

**THE HISTORY AND HERITAGE OF THE
TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY —
A PROFILE**

ANNE McCONNELL AND NATHALIE SERVANT

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**REPORT OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA MUSEUM AND ART
GALLERY, LAUNCESTON**

**A NEGP FUNDED STUDY CARRIED OUT FOR THE QUEEN VICTORIA MUSEUM AND
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THIS REPORT IS DEDICATED TO
TASMANIA'S ORCHARDISTS PAST AND PRESENT



IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF

- ◇ THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDUSTRY ◇
- ◇ THEIR PERSEVERANCE THROUGH MAJOR CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRY ◇
- ◇ THEIR INTEREST IN THE HISTORY OF THEIR INDUSTRY ◇
- ◇ THEIR PERSONAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSERVING ASPECTS OF THE ◇
HERITAGE OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY
- AND
- ◇ FOR SHARING THIS HISTORY AND HERITAGE WITH OTHER AUSTRALIANS ◇

IMPORTANT NOTE

This report has been written in fulfilment of the requirements of a project funded by the National Estate Grants Program which had a number of aspects including historical research and documentation for the Tasmanian apple industry, the identification of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry, and assessment of the heritage and the provision of recommendations for the appropriate protection and management of the heritage. This report is seen as being of interest to a range of interest groups including the heritage owners, the Tasmanian apple industry, historic heritage managers and to the public generally.

As a consequence, and because this is the first report on the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry and one of few existing related Australian agricultural heritage studies, the report is very lengthy.

Please note — the report is not intended for reading in its entirety. It is intended instead to be used as a reference document, with different sections being of interest to particular groups.

For the convenience of the reader, the report has been divided into five main parts, which reflect the categories of information that people are likely to be interested in. These are —

- Part 1 — the introduction (likely to be of general interest as it explains how and why the project was carried out).
- Part 2 — the history.
- Part 3 — an overview of previous studies and the heritage of the industry (most of this section is a district by district overview which we hope will be of interest to orchardists and others in the districts, while the background and state-based heritage overview is likely to be mainly of interest to heritage managers and people who work in, have worked in, or have an interest in the history of, the industry).
- Part 4 — a discussion of management considerations (of most interest to heritage managers and the Tasmanian apple industry).
- Part 5 — the references used in this study, including oral sources.

There is also an inventory provided as a supplementary volume, which is a listing, by district, of all places identified through the project (from all sources) as having been part of the apple industry since its inception.

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SUMMARY

This report documents the results of a project to investigate the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry from its earliest days up to the present. The project aim has been to produce a profile of the history and heritage of the industry, to assess the heritage, and provide recommendations for its management. A further outcome has been the compilation of an Inventory of places associated with the apple industry. This project is seen as important as it represents the first general documentation of the history of the Tasmanian apple industry and the first investigation and assessment of the heritage of the industry; a rural industry that was of major importance to Tasmania for much of its European history and which was important in the lives of many Tasmanians.

The project has been carried out by the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery with funding from the Australian Heritage Commission's National Estate Grants Program (State Component). The project funding enabled approximately nine person months research and documentation, carried out during 1996 and 1997.

The project research design has focused on researching and documenting each apple growing district and on providing a statewide overview. Sources of information have been secondary published sources including related heritage studies, primary archival records, oral informants and visits to the different districts and to specific sites. The time constraints of the study and the very large size and geographical spread of the industry has meant that there are many gaps in the understanding of Tasmania's apple industry history, heritage, and heritage management needs.

The historical overview has identified the main stages of the industry as —

- from planting the first apple tree to semi-commercial orcharding (1788–1860)
- transition to commercialisation (1860–1900)
- steady growth of the industry (1900–40)
- the post-war period and the impact of technical improvements (1940–60)
- statewide restructuring of the industry (1950–96)

Historical themes that are seen as central to an understanding of the industry are the horticultural practices in the orchards; apple packing and storage with its critical developments in packing and cold storage to ensure successful overseas sales; apple transport in an environment that was initially heavily dependent on water transport including for overseas export; the ways in which apples were used, in particular the processing into jams, pulp, dried apples and cider; and employment within the industry which was varied, using men, women and children, and both seasonal itinerants and local workers.

The heritage research indicates that there has been at least two thousand places associated with the apple industry statewide from its inception to c. 1970, and almost 1 200 of these are listed in the Inventory. The majority of places were orchards; but there were also independent and co-operative packing sheds and cool stores; transport-related places such as jetties, railways and tracks; factories for the processing of apples; offices and warehouses; service industry places such as nurseries, sawmills that produced case timber, and fertiliser factories; one research station; a museum; and a small number of early planting sites. The orchards were of different types — small to large dedicated orchards, orchards that were part of established farms, and orchards that were developed on 'orchard estates', many of which attracted purchasers from overseas, particularly the British and Anglo-Indians. The processing factories identified dried, pulped, canned and juiced apples, and turned them into jam or apple cider.

The sites and features which survive today are a very small part of the heritage. Although the study identified 446 industry-related places with extant remains, what is left is considered to represent less than 20% of all the features that were associated with the industry. Although orchard sites are the most common site type, orchard plantings represent only 14% of the extant industry-related features and only two examples of 19th century orchard plantings have been identified in this study. Packing sheds are the most numerous feature type representing 26% of all known extant features. Orchardist's residences are the next most common extant feature recognised and are 22% of known extant features. Processing-related features are only 1.2% of the known extant features, while pickers huts are 2% of known extant features and transport-related features and service-related features are both less than 1% of known features. The Huon district, which has the largest number of places listed in the Inventory, also has the greatest amount of extant evidence of the industry. The Bagdad, Derwent and Scottsdale districts have almost no extant heritage.

An analysis of the different districts reveals that although the type of heritage features are generally similar in each district, there are regional differences, which mainly relate to the slightly different periods of establishment and major production, to the geographical location, and to local availability of materials.

The sites identified in this study represent the range of historic and heritage themes identified for the industry, although not all themes are well represented. The transport-related features and urban places are particularly poorly preserved and represented. The heritage that exists is of variable integrity. There are only a very small number of

places that are well preserved (i.e. intact and with high integrity) and which can be considered key apple industry sites. Fortunately these represent most aspects of the industry. There appears to be a strong correlation between good condition and ongoing use or sympathetic reuse.

It is not possible to evaluate Tasmania's apple industry heritage in a broader context as the heritage of the apple industry elsewhere in Australia has not been studied, and there is also very limited knowledge about Tasmanian and Australian rural heritage generally. Also, little non-Australian apple industry heritage information could be located.

A number of sites identified in this study are considered to be of cultural significance. Eleven sites are considered to be of outstanding heritage value with respect to the apple industry. They are —

- The site of the 1788 apple plantings on Bruny Island
- The 'Glen Gala' c. 1830 apple tree (variety unknown)
- Tuckers Orchard
- 'Rostrevor'
- Castles Forbes Bay apple orcharding landscape
- Port Huon
- Port of Hobart
- Beauty Point Wharf (few extant remains)
- Walkers Nurseries (two) at Launceston and Lalla
- Franklin Evaporators
- Henry Jones & Co. Jam Factory Complex

Forty-five additional sites are considered to have state level significance. Sites considered to be significant at this level are the small number of places established and operating in the nineteenth century which still have extant evidence of this, the small number of well preserved orchards dating to between 1900 and c. 1930 which still have productive orchards and most of their original features extant, extant evidence of apple processing and dedicated transport facilities, and a small number of sites of special interest or which are a rare type. Another sixty five sites are considered to have high regional level significance, with sites of this level significance in all districts.

After investigation of the limited number of other relevant heritage studies, the existing context for historic heritage management in Tasmania, and the issues and options for industry heritage management, a number of site-specific and general recommendations have been made for the conservation and ongoing management and protection of the heritage. Where it is clear, the responsibility for implementing a recommendation is noted. However implementation of many of the recommendations is not clear and is likely to be the joint responsibility of two or more stakeholders. In these cases the roles and responsibilities need to be determined by the stakeholders. The major general recommendations of the project are provided in full in chapter 16 of the report. In summary they are as follow —

1 Site / Place Recommendations (S X)

- S1 — All sites of cultural significance relating to the Tasmanian apple industry be managed so as to retain their cultural significance.
- S2 — All sites identified in this study as being of outstanding or state level significance be nominated for inclusion on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and on the Register of the National Estate.
- S3 — *Tuckers Orchard, Scottsdale district* should be considered for listing and for protection to maintain the only known well preserved 19th century apple orchard in Tasmania, and possibly Australia.
- S4 — '*Tasma Vale*', *Tasman Peninsula district* should be listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, and managed to retain its cultural significance.
- S5 — '*Rostrevor*', *Swansea district* should be considered as a high priority site for any funds that might be available for the maintenance of historical cultural heritage in Tasmania.
- S6 — *Standard Case Manufacturing Company, Huon district* is at risk from demolition of at least part of its main structures. Urgent action is required to address this, preferably to encourage the owner to find a better use option for the site.
- S7 — '*Sunnybanks*' and the '*Glenleith*' are two sites of high regional level significance which require urgent action for the conservation of their most significant elements. This should involve the owners, the Tasmanian Heritage Council, the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association and the community.
- S8 — *Castle Forbes Bay Historic Orchardling Landscape* is regarded as a very high quality historic orcharding landscape and the best in Tasmania, possibly Australia, and it is therefore recommended that this orcharding landscape be retained.
- S9 — *Tantallon Historic Orchardling Landscape, Mersey District* should be managed to retain its significance as a historic orcharding landscape.
- S10 — *Port of Hobart, Hobart district* is considered to be of outstanding cultural significance which should be retained. It should be listed, recorded in detail and all development should be in keeping with a heritage conservation plan.
- S11 — c. 1830 *Apple Tree, 'Glen Gala', Swansea district* should be listed and every encouragement, and assistance where possible, should be given to maintain this tree as a heritage item.

- S12 — *1788 Bruny Island early planting site, Channel district* is the location of the first apple tree to be planted in Tasmania and possibly in Australia, and its continued promotion and interpretation is recommended. It is important to maintain the site in good condition.
- S13 — *The Parsons Bay Creek – Highcroft Historic Orchard Landscape, Tasman Peninsula* should also be managed to retain its significance as a historic orcharding landscape.
- S14 — *Scott's Orchard, J. Lomas' Orchard and J. McCarthy's Orchard, Huon district* are the best preserved small dedicated orchards of the late-1800s to c. 1910 which reflect early orcharding and should be managed so as to maintain their significance. Assistance to the owners may be required.
- S15 — *Walkers Nurseries, Lilydale and West Tamar districts* require investigation of their history and physical heritage and full assessment as a priority.
- S16 — *Tasmanian Cool Store, Hobart district* is the first purpose-built dedicated fruit cool store in Tasmania, and the oldest surviving known cool store in Tasmania, and should be managed so as to retain its significance.
- S17 — *Franklin Evaporators, Huon district* are of outstanding significance and are still in operation. The retention of their cultural significance is highly desirable.
- S18 — *Port Huon, Huon district* is of outstanding significance as a major port for the apple industry but is at risk of losing its cultural significance given its low level of current use. It is recommended that actions are taken to manage the site for the retention of its cultural significance.
- S19 — *Grove Research Station, Huon district* — it is recommended that the heritage variety collection currently kept at the Grove Research Station be maintained as a major heritage variety collection.
- S20 — *Pickers huts* are a rare apple industry site type or feature in Tasmania with considerable social significance. All extant pickers huts should be retained, and community involvement in this is considered appropriate.
- S21 — *Lilydale Packing Sheds, Lilydale district* — a selection of these be protected, to show the different district architectural styles and the evolution in design over time, as well as distinctive elements.
- S22 — *The Huon Valley Apple Museum, Huon district* is the only formal interpretive centre in Tasmania for the industry and houses extremely important photographic and object collections. Consequently its continued operation should be encouraged, and consideration given to it being a recognised collector of apple industry related objects.
- S23 — *Bagdad Archival Material* held by the Brighton Council relating to the apple / orcharding industry in the Bagdad district needs professional archiving if this is not already the case.
- S24 — *Beauty Point Port and Orchard Area, West Tamar district* is considered a priority area for the identification and documentation of all the apple industry places in the area, particularly the industry-related infrastructure.

2 Tasmania General Recommendations (T X)

- T1 — It is recommended that the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, as the reporting body, notify all agencies, other organisations and individuals of the recommendations made in this report, where they will affect them or directly relate to them in some other way.
- T2 — It is recommended that a copy of the complete report from this project be provided to all relevant agencies and organisations.
- T3 — It is recommended that additional historic research and field investigation of particular places and sites identified in this project be carried out to provide more complete site documentation where required.
- T4 — It is recommended that sites be reassessed when they have been better documented and when there is a more complete knowledge of the Tasmania-wide resource.
- T5 — More apple industry inventory work is recommended, particularly for the Huon, the Channel, Hobart and the Tamar, in particular the Kayena–Rowella area, Clarence Point, the Glengarry–Frankford–Winkleigh area, and the Sorell area.
- T6 — It is recommended that existing mechanisms be used, or developed for use for, managing apple industry heritage.
- T7 — It is recommended that because of the limited degree of community awareness regarding the existence and value of the heritage of the apple industry and historic heritage management in general, that urgent action be taken jointly by the Tasmanian Heritage Council and the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association to inform local landowners of heritage properties about these issues.
- T8 — It is recommended that a code of practice be developed for rural (agricultural) industries for the management and protection of rural heritage.
- T9 — It is recommended that the industry be involved in the management of industry heritage, and that the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association is an appropriate organisation for this role.
- T10 — It is recommended that the Tasmanian Landcare program should be encouraged to take into account cultural heritage management in its programs and activities.
- T11 — It is recommended that the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry be promoted and celebrated through the provision of information on the subject.
- T12 — It is recommended that the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, independently or in association with the relevant local council and / or the Tasmanian Heritage Council, consider erecting small commemorative and interpretive plaques on or at sites of particular significance to the industry.

3 Australia General Recommendations (A X)

- A1 — In the light of the information gaps for particular aspects of the heritage, it is recommended that heritage research priorities be carefully formulated to ensure that major gaps such as rural (agricultural) heritage be researched.
- A2 — It is recommended that rural heritage studies be a priority for heritage investigation in both Tasmanian and Australia.
- A3 — It is recommended that all elements of rural properties and factories be identified in listings where possible.
- A4 — It is recommended, in the light of the difficulty in assessing the thematic relationships of listed sites in all registers and lists that were searched in this study, that all registers review and upgrade their site classifications, to enable easier and more reliable searches of registers on a type or thematic basis.
- A5 — It is recommended that action be taken at the appropriate levels to develop a capacity for cultural heritage care in rural natural resource management, in particular in the Landcare program and within whole farm planning.
- A6 — It is recommended that areas of potential management conflict with respect to managing natural and cultural values in the same area are identified and resolved as early as possible.
- A7 — It is recommended that as a matter of policy, rural historic heritage management involve the community, preferably at all stages, and in particular, the heritage owner.
- A8 — It is recommended that as a matter of policy, guidelines for consultation are established that ensure community effort is valued and the community's time is not wasted.

Although this project is seen as having been immensely valuable in providing an historical overview of the industry and a framework for, and an initial step in, the identification, assessment and management of the apple industry heritage, the limitations of the project are such that further research is both needed and encouraged. In particular, the development of regional histories and heritage studies, investigation of the social history, more detailed research on known sites, and upgrading the Inventory are seen as important future research directions for the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry. In spite of these limitations, the study has highlighted the rich and diverse apple industry related heritage of Tasmania, and has identified a number of places of outstanding heritage value which relate to the Tasmanian apple industry □

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PART 1

THE PROJECT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Picture Tasmania and what comes to mind? Apples perhaps?

To many of us, Tasmania and apples are synonymous. Tasmania's alternative name is the 'Apple Isle'. Apples are a part of Tasmania's non-Aboriginal history from its inception to the present. The first apple tree planted in Tasmania dates back before its formal European settlement to 1788 when William Bligh, in command of the *Bounty*, anchored in Adventure Bay on Bruny Island, Tasmania, and planted a selection of fruit, including three apple seedlings. These were the first apple trees to be planted in Australia.

Apples have been an extremely important primary production in Tasmania from its early colonial settlement at the beginning of the 1800s until present. As an industry, it has also been extremely important to Tasmania, from its first commercial developments in the mid-1800s, through the main productive period from the early-1900s to the mid-1900s, and then again today.

Surprisingly then, there has been no documentation of the industry on a statewide basis apart from economic analyses. Regional histories and social histories are rare, and there have been no heritage studies of the industry. Most of the history of this fascinating and important Tasmanian industry remains undocumented and much of the industry's story untold. Where were the main districts and where were the orchards planted? What types of orchards were they? When were they established and when did they close? Why? Were there regional differences? What were they? Who were the orchardists, and what were their lives like? What developments in the industry were pioneered in Tasmania? By whom? Are there places and features left from the earlier industry? Are they important? Should we try and keep them, and if so, how?

This project is an attempt to answer some of these questions. What we hoped to achieve, given the project constraints, was a **profile** of the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry. The profile was intended to highlight the commonalities and the differences of orcharding in the different districts, and the main events that affected the industry and their effects; to put a human face on the industry; and to provide some idea of the places that have survived which historically relate to the industry, and what we might do to protect, promote, or otherwise manage them.

It must be stressed that this report is very much an overview and a summary, with many gaps and omissions. The level of funding placed a major constraint on the time that was available to carry out the project, and while more than the allocated time was spent on the project, it could not research the primary information in detail, and could only superficially document a limited number of places that survive from this historic industry. Although all the known orcharding districts have been covered, the level of coverage differs enormously.

The study of the orcharding history and heritage of Tasmania has been a fascinating study with much detailed and important information being contributed by the orchardists themselves and others interested in the history of apple growing in Tasmania. We regret that we have not been able to cover this subject in more detail. For this we apologise—to those of you who provided information that has not been given the treatment it deserves, to those of you who, on reading this study, are frustrated by the lack of detail and the omissions, and to those of you who have information of relevance or who own sites of relevance that we have failed to even discover.

We hope sincerely that this report, rather than pretending to document the Tasmanian apple industry's history and heritage, stimulates interest in the history of this industry and is a catalyst for further study and documentation of this fascinating and important Tasmanian industry, its history and its people, and its heritage□



Plate 1.1 **Mr L. Tucker in his orchard, Scottsdale (1996).** The orchard was established in the 1880s and still has productive orchard trees, a packing shed and a homestead from this period. Tucker's Orchard is the oldest, best preserved orchard remaining in Tasmania, and is regarded as being of high state level heritage significance.
[Photo—N. Servant, QVMAG Collection]

1.2 THE REPORT

Report Structure

The findings of this project are contained in three volumes. Volume 1 (this volume) provides the profile of the industry and its heritage, an assessment of, and recommendations for the management of, the apple industry heritage, as well as background to the project and discussion of the methods employed. Volume 1 also contains the Inventory of Places, which is a listing of all places that are known to have been associated with the apple industry in Tasmania. In effect, Volume 1 reports the main findings of this project. Volumes 2 and 3 contain specific, detailed information from this study. Volume 2 provides detailed information, including photographic documentation, of all apple industry places or sites identified and documented by this study. This is achieved through the use of standardised 'Site Record' forms developed for this project. It should be noted that not all identified sites or features have been documented. Indication of whether a site has been documented and information has been provided in Volume 2 is given in the Inventory.

Given the size of this report, copies will only be provided to relevant agencies and organisations. These include the Australian Heritage Commission, the Tasmanian Heritage Council, the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, the Hobart and Launceston State Libraries, the Department of Environment, the Department of Land Management Library in Hobart, and the Grove Research Station. It is hoped to also produce a shorter, summary version, which focuses on the districts, for publication so that the information from this project will be more accessible to the public.

This volume of the report, Volume 1 is structured into five parts and the Inventory.

Part 1 provides an introduction to the project and project report structure and terminology, provides some background to the project, and describes the nature of the project, its aims and rationale and the methodologies used in carrying out the project.

Part 2 documents the history. The first part of the history is a statewide historical overview from the beginnings of apple growing in Tasmania to the present day. The rest of history is then discussed under five major themes that are seen as central to the history of the industry. These themes are —

- . orcharding practices
- . the evolution of apple packing and storage
- . apple exports — transportation and markets
- . the processing industry — apple by-products
- . employment within the industry.

There has also been an attempt to examine Tasmania's history in the Australian context, however it was very difficult to find relevant interstate information.

Part 3 examines and reports the nature of the cultural heritage. There is an initial discussion of previous relevant heritage studies in Tasmania and Australia followed by an analysis of themes for assessment and significance. This is followed by presentation of the results of the heritage part of this study, firstly on a regional (district) basis and secondly as a statewide overview. Part 3 includes discussion of the significance of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage.

Part 4 looks at management of apple industry heritage. This section examines the current context and issues for cultural heritage management in Tasmania and previous apple industry heritage management. Recommendations are then provided for the care and promotion of Tasmania's apple industry heritage.

Part 5 contains all references used in compiling the report and most sources used in the study that are of relevance to the history and heritage of the apple industry in Australia. It also includes the appendix, which comprises the Inventory of places associated with the Tasmanian apple industry (appendix 1), a list (compiled by the Grove Research Station) of the heritage varieties of apples grown by the Grove Research Station (appendix 2), and a copy of the *Burra Charter* and *Florence Charter* which are widely accepted guidelines for managing cultural heritage (appendix 3).

