison. The illuminated crypt was added by the Italian architect R G Stella and dedicated in November 1966.

Irrigation supported a variety of enterprises. Industries expanded - such as those associated with the production of dairy and fruit. Two new industries were introduced to Tatura:

- The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co Ltd built a factory in 1949;
- Cleckheaton (Yorkshire) Pty Ltd

Cleckheaton in 1958 dismantled mills near Bradford in England and transported them to Australia. This was a critical step in the decentralisation of industry in Victoria. At the time it was the largest shipment of British equipment received in Australia.

The Tatura tomato was developed at the Tatura Research Station (agricultural research centre since 1937) and this variety was crucial to the canning industry. From 1940 the station had worked at developing strains of tomato adapted to local conditions and to the requirements of marketers and canners. A new block at the Research Station was opened on 30 April 1958 with 6 new laboratories.
Farms were rejuvenated and many large brick farmhouses were constructed to replace older houses. Irrigation was crucial to this prosperity and in 1956 Edgar Street was formed for the construction of eleven Water Commission homes. More banks opened such as the Commonwealth Bank (1965) and in 1964 the State Savings Bank constructed new premises. By the 1960s there were five banks in town to support the continued economic growth.

Service Clubs of the post war era had a considerable impact on public developments and improvements and these included the:

. The Tatura Apex Club 1959;
. The Tatura and District Development League;
. The Country Womens Association (formed in 1930) established itself as the premier association for women;
. The Tatura Male choir that was formed during the war achieved many successes at choral festivals in Victoria and New South Wales.

In 1953 the Rodney Council protested against the move to introduce television on the grounds that the money involved could be more appropriately directed to other areas. In 1957 - there were two television sets in Tatura both owned by the electrician in Hogan Street.

Two events had a huge impact on the local community and these were the Royal visit (1954) and the Olympic torch relay (1956) The royal tour was the first visit by a reigning monarch. Vast numbers of local residents lined the roadside to see the Queen. They brought folding chairs, thermos flasks and picnic hampers to watch. Some drove from Tatura to Rochester to get a second glimpse of her. A boulder from the Dookie hills was set up in the Memorial Park with the inscription "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H R H the Duke of Edinburgh passed here on Friday 5 March 1954. & #8223; Tatura was included in 1956 Olympic torch relay and children threw rose petals onto the road.

**Development of Irrigation**

*Water Conservation Act 1883* assisted in the establishment of Waterwork Trusts under the act irrigation trusts could be formed by landholders submitting a petition defining the proposed irrigation district an outlining a scheme for water supply. A survey which included an estimate of the water available for irrigation after stock and demands had been satisfied. If the scheme was approved a trust would then be constituted. Prior to the development of irrigation a number of government dams were constructed to assist farmers. In April 1889 Rodney Irrigation Trust was gazetted. A number of small irrigation trusts were set up but many of these early water trusts did not run smoothly. This can be attributed to the lack of knowledge regarding irrigation principles and hydraulics. However, in 1890 irrigated culture was still essentially experimental and speculative. Vineyards and orchards took years to establish and markets were not a certainty. Many farmers were too conservative to invest in irrigation. The slowness with which irrigation was taken up was also exacerbated by the 1890s depression.

Droughts (1895 and 1902) showed how vital a reliable supply of water was and how productive irrigation areas could be. The Government put money into increasing water storages for irrigation and as a consequence between 1892 and 1923 the population of Rodney doubled.

In 1893 an "irrigation & #8223; colony known as Eshcol was established on the Wilson channel west of Ardmona it meant that there was 44,600 acres land under irrigation. However, in 1900 only 10 percent of irrigable land in the Rodney shire was being irrigated. Markets were not always eager for fruit nor had the science of export of perishable fruits and...
vegetables to the United Kingdom and having them arrive in good condition been perfected. Canning and the drying of fruit had increased but the markets were still not large enough. The irrigation trusts were superseded by State Rivers and Water Supply commission c 1906. In 1908 the State Rivers and Water Supply commission established an experimental farm at Tatura to show how the land should be prepared for irrigation. It was so successful that in 1911 it was sold as it was felt that the farmers irrigation education was complete.

**Dairying**

With the introduction of irrigation dairying became one of the leading rural industries in the region. The increase in dairying enterprises took the industry away from the farm and into factories.

The development of dairying as an industry can be said to date from the Great Exhibition held at Melbourne in 1887 and 1888 when a model dairy was one of the attractions. The Exhibitions and the sale in London in December 1889 of the first consignment of butter from Victorian co-operative factories provided incentives for farmers to commence dairying. However, the export market meant that a high standard of quality and grading was required and this could not be met by the haphazard production of individual dairies. The Department of Agriculture encouraged the establishment of butter factories and creameries and appointed inspectors and created numerous regulations and supplied information on the latest techniques of the industry. In 1893 the Fresh Food and Frozen Storage Company had creameries at Murchison and Tatura and cream was sent to Melbourne for manufacture. Creameries were soon superseded by Co-operative Butter factories and these were established between the turn of the century and the beginning of World War One. Moreover, irrigation meant that dairying could be a year round activity instead of seasonal.

Improvements such as the hand separator; refrigeration and cold storage processes were two great advances in the dairying industry. These improvements were in parallel with an increase in the dairying acreage in the Shire of Rodney. The Tatura Butter Factory and Farmer's Produce Company Limited was founded in June 1907 and a factory was built in Hogan Street. After World War One there an influx of Gippsland dairyman to the Goulburn Valley. A new and larger factory was built in 1922 and extensions undertaken in 1944 and 1948.

**Fruit**

By the late 1880s and early 1890s the potential for the cultivation of fruit in the Goulburn Valley was recognised by many. The development of refrigeration meant that perishable products could be exported to the markets of the United Kingdom. The first large orchard was planted by the Mason brothers to the north of Shepparton in 1884. In 1886 they had 70 acres of fruit planted and were irrigating their orchard by pumping from the Goulburn River.

By 1884 about 250 acres of vineyards had been planted in the Mooroopna district and most of the product was dried. In 1888 a meeting had been held in Mooroopna to discuss the promotion of fruit growing in the Goulburn Valley this was in part brought about by the then depression in the wheat industry. The meeting at Mooroopna recommended subsidies and the formation of a fruit preserving company in the district. It was critical to encourage irrigated crops in the Goulburn Valley in order to utilise the expensive Goulburn Works. This was coupled with the desire to develop an export trade of perishable goods. To encourage this:

- A bonus was given on acreage planted of fruit vines and vegetables
- A subsidy for fruit and vegetable processing factories
A bounty for best export quality of dairy and fruit products

1923 11,000 acres of fruit and vines in Rodney Co-operative canneries were established.

Description

Physical Condition

The former factory has been converted into a number of apartments. This conversion has been sympathetic and the original industrial aesthetic is still evident. The former factory is constructed from face brick with horizontal glazed banding. The saw tooth roof line has glazed elements. This is a stylish industrial building and its design, scale and external finishes are of a high standard.