The **Inventory** provides summary information for each place identified as being part of the Tasmanian apple industry from its initiation to the present. It is arranged on a regional basis and includes, where known, the place name, location, period of use or existence, type of place (function), heritage features present today, summary historical information, whether the place has been reported in more detail on a 'Site Record', and the status of the place. The status indicates what level of information has been used in documenting the place, present condition of the place, and recommended further research. The Inventory is provided as a supplementary volume.

In part the structure of the report has been determined by the need to provide information at different levels and on different aspects and to different audiences is primarily considered a resource and reference document. Because of this, different parts have been written to stand alone and there is therefore some repetition. For example the

regional heritage analysis (chapter 12) was primarily written for the information of the orchardists and people in the industry who are likely to be interested in particular districts only. The statewide heritage overview (chapter 13) repeats to some extent information contained in the regional analysis but is presented in a statewide format for the use of cultural heritage managers. The introductory chapters and management chapters are primarily for cultural heritage managers who need to understand how the study was conducted and what is required to manage the heritage, while the history (Part 2) has been written with a public audience in mind.

Presentation

In writing this report it has been necessary to integrate historical and heritage research methods. This has led to some differences in the presentation of the material in this report. In particular it should be noted that referencing differs in the different sections. The introductory sections and the heritage sections use conventional, heritage research, in-text referencing. The historical material in Part 2, however, uses endnotes, a standard method of referencing historical studies. All the sources referred to in the report are fully referenced in Part 5 ('References').

Terminology

In writing this report there is some specific terminological usage—primarily with respect to the use of 'site', 'place', 'history', 'heritage' and 'district'. This usage is discussed below.

Site versus Place

A distinction has been made between heritage *sites* and *places* to avoid confusion between those places which are known to have extant evidence and those that do not. In this report 'places' are locations or structures which are known to have some relationship to the industry through the historical and heritage research. They may or may not have extant physical evidence. 'Sites' are 'places' that are known to have extant physical evidence, even where this evidence may be in ruinous condition, be only subsurface archaeological deposits, or have been recently destroyed. There are a small number of cases where a place will not have extant evidence but has a strong and well documented association with the industry and has a known location. These are treated as 'sites'. In general in this report, 'sites' have been inspected as part of the project, or there is information about the heritage features of the site provided by others who have visited the site. A large proportion of the sites are documented (refer Volume 2), but few places are documented.

It should also be noted that, in general, a site or place is one or more features that share a common boundary and are historically related. This is consistent with the definition used in the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory (Draft Instruction Booklet 1995). The terms 'site' or 'place' may encompass a range of sizes of site or place. They may be as small an entity as a single *feature*, or may encompass a number of sites which together are considered to constitute a *cultural landscape*.

History and Heritage

A distinction is also made between *history* and *heritage*. In the report 'history' refers to the story of the past. It is the events that have happened in the industry, together with people's reactions to, and feelings, about those events. The term 'heritage' is used to relate particularly to the physical expression of the history of the industry. In this study it is used primarily, but not exclusively, to describe those physical expressions related to place, rather than documents, memorabilia or cultural practices associated with the industry. This is a restricted definition of heritage, but defines that part of the heritage of the apple industry that this project is primarily concerned with. There is no time cut off for what is termed heritage, although in general evidence more recent than c. 1970 is not considered in this report. This time cut off has been chosen as this is the period when the 'Tree Pull Scheme' and when the major changes that were made to the industry with respect to its structure, markets, horticultural techniques and the technology used effectively turned the industry into what it is today.

Definition of districts

A survey of the historical sources indicated that the most appropriate and useful way of defining regions would be to use the pre-defined apple growing districts. There were some problems with this. Firstly the apple growing district boundaries tended to vary over time. Secondly some districts were very large and complex for the heritage research if they were treated as a single area, and conversely, some districts were so small that they hardly warranted treatment as an individual area. Thirdly, such a definition of region posed the dilemma of what to do with industry places that lay outside the recognised districts.

The project has therefore used the apple growing districts as a basis for regionally-based discussion and analysis. However some districts such as the Tamar have been divided into two separate districts. In other cases different recognised districts have been combined or a recognised district area has been broadened to encompass nearby places associated with the industry which do not occur within a district. For areas of Tasmania which had a scatter of apple industry related places, new 'districts' have been defined. The district boundaries are not tightly defined as this was not seen as important and as there have been changes over time.

The districts recognised in this study are —

- Huon (= the orcharding areas of the Huon Valley)
- Channel (= the orcharding areas of the D'Entrecasteaux Channel including Bruny Island)
- Tasman Peninsula (= Tasman Peninsula orcharding district)
- Scottsdale (= Scottsdale orcharding district)
- Lilydale (= Lilydale orcharding district)
- Mersey (= Mersey orcharding district but focusing on the Spreyton area)
- Bagdad (= Bagdad orcharding district)
- Derwent (= upper Derwent orcharding district, primarily the area between New Norfolk and Ouse)
- Hobart (= lower Derwent orcharding district which includes the Hobart eastern shore, western shore and Bridgewater)
- West Tamar (= the west Tamar part of the Tamar orcharding district and including west Launceston)
- East and South Tamar (= the east Tamar part of the Tamar orcharding district and the areas of Launceston and east and south of Launceston that were also known to have apple orchards)
- Swansea (= the main cluster of apple growing properties on the central east coast)
- East Coast General (= all other areas of the east coast including the St Helens district)
- North Coast General (= all other areas of the north coast)
- Midlands General (= the Midlands between the East and South Tamar and Bagdad districts)

The location of these districts is shown in figure 1.1.

The above districts are primarily used in the heritage discussion in this report and in the Inventory. As can be seen in this instance 'district' is used to refer to a geographic region and does not necessarily relate to an historical apple growing district. In the historical section however, districts discussed generally refer to an historical orcharding district. The term *region* is generally used to refer to a larger socio-geographic area that contains one or more 'districts', while the term *area* is used to refer to parts of a district □

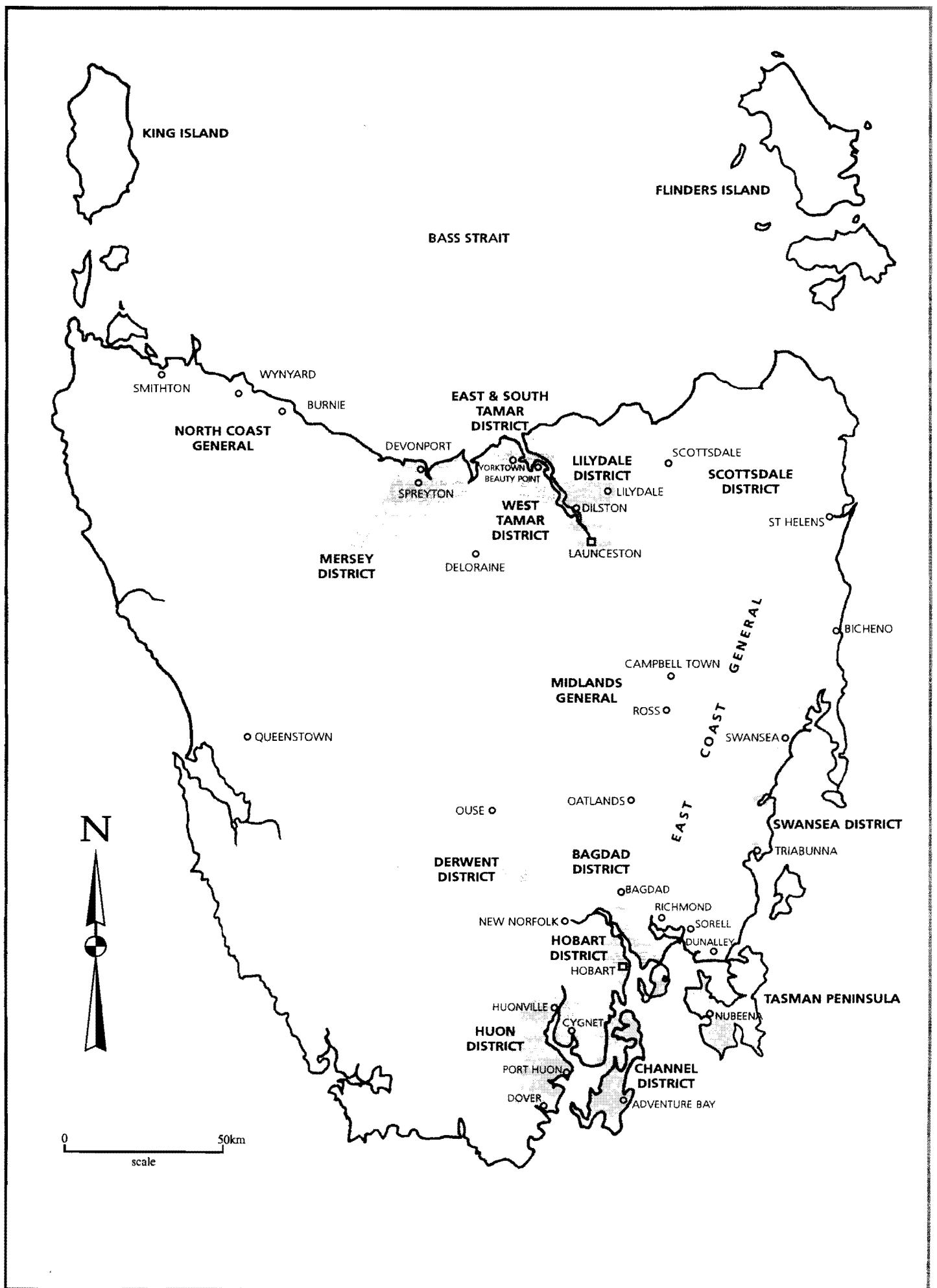


Figure 1.1 The location of the apple industry districts and major places referred to in the report.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The significance of the apple industry to Tasmania is well known at a general level. For most of this century, as school children in Australia, we were led to associate Tasmania with apples, a reflection of the importance of this primary production to Tasmania and Australia, both economically and in developing Australia's image abroad. Throughout its history, Tasmania vied with Victoria as the state with the highest acreage of apple orchards. At its peak, Tasmania had over 25 000 acres of land under apple orchard. Tasmanian productivity was high, and its orchards have produced consistently higher yields than the other states, making it the most productive apple growing state. Even in periods of decline Tasmania produced more apples than most other states at their peak. Tasmania's apple production has reached over 8 000 000 bushels per annum, and has stood at yields of over 3 000 000 bushels per annum since c. 1930. The value of apple production to the State has also been higher than for any other state for this century. The value of the production slowly increased until it reached a peak in the early-1950s, when it was worth 4 000 000 pounds (approx. \$8 000 000). Throughout its history, the industry affected the lives of numbers of Tasmanians in many ways.

The history of the Tasmanian apple industry is, however, largely untold. There have been only a small number of studies of the Tasmanian apple industry (Dept Commerce and Agriculture 1950, Goodhand 1961, Hardy & Meredith 1987), and these are brief or economically oriented. Other studies (e.g. Easteal 1971, Kellaway 1989) are agricultural studies which only touch on the apple industry, and again are very economically focused and general. There have been no regional studies and almost no exploration or documentation of the technological and social history of the industry. What regional or local studies exist are general, or primarily autobiographical or biographical accounts related to particular places at particular time periods (e.g. Alexander 1986, Appeldorf 1986, Archer 1988, Branagan 1994, Broinowski 1971, Burton 1975, Philips 1983, Watson 1987).

Although so little has been written, there is a considerable amount of information, mostly unpublished and hidden in a wide range of primary sources. The orchardists and others who were involved in the industry are also an extremely important source of information. They often hold a rich and deep understanding, and in some cases the only information on particular aspects of the industry and its history, and can contribute significantly to our understanding of aspects of the industry such as the everyday lives of the people, the interconnections, the reasons things were like they were, and the small but important triumphs and defeats, which were previously not considered worth documenting by those who have been the traditional documenters and writers of history. And, as is frequently the case with oral information, the most valuable information is held by a small number of elderly people. Consequently it is important that information from this source is gathered urgently.

Many of the changes in the industry experienced in Tasmania would have been experienced in the other states at roughly the same periods. All states competed for similar markets; the Codlin Moth was a problem Australia wide; both men and women worked in this industry; and the industry throughout most of Australia employed seasonal labour in the picking season. Soldier settlement orchards sprang up in most states and the effect of the wars was felt throughout Australia within the apple industry. Given these similarities, a study of the history and heritage in one state, for example Tasmania, will provide useful information for understanding the apple industry in other states. It is also essential in understanding the Australian apple industry in its national context.

As little is known about the heritage of the apple industry as is known about the history, yet the industry resulted in the development of 'a wide range of buildings ranging from the vernacular farm buildings and packing sheds to the substantial cold stores which, with their associated equipment, were significant industrial undertakings. The industry created a distinctive landscape that has become one of the State's key cultural landscape types' (Project Proposal Notes 1994). Prior to this study the only known Australian apple industry heritage studies undertaken appear to have been two site-specific studies (Gilfedder & Associates 1992, Le Maistre 1991), one site-specific study of a Tasmanian heritage place which had grown apples (Pikusa 1995) and more recently, a second Tasmanian study of this type has been completed (Clive Lucas et al. 1996). There have been some general Tasmanian industrial heritage studies carried out (Tassell & Morris-Nunn 1982), and a small number of studies (Austral Archaeology 1996, Hudspeth et al. 1994, Scripps 1997 and Waight 1995) have been completed since the project was started. These studies, however, only document or note a small number of places associated with the apple industry. This lack of research into the apple industry heritage is reflected in the few industry-related features and places listed on relevant Australian heritage registers.

While little has been done to date to locate and document apple industry heritage sites, this heritage has been considerably reduced over the last thirty years approximately. Over 50% of Tasmanian apple orchards were removed in the early-1970s under the 'Tree Pull Scheme', designed to encourage orchardists to find an alternative use for their land. Prior to this many more orchards disappeared, the land being given over to other types of farming or to urban sub-division. Today orchards are still disappearing in the same way. Many of the commercial orchards are removing historical orchards and older buildings in an effort to be commercially competitive and successful, and many of the heritage features, for example the older historical orchards and early cool stores, are at risk simply from the effects of time. Many of these places are abandoned and have no ongoing care, the orchard

trees and windbreaks are senescent and soon will die or need to be replaced to maintain a commercial orchard, the buildings are in poor repair, no longer functional, structurally unsound. To survive they need attention, but first they need to be identified. They also need to be assessed in a contextual framework.

In acknowledgement of the historical importance of the industry and the need to assess the industry heritage, in 1994 the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery applied for National Estate Grants Program funding under the state program to carry out a study of the history and the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry. The National Estate Grants Program was* an Australian Heritage Commission program to provide much needed funding for cultural and natural heritage projects which were aimed at the identification, assessment, management or promotion of the heritage. The Program was also seen as important in providing for the documentation and conservation of places of National Estate significance, thereby achieving a major goal of the Commission. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery also had as a long-term objective, the development of an exhibition on the apple industry in Tasmania, seeing this to be important in increasing public interest in, and awareness of, the cultural significance of the industry. In recognition of the importance of this industry historically, its heritage potential and the need to assess the industry history and heritage the project was funded, and commenced in 1996. The funding provided for the employment of a project officer for approximately 9 person-months.

Rationale

Attempting to redress the lack of understanding of the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry was the primary reason for the project. The rationale for this project as given in the project proposal (Project Proposal Notes 1994) is therefore —

to contribute to the understanding of the history, cultural heritage values and conservation requirements of an important component of Tasmania's rural industry, as to-date, Tasmania's rural industries have been almost totally ignored in terms of documentation, despite the fact that they have contributed greatly to the State's economy, landscape and cultural heritage. The project also addresses a major omission in the National Estate values relating to Tasmania's cultural heritage.

The project is described in the next section, section 2.2. The next section also sets out the project design □

(* This program was cut in late 1996 and only the national component of the Program has been maintained.)

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Aim

Flowing from the project rationale, is the general, and primary, aim of the project which is documentation of Tasmania's rapidly changing apple industry to allow identification and assessment of key industrial sites and landscapes to evaluate their appropriate conservation and management. A secondary aim is the documentation of the physical heritage of the industry before this fragile evidence disappears further. Given the level of funding, the aim in this respect has been to document the range and nature of the apple industry heritage in Tasmania, to document and assess key sites, and to examine and document regional differences where they occur.

Documentation of the history will make the history of this industry and the people who were part of it more visible. The project is also designed to increase public awareness of the industry and its cultural significance and provide a basis for further promotion.

Project Scope

Prior to commencing the historical and heritage research a number of general aspects needed to be considered. Following a preliminary review of the literature and some discussion, the following general approaches were adopted.

Focus

- Both the history and the heritage were to be covered in detail. A substantive history was considered important to the project to provide a basis for evaluating the heritage, and a stated major objective of the project was to identify and assess and provide management recommendations for the heritage of the industry.
- It was considered important that the project have a social history approach, not just an economic or technological history approach. This was seen as important in providing a complete profile of the industry, rather than a partial picture. This was also considered important for assessing the historical and social value of the heritage, and in being able to mount an interesting and informative exhibition on the history and heritage of the industry generally, based on the project findings, at a later stage.
- It was decided to adopt a landscape approach to the heritage of the apple industry, in part because the industry is land-based and distributed across a number of localities and geographic environments, and in part because such an approach allows the interactions of the elements to be seen as part of a system, which they were historically, and allows for management at this level through the identification of cultural landscapes, in this case historic orcharding landscapes.
- It was also considered important, given the aims of the project and the lack of previous similar studies, that the project investigate the history and heritage at both a statewide and a regional level. We saw the regional approach as important in investigating spatially-specific variations and in helping to build up a statewide picture, while the statewide approach enables the commonalities across the districts to be identified and understood, and is necessary context for assessing the heritage.
- Except where useful for comparative purposes, no modern orchards (i.e. orchards established after c. 1970) have been included in this project, as they are not considered to be part of the heritage of the industry.

Meeting the requirements in the time frame available

It was determined that a full level of historical and heritage analysis for the State could not be achieved within the time constraints of the project. In order to meet the requirements of the project in the time frame available, we adopted certain general approaches. These include —

- Agreement that the project would provide a *profile* of the industry rather than be a comprehensive study. As this was the first study of its type it was considered important to document all aspects of the history and heritage at some level. As it was not possible to carry out a comprehensive study, this could only be done as an overview.
- Agreement that different regions could be treated at different levels. It appeared that different districts would contain different amounts of historical and heritage information, and it was clearly not possible to document each district in detail. Rather than impose a strictly systematic approach on the project and run the risk of ignoring places and available information, and in order to maximise the outcomes of the project we felt that the project should process all information it obtained, and where feasible, carry out comprehensive heritage documentation and assessment. This was in fact achieved for some of the smaller districts. It was also decided

that if time permitted it would be useful to undertake more work in the Tamar region, to provide adequate data for an exhibition on the apple industry which would focus on the Tamar. This was consistent with meeting the other objectives of the project. Larger regions however, such as the Tamar, the Huon, the Channel and Hobart, have only been able to be studied at a very general level.

- With respect to the heritage studies, and again because of the time constraints of the project, we decided to select a range of places that were representative of the different types of industry places to inspect and document in detail to use as the basis for the profile of the heritage. The selection was also to have a regional coverage to examine regional differences.

Project Design

The project design is based on the aims of the project, the funding and the initial knowledge of the history and heritage of the industry. It was determined with the funding available that the topic could not be researched in detail and that choices about areas and levels of coverage would have to be made.

Given what was already known of the history and heritage, and the level of funding, and bearing in mind the need for heritage management data as a major outcome of the project, it was decided that the study would need to provide an overview of the history and heritage, and could not provide a detailed or comprehensive account. It was also decided that since an understanding of the history of the industry was a critical first step to identifying and assessing the cultural heritage of the industry, then it made sense to document the history as fully as possible and to concentrate on those aspects most relevant to heritage assessment and identification. To this end it was decided that the historical research and documentation should form approximately two-thirds of the project with the cultural heritage research forming the balance. The historical research was to look at a range of sources and include oral interviews to provide a broad-based overview and ensure that the social history of the industry was also investigated. The cultural heritage research was to concentrate on identifying the range, nature and condition of the heritage and identify any regional differences, and to make recommendations for its conservation and management.

The orientation and design of the project has needed to be refocused slightly over the period of the project as new information has come to light about the industry, its sources and heritage, and certain approaches have been found to take more time than initially envisaged.

The project funding allowed for approximately nine person-month's research and documentation. Six person-months was allocated to historical research and documentation and three person-months to the cultural heritage research and documentation and editing of the final report. The historical research was carried out by Nathalie Servant, historian with the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, and the cultural heritage research was carried out by Anne McConnell, a consultant in archaeology and cultural heritage management, based in Tasmania. Although we worked independently to a large degree, we had a number of joint field trips to get to understand each others methods of working, to expedite the fieldwork and to share our knowledge of particular districts. We also met regularly to discuss the project progress.

There was an informal steering committee for the project comprising Chris Tassell, Director of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, and Elspeth Wishart, who at the commencement of the project was the Curator of History at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. Initial meetings of the project officers and relevant Museum and Art Gallery staff met in the early stages of the project to determine the direction of the project.

The research design for the project was as follows. This design closely follows that of the project proposal (Project Proposal Notes 1994).

1. Development of a history of the Tasmanian Apple Industry

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Methods</i> — | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . archival research . oral history recording, and . consultation with the industry and local history groups. |
| <i>Outcomes</i> — | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . an overview of the Tasmanian apple industry from its inception to present . determination of the types and locations of heritage places associated with the industry . historical and locational data for the Inventory and site records. |

2. Establishment of a framework for the evaluation and management of related cultural heritage sites

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| <i>Methods</i> — | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . review of other related cultural heritage studies . assessment of the nature and condition of sites throughout Tasmania using existing documentation and oral information . documentation of a sample of sites |
|------------------|--|

- . assessment of the significance of sites within the context of the historical / industrial framework
- . assessment of the heritage management issues and opportunities.
- Outcomes —** . an inventory of places (with location, type and summary data including status)
- . detailed site records for a selection of places which represent the heritage of the industry or are key sites
- . recommendations for the future management of the industry's heritage.

3. Provision of a report

- . to document the history of the industry in Tasmania
- . to provide an inventory of the cultural heritage of the industry in Tasmania
- . to provide an overview of the cultural heritage of the industry in Tasmania, including its nature, condition and significance
- . to make recommendations for the management of this heritage including, where appropriate, nominations for the Register of the National Estate
- . containing an Inventory of places associated with the industry.

Since there was a lot of information acquired for the project which has only been used in part in this report, all the background information collected by the project will be held as a 'project collection' by the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. The originals of project photographs and the oral history tapes and transcripts will also be held as archival material by the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

The project commenced in early 1996 and was envisaged as being completed within a year of commencement. One of the project officers [AM] was offered six months work on another project of major interest and it was agreed that the apple industry project could be deferred over that time (Oct 1996–Apr 1997). The draft report was completed in December 1997.

The methods used in the project to carry out the tasks specified in the research design are discussed in chapter 3.

Limitations

There are a number of limitations of this project. They mainly relate to the time limits, which in turn are related to the level of funding for the project. This constraint has placed major restrictions on the depth of research which could be undertaken. The main limitations of the project are as follow —

Limited utilisation of information resources

Although the project has utilised most easily available secondary resources, it has not been possible to fully research the primary archival resources or to obtain as much oral information from local informants as we would have liked. The primary resources used were primarily those known or suspected to contain substantial information on the apple industry. With sources such as newspapers which are likely to have information, but well embedded in a mass of other information, only particular time slices, those known to be important in the history of the industry, were researched. There is clearly considerably more information that could be retrieved from such sources.

It also quickly became apparent that people who had been involved in the industry were an important source of information. The project interviewed a number of these people for historical and heritage information, however there are many more stories to be told. The focus of the oral interviewing was to provide information about, and perspectives from, the different orcharding districts. As a consequence the oral interviews have focused on orchardists and only a couple of people who were involved with other aspects of the industry have been interviewed. Interviews were held mainly with people who we were directed to as knowing a lot about the industry in particular regions or districts. Only a selection of these people could be interviewed and we know there are many others who also have considerable amounts of knowledge which would contribute immeasurably to the understanding of the industry.

Focus on the 'industry' aspects

The study also limited its focus to places directly related to the industry. There are a number of places that have associations with the industry, and were important to the industry but which were parts of other industries or histories and have not been investigated as part of this study. An example is the production of timber for the apple cases. Where places of this type were known they have been included, but no specific research was undertaken for this type of site.

Because a major part of the project was the identification, documentation and assessment of the physical heritage of the industry, the history also tended to focus on the industrial aspects of apples. This proved to be a very useful strategy for identifying apple industry places, however a negative result was that the research and documentation of the 'social' aspects is less detailed than we would like. Although this project has touched upon social history aspects such as the roles of women, children and itinerant workers; the use of Land Army women and prisoners of

war in the industry; the workers' connection with their land; and aspects of daily life, this has only been superficially covered and we feel there is ample room for a social history of the industry.

General focus of the heritage research

The heritage study, although broad and having a systematic approach, has only a very general focus. This is primarily a reflection of the time constraints and the particular expertise of the heritage researcher [AM]. There are specific aspects of the heritage that could be researched in more detail by heritage specialists. Areas which could be usefully further developed are the industrial / technological aspects using engineering expertise; the nature and condition of the orchards and other orchard-related plantings using horticultural expertise; and the stylistic attributes of, and construction methods used in industry buildings using architectural expertise.

Gaps in our heritage knowledge

There are a number of gaps in the knowledge of the heritage at the conclusion of the study. They are —

- *An incomplete knowledge of what industry sites exist.* Because of the severe time limitations and the scale of the industry it was not possible to identify all known sites. For districts such as the Tasman Peninsula, Swansea, Scottsdale, Lilydale, Spreyton, Bagdad and the Derwent we believe that we have identified the majority of industry sites. In the larger districts however (the Tamar, the Huon, the Channel, the Hobart area and the greater Mersey district), only a small proportion of the sites have been identified. There are also likely to be other unidentified sites outside the main growing districts as these areas were not researched at all as part of this project. There are many local informants who could provide useful information in this respect.
- *Many of the sites have not been inspected.* In this study heavy reliance has been placed on oral information and reconnaissance level inspections of the orcharding districts, given the time frame. As a consequence, many sites have been located but not inspected.
- *Much of the site data is very poor.* As a consequence of very brief or no site visits, the site documentation is very superficial. In some cases there is only very limited historical data and not even a list of extant features. At best recorded sites comprise a brief, often partial, history, a photograph of the structure or site (rarely were internal views and details of construction photographed), a sketch site plan, and a very brief physical description of each feature. As well as site visits to improve the site data, additional historical research on the sites is also generally needed.

Data accuracy

Although an effort has been made to ensure that the data presented in this report is accurate, there are likely to be some inaccuracies. These mainly result from the acquisition of conflicting information which could not be checked in other sources, and from the inability, in the time frame of the project, to carefully check all the data and have informants check all the data they provided. With respect to the latter, relevant sections of the draft report (mainly chapter 12) were sent to project informants for comment. A draft copy was also provided to the Australian Heritage Commission and the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association for comment.

Limited data for heritage assessments

The limitations of the heritage data, particularly the incomplete identification of sites and the poor level of data for each site, places limitations on the assessments of significance and the value of the management recommendations. With respect to assessing significance it is critical for the assessment of aspects such as rareness and representativeness that the complete heritage base be identified and adequately documented. The assessments provided here therefore should be regarded as preliminary or interim assessments. With respect to the management recommendations, the general recommendations are still likely to be valid. However, some of the site-specific recommendations may need to be reviewed in the light of new industry heritage information. Again, this particularly applies to places whose long-term management is recommended because of their rarity or representativeness.

Lack of comparable contextual data for other states.

The almost complete lack of studies of the apple industry (except for economic analyses) in other Australian states has meant that the Tasmanian apple industry has had to be discussed and analysed in isolation. This constrains the ability to understand a number of historical factors, and to evaluate the role and contribution of the Tasmanian industry at a national level. It also constrains the heritage analyses to a Tasmanian framework. With respect to heritage, the lack of heritage studies generally has meant that the project could not benefit from ideas from other sources, or from experiences in areas such as thematic frameworks, and designing useful and effective management strategies.

We believe that despite these limitations, the project has achieved its aims of providing a profile of the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry, and has been able to provide useful overarching management recommendations as well as specific recommendations for the key sites identified through this project. As noted in the *Introduction*, we hope that the limitations will not be a stumbling block, but rather, will be a spur to further research of the history and heritage of the industry.

Beyond the Project

This report is the culmination of the history and heritage of the apple industry project as described above. However, there are potential flow-ons that can take the understanding, appreciation and management of the apple industry heritage beyond the present project. Possibilities include —

An exhibition on the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry

Given its role, policies and its interest in this project, the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery are keen to utilise the findings of this project to mount an exhibition on the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry. Such an exhibition would be dependent on funding and the Museum's overall program. The project however, has attempted to collect information that would be relevant for such an exhibition, and to this end has also put an extra research focus on the Tamar area, which is not only Launceston's 'backyard', but was a major apple growing and industrial area.

Upgrading the Inventory

The Inventory is seen as the main information source for places related to the apple industry in Tasmania. Given the limitations of this project, it is important that this Inventory is upgraded as more information becomes available. At this stage there is no formal proposal for the maintenance and upgrading of the Inventory, and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery has limited resources to carry this out. It is perhaps a task appropriate to the Apple and Pear Growers Association or the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service who maintain a Tasmania-wide register of historic heritage sites, the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory. How the apple industry Inventory is to be maintained needs to be resolved. In the interim, however, and because we would anticipate some response from the publication of this report, additional information for the Inventory can be forwarded to the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.

Detailed regional studies

Given the limited regional coverage in this project, it is hoped that others with an interest in the industry will be encouraged to research the different districts in more detail, to derive detailed regional studies. We believe that this project provides a useful framework for such studies and that the apple growing districts are an appropriate division of the state for studies of the industry.

As well as the anticipated outcomes above, a number of heritage recommendations of both a site-specific and general nature are made in chapter 16 □

3 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

3.1 GENERAL APPROACH

The methods used in this project were selected and developed to meet the aims of the project while following the stated research design.

General project methodology

Given the broad scope of the project, the following approach was adopted. This approach reflects the attempt to maximise the value of the project by ensuring integration of the history and heritage aspects. The general approach has influenced the approaches used in the historical and heritage components of the study (documented in sections 3.2 and 3.3 below). The general approach comprised —

1. Initial historical research to determine the chronology of the industry, the historical themes, the geography of the industry and consequently the likely nature and location of the heritage.
2. At the same time, a review of the heritage literature and registers to also determine the likely nature and location of the heritage, as well as likely heritage themes, management issues, and management directions.
3. Some initial joint field trips to areas for which there was some local historical information for the industry, to identify and document the heritage. This stage had two aims: To learn something about each other's methods and data requirements; and to evaluate different methods of site identification (literature sources / oral information / visual identification) and an appropriate level of data collection and documentation.
4. Further historical research for the overview history, to identify places associated with industry for the Inventory, and to provide historical information on the selected sites, regarded as key industry sites.
5. The field component of the heritage study which focused on the selected sites for in depth documentation, but also using field reconnaissance, oral information and guided inspections to develop an understanding of the heritage.
6. Extraction of historic data on particular sites, and integration of these with the field data to produce site records. This stage also incorporated the assimilation of the place information from field data and from relevant Tasmanian heritage studies into the Inventory.
7. Additional historical research to provide essential historical information for identified sites where this was lacking, to be integrated into the site records and inventory. This stage only occurred in a limited fashion due to the project time constraints.
8. Compilation of the historic overview by Nathalie Servant and of the heritage study by Anne McConnell.
9. Integration of the overviews and the inventory into a single draft report.
10. Circulation of the draft report for comment. Draft site reports and sections of relevance were also sent to those who had provided substantial information for them to check. The site records were collated to constitute a separate report.
11. Revision of the draft based on comment received to produce the final report.

Community Consultation

The project is very much a compilation of knowledge from the community combined with documented information. The project could not have succeeded without the co-operation of the orchardists and other industry people who provided vital information, let us photograph and record their homes and businesses in detail, and delve into family and life histories.

Because the project was so large and the time constraints significant, it has not been possible to consult as broadly as we would have liked. We had to limit our interviews to one or two people in each district, selecting people on the basis that they could offer valuable information, and attempting through the interviews to look at the range of apple industry related aspects across Tasmania. As well as interviewing people, we photographed a number of apple-related features such as apple packing sheds, orchardists homes, pickers huts and orchards for the Inventory. We appreciate the information and help we have been given in doing this.

Select informants in the different districts were also asked to provide comment on draft sections of the report relating to their district ☐

3.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Framework

The aim of the historical overview was to document in general terms the history of the apple industry in Tasmania and to provide contextual information for assessing and better understanding the cultural heritage of the industry. The methods used in doing so are discussed below (and the general project methods are discussed in section 3.1). The historical research was undertaken by Nathalie Servant.

The historical research articulates around five themes, central to the industry. These themes are —

- . Orcharding practices
- . The evolution of apple packing and storage
- . Solutions for apple transport and export
- . The processing industry
- . Employment within the industry.

Methodology

The historical research has been conducted in a number of stages given the need to look at the industry in both a regional framework and statewide, and also to integrate the historical research with the cultural heritage research.

Stage 1 — Preliminary literature review and establishing a chronological framework

The first stage of research was a survey of published and unpublished material related to the Tasmanian apple industry. The extracted information gave an overall time frame and chronology for the evolution of the industry, highlighting key dates and events. It also showed that special regional characteristics had to be acknowledged and pointed out in the overview, but that time and budget constraints would probably not allow in-depth regional research. Statistical data at state and regional level was collected and integrated into the historical chronology.

Finally, in this stage, the chronology of the apple industry was set in the context of Tasmania's overall history and economic development. The social dimension of the history was at this stage untouched, and some other aspects were still unclear.

Stage 2 — Documenting the main themes

The second stage of research was aimed at documenting the five main themes of the historical overview. A wider range of sources was accessed for each theme and included primary sources, literature on orcharding techniques (mostly from DPIF, Launceston and Hobart), newspaper articles, etc. All sources used are referenced in Part 5 of this report. The location of the primary sources is also indicated as an aid to further research on the apple industry.

A list of places related to apple orcharding was developed. Any establishment mentioned in a written source was listed. This list formed the basis of the Inventory of apple industry related places (Appendix 1). The Inventory is discussed in more detail in section 3.3.

At this stage field trips seemed necessary in order to better document the five themes, particularly at a regional level. Led to different parts of Tasmania by the historical information, Nathalie was warmly received and was able to collect invaluable information, mainly oral information. The field trips reinforced Nathalie's feeling that, if a general overview of the history of the apple industry in Tasmania was of prime importance, there was a risk of being too global and missing out on major, important historical information about the regions. This was of concern because until the 'Tree Pull Scheme' and ensuing restructuring of the industry, Tasmanian apple growers had a stronger regional identity than state identity. Each district was proud of the apples grown locally and, it appears from interviews with senior growers that relatively little was known about apple growing in other districts. A product of this strong regional identity is the fact that there has been very little geographic movement of orchardists over time, and in 1997, orchardists can often be found working on the same land as their grandparents or great grandparents.

During this stage, seven oral history interviews were conducted in the course of fieldwork. Three areas, namely the Tasman Peninsula, Scottsdale and Bagdad districts were further documented from untaped interviews. Using standard oral history practice, the oral histories have been transcribed, and checked by the interviewees. The transcripts have also been proof read by Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery staff, and in most cases a final copy of the tape or transcript was provided to the interviewee. It is not intended to publish these oral histories because of the personal information they contain, and given that much of the information is already incorporated into this report. The collection of oral histories highlighted the importance of the industry on a local scale and revealed the apple industry's rich social dimension.

Stage 3 — Comparative national level research

The third stage of the research was aimed at establishing the importance of the Tasmanian apple industry in relation to the other Australian apple growing states, and in looking at similarities and differences and the links between the different apple growing states. The information obtained is mostly statistical, since very few studies could be found which mentioned any of the five themes developed in this study. To try and obtain more relevant data, information was sought from each Apple and Pear Growers Association in Australia. Each Association was sent letters asking for historical information and for references to sources of such information. A questionnaire was enclosed for mailing to a selection of apple growers who might be interested in the project and might be able to contribute some information. Few answers were received, but the information collected, especially from Queensland, was of great value. The comparison of collected local histories and orcharding practices led to a better understanding of the Tasmanian apple history.

Limitations

This project is not primarily aimed at providing a local history of apple orcharding districts, although regional information has been included where possible. Major districts, such as the Huon, Hobart and Tamar could only be treated at a general level in this report and need to be further studied. Some themes, such as the export of apples, could also be further documented, perhaps introducing the perspective of English or German buyers. The social history of the industry and the orchardists could also be explored in more detail. Finally interviews with, and oral histories of, more people involved with the industry would benefit the project. It would be useful, for example, to talk to someone such as Harry Chiltern who was involved with one of the main buying and supplying companies.

In conclusion, the history should not be considered as an exhaustive study, but as an insight into the history of one of twentieth century Tasmania's largest industries □

3.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESEARCH

The cultural heritage, or heritage, research was divided into several separate components, each having a different approach and method. The components included —

- . a review of existing information and relevant studies
- . selecting sites for inspection and detailed documentation
- . field survey and inspections
- . site recording
- . compiling the Inventory
- . establishing themes
- . assessing heritage significance
- . formulation of management recommendations.

The method employed to carry out each component is discussed below. The general project approach and methodology is discussed in section 3.1. The heritage research was undertaken by Anne McConnell.

Review of existing information and relevant studies

This component was aimed at examining the approaches of other similar studies which could inform this study, and at establishing what apple industry heritage had been identified and assessed elsewhere for comparative purposes. It was anticipated that some Tasmanian studies would contain places which could be included in the Inventory without additional research. The heritage background derived from this part of the study is discussed in chapter 10.

For interstate information, a number of relevant cultural heritage organisations and consultants within Australia were approached for information about studies of the apple industry, or other related industry or type studies or sites; and where relevant for a listing of apple industry heritage from their registers or lists. Individuals and organisations consulted in this respect include —

- . Australian Heritage Commission
- . Museum of Australia (People and Environment section)
- . Heritage Victoria
- . Cultural Heritage Branch, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
- . Western Australian Heritage Council
- . Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage, Queensland
- . Jan Penney (Heritage Victoria)
- . Ruth Lane (Museum of Australia)
- . Francine Gilfedder (Consultant Heritage Landscape Architect).

A request for information and ideas was also published in the 1996 mid-year ICOMOS Newsletter. Requests for information were also posted in 1996 on a small number of relevant email subscriber lists — HRURAL and HASEH. A small number of responses were obtained from these sources. None could advise us of overseas or interstate heritage studies, and all the other responses, even those from the international email lists only referred us to Tasmanian historical sources, although one respondent mentioned the activities of Common Ground in England which since the early-1990s has been running an orchard conservation program.

Within Tasmania the following organisations and individuals were approached for information —

- . Tasmanian Heritage Council
- . Cultural Heritage Branch, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service
- . Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Tasmania
- . National Trust (Tasmania)
- . Kathy Evans (Consultant Historian)
- . Ian Terry (Consultant Historian)
- . Lindy Scripps (Consultant Historian)
- . Peter Macfie (Consultant Historian, Tasmania)
- . Jane Becker (Consultant Archaeologist)
- . Denise Gaughwin (Senior Archaeologist, Forestry Tasmania)
- . Brendan Lennard (Cultural Heritage Officer, Hobart City Council)
- . Sarah Waight (Cultural Heritage Officer, Glenorchy City Council)
- . Predo Jotic (Grove Research Station).

Searches for relevant literature were conducted in the Tasmanian State Library, in *The Historical Bibliographies of Tasmania Series* (Ely 1989, Jetson 1991, Jetson & Ely 1995), and in a recently published listing of Australian oral history publications (Wilton 1996). A range of Tasmanian heritage studies were also consulted for background historical information and site data.

Selection of sites for inspection and detailed documentation

Because of the time constraints of the project, a number of sites regarded as being representative of the heritage of the industry or as being key sites were selected for inspection and detailed documentation. This approach was seen as a quick method of deriving a profile of the industry without inspecting and documenting all known sites. About thirty sites were selected to provide the necessary information and be recordable within the time limitations of the project.

The sites were selected as representing the major themes and providing a representative sample across the different districts in Tasmania. Sites considered to have very high significance for their role in the history of the apple industry, their association with figures of importance in the apple industry, with respect to technological achievement or where they were very well preserved, unique or very rare were also selected. There was also an attempt to include places from the range of districts, especially for the orchards. These key sites are —

- Bruny Island site (or 1788) — first plantings / early plantings.
- Yorktown (1804) — first plantings / early plantings.
- ‘Tasmavale’ — Tasman Peninsula district, high integrity, earliest orchard on the Tasman Peninsula, association with H. Benjafield, pickers huts, representative.
- ‘Rostrevor’ — Swansea district, large commercial orchard, association with Henry Jones.
- ‘Lisdillon’ — Swansea district — early farm with semi-commercial apple orchard, representative.
- Tucker’s orchard — Scottsdale district, early orchard, may have the oldest extant apple orchard in Tas (1880s), integrity high.
- ‘Hazelmere’ — Scottsdale district, early to mid-period orchard, representative.
- Walker’s Orchard and Nursery — Lilydale district, unusual packing shed, nursery, representative (*only packing shed located*)
- C. A. Nobelius’ orchard — West Tamar, early, regionally important orchard.
- Clarence Thorne’s Orchard — West Tamar, high integrity, representative.
- ‘Orchard Hill’ — Mersey (Devonport) district, example of an estate orchard, representative.
- ‘Valleyfield’ — Derwent district, early apple orchard, part of larger farm complex, association with W. E. Shoobridge, association with hop growing, seminal irrigation, representative.
- ‘Clifton Estate’ — Huon and Channel district, early property, farm with orchards, association with hop growing.
- ‘Woolmers Estate’ — East and South Tamar, major early farm complex with orchards, some cider making, high integrity.
- ‘The Springs’ — east coast, home garden orchard, cider making.
- ‘Grenfell’ — Tasman Peninsula district, POW hut.
- Koonya Co-operative Packing Shed — Tasman Peninsula, representative (small).
- Tasmanian Orchardists and Producers Packing Shed and Cool Store Complex, representative (large complex).
- Moonah Cool Stores — first dedicated cool store for fruit in Tasmania, association with H. Benjafield.
- Franklin Evaporators — Franklin, apple drying, technology, still operating.
- Peacock’s jam factory — Hobart, early jam factory.
- Henry Jones IXL jam factory — Hobart, jam making, association with Henry Jones.
- Spreyton railway and packing sheds — Spreyton, transportation (rail) (*demolished*).
- Beauty Point Wharf — Beauty Point, earlier period wharf (1920s) major port centre for apple export.
- Inspection Head — Beauty Point, later period wharf (1950s) major port centre for apple export.
- Port Huon Wharf — Port Huon, earlier period wharf (late-1910s) major port centre for apple export.
- Grove Research Station — experimental farm, major varietal collection.
- Huon Valley Apple Museum — Grove, example of interpretation of the industry, co-operative packing shed

The historical research later indicated that the jam factories were not primarily apple processing places, so more attention was paid to other apple processing places. It was also found that not all these sites have extant remains (refer list above). The industry profile has therefore been based on those selected sites which had extant remains and a number of additional sites which had also been inspected and recorded. These additional sites were mainly those that were identified through the historical research, were recommended to visit, sites we were taken to by local informants, and a small number of sites of interest that were opportunistically located. All pre-1900 specialised apple orchards or apple industry sites identified which are known to have identifiable remains have also been recorded because such sites appear from the research to be extremely rare and in danger of being destroyed or disturbed within the next decade. There were some sites only identified as key sites late in the project (mostly in the Cygnet area), that have not been inspected or recorded.