Usage / Former Usage

Current use is residential apartments.

Intactness

It is largely intact.

Comparative Analysis

The design of this building can be compared to the SPC factory facade in Shepparton. Both share a Modernist design ethic and both demonstrate a high standard of design.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The former weaving and clothing factory at 187 - 193 Hogan Street Tatura. It was constructed in 1958 by the English firm Cleckheaton [Yorkshire] it was one of a number of factories that were established in Tatura during the post World War II period as part of the government's policies for the decentralisation of industry.

The quality of construction and the design of the factory is distinctive for this period. It is a stylish Modern building constructed from face brick and and it has horizontal glazed banding to the front facade. The saw tooth roof has glazed skylights and its jagged profile contributes to the industrial aesthetic of this building. Its scale and extent within the township is of note.

The former factory has been converted into a number of apartments. This conversion is sympathetic and the original industrial aesthetic is still evident.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.
WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the types industry that were established in Greater Shepparton during the post war period. The establishment of new industries contributed to the prosperity and development of the the region.

HERCON criteria G

It is of aesthetic and architectural significance as a rare building type in Tatura. Its design is of note as is the quality of construction. It demonstrates many of the qualities associated with Modern industrial design and is a rare example within the municipality.

HERCON criteria B & E

**Recommendations 2011**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: 201 Hogan Street Tatura
Address: 201 Hogan Street TATURA

Significance Level: Local

Place Type: Shop
Citation Date: 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style: Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Integrity

The shop has retained much of its integrity.

Modifications include: the replacement of one of the two large shop windows with a smaller shop window and vertical timber cladding.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of
development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

201 Hogan Street throughout its physical fabric is representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

**Description**

**Physical Description**

The shop is a timber framed structure with a large single gable roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The external walls are clad with weatherboards and a section of the front facade has vertical timber cladding. There is a large shop front window and the central entry is recessed and splayed. The verandah has a straight profile and there are timber verandah posts.

The facade appears to have been modified with the corresponding [eastern] shop window replaced by a later and smaller shop window and vertical timber cladding.
**Physical Condition**

The condition is good.

**Usage / Former Usage**

The shop has been a commercial premise, a hairdressing establishment and is currently being refurbished as a shop.

**Intactness**

The shop is relatively intact.

**Occupancy**

The shop is occupied.

**Site Context**

The shop is located in the Hogan Street commercial area.

**Statement of Significance**

**WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?**

The shop at 201 Hogan Street Tatura is significant.

It is representative of the eastward development of the Tatura township following the construction of the railway 1880 - the Toolamba to Echuca railway line.

It is a timber framed structure with a large single gable roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The external walls are clad with weatherboards. There is a large shop front window and the central entry is recessed and splayed. The verandah has a straight profile and there are timber verandah posts.

Its design with its large gable shopfront is atypical for the commercial streetscape and contributes to the diversity of commercial buildings found within Hogan Street.

The modifications to the shop windows [east] are not significant.

**HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of local cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.
HERCON criteria G

It is of architectural significance for its unusual gable roofed shop front.

HERCON criteria B

The surviving features such as the west shop front window, the splayed entry and the timber weatherboard cladding contribute to its architectural expression and demonstrate many of the values associated with shop front architecture from the period.

It is of aesthetic significance as it contributes to the diversity of the commercial streetscape.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

**Architectural Style** Victorian Period (1851-1901)

**Integrity**

The integrity is fair. Modifications include the: removal of the original verandah, the construction of an addition and/or infill of verandah area to the ground floor; changes to windows and doors and the construction of balustrading. Many of these alterations appear to have occurred c.1930s. The alterations are of interest in their own right.

**History and Historical Context**

**GENERAL HISTORY**

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural
changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

**1870s - 1900**

Freehold land was made available through a series of legislations during the 1860s and 1870s. These acts were aimed at opening up blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The success of the selectors brought an increasing prosperity to the area and ensured that Tatura prospered.

The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway meant that additional settlement occurred to the east and in particular Hogan Street.

Farming during this period had moved away from grazing and the production of wool as this enterprise needed large amounts of land to be profitable. Instead crops such as wheat and oats were the primary industries for most of the land selectors. The cropping income was supplemented by other smaller scale enterprises such as dairy cows; raising of pigs and poultry.

The construction of the railway line in 1880 opened up the area to new markets and encouraged the growth of agriculture in the area. Grain was one of the most important freights during the 1880s as it saved farmers from carting their harvest to Avenel. Irrigation, a railway station, a growing township and successful selectors ensured that Tatura continued to prosper and the community activities thrived. On 18 November 1890, Tatura was proclaimed an urban district with an area of 570 acres and a population of 2500.

**Closer Settlement & the Inter-war Years**

During the early part of this period Closer Settlement brought more farmers to the area and as irrigation became more established there was a surety of seasons and the township flourished. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. The commercial area of Tatura moved away from the north west of the township and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Irrigation greatly assisted the development of the dairying industry and many farmers moved away from cropping and into dairying and horticulture. A Cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London.

The Closer Settlement Branch of the Lands Department had been established under the Land Act of 1898. Its activities were refined under Closer Settlement Acts of 1904 and 1912. The impetus of the act was to get men settled on the land. This was because poorly paid agricultural labourers on big properties were migrating to the cities or engaging in share farming. The government introduced new Closer Settlement Acts in 1915, 1918, 1922 and 1923 and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts in 1917 and 1924. Up to 1926 the Shire of Rodney had given over 15,775 acres to Closer Settlement. Closer Settlement was not always successful because of a declining price of wheat and the potential of irrigation had yet to be fully realised.

The 1920s saw the development of creameries and butter factories as dairying became increasingly more important and
viable with irrigation. There was an increasing use of cars and farm machinery and farm mechanisation.

Description

Physical Description

The Wallis Victoria Hotel is a two storey rendered masonry hotel building. It has a second floor balcony and balustrading. There are two entrances on the ground floor as well as three sets of windows. The upper floor has a four sets of windows. The parapet has a cornice and string coursing. The roofing is corrugated galvanised hip roof. There are brick chimneys.

The original architecture of the hotel appears to have been fairly typical for the late 19th century. This includes such details as a parapet with cornice and string coursing and rendered masonry.

Physical Condition

The condition is fair to good.

Usage / Former Usage

The hotel was constructed as a hotel and continues to function as a hotel.

Intactness

The intactness is moderate.

Occupancy

The hotel is occupied.

Site Context

The hotel is located in the commercial area of Hogan Street, Tatura.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT

The Wallis Victoria Hotel at 205 - 207 Hogan Street Tatura.

It is one of three early surviving hotels that date from the initial development of Tatura.

The Wallis Victoria is a two storey rendered and face brick hotel. Surviving details such as the parapet with its cornice and string coursing, the brick chimneys and the original side windows contribute to an understanding of the original fabric.
The ground floor facade has been modified by a later addition and this is not significant.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as one of a group of three early hotels in Tatura [Wallis' Victoria; Criterian & the Commercial] that were established during the late 19th and early 20th century.