Field Survey

On the basis of initial reconnaissance, during which different methods of site data accumulation were trialled, it was decided that the general approach would be threefold —

- visual location through reconnaissance;
- site inspections and documentation for the key sites;
- interviews with local informants to list orchards and map their location, including field inspections where appropriate.

These approaches were as follow —

Visual location

This was achieved by driving around each district on most roads in areas known, through the historical research, to have industry-related places. All known places were inspected from the road unless they were a key site. All extant features known or apparently related to the apple industry were recorded, usually within a ‘site’ framework (refer section 1.2 for a definition of ‘site’). Recording at this level included the location (address and grid reference), a brief description of the feature or site, and in most cases one or two photographs taken as a record of the feature or site. In some cases, where the owner of the feature or site being recorded was present, we introduced ourselves and explained the project to the owner. In some of these cases, additional historical information and / or a site tour were provided by the owner. In the case of potentially important sites, more detailed documentation was undertaken (see below).

Site inspections and documentation

More detailed site documentation was carried out for the key sites. Where possible, site owners were contacted in advance to advise them of the project and to request permission to record the site for the project and the report. Permission was granted in all cases, and a time was arranged to visit. During a site visit the owner was initially interviewed about the history of the place, including the developmental history of the site and its structures. In a small number of cases historical documents were made available for copying or on-site perusal. The site was then inspected (generally only those aspects associated with the apple industry or orcharding). This was done on foot with the owner or alone, depending on the nature of the site and the time the owner had available. Site documentation included a site plan sketch, a list of features associated with the industry, brief descriptions of these structures and features, and general and feature specific photographs of the site. All the information from the site visit was later transferred to a ‘Site Record’ form.

Interviews with local informants

For most districts a considerable amount of information has been provided by local informants. This information includes historical information about the district and sites, and also information about the location, condition and ownership of many places in the district. This information was acquired from people who had been recommended as being knowledgeable about the industry, from contacts provided by local historical societies, and from chance meetings while carrying out field reconnaissance. The most valuable data from local informants, acquired as part of the heritage study, was the location of earlier orchards and other sites associated with the industry. In general the local informant was able to show the location of most industry-related places in their district or local area on a map, and provide a brief comment about their history, ownership and condition. This obviated the need for a considerable amount of field inspection, and allowed many places noted through field reconnaissance to be verified. This information was invaluable for the Inventory and has allowed many of the smaller districts to have a relatively complete inventory. Given the age of some of the places identified through this method and the various degrees of familiarity of the informants with the places they mention, some of the information provided will require checking, particularly some historical detail and information about place condition.

Site Recording

All sites inspected were recorded. Additional sites were recorded where there was a substantial amount of historical material existing for that site, where there was an historical depiction (photograph or drawing), or where extant evidence was photographed during field reconnaissance. All completed Site Records are presented as Volume 2 of this project.

Sites have been recorded using standardised forms designed for the project. The forms are similar to those used in most heritage studies in Tasmania and include the categories of information required by the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service for registering the sites in the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory (THPI). The form was designed to include the historical and heritage information on a single sheet. The site records are of two types — Site Record and Site Record — Literature Reference Only.

A copy of all the Site Records will be provided to the Australian Heritage Commission, Cultural Heritage Branch, Parks and Wildlife Service, the Tasmanian Heritage Council, the State Library, and the Grove Research Station.

Inventory

The Inventory is a listing of all places and sites that are known or likely to have had association with the Tasmanian apple industry. The Inventory has been compiled from both the historical and heritage information. During the historical research, written references to orchards, packing sheds, jetties and all other types of places associated with the industry were noted and each place was entered into the Inventory with all information for that place being recorded. The same procedure was followed when carrying out the background research on Tasmanian heritage studies and follow up research on particular sites and areas. All the sites located through field survey (visual inspections) and oral information were also included. The Inventory contains almost 1 200 places.

The places are listed according to district, and within each district there has been an attempt to arrange the places by geographic location.

For each place listed in the Inventory the following information is provided where known —

- the orchard area (district);
- place name;
- location / address and grid reference;
- period of use;
- place type;
- extant features associated with the industry;
- general remarks, including summary historical and heritage information, ownership, and sources of information for the place;
- place status (including the type of information sources used, condition and further research requirements);
- whether a Site Record has been completed.

The places are also given a unique reference number for ease of listing and cross referencing and to avoid confusion arising where places have a similar name. These data fields are described in more detail in the introduction to the Inventory.

Given the data sources used and the time constraints of the project, the Inventory has limitations. The main limitations are —

- Many orchards and related places are still not known as the field inspections and literature review for the study have not been exhaustive;
- A lot of data has come from only one or two particular time slices (these are different for different districts, depending on where the information has come from);
- A number of orchards may be listed more than once but under different names (owners) in different periods.

The Inventory is provided as appendix 1 to this volume of the report (as a supplementary volume). An analysis of the Inventory is provided in section 13.1.

Establishing Themes

Themes are important in heritage analysis and assessment as they allow us to understand the heritage in context. The methodology for establishing themes is still being reviewed and developed in heritage in Australia. It is argued that the present framework has serious limitations. Since the methodology is not established, developing a thematic framework for this project requires some discussion. This discussion, along with details of the thematic framework and themes used in this study are discussed in section 11.2. Analysis of the themes and their site associations is provided in chapter 13, section 13.3. The theme associations for individual sites are provided in table 13.4.

Significance Assessment

The concept of cultural significance is critical to determining management of cultural heritage places. Its purpose is to establish why a place is important and how important it is. Knowing this helps to determine how it may be most appropriately managed for a site or place if the decision is made to retain its cultural significance.

Cultural significance is the value of a place or object that derives from its historic nature and historical associations, its fabric (or materials) and design, integrity, and the value placed on it by the community. Evaluation of cultural significance is not assessed against constraints such as legal requirements, other uses of the land or structures, or financial criteria such as the cost to maintain the cultural values. These latter aspects are management considerations.

The discrete values which are generally recognised as the primary elements, or component values, of cultural significance and which are commonly used in assessing historic cultural heritage are the historical value, the scientific value, the social value, the educational / recreational value and the aesthetic value. These values are those recommended for use in the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1988) in assessing the cultural significance of cultural heritage objects or places. There are some additional criteria which are commonly used. They may be seen as falling within one or more of the above criteria, but sometimes it is useful to include them as separate criteria, particularly when assessing industrial heritage. These are technological value and integrity. In assessing significance, the relationship to other sites or places and their assessed value is also extremely important, and for this reason comparative values, primarily rarity or uniqueness, and representativeness are used. Other comparative values which can be taken into account include how seminal (influential early design, form, etc.) or climactic (representing an end point in form, design, etc.) a site is (Kerr 1990).

The above values are termed here the '*Burra Charter* derived criteria'. The individual criteria recognised are —

- scientific value;
- historic value or association (which may also derive from association with an event or person of historic value);
- technological value;
- integrity (which also reflects scientific value for archaeological sites);
- social value (including community or special interest group value);
- interpretive or educational value;
- aesthetic quality or value;
- rarity;
- representativeness.

The above criteria encompass the more general and overarching criteria for significance recognised by the Australian Heritage Commission and under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* (1995) in Tasmania. The criteria for evaluating the significance of a place under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* (1995) are —

- (a) importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history;
- (b) demonstration of rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage;
- (c) potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history;
- (d) importance as a representative place in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural place;
- (e) importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement;
- (f) strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;
- (g) special associations with the life or work of a person, a group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history.

The Australian Heritage Commission criteria are similar except that places must have National level importance with respect to the criteria rather than Tasmanian level importance and the Australian Heritage Commission criteria also include as a criterion —

- the importance of a place in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Although the Australian Heritage Commission and *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* (1995) criteria are required for nominating places to the Register of the National Estate and the Tasmanian Heritage Register respectively, they are often not as easy to apply to heritage places, as the simpler *Burra Charter* derived criteria above, particularly where the information relating to the place, or type of place, is limited. The *Burra Charter* derived criteria are also seen to more clearly and precisely reflect the range of values of a place or site.

Given this, and because this study has many foci, including general assessment of the heritage, the provision of recommendations for the nomination of significant places to the Register of the National Estate, and also possibly recommendation of places for inclusion on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, this study has used both sets of criteria in assessing cultural significance. All sites are assessed against the *Burra Charter* derived criteria, and where sites are considered to have state level and / or national level importance they are also assessed against the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* (1995) criteria.

Each of the *Burra Charter* derived criteria are evaluated for each site using general levels of very high, high, medium, low and very low, to indicate the degree of significance. The importance at different socio-geographic levels is also indicated. The levels recognised in this respect are local, regional (generally a district except in the case of small districts), state, and national. The lack of international research precludes assessment of international level importance.

The evaluations are only carried out for sites identified by this study and not for places as there is generally insufficient place information for assessing places. The evaluations are provided in full in the Site Records and are summarised in table 13.4. Discussion on the significance of the apple industry sites is contained in chapter 14. It should be noted that because the site information is rarely detailed and because there has not been a comprehensive identification of sites relating to the apple industry, then the evaluations should in general be considered as preliminary or interim assessments, especially in relation to the criteria of rareness and representativeness.

In considering assessment of cultural significance there are some considerations to be taken into account. These relate to important concepts embodied in the definition of cultural significance. The most important of these are —

- To 'whom' the significance applies. In the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1988) cultural significance is defined as being the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value *for past, present or future generations*' (author's emphasis). This principle of broad temporal application is also embodied in the significance assessment process for inclusion of places on the Register of the National Estate. This principle has important implications for assessment as it means that undue emphasis should not be put on the contemporary social value of the place, and that social value should relate to the broad community, and not just local community views.
- The inappropriateness of weighting the criteria or values. In this respect the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1988) states that 'Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance *without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others*' (author's emphasis).
- The context and relationship of sites and places to each other are of critical importance in evaluating significance. While criteria such as representativeness (i.e. is this a good example of its type, or does this represent or interpret identified themes well) can be easily included, there are no criteria which clearly define how important a site is as part of a complex of sites. Where sites are part of a complex (e.g. a site that was part of the H. Jones & Co. business empire), then the situation may arise where the site may have low significance as an individual site, but may have much higher significance if it is considered as part of a significant cultural landscape or site complex. To make a sound assessment therefore, it is necessary to have assessed the entire complex or system of which the site being studied is a part. The project attempts to take the context and relationships of sites into account in the assessments, where there is adequate information to do so.

Provision of Management Advice

As can be seen in the report and recommendations, the project has provided both site-specific management recommendations and broader recommendations which are seen in the long-term as being of benefit to the conservation of the heritage of the apple industry. In providing advice, consideration has also been given to the broad range of heritage places and sites, from features to cultural landscapes and from ruins to well preserved complexes.

There are no established frameworks for the assessment of management requirements and the provision of advice at the level required in this project, although the basics of heritage management is discussed at a general level in Pearson and Sullivan (1995). In formulating the management advice, cognisance has been taken of standard heritage practice guidelines, primarily the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1988) and Kerr's (1990) guide to conservation planning. The *Florence Charter* (ICOMOS 1981) guidelines for managing historic gardens of cultural significance have also been taken into account. Copies of the *Burra Charter* and *Florence Charter* are provided in appendix 3. Relevant Tasmanian legislation and policy, in particular the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* (1995) and the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act* (1993), have also been taken into account.

Because the project has taken a 'landscape approach' and because it may be appropriate to protect and manage cultural heritage on a large area rather than site basis, the project has also considered heritage in terms of cultural landscapes, in particular as historic orcharding landscapes (refer discussion section 11.1). This study has adopted the general approach recommended for rural cultural landscapes, along with the accompanying principles (refer also to section 11.1) In this project, the identification of apple orcharding or industry landscapes has relied on reasonably detailed research to determine the historic context as well as undertaking field inventory work. Assessment has used standard criteria but has considered historical significance to be of major importance. Given the complexity of managing and preserving rural historic landscapes and the scope of this project, the project has only identified a subset of orcharding landscapes which are those that have historic significance and those with a high level of integrity which are considered to be the most important to manage for their cultural significance. It is beyond the scope of this study to prepare management plans for identified orcharding landscapes, but it is clearly an important follow on stage, which must acknowledge the need for management based on partnerships.

Particular sites of cultural significance identified by this study have also been selected as appropriate for inclusion on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate. Recommendations for their inclusion are made in this report. Inclusion on these registers has a twofold purpose —

- . protection under the relevant legislation; and
- . to promote these places of major cultural significance to Tasmania, and in some cases to Australia ☐

PART 2

THE HISTORY

4 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY IN TASMANIA (1788–1996)

4.1 FROM PLANTING THE FIRST APPLE TREE TO SEMI-COMMERCIAL ORCHARDING, 1788–1860

4.1.1 Early apple growing

The earliest mention of apple growing in Tasmania dates back to the late 18th century at a time when settlement was taking place. A land which would grow European crops was most desirable and the first plants were introduced by Tasmanian colonial explorers.

In 1788 William Bligh whilst in command of the *Bounty*, anchored at Adventure Bay on Bruny Island and planted 3 apple trees, 9 vines and 6 plantain trees, as well as the stones of plums, peaches and apricots. He revisited the island in 1792 and recorded in the log of the *Providence*, one of his two ships, that 'It was a peculiar satisfaction to me to find one of the apple trees I planted here in 1788. Only one remained, and this although alive and healthy, had not made a shoot exceeding 12 or 13 inches.' Later, in 1804, Colonel Paterson planted apple trees at York Town in northern Tasmania, and as European settlement took place, apple trees spread throughout the colony.¹

Mention of apple trees in the early days is often anecdotal, but surprisingly recurrent in private correspondence, sketchbooks and diaries. Correspondence with transport companies sometimes refer to the growing of apples in remote regions.²

All varieties grown in England at the time grew well and gave even better results in Tasmania than in the home country. The climate and soil in the settled areas were appropriate for the cultivation of apples. John Terry described colonial apples as hanging 'upon the tree like onion ropes'. Apple trees were grown from seed imported from England. The young trees were grafted and a few years later started producing generously. Little attention was required after planting and the quantity of fruit produced was sufficient to sustain a household. This made apple growing a favoured pioneer crop.³

The remains of trees or stumps around old Tasmanian homesteads indicate that small size orchards were planted close to the homestead. Such orchards grew a variety of different fruits, for example apples, pears, stone fruits and walnut trees. On 22 February 1931, G. T. W. B. Boyes wrote in his diary —

The apple grows here in the greatest luxuriance, it appears indeed to have found a home in Van Diemen's Land and revels in the wildest profusion—the last two years the trees have broken down with the weight of fruit. With the exception of the small quantities used in housekeeping the apples either heap the Pig trough or rot upon the ground.⁴

Between 1820 and 1830 the colony expanded quickly and the population rose from 5 468 to 24 279. Launceston in the north and Hobart in the south accounted for nearly 50% of the total population. A number of fruit orchards and vegetable gardens grew on the outskirts of towns, close to the demand. In 1828 the *Hobart Town Courier* reported that apples were selling for 10/- per bushel in Hobart. Before Invermay, Mowbray and Kings Meadows became suburbs of Launceston, they were the gardens of Launceston, providing vegetables and fruit.

By 1845 settlement was well developed in the north of the State along the Tamar. Over 30 varieties of apple were recorded growing on the western side of the river at Gravelly Beach, Richmond Hill, Glengarry, Winkleigh and other places.⁵ The increase in population increased the local demand for apples but the market reached saturation and could not absorb the excess fruit produced locally. Farmers thought of two different options to get a return from the excess produced. The first one was to export apples to countries lacking such fruit. The second was to dispose of the apples by transforming them into a by-product, for example cider.

¹ R. J. Hardy, & R. J. Meredith, *A Chronology of the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Industry from 1788*, DPIF, 1987.

² See part 6.2.1: Regional diversity in transport, The East Coast.

³ S. Morgan, *Land Settlement in Early Tasmania, Creating an Antipodean England*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, and Melbourne, 1992.

⁴ P. Chapman, *The diaries of G. T. W. B. Boyes, Vol. 1, 1820–1832*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1985.

⁵ W. E. Goodhand, *Pome Fruit orcharding in Tasmania, its evolution and Present Geographical basis*, MA thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart, 1961.

4.1.2 Early apple export from Tasmania⁶

The combined effect of a series of good crops and the fact that by 1830 many apple trees had reached maturity (therefore higher yields) encouraged farmers to examine the new field of overseas export. Links with the home country were still very strong, and the most adventurous farmers realised that Great Britain, as well as the whole of Europe, was expanding faster than the colony and represented an ideal market. Moreover, the fruit grown in Tasmania was considered of better quality. Nonetheless, this was without considering the huge obstacle created by the distance separating Tasmania and Great Britain. Very little was known about the transport of fruit by sailing boats over long distances.

In 1829 Daniel Stanfield junior from Clarence Plains (now Rokeby) was one of the first colonists to export apples to Britain. With the help of Robert Neil of the Commissariat Office in Hobart, he sent a sample of some of the apples grown on his property to the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh. The apples sent did not travel well.⁷ The same year, a local newspaper mentions a shipment to the Isle of France (Mauritius) including 5 casks (one cask is the equivalent of a barrel) and 2 cases of apples.

The export of apples to the other Australian states was also developed but depended on tariffs. Trade from Launceston to Victoria increased steadily in the 1840s, outstripping Hobart in the total export of green fruit in the late-1840s. The steady increase in trade with Victoria was suddenly accelerated in 1851 with the discovery of gold in Victoria, which led to food scarcities and higher prices there. In 1860 the wave of optimism linked with the gold rush reached an end and as a result prices fell, as did the exports with Victoria.

Export to Sydney was established in the 1830s with great success, as this market ensured constant weekly exports eight months a year. In 1833 the *Hobart Town Courier* mentions the export of 19 casks of apples from the orchards of John Espie at Bagdad to Sydney. South Australia imposed severe restrictions on the import of Tasmanian apples and Western Australia received very little Tasmanian fruit. As an illustration of the relative trade between the different Australian states in 1840, New South Wales received 550 packages of Tasmanian fruit, mostly but not exclusively apples, compared with 448 to Victoria, 103 to South Australia and 13 to Western Australia.⁸

Early attempts at sending fruit overseas were followed up in 1849 when the schooner *John Bull* (of 71 tons) took 7 casks and 53 cases of apples, consigned by Mr Waterhouse, to New Zealand. At this time, the production of apples in New Zealand did not meet the demand and the country was relying on imports. In the same year, Mr Waterhouse exported 4 cases of dried apples to Port Phillip and a similar quantity to San Francisco.⁹ Other exports were made to California, the Pacific Islands, India and Mauritius in 1850, and India in 1851.¹⁰ Between 1849 and 1855 the value of green fruit exports increased fivefold from 7 000 pounds to 35 000 pounds and reached a peak of 72 000 pounds in 1858.¹¹

No structure existed to support farmers' initiatives to export goods abroad. Actual shipments to Europe did not take place before 1884.

4.1.3 Origin of the by-product industry

Other ways of dealing with the excess quantity of apples were investigated, and again the settlers got their inspiration from techniques used in their home country. The cost of cider (or apple wine) making was low since the equipment required could easily be gathered or made out of existing materials. The production would supply the family and servants. In 1830 Captain Betts hoped that the product would one day be exported, and reports indicate that James Gordon made large quantities of cider annually from 'the plentiful crop of improved apples' grown on his property at Forcett.¹²

Cider making seems to have been especially popular on the East Coast. This could be due to the fact that the transport of fresh fruit to Hobart was costly and inconvenient. The region was then relying on sailing boats. In

⁶ See part 6 for further information on the export of apples from Tasmania.

⁷ R.J. Hardy & R. J. Meredith, *A Chronology of the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Industry from 1788*, DPIF, 1987.

⁸ *Hobart Town Advertiser*, Jan.–Dec. 1840.

⁹ *Huon and Derwent Times, Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, Dec. 1936, p 18.

¹⁰ W. E. Goodhand, *Pome Fruit orcharding in Tasmania—its evolution and Present Geographical basis*, MA thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart, 1961.

¹¹ W. E. Goodhand, *Pome Fruit orcharding in Tasmania—its evolution and Present Geographical basis*, MA thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart, 1961.

¹² S. Morgan, *Land Settlement in Early Tasmania, Creating an Antipodean England*, 1992.

1849, out of a total of 16 cider manufacturers, eight were at Swanport (Swansea) and Spring Bay. The others were at Campbell Town (4), Launceston (3) and Richmond (1).¹³

The first attempts at drying apples took place during this period. The old kiln technique (used for hops) was applied to apples. Shipment of dried apple packs in 1849 to Port Phillip suggest that the drying of apples was considered as a potential alternative to the export of fresh fruit.

4.1.4 Distribution of orchards over the different settled areas of Tasmania, 1788–1860

Northern area of Tasmania

The type of agricultural economy in the Tamar Valley (as well as in the Derwent and South Esk Valleys) was the widespread distribution of ‘farm’ orchards on mixed farms. But around Launceston and Hobart there was a more intensive form of production in small fruit gardens.¹⁴

North-Eastern area

The area consisted essentially of Scottsdale and Lilydale. Garden orchards existed at both places.

East coast of Tasmania

In Oyster Bay, on the east coast of Tasmania, George Meredith planted a few fruit trees around his house in the early-1830s. Mention of apples appears in *The East-Coaster*, in association with the story of George Robinson trying to persuade Aborigines to give themselves into his care to protect them against retaliation from white owners in 1830. Arriving at the commissariat they ‘demonstrated their unusual physical prowess ... Then they gave such a superb display of spear throwing that Dr Story rewarded them with two boxes of apples.’ Other properties mentioned as having orchards in the ‘30s and ‘40s are ‘Cambria’, ‘Spring Vale’ which came a bit later, and ‘Riverdale’.¹⁵

At about the same time, William Lyne supervised the construction of his homestead, Apsley House, a square double-storey brick building constructed in Flemish bond design. Then, ‘upon its completion a cider house was commenced a little further downhill.’ William Lyne installed the cider press he had brought from Gloucestershire soon after. ‘Gathering from their stored place in his coffin the first apples the orchard had produced, he set to work to do what he had looked forward to for years —making cider as he had made it at Coombe-End.’ In the 1830s and 1840s cider making was popular, particularly on the east coast.¹⁶

Orcharding was often an adjunct activity for the large pastoral properties along the east coast (Fingal, Swansea) and in the Midlands (Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross, Campbell Town). Mention of early varieties of apples produced in Hobart in the 1810s can be found in Reverend Robert Knopwood’s diaries.¹⁷

Southern area of Tasmania

In the late-1830s Mr Fitzpatrick planted an orchard on land overlooking Petchey’s Bay, close to Port Cygnet. Another orchard was laid out by a Mr Williams at Garden Island Creek, about nine miles south of Cygnet about the year 1838, and this was followed by the planting of an orchard by Mr James Garth, at Police Point, on the Huon River. In the 1840s apple trees were planted by Mr Parsons at Grove near Blackfish Creek. Settlement spread around the township of Franklin leading to the cultivation of surrounding areas. The road from Hobart was completed in 1855 and accelerated the settlement in this area. It was not until 1876 that the Huon River was bridged (at Huonville).¹⁸

Orchards in the Huon did not develop much earlier than in the 1840s, later than other Tasmanian regions, especially the North of the State. Nonetheless, this late start can be understood by the lack of access to the region (transport was by water till the 1850s) and the enormous tree clearing which had to be undertaken before the culture of apples was made possible. The difference in time between the first planting of orchards in the North and the South of the island, especially in the Huon Valley, would turn in favour of the Southern region. Trees reached full maturity within 10 to 20 years, which meant that they were going to be fully productive at the end of the nineteenth century.

The first orchard in Geeveston was planted by William Geeves. In 1851 he planted two rows each of Windsor Pippin, Scarlet Pearmain, Blenheim Orange, French Crab, Alexander and stone pippin. The stocks were imported

¹³ W. E. Goodhand, *Pome Fruit orcharding in Tasmania—its evolution and Present Geographical basis*, MA thesis, University of Tasmania, Hobart, 1961.

¹⁴ S. Morgan, *Land Settlement in Early Tasmania, Creating an Antipodean England*, 1992.

¹⁵ See part 7: By-products of the apple industry.

¹⁶ See part 7: By-products of the apple industry.

¹⁷ Ron Martin, *Early Hobart Horticulture, 1804–1843*, Courtesy of Predo Jotic, Grove Research Station, Huonville.

¹⁸ *Huon and Derwent Times, Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, Dec. 1936.

from England and, being planted 24 ft apart, grew into enormous trees. These plantings were soon followed by others. Orchardring was combined with small scale farming which produced potatoes, wheat, root crops and small fruits, sometimes in conjunction with saw milling.



Plate 4.1 **Mr Mitchelmore in his orchard on ‘Muirlands’ (orchards established 1850s), east coast Tasmania.**
[Photo—courtesy Glamorgan History Room, Swansea].

Summarising the regional differences highlighted above, the 1860 statistics show that Launceston was the leading district, producing 43% of the total apple crop, and Launceston, Longford, Cressy and Westbury had the largest concentration of orchards. In 1860 they accounted for 63 000 bushels out of the State's 106 000 bushel apple crop. Hobart, New Norfolk, Brighton, Richmond and South Arm followed with 24 000 bushels. The east coast accounted for 10 000 bushels and smaller amounts were produced at Bothwell, Campbell Town, Hamilton and Oatlands. At the time, the Huon Valley had an apple crop of 3 000 bushels¹⁹ □

4.2 THE TRANSITION TO COMMERCIALISATION — OR THE CODLIN MOTH AND ITS EFFECT ON THE FUTURE OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY (1860–1900)

From the 1860s onwards orcharding was sufficiently developed for regional characteristics to show. Types of cultivation were adapted to geographic factors. For instance, in the Huon commercial monocultural farm economy prevailed and the standards of cultivation were appropriate to small orchards sheltered by neighbouring bushland. A more diversified type of commercial fruit growing was created in the Derwent Valley on the large mixed holdings of established properties. The northern orchards followed a distinct and more speculative, later pattern of development after undergoing a period of total reorganisation between 1870 and 1900.

4.2.1 Effects of the Codlin Moth

An unsuspected pest spread over Tasmania in the late-1870s, with a disastrous effect on the apple crop statewide. The pest's name was the codlin moth. The moth was indigenous to Europe and had been introduced to America. Shipments of apples from America to Australia had introduced the moth to orcharding districts. Victoria, and later (c. 1888) South Australia, were initially affected by the moth. The epidemic spread to New Zealand via Auckland in 1874 when Australian shipments containing infected apples were exported there.²⁰

Growing apples of good quality, the only kind of apple suitable for export and the only one bringing the orchardist a sufficient revenue to live on, was no longer an easy task. Orchardists had to accept the fact that controlling pests in orchards was essential to maintaining the quick development of the apple industry.

During the same period there were obvious signs that the industry was extending fast. The increase in the number of bushels sent to the United Kingdom is representative of the industry's dynamic evolution. In 1891, 18 390 bushels were sent corresponding to 7 225 pounds, in 1889 129,391 bushels (46 843 pounds) and in 1892, 186 416 bushels (47 797 pounds). Then, from the 9 existing orchards in the Huon in 1865, there were 192 in 1874, 207 in 1882, and 552 in 1893.

The risk of losing what was developing into the second most important agricultural industry in Tasmania (after the sheep industry) motivated Parliament to deal with the matter so as to enforce the destruction of the moth. In 1879 Parliament appointed a Select Committee to report on the Codlin Moth. A few years later, *The Codlin Moth Act 1884* was introduced, followed in 1888 by another Act, to make better provision for the destruction of the Moth. The Acts set up a system of orchard inspection within fruit districts with penalties for those who failed to take action against the pest.²¹

The creation of 30 Fruit Boards²² with inspectors checking that infected orchards were treated with the appropriate spraying or 'band' method was established with *The Codlin Moth Act 1888*. Inspectors were then allowed to enter orchards, sheds, storage areas and even boats to check apple cases. Apart from destroying the moth in orchards, it was pointed out that only clean cases should circulate, otherwise the grub would develop in clean districts. In 1888, at the suggestion of Mr Thomas A. Tabart, Chief Inspector, a vat was erected in the Old Market enclosure (Hobart). The vat was connected by a steam pipe to Mr Tolman's engine which was kept in constant use providing boiling water at all times. Orchardists from the district were encouraged to immerse their apple cases so as to kill the grubs which tended to establish themselves in the wooden cases.²³ In 1889 New Zealand had already taken the initiative in prohibiting the importation of infected fruit, and Tasmania was eager to provide New South Wales and the United Kingdom with clean fruit so as to further develop trade with them.

¹⁹ R. J. Hardy & R. J. Meredith, *A Chronology of the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Industry from 1788*, 1987.

²⁰ Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers, 1890, No 94 — *Orchard Insect, Pests and Blight, correspondence*, Notes on Codlin Moth by Louis A. Peers (Circular Head).

²¹ 'Fruit districts', Walch's Tasmanian Almanac, 1889, p. 218.

²² Tasmanian Acts of Parliament, 1888, 52 Vic., No 16 — *To make better provision for the destruction of the codlin Moth* p. 86, (description of districts).

²³ Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers, 1889, No. 24 — *Report of Chief Inspector on the Codlin Moth Act*.

For various reasons the Fruit District system did not work as well as expected in destroying the codlin moth. Firstly, anyone growing fruit trees in orchards or gardens were affected by the *Codlin Moth Act* and there was a difference in understanding between people deriving a monetary benefit from their fruit and who were advantaged by following the Codlin Moth Act, and people, usually in towns or townships, who had small gardens with apple trees who did not feel the need to contribute to the Act. Not following the rules, these areas contributed to the infection of surrounding districts.

Secondly, some orchardists did not fully employ the method indicated, as they considered them inappropriate, and the effect was that the grub was never completely destroyed. In 1898, the Chairman of the Glenorchy Fruit Board was prosecuted for conveying infected fruit, which for the Chief Inspector was proof of the inadequacy of the Fruit District System.²⁴

The codlin moth started attacking orchards in Invermay and St Leonards in the late-1850s and spread quickly through the Launceston district causing heavy losses by 1865.²⁵ As an illustration, the apple crop dropped from 45 000 bushels in 1860 to 4 000 bushels in 1864. Orchards had to be abandoned or destroyed and the northern fruit industry faced near extinction. It spread to other regions in no time, and before pest management was enforced.

By 1886 Hobart and some south-east districts (especially Glenorchy) were only starting to be heavily infected. The moth extended its ravages in minor proportion to other regions such as Brighton, Old Beach, Bagdad, Richmond, Native Corner, Jerusalem, Green Ponds, Antill Ponds, Tunbridge, Ross, Campbell Town and down the Macquarie River, and the Isis and Esk Rivers. At the same time, reports indicated that orchardists had managed to clean their orchards using the following techniques — the destruction of all fruit over one season (G. A. James — Tea Tree; and Joseph Johnson — Bagdad) and the removing of absolutely all infected fruit from the orchards (Messrs A. S. Agnew — ‘Waverley’, Oatlands; Kearney — near Richmond; and G. A. James — Tea Tree).²⁶

Areas such as Franklin and Longley, the Huon more generally (except for the north which was slightly infected), and the Tasman Peninsula were clean in 1889 and developed quickly and steadily. The Huon district was in a prime position with a concentration of new and commercially-run orchards. As an illustration, there were 9 orchards in 1865, 192 in 1874, 207 in 1882 and 552 in 1893.

The outcome of the codlin moth epidemic was a total reorientation of the fruit growing industry. In fact, it sped up the transition from semi-commercial orcharding to fully commercial orcharding by introducing some kind of organisation amongst orchardists and setting rules for the standardisation of fruit export.

The spreading of the codlin moth had four major effects on the evolution of the apple industry in Tasmania —

- It reversed the established pattern of production, weakening the northern districts and allowing the southern districts to set themselves up as the main centre of apple production in Tasmania. This pattern was to stay over the twentieth century.
- The higher concentration of fresh fruit in the south of the State played an important role in the development of Hobart’s port, which became the main outlet for export.
- The codlin moth and its disastrous effect on orchards highlighted the many specialised skills and knowledge necessary for success. It showed that a transition from semi-commercial to commercial orcharding would required upgrading of cultivation standards.
- The first signs of statewide and regional organisation within the industry date from the 1860–1900 period with the appointment of an entomologist and the creation of the first Fruit Growers Associations which took place in 1865 in Launceston (President, R. Pescold), in the 1880s in the Huon (Chairman, G. Innes), and in 1887 in the Derwent with the Derwent Valley Association (Chairman, W. E. Shoobridge) amongst others.

²⁴ Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers, 1899, No. 51 — *Report of Chief Inspector on the Codlin Moth Act*.

²⁵ R. J. Hardy & R. J. Meredith, *A Chronology of the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Industry from 1788*, DPIF, 1987.

²⁶ Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers, 1891, No. 52 — *Report of Chief Inspector on the Codlin Moth Act*.

4.2.2 The export of apples

Until 1860 shipments left from Launceston, as the production of apples was greater in the North than in the South. From 1860 onwards, exports out of Hobart increased to the detriment of Launceston. This was the result of different events—first a reduction in the production of apples in Northern Tasmania, then a decrease in shipment from Launceston to Victoria with the end of the gold rush. Moreover, Victoria imposed an import duty (1879) which had the effect of reducing Tasmanian fruit export to Victoria.

In the meantime, Hobart pursued its trading market with New Zealand, taking advantage of boom periods due to gold rushes (1861–62 and 1864), and kept on supplying Sydney's expanding market. Hobart's port facility offered deep water anchorage, an easy approach and navigation, and was better adapted to the larger steamers that were more commonly being used for fruit transport. Finally, the trading markets already established from Hobart seemed to develop while the demand from Launceston decreased at a time when the codlin moth was starting to have its disastrous effect on the northern districts. However, throughout the 1860s and 1870s total fruit exports remained at a constant level of 120 000 to 150 000 bushels (worth from 40 000 pounds to 50 000 pounds annually).

New markets were being sought, and by 1884 a first trial shipment of 100 cases of apples was sent by steamer (*Warwick*) to Britain. The following year 1 300 cases were shipped to Britain in a refrigerated steamer (*SS Garonne*). These attempts showed that apples could be sent to distant countries, but the system had to be improved for the apples to reach the desired destination in good condition—the first few refrigerated shipments arrived with solidly frozen apples.²⁷

4.2.3 Standard of cultivation

A great number of articles written between 1860 and 1900 concerned orcharding techniques. Columns summarising themes raised at the Australian Fruit Growers' Conference in Brisbane (21.6.1897) or articles in specialised literature all aimed at upgrading the standard of cultivation and at least set guidelines on which the industry would establish its future development. Below is a summary of the recurrent themes.

- **Restriction of crop to selected varieties**

It was shown that growing a vast variety of apples was not appropriate if one wanted to make a profit out of the crop. Varieties producing high yields, regular from one year to the other, and which were resistant, showy and bright coloured, which would keep well, carry well, and were readily saleable at good price had to be chosen. The 'Scarlet Non Pareil' (Scarlet Pearmain), Adam Pearmain, Sturmer Pippin, Cleopatra (New York Pippin) and French Crab were recommended for planting in *The Agricultural Gazette* of July 1897. Varieties of apples grown depended on the locality, some growing better in particular districts.²⁸

- **Adapting techniques to regions**

Close planting was restricted to small orchards which had to be worked by hand. These orchards were fertile enough to keep feeding the trees for a number of years. Close planting was, for instance, used in the Huon, where orchards were small due to the amount of existing vegetation which slowly had to be cleared and because the soil was extremely fertile. On the other hand, large orchards such as the ones along the Tamar or in the Midlands were planted so as to allow for the passage of a horse between the rows of trees.²⁹

- **Techniques applying to all regions**

It was recommended that trees were pruned quite severely, which cut labour costs, as ladders did not have to be used for picking, spraying, thinning and grub hunting. Trees ravaged by the codlin moth had to be pulled out or cut down and re-grafted. An orchard was considered in full bearing at 10 years of age and could, with care, keep up good production for 20 more years. A production of 200 to 600 bushels per acre was considered normal, 600 bushels being the record attained by some Huon Valley orchards.³⁰

- **Growing fruit for export**

The storage of fruit was another important issue. It was recognised that storage could not be successful if the fruit had not been carefully picked at the right time of the year and according to the requirements of the variety grown. Soon it appeared that each stage of the fruit growing industry had to be studied carefully and taken into account. It started with growing, then picking, sorting, sizing, wrapping, packing and getting the fruit ready to send to the closest port. Then export companies would take over and ensure proper transport to the consumer □.³¹

²⁷ See part 6.4 for further information on cool storage.

²⁸ *The Agricultural Gazette*, July 1897 to June 1898.

²⁹ See part 7: By-products of the apple industry.

³⁰ F. F. Butler, 'Apple Culture', *The Agricultural Gazette*, vol. 5, July 1897 to June 1898.

³¹ *Journal of the Council of Agriculture*, July 1895 to June 1896.

4.3 STEADY GROWTH OF THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY, 1900–40

The first ten years of the century started with great expectation in all regions of the State, and as a result a historic planting boom took place in the North. Optimism was short-lived, with the First World War starting in Europe in 1914. At that time the apple industry in Tasmania was increasingly reliant on the export of fresh fruit to its main market, Europe. The industry was affected by the economic fluctuations resulting from the world wide conflict. Between 1900 and 1940 however, the production and quantity of apples exported increased considerably with a steady growth in the average yield reached per year. In 1929 it reached an average of 167 bushels per acre.

4.3.1 Planting boom in Northern Tasmania

In the early-1910s the northern part of the State was starting to recover from the infestation of the codlin moth and the land was ready to plant again. It showed exceptional prospects.

In 1903 The Tamar Harbour League was formed to establish a northern apple industry in the Tamar region. From 1904 to 1910 large estates were bought and cleared. They were located along the Tamar, both East and West but principally on the west bank in areas such as Freshwater Point, Legana, Rosevears, Gravelly Beach, Exeter, Glengarry, Frankford, Winkleigh, Bridgenorth, Deviot, Sidmouth, Richmond Hill, Rowella, Beauty Point and Clarence Point.

Land and new estate companies such as C. J. Weedon & Co. or Sadlier & Knight made a great deal of money contacting prospective Anglo-Indians and South African clients and clearing land on their behalf. These clients considered the acquisition of land as a speculative opportunity, whether they planned to settle in Tasmania in retirement from their government positions or whether they just wanted to sell later at a higher price. They trusted the extraordinary wave of optimism which led people to believe that soon the northern area would again be the leader in apple production. In the Mersey Valley, the Tantallon Estate was subdivided in 1912 into 10 to 12 acre blocks suitable for orcharding. Some blocks were sold already planted.³² Some well experienced Huon growers made a move north where orchard blocks were larger and more easily cleared than in the Huon. They usually succeeded, having a thorough knowledge of the industry's requirements.

The economic situation at the time was steady, exports of fruits were constantly increasing as new markets were established (for instance, exports to Germany started in 1901 and exports to America increased in the early-1900s as the country was only setting up its own apple industry), the construction of deep water harbours were planned on the Tamar, at Beauty Point and Bell Bay, and the apple industry was a total success in the south. People's hopes seemed well founded.

As a result of the sudden planting boom, the landscape dramatically changed—the bush was cleared, orchards and shelter belts planted, homesteads were erected with a view of the Tamar, roads along the Tamar were created at the time of subdivision to allow access to the newly built jetties, and packing sheds were built next to some jetties to store the fruit out of the weather.

Local farmers generally preferred to diversify their crops rather than limit their options to orcharding only. This system allowed them to go through bad apple seasons or periods of recession without too much difficulty. On the other hand, 'absentee owner' properties were often fully dependent on the fruit crop and were expecting a first financial return by the year 1914 when their trees would have been close to full maturity. It was a mistake to expect a return (which at least would pay for the up-keep of orchards) before the seventh or eighth year after planting. In some cases, bad luck cumulated with inexperience. In 1914 the First World War started and with it a period of economic recession.

³² The Tasmanian Freehold Investments Ltd, Spreyton, Tasmania, 1912, 'Tantallon'. See Oral History, Mr J. Broun, 1996.



Plate 4.2

Tucker's Homestead, 'Hazlemere', Scottsdale (postcard — F. W. N. & Co., Melbourne, 1909).
The orchard was later owned by G. McGowan and by the McLennans.
[Photo—courtesy Mr L. Tucker].

The planting of apple trees increased until 1915 when it reached a peak. At this date, Tasmanian orchards contained an estimated 4 420 000 apple trees, of which 1 765 000 were non-bearing. In the Tamar and Mersey Valleys the number of trees between 1915 and 1922 went from 163 000 to 693 000, or from 6.5% to 18.2% of the total number of trees statewide.

The peak in bearing acreage was not reached until 1922 with 26 700 acres planted, although by this time the orcharding industry in Tasmania was already in decline. Between 1922 and 1939 orchardists were adjusting to economic conditions and the number of trees planted diminished. A regional difference showed that while in the north planting had decreased, the south was experiencing a short-lived boom.

At the time of purchase, lots of speculative owners bought cheap land supposedly suitable for orcharding. They realised later that the land did not suit orcharding or needed further improvement to grow apple trees successfully (e.g. the orchard blocks at Kelso). Absentee owners had to employ a manager who in their absence would run the orchards. Some of those managers lacked skills and ran the businesses down. The other mistake was in importing particular apple trees such as the blight-proof trees from Victoria, and realising later that they would not thrive under Tasmanian conditions.

4.3.2 Worldwide events and their effect on the Tasmanian apple culture

A series of unexpected events ended the period of optimism and obliged the Tasmanian fruit growers to accommodate the world economic fluctuations. The main events between 1914 and the 1930s were as follows —

The First World War

For the first years of the war, the export of Tasmanian fruit to Europe was unaffected. However, by 1916 and following the sinking of vessels, Great Britain imposed an embargo on apple imports. After 1918 normal overseas trade was slowly resumed. By the end of the war, the young apple trees planted in the North were reaching full production, but the market had declined. In the early-1920s the economic recession took place. It is at about the same time that absentee owners were expecting their first return on their investment. Because of a poor return, many of them decided to withdraw from orcharding, and 2 000 acres of orchards were removed on the Tamar River by 1923. Consequently, quite a few trees planted during the period of optimism never reached full bearing.