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

The Wallis Victoria Hotel was largely constructed in response to the construction of the railway.

HERCON criteria A

It is of architectural significance for its surviving original fabric and the original detailing which demonstrates the aesthetic features associated with this period.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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**Recommended Heritage Protection**  
VHR - HI - PS Yes

**Architectural Style**  
Postwar Period (1945-1965)

**History and Historical Context**

**GENERAL HISTORY**

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.
The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway meant that additional settlement occurred to the east and in particular Hogan Street.

TATURA 1946 - 1960

Post-war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing. However, the war brought this to a halt. After the war things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

The increasing prosperity of the district during the post war period was underpinned by immigration. For instance, in 1948, 200 Balts arrived to assist with the fruit picking. In May 1949 an immigration camp was constructed on the site of No 3 Internment Camp and women and children arrived at the camp in June. The camp continued to function until June 1953. Italian migrants were the most populous ethnic group in the first years of migration. The principal shrine for the Italian community is the Ossario at Murchison. The illuminated crypt was added by the Italian architect R G Stella and dedicated in November 1966.

Irrigation supported a variety of enterprises. Industries expanded - such as those associated with the production of dairy and fruit. Two new industries were introduced to Tatura:

. The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co Ltd built a factory in 1949;

. Cleckheaton (Yorkshire ) Pty Ltd

Cleckheaton in 1958 dismantled mills near Bradford in England and transported them to Australia. This was a critical step in the decentralisation of industry in Victoria. At the time it was the largest shipment of British equipment received in Australia.

Farms were rejuvenated and many large brick farmhouses were constructed to replace older houses. Irrigation was crucial to this prosperity and in 1956 Edgar Street was formed for the construction of eleven Water Commission homes. More banks opened such as the Commonwealth Bank (1965) and in 1964 the State Savings Bank constructed new premises. By the 1960s there were five banks in town to support the continued economic growth.

Two events had a huge impact on the local community and these were the Royal visit (1954) and the Olympic torch relay (1956) The royal tour was the first visit by a reigning monarch. Vast numbers of local residents lined the roadside to see the Queen. They brought folding chairs, thermos flasks and picnic hampers to watch. Some drove from Tatura to Rochester to get a second glimpse of her. A boulder from the Dookie hills was set up in the Memorial Park with the inscription "Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H R H the Duke of Edinburgh passed here on Friday 5 March 1954." &#8223; Tatura was included in 1956 Olympic torch relay and children threw rose petals onto the road.

Description

Physical Description

The commercial premise is a single storey face brick building. The cream brickwork is representative of its period of construction and is one of a number of similar buildings found within Tatura commercial area. The parapet is a utilitarian rectangular section. The shop is strongly derivative of modernist ideals and a stripped aesthetic - albeit a relatively primitive example.
Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

209 Hogan Street is significant.

It assists in an interpretation of the development of Hogan Street Tatura during the post World War II period.

The design is representative of the period and this includes the face brickwork and the simple retangular parapet.

The shop is a derivative version of modernist architecture and this can be largely identified by its stripped utilitarian aesthetic.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it is a representative example of the development of Hogan Street during the post World War II period. This was a period of increased prosperity associated with industrial development, increased agricultural production and post war migration.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its stripped modernist styled parapet.

HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2011

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 229 Hogan Street Tatura
Address 229 Hogan Street TATURA
Significance Level Local
Place Type Cottage
Citation Date 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Integrity

229 Hogan Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

229 Hogan Street through its physical fabric is representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

**Description**

**Physical Description**

229 Hogan Street is a double fronted weatherboard cottage with a transverse gable roof. There is a straight profile skillion verandah to the front of the cottage. The roof is corrugated galvanised metal.

Stylistically, the cottage illustrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular architecture during the Victorian period. This includes: the symmetrical composition with the central door flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows; the gable roof; verandah to the front.

The building materials are also typical for the regional vernacular - timber weatherboards; galvanised metal roof; timber joinery and brick chimneys.

The fence is not original. It constructed from steel mesh with a matching gate.
Physical Condition

229 Hogan Street is in fair to good condition.

Usage / Former Usage

229 Hogan Street was built as a residence and has retained this use.

Intactness

229 Hogan Street is relatively intact.

Site Context

229 Hogan Street is located in a residential street.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

229 Hogan Street is representative of the diversity architecture associated with residential development that occurred in Hogan Street during the turn of the 20th century and to the east of the railway line.

It is a double fronted weatherboard cottage with a transverse gable roof. It has a straight profile skillion verandah to the front of the cottage. The roof is corrugated galvanised metal. The symmetrical facade with the central door flanked on either side and the timber framed double hung sash windows contribute to the vernacular character of this cottage.

The fence is not significant.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its architectural representation and its simple architectural detailing which is typical for its style and the region.

HERCON criteria D
## Recommendations 2011

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Information</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
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<td>External Paint Controls</td>
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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name: 237 Hogan Street Tatura
Address: 237 Hogan Street TATURA
Place Type: Residence
Citation Date: 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style: Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Integrity

237 Hogan Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

Freehold land was made available through a series of legislations during the 1860s and 1870s. These acts were aimed at opening up blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The success of the selectors brought an increasing prosperity to the area and ensured that Tatura prospered.

The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway meant that additional settlement occurred to the east and in particular Hogan Street.

Farming during this period had moved away from grazing and the production of wool as this enterprise needed large amounts of land to be profitable. Instead crops such as wheat and oats were the primary industries for most of the land selectors. The construction of the railway line in 1880 opened up the area to new markets and encouraged the growth of agriculture in the area. Grain was one of the most important freights during the 1880s as it saved farmers from carting their harvest to Avenel. Irrigation, a railway station, a growing township and successful selectors ensured that Tatura continued to prosper and the community activities thrived. On 18 November 1890, Tatura was proclaimed an urban district with an area of 570 acres and a population of 2500.

During the early part of this period Closer Settlement brought more farmers to the area and as irrigation became more established there was a surety of seasons and the township flourished. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. The commercial area of Tatura moved away from the north west of the township and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura.

Irrigation greatly assisted the development of the dairying industry and many farmers moved away from cropping and into dairying and horticulture. A Cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London.

The Closer Settlement Branch of the Lands Department had been established under the Land Act of 1898. Its activities were refined under Closer Settlement Acts of 1904 and 1912. The impetus of the act was to get men settled on the land. This was because poorly paid agricultural labourers on big properties were migrating to the cities or engaging in share farming. The government introduced new Closer Settlement Acts in 1915, 1918, 1922 and 1923 and Discharged Soldiers Settlement Acts in 1917 and 1924. Up to 1926 the Shire of Rodney had given over 15, 775 acres to Closer Settlement. Closer Settlement was not always successful because of a declining price of wheat and the potential of irrigation had yet to be fully realised.
After World War 1 - the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission agreed to a request of the Tatura Progress Association that portion of the Tatura experimental farm should be made available under the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act of 1917*. From 1918 - 1921 the Commission settled about 1000 men on irrigation farms in various parts of Victoria. The 1920s saw the development of creameries and butter factories as dairying became increasingly more important and viable with irrigation. There was an increasing use of cars and farm machinery and farm mechanisation.

**Description**

**Physical Description**

237 Hogan Street is a double fronted weatherboard cottage. The roof is a corrugated galvanised metal hip roof and there is a brick chimney. The verandah is a straight profile skillion roofed verandah.

Stylistically, the cottage illustrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular architecture from the Victorian period. This includes: the symmetrical composition with the central door with side lights and high lights flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows with side lights; the hipped roof; simple brick chimneys and the straight profile skillion verandah with timber verandah posts.

The building materials are also typical for the regional vernacular - timber weatherboards; galvanised metal roof; timber joinery and brick chimneys.

**Physical Condition**

The condition is good.

**Usage / Former Usage**

237 Hogan was designed as a residence and still retains that function.

**Intactness**

237 Hogan Street is relatively intact.

**Site Context**

237 Hogan Street is located in the residential section of Hogan Street.

**Statement of Significance**

**WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?**

237 Hogan Street Tatura is significant as it demonstrates the development of Tatura from the turn of the century. It is representative of the type of the residential development that occurred during this period and during the eastward expansion of the township.
It is significant for its architecture and this is demonstrated by the symmetrical facade of the double fronted cottage and the following architectural details: the central door with side lights and high lights flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows with side lights; the hipped roof; simple brick chimneys and the straight profile skillion verandah with timber verandah posts.

The setbacks contribute to its aesthetic significance.

**HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its representative turn of the century architecture and the intactness of the facade.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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</table>
Integrity

The place has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

179 Hogan and 183 - 185 Hogan Street through their physical fabric are representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

Description

Physical Description

249 Hogan Street is a double fronted face red brick cottage. The roof is a corrugated galvanised metal hip roof and there is a brick chimney. The verandah is a convex hip roofed verandah.

Stylistically, the cottage illustrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular architecture from the late Victorian period. This includes: the symmetrical composition with the central door flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows; the hipped roof; simple brick chimneys and the convex hipped corrugated galvanised metal verandah with timber verandah posts.

The building materials are also typical for the regional vernacular - face red brick; galvanised metal roof; timber joinery and brick chimneys.

Physical Condition

249 Hogan Street Tatura 18-Jul-2013 04:22 PM
Hermes No 44004 Place Citation Report
The condition is good.

**Usage / Former Usage**

The place was designed as a residence and it retains this function.

**Intactness**

The place is relatively intact.

**Occupancy**

The place is occupied.

**Site Context**

249 Hogan Street is located in the residential section of Hogan Street Tatura.

**Statement of Significance**

**WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?**

249 Hogan Street Tatura is representative of the turn of the century development of Hogan Street to the east of the railway line.

249 Hogan Street is a double fronted face red brick house with a corrugated galvanised metal hip roof and there is a brick chimney. The verandah is a convex hip roofed verandah.

**HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its Victorian era styling and for being one of the few brick houses in Hogan Street from the turn of the century.

HERCON criteria D
### Recommendations 2011

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 253 Hogan Street Tatura
Address 253 Hogan Street TATURA
Place Type House
Citation Date 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Integrity

253 Hogan Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

179 Hogan and 183 - 185 Hogan Street through their physical fabric are representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

Description

Physical Description

253 Hogan Street is a hipped roof double fronted weatherboard residence with a gable roofed section to the rear. The house is located in a garden setting.

Stylistically, the cottage illustrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular architecture during the late Victorian period.

This includes:

the symmetrical composition of the central door flanked on either side with timber framed double hung sash windows

timber brackets to the eaves
the corrugated galvanised metal hip roof gable roofed addition to the rear
simple brick chimneys
the convex hipped return verandah with timber verandah posts.
The building materials are also typical for the regional vernacular - timber weatherboards; galvanised metal roof; timber
joinery and brick chimneys.
The fence is not original but it is sympathetic to the period of construction.

Physical Condition
The condition is good.

Usage / Former Usage
253 Hogan Street was designed as a residence and it retains this use.

Intactness
253 Hogan Street is relatively intact.

Occupancy
253 Hogan Street is occupied.

Site Context
253 Hogan Street is located in the residential section of Hogan Street, Tatura.

Statement of Significance
WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?
253 Hogan Street Tatura is representative of the development of Hogan Street to the east of the railway line. The
architecture demonstrates many of the the characteristics commonly identified with vernacular building during the late
Victorian period and the turn of the 20th century.

These features can be found in the:hipped roof; the double fronted facade with its central door flanked on either side by
timber framed double hung sash windows; timber brackets to the eaves; the corrugated galvanised metal hip roof and its
simple brick chimneys; the convex hipped return verandah with timber verandah posts.
The generous setting complements the aesthetic qualities of the house.
The fence is not original but it is sympathetic to the period of construction.
HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its representation of the architectural values associated with the period.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 257 Hogan Street Tatura
Address 257 Hogan Street TATURA

Significance Level  Local

Place Type House
Citation Date 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Integrity
257 Hogan Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically,
the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

Post war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing. However, the war brought this to a halt. After the war things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

The increasing prosperity of the district during the post war period was underpinned by immigration. For instance, in 1948, 200 Balts arrived to assist with the fruit picking. In May 1949 an immigration camp was constructed on the site of No 3 Internment Camp and women and children arrived at the camp in June. The camp continued to function until June 1953. Italian migrants were the most populous ethnic group in the first years of migration. The principal shrine for the Italian community is the Ossario at Murchison. The illuminated crypt was added by the Italian architect R G Stella and dedicated in November 1966.

Irrigation supported a variety of enterprises. Industries expanded - such as those associated with the production of dairy and fruit. Two new industries were introduced to Tatura:

. The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co Ltd built a factory in 1949;

. Cleckheaton (Yorkshire ) Pty Ltd

Cleckheaton in 1958 dismantled mills near Bradford in England and transported them to Australia. This was a critical step in the decentralisation of industry in Victoria. At the time it was the largest shipment of British equipment received in Australia.

The Tatura tomato was developed at the Tatura Research Station (agricultural research centre since 1937) and this variety was crucial to the canning industry. From 1940 the station had worked at developing strains of tomato adapted to local conditions and to the requirements of marketers and canners. A new block at the Research Station was opened on 30 April 1958 with 6 new laboratories.

Farms were rejuvenated and many large brick farmhouses were constructed to replace older houses. Irrigation was crucial to this prosperity and in 1956 Edgar Street was formed for the construction of eleven Water Commission homes. More banks opened such as the Commonwealth Bank (1965) and in 1964 the State Savings Bank constructed new premises. By the 1960s there were five banks in town to support the continued economic growth.