During the war, orchardists did not have the means nor the supplies to keep on working and improve their orchards. After the war much work was required. George McGowan in his memoirs mentions the state of 'Hazelmere', the first orchard he bought in Scottsdale after the First World War³³ —

Apart altogether from the irreparable damage done to the trees by neglect during the war years, it was not a commercial proposition, because of the large number of apple and pear varieties, 42 in all, many of them unexportable. However, under the guidance of our foreman, we tackled the big job of pruning, cultivating and spraying the 26 acres of orchards, and started to change over by grafting the unprofitable varieties of apples. We purchased second-hand the necessary implements to enable us to plough up and cultivate some of the arable land to grow root crops, and grew a quantity of carrots 2 pounds, parsnips 3 pounds a ton.

By the end of the war in 1918, when a shortage of shipping space prevented any fresh apples from being sent to England, the Federal Government purchased large quantities of dried apples, and a number of drying factories were erected around Tasmania.³⁴

In 1916 the World War 1 Soldier Settlement Scheme was set up Australia-wide to help soldiers re-integrate into normal working life, and revive rural districts and industries hit by the war. The settlement scheme was not a success in Tasmania due to the conjunction of mismanagement, economic recession (in the 1920s) and a succession of bad seasons. Most soldiers had given up their farms or orchards by 1926.³⁵

British general strike and general depression in World Trade

Post-war prosperity was short-lived, with the British General Strike of 1926 disrupting Tasmanian fruit exports and making the prices drop. The general depression which hit world trade in 1929 had an impact on Tasmanian fruit exports by further lowering the prices.

³³ F. Strahan (ed.), *The core of the apple: the Memoirs of George McGowan, cider maker, 1892–1982*, Archives Board of Management, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic., 1982.

³⁴ See part 7.3: Dried apple industry.

³⁵ Q. Beresford, 'The World War I soldier settlement scheme in Tasmania', *Papers & Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association*, vol. 30, no. 3, 1983.



Plate 4.3

The 12 000 ton White Star liner *Suevic* loading apples at Hobart for the English market (1914).

[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail* 11.6.1914].

4.3.3 Problems linked to the export of fresh fruit

Over the 1922–40 period, and in spite of world trade fluctuations and political trouble, most of the apple production was sent overseas. The British market accepted the bulk of the produce and the rest was shared between other European countries (and Asia to a lesser extent). The role of the interstate market had reduced and it only absorbed the surplus of large crops after the overseas market had been supplied. The State market was about non-existent.

Between 1923 and 1929 exports kept on increasing. The production of apples rose too, especially in the north. The deep water port at Beauty Point was constructed in the 1920s and was used as an export outlet for the northern growers. In the early-1930s, North America started exporting its apples to Europe nearly all year round, the fruit being kept in cool store. South Africa, New Zealand and Argentina also started exporting at this time.

In 1931 the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was formed with the aim of reaching agreements with New Zealand on the total export of apples and pears by both countries to the United Kingdom. Agreements were discussed each season, each state being represented in proportion to its performance within the fruit industry. Tasmania was well represented. In 1932, the Ottawa Conference helped Tasmanian fruit growers to keep competing exporters away from the British market. It was agreed that Commonwealth apple exports should be protected by a British market tariff of 1/7d per case. This treaty reduced North American supplies by 75% and completely cut off European supplies.

During the 1933–34 season, up to 6 000 000 cases of apples and pears were sent from Australia to Britain. Of these, 3 000 000 cases were Tasmanian. This had a contrary effect to the one expected. The market was flooded with apples, and consequently the sale price went down and did not cover the cost of freight. In order to avoid a repeat of this misfortune an Australian Apple and Pear Board was set up to administer a scheme whereby the export season was strictly limited and each state was allocated a quota. Under this system, conditions slowly improved until 1939 and the outbreak of the Second World War. In c. 1934 exports to Germany reduced too, as Hitler was pushing forward a policy of national self-sufficiency.

In 1938, as a result of the *Commonwealth Apple and Pear Organisation Act* (No 58) of 1938, an Apple and Pear Board was constituted to take control of Australia and New Zealand export of apples and pears to the United Kingdom. The aim of the Board was to avoid unrestricted exports ruining the industry by flooding the market as happened in 1933.³⁶

4.3.4 Evolution of the standards of cultivation over the period 1900–1940

The detailed study of the technical evolution of the apple industry over the first half of the century would be in itself a separate research project. The evolution of new techniques within the industry was enhanced by the intervention of the Government through the Department of Agriculture.

Increasing involvement of the Government through the Department of Agriculture

In 1912 Tasmanian fruit growers were asking for information on ways to fight against Black Spot.³⁷ Orchardists were quite willing to act, but statewide structures needed to be set up to provide assistance. The Government's involvement standardised practises in orchards statewide. The disastrous effect of the codlin moth showed that pest problems had to be treated statewide and regulations had to be enforced. The grading and sorting of fruit was another issue which needed attention. In 1919 the *Apple and Pear Standardisation Act* was introduced with the aim of standardising the packing and grading of fruit. It also introduced the branding of cases. A team of inspectors was empowered to stop the export of unsatisfactorily presented fruit.

In 1934 legislation was introduced to achieve higher standards of colour grading of fruit for the overseas markets. In 1935 power was granted to the State Department of Agriculture to carry out inspection of neglected orchards (often with pests). Those below a minimum standard had to be removed. As a consequence over 2 300 acres of poor and neglected orchards were removed between 1935 and 1939. From then on, and as a result of government intervention, apple production was only profitable and permissible on high yielding and efficiently managed orchards. Articles published in newspapers threatened orchardists with fines if they did not want to submit and send only the very best of their fruit overseas. Bad marketing made the prices drop and had a bad effect on the reputation of Tasmanian apples in the countries of destination.³⁸

Other initiatives took place such as the organisation of regular demonstrations on different orcharding techniques. These were provided in all orcharding regions with much success. Horticultural classes were given in each apple

³⁶ B. Flewell-Smith, C. B. E., M. M. General Manager, C. O. D. 1935–1968, *Extract from Historical events Re Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing and Fruit & Vegetable Marketing in general*, courtesy of Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

³⁷ *Weekly Courier*, 18.4.1912.

³⁸ *Weekly Courier*, 1912.

growing district. For instance, in Launceston they took place fortnightly during the winter months. The State's experts illustrated the classes with lantern slides. The attendance for the winter of 1917 in Launceston was between 70 and 80 people.

There was also the establishment of a State farm near Deloraine aimed at experimenting with new stock and providing advice to farmers. From available data, this attempt did not have a great impact on orcharding, nonetheless, it showed the Government's increased action to support and guide the industry.

4.3.5 Organisation within the apple industry

Registered fruit growers associations were formed at different times in the apple growing districts. The Port Huon Fruit Growers Association was established prior to the Derwent Valley Association (1887). In 1918 a few more associations started at Middleton, Woodbridge, Margate, Launceston, West Tamar, East Tamar and Spreyton.³⁹ In 1918 the Central Fruit Committee gave its first report. This Committee was formed in 1917 for the purpose of investigating new markets and advancing the interests of the fruit industry.⁴⁰

In the late-1910s the number of co-operative packing sheds was constantly increasing across the State. Sheds were erected in the south at Cygnet, Crooked Tree, Wattle Grove, Petchey's Bay, Glazier's Bay, Margate, Franklin, Ranelagh, New Norfolk and Hayes. In the north of the State there were packing sheds at Lilydale, Tunnel, Blackwall and Latrobe □

4.4 THE POST-WAR PERIOD AND THE IMPACT OF TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE INDUSTRY, 1940–1960

The period covering the Second World War till the 1960s inspires nostalgia to older orchardists. A central feature of this period is the transition from horse power to mechanisation, which allowed higher efficiency in the sorting and distribution of apples for export, and supported a steady growth in production.

4.4.1 The effect of the Second World War on orcharding in Tasmania

From the 1920s onwards, the apple industry was increasingly reliant on European exports. When, from 1941 to 1945, the United Kingdom and European markets were completely closed to Tasmanian fruit, the industry was completely disrupted. Nonetheless, the government anticipated and set up a compensation scheme to help orchardists survive through the war years. The idea was to prevent orchardists from abandoning the industry, knowing that in many cases, large sums had been invested in the running and ongoing development of orchards. The other aim of the scheme was to allow a quicker return to normal after the war. The 'Commonwealth Fruit Acquisition Scheme' was organised and administered by the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board for the 1939–40 season. For 1940–41 and all subsequent seasons, the Acquisition Scheme was managed by the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board, but under the Apple and Pear Acquisition Regulations. In post-war years, arrangements were handled under the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Regulations of 1946.⁴¹

Under the scheme, the Board collected that part of the crop required to satisfy local demands and left the remaining fruit unpicked, compensating the growers on the assessed crop. The war period benefited the dried apple industry, but still, no less than 50% of the crop was left on the trees to rot.⁴² The Fruit Acquisition Scheme continued in Tasmania until the 1947–48 season, while overseas shipments resumed on a small scale.

The effect of the scheme was that the widespread distribution of orchards across Tasmania was maintained during the Second World War as orchardists wanted to obtain the maximum compensatory payments. However, the scheme did not save orchards from neglect because of a shortage of labour, material and capital to invest □

³⁹ JPP, 1918, no. 16—*Annual Report of the Fruit Organiser*.

⁴⁰ JPP, 1918, no. 16—*First Annual Report of the Central Fruit Committee*, p. 23.

⁴¹ F. Strahan (ed.), *The Core of the Apple, the Memoirs of George McGowan, cider maker, 1892–1982*, Archives Board of Management, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic., 1982.

⁴² See part 7.3: Dried apple industry.

4.5 STATEWIDE RESTRUCTURING OF THE INDUSTRY (1960–96)

In the late-1950s and 1960s, the Tasmanian apple industry thought its past was solid enough to sustain its development, but very quickly signs such as export difficulties showed that the industry's structure was obsolete and not well adapted to the new conditions.

In 1971 the Tasmanian apple crop averaged 7 500 000 boxes of 42 lb per year. About 75% of the annual production was quality fruit graded and packaged for fresh market export. The remaining 25% was available for processing. The apple industry was at the time based on 871 growers and about 20 000 acres. Tasmania had cold storage facilities for 2 400 000 bushels, including controlled atmosphere storage for 37 000 bushels, and most of the cold storage was relatively new.⁴³

In the 1970s the apple industry had to undergo complete restructuring to survive. The Federal government recognised the need to intervene, and helped sustain the change. A series of enquiries led to the following decisions —

- **The improvement of the Tasmanian pome fruit marketing strategy**

The Tasmanian Apple and Pear Marketing Authority came into being in 1977. Its aim was to create a marketing and labelling strategy for all apple exports. Its abolition in 1982 marked the end of large overseas exports.⁴⁴

- **Support to growers in financial difficulties willing to quit the industry**

The Reconstruction, or Tree Pull, Scheme (1972–75) had the effect of reducing the number of orchardists by half over the 1970s. (700 orchardists left the industry). The acreage of orchards fell from 7 628 to 3 026 hectares and the production of pome fruit reduced by 50% to 4.2 million boxes.⁴⁵ The remaining orchardists were, in all cases, the biggest or those prepared to invest in modern and competitive equipment. This scheme had heavy repercussions on the landscape in some areas (e.g. the Tamar Valley) with orchards being pulled out and the sheds transformed or removed.

- **Change of apple varieties to better suit the demand**

Old varieties of apples such as Sturmers and Jonathans were abandoned and replaced by Red Delicious and Democrats which were more popular and kept better. To assist the growers to change their varieties, the Orchard Adjustment Scheme was introduced in 1981.

The United Kingdom joined the European Common Market (EEC) in January 1973. As a consequence, Australia lost its preferential access to the UK market. This was a severe blow since Australia was still widely relying on this market. Over-production of apples and pears in EEC countries, combined with the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC, provided little prospect of continued exports at existing levels to the UK / European area. At this time, Australia revalued its currency, and also removed a tax exemption on the use of fruit juice in non-alcoholic beverages. Inflation caused costs to rise to the detriment of the fruit grower. This applied especially to freight rates to Europe.⁴⁶

Exports to Europe were considerably reduced, and the industry tried to reinforce its market in mainland Australia. The introduction of the Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme (TFES) in 1978 allowed Tasmanian growers to profitably compete on the mainland and send in-demand varieties such as red and golden Delicious.

Today, the cultivation of apples is an activity that requires specialised knowledge to be viable. Orchardists have to adapt quickly to the market fluctuations and constantly improve their equipment. The bulk of the apples are now grown in the Huon district (83%), the remainder coming from the Spreyton (10%) and Tamar (7%) districts. Only 30% to 35% of the total crop is exported overseas. Efforts to penetrate a new market in Asia have been rewarded with most of Tasmania's overseas exports going to Malaysia, Singapore, Manila and Indonesia. The next challenge for the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association and the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, who are working hand in hand, is to obtain new and potentially important markets such as the Japanese one. Tasmania has a greater chance than mainland Australia to obtain such markets since it is an island which is not infected with fruit flies, and should therefore be attractive to clients □

⁴³ Myron J. Powers, *Some views on the fruit industry in Tasmania*, Division of Food and research, DPIF Hobart, Sept 1971, p. 2.

⁴⁴ See part 6: The export of apples from Tasmania.

⁴⁵ Courtesy of TAPGA, Hobart, 1996.

⁴⁶ Ron Martin, *Early Hobart Horticulture, 1804–1843*, Courtesy of Predo Jotic, DPIF, Grove Research Station, Huonville, n.d.

5 APPLE CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION—CHANGES IN PRACTICE

5.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF ORCHARDS

5.1.1 Size

The Report on the Tasmanian Apple Industry by S. F. Limbrick and D. T. Lattin dated 1936 gives an account of the size of orchards in the 1930s.⁴⁷ The *Fruit Board Act 1934* made compulsory the registration of occupiers of orchards of 2 acres or more of bearing trees.⁴⁸ In 1936, the register was not quite complete and did not distinguish apples and pears (often grown by the same orchardists). Still, the statistics below give an idea of the size of orchards in Tasmania in the mid-1930s.⁴⁹

1930s orchard sizes in Tasmania

25.7%	of growers have an orchard	under 5 acres
34.8%	“	between 5 and 10 acres
18.2%	“	between 10 and 15 acres
8.0%	“	between 15 and 20 acres
8.5%	“	between 20 and 25 acres
3.3%	“	between 30 and 50 acres
1.5%	“	over 50 acres

Growers from the two first categories (under 5 acres and between 5 and 10 acres) represented 60.5% of all registered owners and occupied 29.4% of the total acreage. The average size of holdings in this range was 5.2 acres. It was considered that orchards of up to about 5 acres could be managed by a single family without outside help. These small orchardists often relied on other fruit crops. For such small holdings it did not pay to use mechanical aids such as tractors and stationary spray plants. The techniques they relied on belonged to the past, namely man and horse power. With time orchards had to get bigger to provide farmers with a sustainable income.

The two following categories of growers (orchards between 10 and 20 acres) represented 26.2% of all registered owners. These orchards were mostly family holdings and could be lucrative if the soil was of good quality. The last three categories (orchards between 20 and 50 acres or more) represented 13.3% of the registered growers but comprised 39.4% of the total acreage. These orchards could be worked by mechanical methods at a low cost in the majority of cases. S. F. Limbrick highlights in his reports how advantageous it was for the industry to convert from small to large holdings.

5.1.2 Soil

The quality of soil in which orchards were planted was an important factor to take into account, as on very fertile soil (Huon and Channel districts or Scottsdale districts) the trees would have greater yields. The small size of orchards in the very early days was understandable as bush and trees had to be cleared to create space for the planting of fruit trees. The work had to be done by local men assisted by horse power. Owners could not necessarily afford clearing large areas at once. The clearing of the land would spread over a few years and depend on the return farmers got from their first crops. The clearing and planting techniques were different from one region to another. In some cases stumps of trees were removed, in others they were left and the orchard was planted around. The last case is illustrated by a photograph taken c. 1900, on the Tasman Peninsula showing Dr Benjafield on horseback in his orchard. Stumps of large trees can be seen amongst the newly planted fruit trees.

⁴⁸ See Sections 3 & 13 of the Fruit Board Act, 1934 (25 Geo. V no. 49).

⁴⁹ Analysis of holdings of Registered Fruit Growers in Tasmania (apples and pears) (extract), Nov. 1935.



Plate 5.1 Newly established and well kept orchards in the Bagdad valley (1912).
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail*, 25.4.1912]

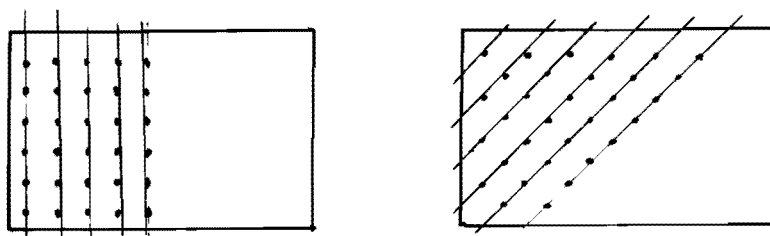
5.1.3 Shelter belts

The necessity to shelter orchards from prevailing winds appeared in the 1910s when orchards were already in the semi-commercial phase of development. Prior to that, orchards were naturally sheltered by the bush which immediately surrounded them. In the *Weekly Courier's* special column on orcharding⁵⁰, the use of wind-breaks are recommended, especially in the Northern districts which were more exposed. Monterey pines were especially recommended since they grew quickly and, after a few years, provided some timber which was considered appropriate for case making. Different nurseries, including Deloraine State Farm, provided young trees to orchardists.

Later on, it was proven that shelter belts, whether hawthorn or pines, were breeding centres for orchard pests. Consequently, most of the hedges around orchards were removed but some old orcharding districts have kept this feature (e.g. West Tamar, Scottsdale). In the Midlands district (Bagdad and Mangalore) plum trees were often planted around orchards, usually as interplanted plum and hawthorn.

5.1.4 Orchard layout

Orchards were always situated close to an access road or jetty. If the orchard was of a square shape the trees could be planted along regular rows, diagonally or along the sides of the orchard. Planting trees on the diagonal allowed the planting of a few extra trees and was often preferred. The spacing between trees and between rows has changed with time with the introduction of new varieties (e.g. dwarf stock). Still it seems as if the spacing was specific to regions before the standardisation of the industry at state level took place.



Differences in planting styles

5.2 IRRIGATION

William Ebenezer Shoobridge is at the origin of irrigation experiments for hop and pome fruit crops in Tasmania. Born at 'Glen Ayr', Richmond, W. E. Shoobridge bought a property in the Derwent valley called 'Bushy Park' (Hawthorn Lodge) from Mr Humphrey in 1864. It was at 'Valleyfield' however that the Shoobridges started growing hops and orchards. These were originally irrigated by water pumped from the Derwent River by horsepower. From 1872 for 50 years steam engines were used.

The lower part of the property suffered from regular flooding and Mr Shoobridge carried on a major irrigation scheme from 1910 up to the 1930s which allowed him to plant hop and apple crops successfully. Irrigated orchards gave larger fruit of better quality. The experiment gave full satisfaction and W. E. Shoobridge extended the irrigation scheme to other estates of the Derwent valley namely, 'Conniston', 'Kentdale' and 'Fenton Forest' ('Glenora').

W. E. Shoobridge's deep interest in finding ways of better using Tasmanian resources for economical purposes is reflected in the many other challenging projects he established. 'Bushy Park' was used as a meteorological station for a few years when Shoobridge started the big task of recording his daily meteorological observations. Shoobridge also pointed at the potential of water kept unused in Tasmanian lakes and suggested that if this water was properly distributed, farmers would be able to increase their production tremendously. A very observant orchardist, he noticed how fruit exposed to direct sun invariably took on a bright colour while those hidden behind branches or leaves looked dull. From this observation he suggested that trees be pruned in a 'V' shape.⁵¹

Before orcharding became a semi-commercial activity little was done in the way of irrigating orchards. A slight slope with natural good drainage was sought for orchards. However, drainage was in many instances necessary as well as good soil to produce the first rate fruit required for export during the commercial years. Very quickly the

⁵⁰ *Weekly Courier*, 15.8.1912, 22.8.1912 & 29.8.1912, p. 7.

⁵¹ H. A. Broinowski, *W. E. Shoobridge—A Tasmanian Visionary*, BA Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1971.

irrigation of orchards was strongly advised. In 1923 four primary advantages were put forward in favour of drainage in orchards⁵² –

- it improved soil aeration
- it contributed to better tilth or granulation
- it ensured higher soil temperature
- it lessened the effects of drought.

Open drains and underground drains were the two common drainage techniques. Each of them had their weaknesses. Open drains were difficult and expensive to maintain and underground drains were more likely to get blocked and were not always sufficient in cases of heavy flooding. The success of the drain depended on its depth, spacing and shape and it had to adapt well to the orchard's characteristics. Finally the outlet (rivers, creeks, etc..) had to be able to contain storm waters without flooding. Clay tiles were mostly used for making underground drains. Only big orchards could afford the expense of adequate irrigation work.

Some irrigation schemes were quite astonishing for the time. Rostrevor dam, for instance, was built on Henry Jones' big orcharding property in 1914 at a cost of 3 000 pounds and held 90 000 000 gallons of water for flood irrigation of the expanding orchards⁵³—

Jack Paton an engineer, said the steam centrifugal pump at the dam came from the Beaconsfield gold mine and could pump 40 000–45 000 gallons per hour. It had a Babcock and Woolcock water tube boiler fired with wood, a compound engine with box cycling of 28 ins and a stroke of 4 ft. The 12 ft cast iron wheel weighed 12 tons and the intake pipe of 12 ins was often blocked by eels. A contract was let to local woodcutters for the supply of the wood for the steam boiler.