Service Clubs of the post war era had a considerable impact on public developments and improvements and these included the:

. The Tatura Apex Club 1959;

. The Tatura and District Development League;

. The Country Womens Association (formed in 1930) established itself as the premier association for women;

. The Tatura Male choir that was formed during the war achieved many successes at choral festivals in Victoria and New South Wales.

In 1953 the Rodney Council protested against the move to introduce television on the grounds that the money involved could be more appropriately directed to other areas. In 1957 - there were two television sets in Tatura both owned by the
electrician in Hogan Street.

Two events had a huge impact on the local community and these were the Royal visit (1954) and the Olympic torch relay (1956) The royal tour was the first visit by a reigning monarch. Vast numbers of local residents lined the roadside to see the Queen. They brought folding chairs, thermos flasks and picnic hampers to watch. Some drove from Tatura to Rochester to get a second glimpse of her. A boulder from the Dookie hills was set up in the Memorial Park with the inscription 'Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H R H the Duke of Edinburgh passed here on Friday 5 March 1954.&#8223; Tatura was included in 1956 Olympic torch relay and children threw rose petals onto the road.

Description

Physical Description

257 Hogan Street is a facebrick house with finely executed face brick detailing and this includes the tapestry brick detail to the chimney. It has a recessed porch with metal detailing. The roof is terracotta tiles.

Physical Condition

The condition is good.

Usage / Former Usage

257 Hogan Street was designed as a residence and it retains this use.

Intactness

257 Hogan Street is relatively intact.

Occupancy

257 Hogan Street is occupied.

Site Context

257 Hogan Street is located in the residential section of Hogan Street Tatura.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

257 Hogan Street Tatura is representative of the type of housing and character of development of Hogan Street to the east of the railway line that occurred during the mid 20th century.

The architecture is representative of domestic architecture from this period and this includes the fine brick work, the use of glazed tapestry bricks and the terracotta tiled roof.
The generous setting complements the aesthetic qualities of the house.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the mid 20th century.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its representation of the architectural values associated with the period. It is of note for its use of glazed tapestry bricks.

HERCON criteria D

Recommendations 2011

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Name: 259 Hogan Street Tatura
Address: 259 Hogan Street TATURA
Significance Level: Local
Place Type: House
Citation Date: 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes
Architectural Style: Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Integrity
It has largely retained its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically,
the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included in the release. The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve and adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

179 Hogan and 183 - 185 Hogan Street through their physical fabric are representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

Description

Physical Description

The Edwardian era house illustrates many of the features that are commonly associated with this period. This includes the hipped roofs and gablet vent, bay window, recessed porch and asymmetric presentation.

Intactness

It is relatively intact.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

259 Hogan Street Tatura
Hermes No 192241
Place Citation Report

18-Jul-2013 04:23 PM

695
259 Hogan Street Tatura is representative of the development of Hogan Street to the east of the railway line. The architecture demonstrates many of the characteristics commonly identified with the Federation period of architecture.

Architectural features such as: the asymmetrical facade with a projecting gable fronted section; the recessed porch with return verandah; the hipped roof and gablet vent with a decorative timber grille contribute to its representation of the Federation period.

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

HERCON criteria A

It is of aesthetic significance for its representation of the architectural values associated with the period.

HERCON criteria D

**Recommendations 2011**

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Name: 252-254 Hogan Street Tatura
Address: 252-254 Hogan Street TATURA
Place Type: House
Citation Date: 2011

Significance Level: Local

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style: Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.

The Tatura township developed as a consequence of the Land Selection Acts. These acts were aimed at opening up small blocks of land for small landholders and selectors. The first township land sales were held on 26 January 1875. Allotments from: Ross; Casey; Kerford; Service; Fraser and Francis streets in the north western corner of the township were included...
The township survey had the main thoroughfare as Casey Street with Hogan Street forming the northern boundary of the township reserve.

The development of Tatura occurred initially to the north-west of the surveyed township. This included north of Casey Street, Ross Street and north of Hogan Street. However, from the 1880s - 1900s the impact of the railway encouraged additional settlement to occur towards the railway line [and to the east of the railway line] and Hogan Street became the commercial centre for Tatura.

Farming practices changed during the early 20th century and there was a move away from grazing and the production of wool [as large amounts of land were needed to be profitable] and towards irrigated crops and dairying. This was facilitated by the expansion of irrigated areas and Closer Settlement policies. Farming enterprises that capitalised on irrigation became more common and while cropping decreased the cultivation of vines (dried fruit), fruit and dairying became typical enterprises. This was a period of expansion and rapid growth for Tatura. New subdivisions continued to attract buyers for instance, the subdivision facing onto Casey and Kerferd Streets and the Crown Reserve adjacent to the racecourse was sold. Moreover, Hogan Street was developing into an important thoroughfare. The water tower was opened on 24 April 1912 and it was the first of its type constructed in Australia and it meant that water could be delivered via mains. Shops in 1900 included grocers; ironmongers; boot makers; coach builders and wheelwrights; tailors; chemist; watchmaker and jeweller; cycle and motor works and others such as hotels, post office, banks; drapers etc

From the turn of the 20th century and into the inter-war period service and manufacturing industries developed within the township. A cannery was established in 1919. Thirty people were employed in the factory which was completed in three weeks. Further additions and extensions were made every year for the next four years with much of the fruit being shipped to London. Despite the Depression at the end of the 1920s Tatura demonstrates through its fabric a local prosperity [from the 1900s- 1930] and in particular through its ecclesiastic, residential and associated commercial development.

252 - 254 Hogan Street through its physical fabric is representative of the eastward expansion of the township and the economic prosperity associated with this period.

Description

Physical Description

The house at 252 - 254 Hogan Street Tatura is a large Federation era house. It is a face brick house with cream rendered accents. The design is asymmetric and has a number of picturesque aspects - these include the timber framed windows, the splayed brickwork, the decorative timber brackets, timber joinery, timber battens in sunray pattern to the rendered gable fronts and the verandah and timber verandah posts. This is a good representative example from this period.

This house was a former private hospital.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

242 - 252 Hogan Street assists in demonstrating the development of Hogan Street during the turn of the century.

242-254 Hogan Street Tatura is a large Federation era house. Its fine face brick with cream rendered accents is a distinctive contribution to the diversity of housing from this period that is found throughout the municipality. The design
is asymmetric and has a number of picturesque aspects - these include the timber framed windows, the splayed brickwork, the decorative timber brackets, timber joinery, timber battens in sunray pattern to the rendered gable fronts and the verandah and timber verandah posts. This is a good representative example from this period.

**HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Greater Shepparton City.

**WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?**

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tatura during the turn of the 20th century - a period of prosperity associated with closer settlement and the development of irrigation. It demonstrates the character of development which occurred to the east of the railway line as the town expanded.

**HERCON criteria A**

It is of aesthetic and architectural significance for its Federation period styling. It demonstrates many of the typical features from this period and as one of a number of houses from this period in the Greater Shepparton City it assists in demonstrating the diversity of this architectural expression found within the region.

**HERCON criteria D**

### Recommendations 2011

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<td>Yes The palm tree to the front garden is an important landscape element and contributes to the aesthetic significance of this place.</td>
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HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name 73-75 Ross Street Tatura
Address 73-75 Ross Street TATURA
Significance Level Contributory
Place Type House
Citation Date 2011

Recommended Heritage Protection VHR - HI - PS Yes

Architectural Style Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Integrity

73-75 Ross Street has retained much of its integrity.

History and Historical Context

GENERAL HISTORY

Tatura is located in the Goulburn Valley - one of the richest horticultural and intensively farmed areas in Australia. Its rivers and irrigation systems have until in recent times offered farmers a security of season that was unknown to its earliest settlers. It is a prosperous and community minded town that has over the last 150 years seen different phases of development linked to: economic and agricultural change; and, social and cultural transformation. The different phases of agriculture were in part wrought by: changes of land use, changes in markets and changes in technology. Cultural changes occurred as a natural evolution but were also accelerated by the successes of post war immigration. Historically, the rural and urban tableau of Tatura tells us much about the nature of the post contact settlement of this region.
TATURA 1946 - 1960

Post war growth consolidated the district's reputation as one of the premier agricultural areas in Victoria. Prior to the war, advances in the mechanisation of agriculture were progressing but the war brought this to a halt. After the war things changed rapidly. A number of government initiatives including research and development meant that agriculture gained a momentum that was unparalleled.

The increasing prosperity of the district during the post war period was underpinned by immigration. For instance, in 1948, 200 Balts arrived to assist with the fruit picking. In May 1949 an immigration camp was constructed on the site of No 3 Internment Camp and women and children arrived at the camp in June. The camp continued to function until June 1953.

Irrigation supported a variety of enterprises. Industries expanded - such as those associated with the production of dairy and fruit. Two new industries were introduced to Tatura:

- The Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Co Ltd built a factory in 1949;
- Cleckheaton (Yorkshire) Pty Ltd

Cleckheaton in 1958 dismantled mills near Bradford in England and transported them to Australia. This was a critical step in the decentralisation of industry in Victoria. At the time it was the largest shipment of British equipment received in Australia.

Description

Physical Description

73-75 Ross Street is a large triple-fronted cream brick veneer house with terracotta tiled hip roofs and brick chimney. There is a matching garage set off to one side of the block [to the north]. The house and outbuildings are located in a large landscaped garden.

Stylistically, the house is representative of its period and its regional vernacular architecture has many typical features associated with this style. The design is asymmetrical and the facade is a composition of three projecting sections/planes. Each projecting plane has a large picture window and these look out into the garden.

The oblique orientation of the house and its position on a large landscaped block on the edge town marks a transition in the design of the suburban house and garden and the rise of a middle class suburban aesthetic. This aesthetic is associated with the increased size of the house and the garden (compared to the middle class house and garden pre World War II); a new found relationship with the house and garden as evidenced by the large picture windows. These changes are a direct reflection of an increased prosperity associated with post war growth and in particular the robustness of the rural economy. This is also reflected in a number of farmhouses, urban residences and commercial facilities that were constructed during the 1950s.

Date of construction c1950s.
Physical Condition

The condition is good.

Usage / Former Usage

73-75 Ross Street was constructed as a residence and it has retained this use.

Intactness

73-75 Ross Street is relatively intact.

Occupancy

73-75 Ross Street is occupied.

Site Context

73-75 Ross Street is located at the edge of the residential area of Tatura.

Statement of Significance

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

73-75 Ross Street is a large triple-fronted cream brick veneer house with terracotta tiled hip roofs and brick chimney. There is a matching garage set off to the north of the block. The house and outbuildings are located in a large landscaped garden.

The design is asymmetrical and the facade demonstrates the typical cascade of fronts associated with the period and style.

73 - 75 Ross Street is distinguished by its scale, extent of large glazed picture windows and the fineness of its face brick work. It is one of the best examples of its type in the municipality.

Date of construction c1950s

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to Greater Shepparton.

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

It is of historic significance as it demonstrates post war residential growth in Tatura. This immediate period was characterised by infill of established residential areas.

HERCON criteria A
It is of aesthetic significance as one of the best examples of a triple fronted cream brick veneer house within the municipality.

HERCON criteria E

It is of historic and aesthetic significance as it demonstrates a transition in the design of the suburban house and garden and the rise of a middle class suburban aesthetic. This is demonstrated by the oblique orientation of the house and its position on a large landscaped block. This aesthetic is associated with the increased size of the house and the garden (compared to the middle class house and garden pre World War II); a new found relationship with the house and garden as evidenced by the large picture windows. These changes are a direct reflection of an increased prosperity associated with post war growth and in particular the robustness of the rural economy.

HERCON criteria A & D

Recommendations 2011

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</table>
Name: Road Bridge  
Address: Bridge Road TOOLAMBA  
Place Type: Road Bridge  
Citation Date: 2004  
Significance Level: B  

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes  

History and Historical Context

This bridge dates from the c.1950s. The design is a modified version of a standard Country Roads Board timber and rolled steel joint bridge, a design that came into common use after the 1930s, before being superseded by concrete construction in the 1960s. Repairs and alterations were undertaken in October 1962, with successive maintenance works most recently occurring in 1996 and 1999.

References

David Moloney, pers comm.

Ron Sneddon, pers comm.

Rural Works Pty Ltd, Bridge Assessment for the Greater Shepparton City Council for the Bridge Over the Goulburn River at Toolamba, p. 1.
Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

*Thematic Environmental History*

6.1 Roads and bridges

**Description**

**Physical Description**

The bridge, over the Goulburn River, Toolamba, is a timber trestle bridge with a single-lane timber deck supported on steel girders. Extending along either side of the bridge deck is a modern steel crash barrier, fixed to timber posts. On the river bank, south of the bridge, is a remnant timber structure of unknown purpose.

**Physical Condition**

GOOD

**Intactness**

GOOD, FAIR

**Australian Heritage Commission Criteria**

*Australian Heritage Commission*

3.6 Establishing lines and networks of communication

3.7 Moving goods and people

**Statement of Significance**

Road Bridge
Hermes No 156347
The bridge, over the Goulburn River, Toolamba, is of local historic and aesthetic significance.

Constructed during the c.1950s the bridge is unusual as a surviving example of a timber and rolled steel joint type bridge in the municipality. Aesthetically, its height and dramatic setting create a prominent feature on the river.

**Recommendations 2004**

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**Other Recommendations**

- Retain and conserve. The remains of the adjacent timber structure could be interpreted.
HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

Name                      St Johns Anglican Church
Address                   130 Rutherford Road TOOLAMBA
Place Type                Church
Citation Date             2004
Significance Level        B

Recommended Heritage Protection
VHR No HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

The first Church of England service held at Toolamba was conducted in a local hotel in 1876, before being moved to the State School No. 1455, where they continued until 1909. For the next few years services were held in a building at the farm of George Pogue who, in 1913, donated land for a new church. The foundation stone for St John's Anglican Church was laid by Reverend J D Langley on 26 November 1913; the completed Church building was consecrated by Reverend John Carrington, on 15 February, 1914. The total cost for the construction of the church was £446/17/-, with the furniture costing £24/13/-. Bishop Baker consecrated the church on 9 October 1927. A memorial gateway was built in honour of former parish chaplain, Charles H Patmore, who died as a prisoner-of-war during World War Two in 1943. In August 1953 a new stained glass window was unveiled in memory of Robert and Ellen Pogue. A new Sunday School building was erected in 1974.