On the hill above the dam, a device with an arm indicated when water had reached the open races [that] contoured around the hill. The water was directed through the orchard by Bill Sparkes, an expert on 'running' irrigation channels. With a fast team of horses and a plough he made a furrow into which the water flowed behind him. To remove the excess water the drains built in 1904 were slabbed at the sides with timber, covered with short decking and then with sufficient soil to enable the ground to be ploughed. Later, earthenware and iron pipes were used.

On a smaller scale, dams were usually built if no other sources of fresh water were available and a pump was used to water the trees in the dry season. Most of these dams which were built with the purpose of irrigating orchards still remain. An illustration would be the dam clearly visible from Fire Tower Road looking north toward Koonya, on the Tasman Peninsula⁵⁴□

5.3 FERTILISERS

I saw a young man standing with his hands in his pockets watching an older man hoeing round his trees.

What's the best kind of manure for an orchard, Jack ? he said.

Sweat, said old Jack without stopping in his work, the beads of sweat dropping like rain from his face. *Get your mammie to sew your pockets up so's you'll keep your hands outter them and get to hard work. That's what hands are for, son. That's the manure your young orchard wants. Keep your soil on the move and yourself too.*⁵⁵

The use of fertilisers in orchards dates back to the late-1910s. Previous to this date, trees were not given extra nutrients and after a few years would produce smaller apples. After experimentation, it was noticed that the size of fruits was substantially larger when the trees were manured. Orchards were ploughed regularly so that grass and other green crops added nutrient to the soil while decomposing.

In 1922–23, manuring experiments were carried on at the State Farm Orchard (Deloraine) with the aim of determining which fertilisers were best. Then experiments were carried on in orchards belonging to private orchardists and comparative observations led to a change in practices. Orchards stopped being ploughed and instead grass was grown in between trees and regularly mowed. Other fertilising agents were regularly provided to the trees. In the 1950s manual sprays were being tested and their application became part of regular orchard practice □

⁵² *Weekly Courier*, 12.4.1923 and 25.4.1923, p. 12.

⁵³ S. Lester, *Spring Bay—Tasmania, A Social History*, Artemis Press, Hobart, 1994, pp. 75–76.

⁵⁴ 'Taranna', 1:25 000 map.

⁵⁵ A. H. Garnsey, (Anne Stafford Bird), *Romance of the Huon River*, Whitcombe & Tombs, Melbourne, [1947?], p. 174.



Plate 5.2 **Fighting fruit pests with the sprayer (1914).**
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail* 11.6.1914].

5.4 PESTS AND DISEASES

The control of pests and diseases was made necessary with the spreading of the Codlin Moth and other pests which slowly established themselves in orchards. Experimentation was carried on by the State's entomologist from the early-1900s onwards to eradicate Black Spot and the codlin moth. In 1908–09, it was considered that 'the universal application of compulsory spraying by various municipal authorities would in a few years relegate this pest (Codlin Moth) to a background of almost scientific interest only'.⁵⁶

The eradication of pests and diseases in orchards proved more difficult than expected. The reason was that orchardists did not all consider spraying as having the same importance, or maybe they underestimated the effect of spraying, being put off by the expense. In any case, 'universal spraying' was not practiced and a policy had to be enacted for neglected orchards to be controlled and pulled out. In 1913–14, a Bill was proposed to further amend the *Codlin Moth Act 1888* and enlarge it to include other fruit pests. It was passed by the House of Assembly but rejected by the Legislative Council.⁵⁷ Another attempt was made when *The Plant Disease Bill 1918* of Western Australia, was taken as a guide to set legislation in Tasmania. This Act enforced a more vigorous scheme of orchard inspection. It ended up not being presented to the 1918 parliamentary session. In 1923–24, proposed regulations were drafted and submitted in reference to the control of abandoned orchards and the testing of new or introduced patent spray applications.⁵⁸ A *Plant Disease Act* was finally enacted as well as a *Pesticide Act* (1950).

Orchard inspections were then carried on by district on a regular basis and neglected orchards were rejuvenated with the help of the Department of Agriculture or pulled out. DDT sprays were used effectively after the Second World War, but the use of this chemical was stopped when proven noxious. The evolution of techniques as far as sprays are concerned has been very fast. DDT sprays started being used with success after the Second World War but were banned a few years later due to their toxicity. In 1955 the Grove Research station was leading experiments to introduce the use of nutritional spraying of trees, hormone sprays for increased colour in fruit, fruit thinning sprays now widely used with success, and frost modifying sprays were being tested. Parallel research was carried on to know how often and when sprays should be used. The aim was also to try and reduce the cost incurred by the use of such products.

The 1950s saw a changeover in orchard spraying equipment to mobile machinery of the automatic high pressure blast and mist type. The equipment was replacing spray lance application from small mobile spray pumps and overhead pipe systems from stationary spray plants⁵⁹ □

5.5 VARIETAL CHANGES

One of the best sources of information on the evolution of apple varieties is the Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Hobart. The Grove Research Station gathers as many existing varieties of apple trees as possible, most of which can be seen on display at the Apple Museum, Grove. Over the years, the number of varieties grown in

⁵⁶ JPP, Council of Agriculture, Report for 1908–09, no. 27, p. 2.

⁵⁷ JPP, Agricultural and stock department — Report, 1913–14, no. 16, p. 2.

⁵⁸ JPP, Agricultural and stock department — Report, 1923–24, no. 35.

⁵⁹ JPP, 1955–56, Agricultural Annual Report, no. 36, p. 18.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Orchard Insect Pests & Blight, Correspondence, 1890, Tasmanian Parliamentary Papers, Nb 94									
2	Data extracted from a paper by Edward H. Thompson, Kentfield, Franklin on 29 -07 -1890									
3	Interview of 15 orchardists representing a selection of Tasmanian Fruit Districts on diverse aspects of orcharding.									
4										
5	Number given / interviewee	Name of interviewee	Location	Are there many orchards in your locality ?	Description of fruit grown	Are orchards manured ? (what with?)	Do you work all the ground or only around the trees ?	Are you affected by the Codlin Moth ?	Which remedies are you using against the C. Moth ?	Have these remedies been successful ?
6	1	C. MARSCHALL	Sorell	not many	apple, pear, plum	stable manure, bone dust	all the ground	yes	destroying infected fruit	yes
7	2	H. BENJAFIELD	Glenorchy	several hundred	all kind	?	all the land frequently	yes	bandaging, spraying	fairly so
8	3	H. BENJAFIELD	Tas. Peninsula	many young orchards	apple, pear	no	all the land	stamped out	none	-
9	4	R. SMITH	Tas. Peninsula	uncertain	apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, apricot	bone dust, super phosphate of lime, stable manure	chiefly all the ground	no	Solution of sulphate of copper, sulphurous acid, soft soap	-
10	5	JAS. M. NORMAN	Cressy	1200	all kind for home use	guano, bone dust	varied practices	yes	Scraping, bandaging, picking infected fruit	-
11	6	B.W.THOMAS	Mersey	no, chiefly gardens	apple, pear	no need, orchards on virgin soil	for the first 5 to 6 years cultivate bet. rows, keep free of	yes	lime & sulphur boiled & a little kerosene added	yes, in my case
12	7	B.W.THOMAS	Mersey FD*	616 orchards: (+ or -) 476.5 acres	apple, pear, plum	little attention given to manuring	all the ground and no irrigation	yes for 1/3 of the district	follow Act** +London Purple spray to limited extent	-
13	8	WILLIAM NEWTON	Longford FD*	1188	apple, pear, quince, peach, cherry, apricot	mulching with stable manure	both ways	yes, badly	spraying & also in some cases London purple	no, but did not have a fair trial
14	9	AL. MORNINGTON	Emu Bay	a few large ones	apple, cherry	bone dust for potatoes not fruit	all the ground	not observed	Mixture recommended by inspector	yes
15	10	LOUIS A. PEERS	Circular Head	Includes 140 large ones (all 140 acres)	apple, pear	no	Trees neglected, seldom work ground at all	yes	cleaning trees bandaging, heading back	yes
16	11	TASMAN MORRISBY	Glenorchy	200 or 300 acres	apple, pear, plum, apricot	farmyard manure or ploughed in, bone dust	all the ground	yes	Follow Act**	no because not enforced
17	12	HENRY HALL	Hobart	no, from 1 to 4 acres each.	apple	stable manure	all the ground	yes	poisonous spray used by some growers	no reliable information
18	13	A T M DOWNIE	New Norfolk Municipality	600	Scarlet, Sturmer, New York	super phosphate, bone dust	all the ground	yes	bandaging, picking infected fruit	-
19	14	WAR WALSH	Port Cygnet	about 280 (orchards? unclear)	all kind	artificial manuring , bone dust	all the ground	35 acres slightly infected	bandaging , picking	yes
20	15	F H WARD	Gordon	about 700 acres for gen. orcharding	Crab, Sturmer, Scarlet pearmain	bone dust	all the ground	yes	bandaging & close attention	partially
21										

Table 5.1 Pests and diseases survey, 1890.

Tasmania has considerably reduced⁶⁰—

- Apple varieties which kept well were preferred for export;
- A mix of early and late varieties gave the growers more time for the picking and packing. It saved having to employ extra staff;
- Varieties were selected for their look and their juice content;
- An average size and standard shape were looked for to help with the packing and marketing of cases and cartons;
- Research has had a great impact on the evolution of varieties grown and on the resistance of apple trees to pests, insects and weather conditions.

As an illustration of the different varieties of apples grown in orchards in the 1890s, the different apples which could be found in Harry Benjafield's orchard on the Tasman Peninsula at this time are listed below. The list was written by Dorothy Hallam's (nee Benjafield) mother from memory —

Worcester, Golden Delicious, Delicious, R. Delicious, Lalla, Cleo (also called New York), Jonathan, Red Jonathan, Spartan, Democrat, Sturmer, Granny Smith, Geeveston Fanny, Crofton, King of Tomkins County, Ben Davis, Maiden Blush, Anny Elizabeth, Golden Russet, Crown Egg, Adam Pearmain, Rome Beauty, Crab, Alexander, Tasman Pride, Mackintosh Red, Bismark, Irish Peach, Gravenstein, Victoria Scarlet, Lady Snow, Prince Alfred, Alfriston, Cox Orange, Ribston, Scarlet, and Nubeena.

Over 50 varieties of pears were also grown in the same orchards.⁶¹ The Mount Stuart Orchard in Hobart is another example where many varieties of apples were grown in the early days. The orchard's layout is shown in figure 5.1.

In 1936, 45 varieties of apples were extensively grown in Tasmania. The Sturmer Pippin was the most important variety, its average crop exceeding that of the two next most important varieties, the Jonathan and Cleopatra taken together. Then came the Scarlet Pearmain (second class export variety), French Crab, Democrat, Cox's Orange Pippin, Crofton and Granny Smith, all first class apples.⁶²

In 1938–40 the conversion to apple varieties better suiting the market was strongly advised.⁶³ In 1955–56, the Red Jonathan, Delicious, Granny Smith and Crofton were favoured.⁶⁴ In the 1960s and 1970s a major change in varieties took place with a drastic reduction in varieties grown. The old varieties were pulled out and Red and Golden Delicious were planted to supply the export market. Jonathans and Cleopatras however were still being produced.⁶⁵ Since then, other varieties have been introduced such as the Fuji apple for which demand should increase with the potential opening of the Japanese market.

Recent research led by S. J. Tancred, Aldo G. Zeppa and J. N. Cummins shows that of the many varieties of apples existing today, 37 are of Australian origin. Six of the 37 have a Tasmanian origin. They are the Crofton (Mount Stuart — 1870), The Democrat (Glenlusk — 1900), the Geeveston Fanny (Geeveston — ?), the Legana (Legana — c. 1930), the Ranelagh (Ranelagh — c. 1890), Tasman's Pride (Margate — c. 1890).⁶⁶ A problem with the nomenclature was raised in the Australian Pomological Committee in 1918.⁶⁷□

⁶⁰ *Tasmanian Advocate*, 8.1.1928; *Mercury*, 25.8.1928; *Huon Times*, 4.2.1927.

⁶¹ QVMAG archives, courtesy of D. and M. Hallam.

⁶² S. F. Limbrick, *Report on the Tasmanian Apple Industry*, JPP, 1936, no. 6.

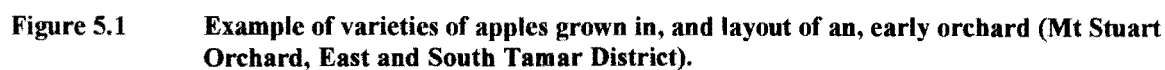
⁶³ JPP, 1938–39, no. 44 & 1939–40 no. 39, Department of Agriculture Annual Reports.

⁶⁴ JPP, 1955–56, no. 36, Department of Agriculture Annual report.

⁶⁵ *Operation Delicious 1976*, Combined report and recommendations by the State Fruit Board and the Tasmanian Licensed Fruit Exporters.

⁶⁶ J. N. Cummins, S. J. Tancred and A. G. Zeppa, *Thirty Seven Apple Varieties of Australian Origin*, *Fruit Varieties Journal*, A Publication of the American Pomological Society, vol. 48, no. 2, pp. 118–125. Courtesy of S. J. Tancred, Queensland, April 1994.

⁶⁷ JPP, Agricultural and Stock Department Report, 1918, no. 16, p. 18.



5.6 APPLE CASE MANUFACTURE

5.6.1 Introduction

Prior to 1850 shipment of apples in casks, packages, cases and barrels is mentioned.⁶⁸ Later, cases manufactured to hold other products such as motor spirit cans were recycled to contain apples. As the production of apples increased, more boxes were needed and the number of sawmills in orcharding districts multiplied to respond to the demand.⁶⁹ Anticipating the apple industry heydays, a few sawmills started to specialise in splitting timber for case making.

In some instances, orchardists established sawmills on their properties or in adjacent forests. In other cases, sawmillers became orchardists, still providing timber to local orchards. This was the case of Percy H. Tucker from Scottsdale who was managing the Tasmanian Timber Company's Sawmill at the Forester at the turn of this century, or Mr Taylor from Lilydale who managed the large Station Road sawmill, cool stores and packing shed in the 1930s. Other examples can be found in the Huon area where the timber industry preceded the establishment of the apple industry. In some instances orchardists were also involved in their local timber industry to earn extra income, and this was common in the Huon which had a large established sawmilling industry.

The split hardwood, cut to size, was sent from the sawmill to the orchards by boat (Huon) or steamer (Tamar) according to the region. The apple cases were generally made up in the orchards. During picking seasons, workers would spend a few hours each day after dinner assembling cases. Nathalie Norris of Castle Forbes Bay remembers the banging noise which filled the Huon Estuary at night time in the mid-1900s when in each woodshed cases were nailed.⁷⁰

If originally no specific dimensions were required for the construction of fruit cases, they usually measured 7 inches by 14 inches by 2 feet 4 inches with a division in the centre, and they held a bushel. Later on, in the 1900–1910s the dump case designed by W. D. Peacock was largely adopted.

5.6.2 Standardisation of apple cases

The standardisation of fruit cases was an issue discussed Australia wide from the 1890s onward. An article on fruit transportation published in the Volume III of the *Journal of the Council of Agriculture* (Feb. 1895 to June 1896) mentions that 'a uniform sized standard box is an absolute necessity before we can hope to see Australasian fruit, even as an intercolonial commodity, take the position it should.'⁷¹ An agreement on the adoption of the Peacock case by Tasmania, Victoria and New Zealand showed the way towards standardisation of freighting fruit. Each state was left to its own choice of packaging which meant that the purchaser of Australian apples received a variety of different cases according to the fruit's origin until the 1900s when the Peacock design was adopted. When the Canadian Apple Box replaced the dump case it was generally adopted Australia wide.

In 1889 regulations were made concerning the content of fruit cases (apple cases included) — 'It [was] enacted (52, Vic. No. 29) that from 1st January 1892 the Bushel Case of Fruit shall contain not less than 2 548 cubic inches of space, and that the Half Bushel Case shall contain not less than 1 274 cubic inches of space'.⁷²

Mr W. D. Peacock, one of the main fruit export agents between 1890–1920 invented the so-called Tasmanian 'dump' case, the design of which was adopted by Act of Parliament to become the standard export case used by most Australian states and New Zealand. It was also called the 'Australian Apple box'. Its outside measurements were 1' 7^{3/4}," x 1' 2^{1/2}," x 8^{3/4}," (M. Hallam, pers. comm.). The box was lined with cardboard liners and the fruit wrapped.

W. D. Peacock improved the old case's design which according to him had too much timber in proportion to the fruit it contained. Moreover, the division in the centre of the case made it difficult for the packer to insert both arms when doing their work.⁷³ W. D. Peacock designed a case without division, which was lighter and stowed better than any other design in the ships' hold.⁷⁴ It contained the same quantity of apples but weighed less and could be carried to England for 6d per case less than the old case. The saving in freight by the adoption of the case was immense since Mr Peacock's case also suited fruit such as oranges, lemons, pears and a variety of soft fruit. The case was never patented. The dump case was widely adopted until the late-1930s and samples can still be

⁶⁸ *Examiner*, 15.4.1848, See detail of the 'Lillian' to Port Phillip and the 'Shamrock' to Melbourne & Sydney.

⁶⁹ *The Huon and Derwent Times, Huon Centenary Settlement*, Dec. 1936, p. 13.

⁷⁰ Nathalie Norris, Oral history tape (see transcript), 1996, QVMAG collection.

⁷¹ Mr Leslie L. Corrie, 'Fruit Transportation', *Journal of the Council of Agriculture*, vol. 3, Feb. 1895 to June 1896, p. 63.

⁷² *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac*, 1889.

⁷³ *The Cyclopedia of Tasmania*, 1901, vol. 1, p. 390.

⁷⁴ *The Huon and Derwent Times, Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, Dec. 1936, p. 20.

found at the back of packing sheds nowadays.



Plate 5.3 Cases of apples from the Derwent valley awaiting export at the Hobart wharves (1912).
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail* 25.4.1912].

In the 1930s marketing requirements for the export of fruits had changed; the dump case had now too many disadvantages and replacement by more innovative design was needed. The dump case was not of standard size and failed to pack a full 40 lbs of fruit. Usually made of unplanned seasoned hardwood, the dump case was not very aesthetic and moreover it was found too heavy. The dump case had been produced to fulfill a function, and aesthetic attributes were irrelevant at the time of its design. However it also could not take the slack due to the shrinkage of fruit in ship's storage and it had the effect of creating excessive bruising. With the advance of marketing techniques, another type of case was favoured.

Other requirements to improve the packing of Tasmanian apples were enforced in the 1930s including the necessity to only use properly seasoned timber at the time of packing. This measure favoured the construction of wood sheds where timber was kept to dry from one season to the other, and the acquisition of updated machinery.

First marketed in New South Wales in the 1930s, the **Canadian Standard Case** also called **Standard Apple Box** raised so much interest from buyers that, in Tasmania, the use of the traditional dump case was slowly left to the interstate market. The Standard case was already used in the United States, in Canada, in Argentina, South Africa, New Zealand and England at this time.

The Canadian apple case had a standard measurement (1' 7^{1/4}" x 1' 1^{3/4}" x 9^{1/4}" (M. Hallam, pers. comm.)) and standard thickness of timber. It had aesthetic attributes since it was made of white softwood decorated with attractive labels or neatly stencilled. Its disadvantages were that timber buckled badly owing to the influence of temperature and cases were easily stained by water. The Canadian type case required careful and intelligent packing as bruising of the fruit could occur during lidding and stacking operations.⁷⁵ In order to reduce the disadvantages of the Canadian type case and still provide work to local sawmills it was suggested that hardwood be used in the making of cases if desired, as long as the standard measurement adopted by the different countries was respected.

Other cases used in Tasmania were the **Tutton case** made by the Standard Case Manufacturing Company at Huonville. This case adapted local timber to the manufacture of Canadian cases, and its peculiarity was that it did not require wiring. The **Norris case**, also a Huon innovation, had a patent grooved top sliding under cleats at each end.⁷⁶

All apples in both the dump case and the standard box were wrapped individually in paper and were protected by wood wool and later corrugated strawboard liners on top, bottom and sides. The packing of these cases required skill to avoid bruising the fruits. The softwood boxes were always wired to prevent breakages while the hardwood boxes were occasionally wired for European export.

5.6.3 The use of alternative packaging

From the 1950s, the incentive has been to reduce the weight from a freighting viewpoint and particularly for the purpose of air transport. Experiments were made with fibreboard cartons. The new product had to be superior in quality to the traditional case, the major disadvantage of which was the unavoidable bruising of fruit. The use of new and disposable containers ensured that the container was absolutely clean at the time of packing and that it was devoid of moulds left over from previous use.

Telescopic Fibreboard Cartons started being used in the late-1950s, and were successful as long as the cartons were transported within a steel meshed crate. Fibreboard containers lend themselves favourably to advertising designs, which could easily be over-printed in various colours with the necessary trade description. Cell-pack containers were widely used in Canada for the export of the delicate McIntosh Red apples in the 1950s and attracted mainland Australian interest before being used in Tasmania. They were made to suit the easy bruising nature of this specific apple variety. Other qualities of the cell-packs were that unskilled operatives could pack the box and it would arrive in a comparatively bruise-free condition. One of the problems with this type of packaging was that a quantity of fruit of suitable size had to be gathered to fit the cells.