References


**Identified By**


**Relevant Historical Australian Themes**

*Thematic Environmental History*

10.0 Worshipping

**Description**

**Physical Description**

St John's Anglican Church, Rutherwood Road, Toolamba, is a red-brick Gothic revival Church comprising a projecting front entry porch, nave, sanctuary and vestry to the rear. Each section has a parapeted gabled roof with corrugated galvanised steel cladding and unpainted rendered parapet copings.

The parapets to the nave and entry porch are surmounted by pre-cast cement finials and the gable ends contain lancet windows with rendered hoods and leadlight glazing. The nave walls are buttressed and contain regular and repetitive fenestration of lancet arched windows with over-painted rendered hood mouldings and leadlight glazing. The memorial gateway at the front boundary has wrought iron gates with red-brick piers. A Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) is located to the front of the church and Pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) grow along the boundaries. At the rear of the church are two brick outhouses, both in poor condition. A prefabricated shed is located near the north-west corner of church yard.

**Physical Condition**

FAIR

**Intactness**

GOOD

**Occupancy**

St Johns Anglican Church

Hermes No 156586

Place Citation Report
Ownership Church of England

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Australian Heritage Commission

8.4 Worshipping

8.8 Remembering the fallen

9.6 Mourning the dead

Statement of Significance

St John's Anglican Church is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance. Erected in 1914, it continues to serve as the focus of religious activities for the local Anglican community. Aesthetically the building is a substantially intact example of a rural church in the Gothic Revival style, of which there are numerous examples in the municipality.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Rust treat or replace deteriorated roof cladding.
- Retain Canary Island date palm and Pepper trees. Aborculturalist to inspect on a 1-2 year basis.
- Retain original unpainted finish to brickwork of building and otherwise investigate original external paint colours.
Name: Uniting Church
Address: 575 Toolamba-Rushworth Road TOOLAMBA
Place Type: Church
Citation Date: 2004

Significance Level: B

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR No HI - PS Yes

History and Historical Context

The first Presbyterian church services were held in the area in the 1870s. A Presbyterian minister was appointed to the Tatura, Girgarre East and Toolamba districts in 1882. Services to the local area were discontinued several years later, but resumed in 1893 at the new Toolamba Public Hall. Arrangements were made in 1905 to rent the Pioneer Church from the local Methodists, which the Presbyterian congregation later purchased in 1914. The brick church was erected in 1923, with the foundation stone laid by Mrs W Patterson on 15 April 1923. It was opened and dedicated by the Moderator-General of Australia, Reverend John Matthew. It cost £1,332, with the Sunday School costing an additional £225.

Many of the palm trees in the grounds were planted the following year. In 1924 an organ was purchased and installed at a cost of £68/10/-. The Sunday school was extended during the c.1960s.

References

Mr Brian Williams, pers comm.

Identified By


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

10.0 Worshipping

Description

Physical Description

The Uniting Church, Toolamba, is a single storey, red face-brick building on an 'L' shaped plan. It comprises a projecting entry porch, nave and Sunday school to the rear, each with a parapeted gabled roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The parapets have rendered copings and are corbelled at the eaves level. The gable end to the nave contains a circular window with a rendered surround and leadlight glazing. The nave walls are buttressed and contain regular fenestration of lancet windows with leadlight glazing and rendered hood mouldings. Windows are fitted externally with wire mesh security screens.

The Sunday school is similarly detailed to the nave and contains square headed windows with leadlight glazing on the south elevation. The western end of the school appears to have been recently reconstructed. A number of Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) grow along the front boundary and a modern brick toilet block is located to the rear.

Physical Condition

GOOD

Intactness

GOOD

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria
**Statement of Significance**

The Uniting Church, Toolamba, is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance. Constructed in 1923, the church has served as a centre for local Presbyterian worship and community activity for almost 80 years. Aesthetically, the building is an intact and good example of a rural brick church, of which there are numerous examples throughout the municipality. The Canary Island date palms are contemporary with the church and make an important contribution to the setting. The modern toilet block is of little significance.

**Recommendations 2004**

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**Other Recommendations**

- Remove metal screens to windows and replace with non-intrusive alternative if necessary.
- Retain original unpainted finish to brickwork of building and otherwise investigate original external paint colours.
- Retain Canary Island Date Palms. Aboriculturalist to inspect on a 1-2 year basis.
In 1874 the small township of Toolamba and its surrounds were serviced by a large number of hotels and stores including Sutherland's Hotel and Store, L McFadgen's All Nations Hotel, Walter Cryer's Commercial Hotel, Thompson's Hotel and General Store and Con Ryan's Hotel and Store. Many of these were short-lived businesses established along the roadside by farmers eager to subsidise their earnings. The Junction Hotel had been established by 1886, before the land was surveyed. It formed part of Allotment No. 66, owned by Michael McNamara. When it is listed in the ratebooks in 1886 it was owned and occupied by Mrs Mary Taylor and valued at £40. Kate Ware (nee Dowling) had taken over as hotelkeeper by 1892. The Ware family became well-known in hotel and farming circles, and at one time owned the Union Hotel, later known as the Hotel Australia and the Goulburn Valley Hotel. Later publicans included Clement Taylor, Donald Cameron and Mary McKay Bazley. The original hotel and store were burnt down in March 1912 and rebuilt in the same year, the new building was valued at £100.

Mary McKay Bazley purchased the hotel from Taylor around 1926.

References


Shire of Rodney Ratebooks

**Identified By**


**Relevant Historical Australian Themes**

11.1 Eating, Drinking and More: the role of the country ‘pub

**Description**

**Physical Description**

The Junction Hotel, 24 Wren Street, Toolamba, comprises a single-storey face brick (now over-painted) building with gambrel roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel. The roofline contains brick chimneys and a parapeted pediment which projects above the main entrance. The pediment features the 'JUNCTION HOTEL' in pressed cement lettering, similar pressed cement orbs and balustrade motif. A verandah is supported by stop-chamfered timber posts with carved timber brackets and scalloped gable ends. The asymmetrical facade has an off-centre entrance with 4-panelled timber door with matching sidelights and fanlight which is flanked by two rectangular window openings to the west and one to the east which has been boarded over, all of which contain timber-framed double-hung sash windows.

Further east are two additional entrances, both with a pair of half-glazed panelled timber doors flanked by three windows, two of which contain timber-framed fixed sash windows with segmented arch heads and three-light fanlights. To the west of the main building is a modern brick toilet block building.

**Physical Condition**

GOOD

**Intactness**

GOOD

**Australian Heritage Commission Criteria**

*Australian Heritage Commission*

4.5 Making towns to serve rural Australia
8.4 Eating and drinking

Statement of Significance

The Junction Hotel, 24 Wren Street, Toolamba, is of local historical and aesthetic significance.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- Demolition of the intrusive public toilet block at the western end of the building would assist in the presentation of the hotel.
- Remove paint from brickwork using non-abrasive method and otherwise investigate original external paint colours.
- Restrict signage to existing quantity.
History and Historical Context

Toolamba was named after a pastoral station, and is thought to be derived from an Aboriginal word meaning a lagoon with paperbarks. The selection era, beginning in the 1860s, saw pastoral runs subdivided for farm selection and the town on the west bank of the Goulburn River was surveyed. The town quickly developed, and by the mid-1870s, had five hotels and several stores. The northward extension of the railway network in 1880 resulted in the line passing a few kilometres west of the township, and a new centre was formed around the railway junction.

Ralph Longstaff, father of the portrait artist John (later Sir) Longstaff, the store-keeper of Shepparton, Mooroopna and Mondoona, purchased allotment No. 1 on the eastern section of the township in 1891. In 1901, Peter Alex Sinclair, storekeeper, purchased the property from Longstaff. It was owned by the Green's and the Pittocks before being sold to the Wren's in 1946. It has remained in the Wren family since that time.

References

**Identified By**


**Relevant Historical Australian Themes**

*Thematic Environmental History*

15.2 Small Townships and Localities

**Description**

**Physical Description**

Wren's General Store, Wren Street, Toolamba, is a single-storey, double-fronted weatherboard shop building with hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel and penetrated by a corbelled brick (overpainted) chimney. The facade is screened by a skillion-roofed verandah (presumably non-original) supported on brick piers with a fibro-cement sheet parapet. The western half of the facade comprises a shop front with a timber-framed glazed double-leaf door flanked by multi-pane fixed sash windows. The eastern half of the facade contains a panelled timber door flanked by timber-framed double-hung sash windows. Extending across the rear elevation is a skillion roofed wing, possibly a later addition. At the rear of the building is a small weatherboard cottage, with a gabled main roof and skillion to the rear. It is connected to the shop by a brick infill link

**Physical Condition**

FAIR

**Intactness**

FAIR

**Australian Heritage Commission Criteria**

*Australian Heritage Commission*
3.18 Marketing and retailing

Statement of Significance

Wren's General Store, Wren Street, Toolamba, is of local historical significance. Believed to have been constructed in the late nineteenth century, it has operated as a local store for over 100 years.

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations

- The presentation of the building would be improved by reconstruction of the original verandah.  
- Investigate original external paint colours
Name: Scotch kiln
Address: 1310 Toolamba Road TOOLAMBA
Place Type: Kiln Brick/ brickworks
Citation Date: 2004

Side Wall of the Scotch Kiln

Recommended Heritage Protection: VHR Yes HI - PS Yes

Integrity

The integrity is high.

Description

Physical Description

Brick Kilns

Urban areas became mechanised much earlier than the relatively remote rural areas. By about 1880, steam had transformed the manufacture of bricks from an industry dominated by hand labour - where a moulder would make approximately 1000 bricks per day - to an industry where machines made 1000 - 2000 bricks an hour.

Rural areas were much slower in developing a central manufacturing base for the production of bricks. This was primarily due to the sparse population (and a lack of demand), and a tendency for early settlers and selectors to use...
readily 'found' building materials - such as timber.

Up until the early twentieth century, it was cheaper to open a yard and burn bricks near to areas that were becoming settled than it was to haul them long distances by horse and dray. Early brick firing was in either a clamp or a kiln.

A clamp is an open heap of carefully stacked bricks. The stack of bricks was thoroughly riddled with a system of open flues to allow for a good draught. Fireholes were left in the stack and these were filled with firewood and ashes. Clamp burnt bricks were of a good colour although they often had a striped effect. However, only about two-thirds were adequately fired. This method was not fuel efficient and required the bricks to be well dried prior to burning.

The Scotch kiln or open kiln was similar to the clamp but it had two permanent walls. During firing a temporary top of bricks and tiles was constructed. While the Scotch kiln was more economical in its use of fuel the quality of the resultant batch of bricks was generally variable.

It is unusual to find the physical remains of a Scotch kilns. Most were only used for a brief period and then were dismantled. The kiln at Toolamba is therefore of considerable interest and the owner should be encouraged to retain this industrial artefact.

Physical Condition

The condition of the kiln is fair to good

Site Context

Description of site generally

The kiln is located to the rear of a house. The site is located in a low density rural housing area in the Toolamba district

Recommendations 2004

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Other Recommendations
Nominate the Scotch Kiln for inclusion on the State Heritage Register of Victoria. Research the history of the kiln.
History and Historical Context

The Undera Memorial Hall was built to commemorate the local men who had served in World War One.

It replaced an earlier timber hall (since demolished) on a different site. A public meeting in 1924 began fundraising for the new facility, with the Undera RSL leading the campaign by raising £500 through holding dances, bazaars and a 'queen competition'. Debentures were issued to secure the remaining balance. The bricks were made on site from clay that was also dug out there. The hall was opened in 1928.

References


Relevant Historical Australian Themes

Thematic Environmental History

8.8 Cemeteries and memorials

10.0 Public Buildings

11.0 Recreation & Leisure

Description

Physical Description

The Undera Memorial Hall, Echuca - Mooroopna Road, Undera, is a single-storey red face brick interwar hall building with gambrel roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel. The symmetrical design consists of the main hall, a large projecting front porch and rear kitchen / service wing. The parapeted porch is surmounted by a rendered frieze and pediment, bearing the pressed cement lettering 'UNDERA MEMORIAL HALL', and timber flagpole. It contains a central recessed entrance flanked by a pair of timber-framed double-hung sash windows with multi-paned top sashes. All openings have rendered masonry sills and lintels. The side walls also contain regular fenestration of timber-framed double-hung sash windows with multi-paned top sashes and each side is accessed via a V-j timber-lined door. A later red brick addition has been made on the eastern side.

Physical Condition

GOOD

Intactness

GOOD

Recommended Management

Curtilage

A nominal curtilage of 10 metres should be maintained around the building in order to preserve its setting and reinforce its prominent corner location

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria
Statement of Significance

The Undera Memorial Hall is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance. Constructed in 1928 to honour the Undera men who served in World War I, the Hall has been a symbol of strong community spirit and a focus of activity for over 70 years. It is of added interest as the bricks were handmade from the clay on the site. Aesthetically, the hall is a modest example of an inter-War community hall, of which there are numerous examples in the shire.

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Other Recommendations

- Retain original unpainted brick finishes otherwise investigate original paint finishes. Preferably replace PVC downpipes with galvanised steel. The later brick additions to the east can be retained, altered or demolished as required.