Tray Pack Cartons, with moulded trays and which carried the same count of fruit as the Standard Apple Box but differed in the method of packing, were the next design. Each tray is made from a consolidated board with indentations designed for the various-sized fruit. Trays are filled and then placed on top of each other, making sure that apples always lay in the pockets of the underneath tray, to avoid the fruit of one layer resting directly on top of fruit of the lower one. The outside structure of the box is made of collapsible wooden design. One advantage of this type of box is that unskilled labour can be employed to pack apples. The main disadvantage of the box is its larger size, compared to the Standard Apple Box, even though it has the same appearance, which attracts higher freight costs.

⁷⁵ R. A. Chapman, *Fruit Containers*, *The Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture*, vol. XXIX, no. 1, Feb. 1958

⁷⁶ S. F. Limbrick, *Report on the Tasmanian Apple Industry*, JPP, 1936, no. 6.

Polythene bags of various sizes have been a new addition to the types of packaging and can be found today in supermarkets.

5.6.4 Equipment used in the packing sheds

The sorting and packing of apples have changed over years. Early techniques were constantly updated with the invention of new material and the development of mechanisation.

In early commercial orcharding (1860s), apples were picked in the orchard, sorted with the help of rulers and packed in wooden cases on the spot. Little was known about the conservation of apples and the first techniques relied on common sense, little material, and efficiency. The full cases were loaded on a horse-drawn trailer and carried to a shed to be stored until a sufficient amount was gathered. The fruit was then carted away, or from the 1920s, a transporter was called in to take the fruit away for export.

Later, with the extension of orchards and higher yields, apples were picked and put in bins of 20 to 25 bushels. The bins were carried from the orchard on horse-drawn or motorised trailers and transported to the orchard packing shed or collective packing shed. The fruit was then sorted by size and packed by specially trained apple packers.

Packing sheds have become the centre of all sorting and packing activities. Consequently they have been greatly affected by technical inventions and the advent of mechanisation. In late-1895–96, it was recommended that packing houses should be of ample size, walled and roofed for coolness, well lit and with controllable ventilation. The equipment required was⁷⁷ —

- one or more sets of tip trays or bins of liberal size for sorting fruits;
- a first-class sizer (adjustable);
- packing tables;
- a device for holding box material while nailing (box nailing machine);
- a press for putting covers or lids on boxes (lidding press);
- a supply of marking tools and stencils;
- spring trucks for moving fruits around the packing shed without bruising them (later replaced by conveyor belts).

The three functions of a packing shed—sorting, packing and storing—remained unchanged over the years, but the size and arrangement considerably improved, allowing for greater efficiency and care. Equipment from the United States, New Zealand or other advanced apple growing countries was available from trading agents in Hobart or Launceston.

Apple growers were quick to adapt machinery to meet their needs or devise new equipment. Many implements used in Tasmanian orchards were originally designed and made locally. One example is the ‘Economy’ apple grader on display at The Apple Museum, Grove, Huon. This model was designed and built by H. E. Clark & Son from Cradoc, Huon, in the early-1920s. Its capacity was 50 cases per hour. Other early Tasmanian designers of apple graders were Joseph Lomas of Huonville, and Cleon Benjafield of Hobart / Tasman Peninsula. More recently, in 1963, Mr W. G. James, orchardist at Castle Forbes Bay, designed and built a closing press for cell pack fibreboard apple cartons.⁷⁸

Further research would be required to highlight the importance of Tasmanian-made equipment used by orchardists and find out whether Tasmanian inventions were adopted in other apple growing states or countries.

5.6.5 Stencilling and labelling of apple cases⁷⁹

Each Tasmanian apple case was marked with the name of the producer or exporter, the name of the variety and the grade of apple. Boxes and cartons were marked with the number of apples they contained while bulk bins showed the size range of apples as well as the gross weight and net weight. In addition, all containers carried the word ‘Australia’ and the name of the state in which the fruit was produced. Stencils and paint were used to mark boxes, and the job of painting was often given to children after school hours. Labelling was introduced at the same time as the standard apple case started being used for overseas market. Labelling did not only provide trade description details but was used as an attractive advertisement which was supposed to stimulate buyers’ interest and appeal.

⁷⁷ *Fruit transportation, Journal of the Council of Agriculture*, vol. 3, Feb. 1895 to June 1896, p. 63.

⁷⁸ C. P. Fleming, *Closing Press for Cell Pack Fibreboard Apple Cartons*, *The Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture*, vol. XXXIV, no. 1, Feb. 1963.

⁷⁹ R. A. Chapman, *Fruit Containers*, *The Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture*, vol. XXIX no. 1, Feb. 1958, pp. 45–52.

B. D. Richardson, *Box Labelling*, *The Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture*, vol. XXVII, no. 2, May 1956, pp. 148–149.



Plate 5.4

Grading and packing apples in a packing shed (1928).
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail* 7.3.1928].

By the 1950s, standard methods for box labelling were recommended. The idea behind a common standard of practice was to improve the image of Tasmanian apples abroad. Labelling became a skilled worker's job where the quality of paper, glue and the method of application decided whether an apple case would sell or not. The reputation of Tasmanian apples depended on the marketing techniques used, labelling being one of them □

6.1 THE EVOLUTION OF APPLE EXPORTS — AN OVERVIEW

In the 1920s–30s orcharding was the sole agricultural activity in Tasmania with potential overseas market.⁸⁰ The early recognition of this potential encouraged innovative people to try and put in place an export structure at their own financial costs. The early initiatives were backed by the government which helped develop the industry through research and support offered to orchardists during difficult times.

6.1.1 The initiators: George Peacock, W. D. Peacock, Sir Henry Jones, W. E. Shoobridge

Apart from individual ventures, some of which are mentioned below, the export of apples from Tasmania was promoted by jam manufacturers who saw it as a potential source of income.

George Peacock migrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1850 as a free settler. His first venture in the Colony was a grocery and fruit shop in Lower Murray Street, Hobart. He then set up a backyard factory for jam making. In 1859 he sold his shop and with the proceeds established a factory in a stone warehouse of the Old Wharf near the site of the first settlement at Sullivan's Cove. George Peacock's business expanded but had to bear the restrictions inflicted by inter-colonial tariff barriers aimed at protecting the growth of the mainland colonies. At this time, George Peacock decided to become involved in the export of fruit to mainland and overseas market as a shipping agent for fruit growers.⁸¹

In 1881 other individual experiments took place, including that of W. E. Shoobridge who sent 100 cases of apples from his own orchard ('Valleyfield', New Norfolk) to London. The consignment went through Messrs James Henty and Co. from Melbourne for four successive years. In 1886 a small chamber was fitted in the SS *Warwickshire* for cool storage of apples which he wanted to send for an exhibition in London. In 1884, 4 fruit growers including Messrs Albury, T. Walton and D. Valentine decided to send a trial shipment of 100 cases of apples to London after consultation with the local authorities. They sent the fruit through Messrs Fryer and Co. of Melbourne. Although this venture met with success, several years elapsed before the export trade to Europe began to be developed.⁸²

In 1887, following the creation of the Huon Fruit Growers Association, with Mr George Innes as chairman, the Derwent Valley Association was created and Mr Shoobridge was chosen as chairman. The aims of the association were three fold and mostly focused on setting up the basis of the apple export industry —⁸³

- to develop direct shipping services to London;
- to bring Huddart Parker Co. steamers to Hobart for transshipping fruit to Melbourne for loading onto overseas vessels;
- to promote legislation to control the spread of the codlin moth.

Both associations were set up at a time when there were conflicting interests between orchardists who wanted to ensure a return for their produce, and shipping companies which had to run the financial risk of booking space on ships they were not sure of filling up.

In 1888 W. D. Peacock was appointed agent of the growers belonging to the two associations, and booked the greatest amount of refrigerated space on the mail steamships. He realised the possibilities of the export trade and, being aware of the costs of transshipping to Melbourne, he set out to establish Hobart as the loading point for overseas ships. It had been tried previously by shipping agents who had booked freight space in advance, but they had been unable to meet their obligations, resulting in the non-return of ships to Hobart.

In 1890 W. D. Peacock took the bold step of booking space at a predetermined price with the Orient Line and pledged himself to filling the space or paying for any non-fitted space, or dead cargo, as it was termed. Three ships were loaded at Hobart and the outcome was so successful that both Orient and P. & O. lined up the next year, establishing the basis of the fruit export industry.⁸⁴ Previously, refrigerated shipments were transhipped through Melbourne which increased charges and damage to the fruit by handling. In 1890, 3 mail steamers called at Hobart and 24 411 cases of apples were lifted. Between 1880 and 1890, export to England increased rapidly.⁸⁵

⁸⁰ B. V. Easteal, *Farming in Tasmania, 1840–1914*, MA Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1971.

⁸¹ M. Hallam, *Experiments and ideas that aided the emergence of the pome fruit as an export industry 1880–1920*, draft.

⁸² *Huon and Derwent Times, Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, Dec. 1936.

⁸³ *Mercury*, 11.10.1887.

⁸⁴ M. Hallam, *Experiments and ideas that aided the emergence of the pome fruit as an export industry 1880–1920*, draft.

⁸⁵ B. V. Easteal, *Farming in Tasmania, 1840–1914*, MA Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1971.

In 1891 George Peacock chose Henry Jones to take over his jam business. Henry Jones had started as an apprentice in G. Peacock's jam factory at the age of 12 as an apprentice and had quickly been promoted to foreman due to his outstanding leadership skills. In 1891 George Peacock decided to retire and offered Henry Jones the option to buy his business. Henry Jones accepted, obtained the whole-hearted support of Messrs E. A. Peacock and A. W. Palfreyman as associates, and took over the business. He developed it in such a successful way that the firm gained the reputation of Australia's leading jam manufacturer. Henry Jones enlarged the focus of the business to the export of fruit and other parallel activities, and became a serious competitor to W. D. Peacock.

In 1891 W. E. Shoobridge went as a representative of the Tasmanian growers to London on the SS *Orotava*. On arrival he checked the consignments of apples which had travelled from Tasmania to London. Lots of apples suffered from what was commonly called 'Brown Heart'. W. E. Shoobridge's further inquiries led to the improvement of cool storage facilities on board.⁸⁶ On the receiving side, and owing to London's already established import trade with South America, there were existing facilities for handling fruit and the arrival of Tasmanian apples between April and August were opportune.⁸⁷

6.1.2 Government interaction to sustain fruit export

Henry Jones increased his company's involvement in the export of fresh fruit and set himself up as an export agent alongside W. D. Peacock. The two exporting firms, agents for English brokers, monopolised refrigerated space on the mail steamers. As a result, growers felt this monopoly was to their disadvantage. The Council of Agriculture formed in 1892 and took the growers side. Growers received 2s to 3s per case for apples which sold in London at 15s. However, in 1893 one grower shipped direct to the consumer and got an average of 17s to 20s a case which seemed to growers to substantiate their case against export firms and brokers. The attempt of growers and the Council to circumvent existing export channels was not an easy one. Shipping companies other than mail lines were not prepared to offer cut rates (3s 9d per case), and cool space in their vessels was adapted to meat storage, and therefore not suited to apples. Companies were not prepared to meet the full cost of readjustments for so brief and specialised a trade and they required a guarantee that carriage and other costs would be met if London prices were below expectation.

From 1890 to about 1896, the growers were paying freight on their shipments to the extent of 4s 6d per case. This charge was gradually reduced.⁸⁸ The reduction of the 4s 6d charge to 3s 9d per case was obtained by the growers from the Government and shipments were made. This competition forced exporting firms such as Jones and Co. to obtain a reduction in charge from the mail steamship companies. In 1904 freight rates fell to 2/4 1/2 per case and greatly helped the growth of the overseas fruit trade.⁸⁹

At about the same time the growers had to face another problem which needed to be sorted out for the fruit export to be a success: a marketing policy had to be established and enforced to ensure that all fruit sent overseas was the best grown in Tasmania.⁹⁰ Although the fruit industry benefited from the stimulus of an apparently unlimited market, it was very dependent on inter-colonial tariffs until the *Federation Act 1901* was passed. The Victorian tariff was, for instance, 9d in 1879 but rose up to 1s 6d per case later, crippling the export of fruit to Victoria. At about the same time, tariffs to Sydney were low and this explains why exports to New South Wales occurred with success at the end of the twentieth century. In 1887 South Australia imposed a 9d tariff, and Western Australia a 10% duty. Only for a short time did NSW impose a 9d per case duty. In 1888 New Zealand set a 1s 2d / pound tariff. With the *Act of Federation* in 1901, the removal of tariff restriction between the states greatly helped the expansion of the colonial market.

The history of fresh apple exports from Tasmania until the 1930s is tightly linked with Henry Jones' success as a businessman. The biggest problem with exporting fresh fruit in the early days was similar to the one encountered by Henry Jones as a jam manufacturer. Fruit was available and the making of jam well orchestrated, but the problem was to find a market for the product. The local market was too small and Hobart was distant from any interstate or international market. W. D. Peacock was the first who realised the importance of setting himself up as export agent for Tasmanian growers as there was much money to be made in the pioneering field of fresh fruit export. Henry Jones followed, taking control of Tasmanian fresh apple export in the 1910s. At the same time, Henry Jones was reinforcing his control over the Australian jam making industry, acquiring the Sydney factory in Alice Street (1902) and the Melbourne factory in Chapel Street (1903). He set up an export agency in London in 1903–04 to oversee the reception and dispatch of all Henry Jones and Co. Ltd products to the United Kingdom.

Henry Jones decided that involvement within the timber industry would also allow him to make the most of the trading links he had established for the export of canned fruit, jam and fresh fruit. In bad apple seasons for instance, ships were filled up with timber instead of being sent half empty, and hence a return could be made.

⁸⁶ See part 6.4: Cool storage.

⁸⁷ *Mercury*, 11.10.1887.

⁸⁸ M. Hallam, *Experiments and ideas that aided the emergence of the pome fruit as an export industry 1880–1920*, draft.

⁸⁹ *Mercury*, 11.10.1887.

⁹⁰ See part 4.3 for added information.



Plate 6.1

Water transportation of apples in Tasmania, 1912

A (top)—Castle Forbes Bay jetty, where fruit is shipped to Hobart
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail*, 25.4.1912].

B (bottom)—The Port of Hobart with its apple loading wharves and English and interstate steamers
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail*, 25.4.1912].

Later, Henry Jones extended his influence to owning the boats used for the transport of apples and he appointed the staff required, ensuring that his trade would not suffer from strikes that occurred amongst shipping companies during harsh times. The creation of cool stores in the same complex of buildings on the Old Wharf in Hobart allowed him to provide storage for meat, small fruit and hops, businesses in which he was also involved.

Jones and Co.'s involvement in the development of Tasmania's industry was substantial. By 1924 Jones and Co. were the largest sawmillers in southern Tasmania. From the 1920s he was the only commercial jam manufacturer in southern Tasmania. The role of Jones and Co. as the main, if not sole, exporter of fresh apples in Tasmania created much controversy in the 1910s, as orchardists complained about the monopoly he had set up. A Parliamentary Royal Commission into the Fruit Industry took place in 1912–13 and revealed the extent of Henry Jones' power over the fruit industry.⁹¹ Sir Henry Jones Tasmanian location and enterprise was pivotal to his success. *I Excel! The life and times of Sir Henry Jones* by Bruce Brown describes the Henry Jones success story in the Tasmanian context. The book is partly based on interviews of contemporaries to Henry Jones.

Both world wars (1914–18 and 1939–45) had a considerable impact on the export of fruit. The blow was serious during the First World War, as by 1915, commercial planting reached its peak in Tasmania, but due to the war, orchardists could not hope to export their product. The experience of the First World War was taken into account in 1941 when the Government put in place the *Commonwealth Fruit Acquisition Scheme* to pay the orchardists for the quantity of apples they would have exported, had the Second World War not started. This Act was much appreciated by growers who kept their orchards going with a minimum of investment between 1941 and 1946, and were ready to meet the demand in the late-1940s and 1950s when the United Kingdom (and Europe in general) could import Tasmanian apples again (refer figs 9.2 and 9.3). This period is remembered with pleasure, as new techniques were introduced which pushed the apple industry forward, to the benefit of growers.

The fruit growing industry in Tasmania owes its rapid development to the need to keep up with the market demand. The industry had to invest in scientific research to increase the quality of the apples grown for export and find new varieties more suited to the ever changing demand. As far as technology is concerned, efforts have been made towards mechanisation of the industry to increase efficiency and reduce labour. Managerial skills and the prospect of new markets, once the job of a few, now require every grower's commitment.

6.1.3 Today's Exports⁹²

In the first two years of the 1960s the apple industry reached a peak in production and export, although by 1963–64, the industry was experiencing difficulties in competing with other apple growing countries of the southern hemisphere. The principal competitors were South Africa and New Zealand which happened to export to the same countries as Tasmania, i.e. the United Kingdom and other countries of the European continent.

Tasmania's two main competitors benefited from two advantages over Tasmania. Firstly, due to the early maturing of apples in these two countries, export from South Africa and New Zealand arrived first on the European market, supplying most of the demand before Tasmanian apples were sent. Then, these countries had adopted marketing strategies aimed at speeding the export process so that the fruit arrived in optimal condition. Efficiency and speed in dispatching the product on arrival in England had also been thought of. At the same time Tasmania was sending apples with a different label according to the export agent and local origin. The multiplicity of labels had the effect of creating confusion during the unloading of ships and delayed the trip (by train) to Covent Garden where the apples were auctioned. Apples, left for a few days on the wharf, would not reach the maximum price expected as they had lost some of their freshness.

The reason behind the delay in evolution of marketing strategies in Tasmania was due to the fact that private exporters were also the leading financiers of the apple industry and had no special wish for change. Other reasons explain the limited success of the export of Tasmanian apples during the 1970s. Firstly, the United Kingdom entered the European Common Market (EEC) in January 1973, which meant that Australia no longer had preferential access to the UK market. Then, due to technological improvements, apples started to be stored in 'controlled atmosphere storage' in Europe. This practise allowed apple producing countries to spread the marketing of their own product over the year and reduced the need for import.

The entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC in January 1973, had a major impact on Australian trade. Australia lost its preferential access to the UK market. Over-production of apples and pears in EEC countries, combined with the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC, gave little prospect of continued exports at existing levels to the UK–European area. At this time Australia revalued its currency and also removed a tax exemption on the use of fruit juice in non-alcoholic beverages. Inflation caused costs to rise to the detriment of the fruit grower. This applied especially to freight rates to Europe. The freight rate per box (18kg) was \$1.53 in 1961. It slowly rose to \$2.05 in 1970, but quickly rose to \$2.92 in 1973 and to \$4.74 in 1976.

⁹¹ B. Brown, *I Excel! The life and times of Sir Henry Jones*, Libra Books, Hobart, 1991.

⁹² Courtesy of the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association Inc. (TAPGA), Hobart, May 1996.

A fruit growing *Reconstruction Scheme* (the *Tree Pull Scheme*, 1972–75) enabled growers in financial difficulties to leave the industry. During this decade nearly 700 orchardists left the industry, which more than halved the orchard area from 7 628 to 3 026 hectares and halved the production to 4.2 million boxes. Exports fell dramatically to 1.6 million boxes.

The *Tasmanian Apple and Pear Marketing Authority* (TAMA) came into being in 1977. With exports restricted to opportunity markets, growers had to look to mainland Australia. With the introduction of the *Tasmanian Freight Equalisation Scheme* (TFES) in 1978, Tasmanian growers could profitably compete on the mainland. However, this market required a different varietal mix preferring Red and Golden Delicious. To assist the growers to change their varieties the *Orchard Adjustment Scheme* was introduced in 1981 until 1984.

The abolition of TAMA in 1982 marked the end of large overseas exports. With the disastrous 1981 export season TAMA lost in excess of \$7 million on 1.5 million boxes of fruit. The phasing out of ‘Stabilisation and Supplementary Assistance’ saw exports overseas fall to only 360 000 boxes in 1984. Exports however have since recovered to over 1 million cartons in 1995.

Place of Export	Cartons
Singapore	306 541
Malaysia	396 570
Indonesia	80 578
Taiwan	31 779
Manila	193 666
Colombo	75 707
Mauritius	12 120
Bangladesh	13 379
Thailand	479
Hong Kong	994
UK	2 133
Continent	1 717
Scandinavia	17 586
Total	1 133 177

Table 6.1 Tasmanian Apple Exports 1995

Nowadays, between 30 and 35% of the total crop is exported overseas, the main markets being Singapore, Malaysia and Philippines. Another 20–25% is sold interstate (mainly Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne), and a further 15% of the crop is consumed in Tasmania, with the remainder utilised for processing, mostly locally.

6.2 EARLY TRANSPORT OF APPLES FROM THE ORCHARDS TO THE CUSTOMER

According to its geographic attributes each region adopted a specific way of transporting the apples to Launceston or Hobart, the State’s main export outlets. The development of transport enabled the apple industry to develop and reach a high level of commercialisation. From the orchard where the fruit was picked to local, mainland or overseas markets, the fruit required efficient and careful transport. Attempts at sending apples overseas started before a reliable transport structure was made available and it highlighted very early the urgency to modernise transport and storage facilities.

Because the apple industry showed high potential early, it contributed in some cases to the acceleration of the development of methods of transport in Tasmania, and this can be seen on the regional level. Other industries such as the small fruit export industry benefited from the experiments made within the apple industry.

The following discussion firstly provides an overview of how each region managed to send their fruit to main export centres in Tasmania (Hobart and Launceston / Beauty Point) until the 1940s. After the Second World War all regions switched to road transport. This change made the transport of apples very expensive for isolated regions and had an impact on the orcharding future of these regions (e.g. Scottsdale and Triabunna). Secondly, the problems encountered by Tasmanian fruit exports, from the wharf where the fruit was gathered for loading, to the country of destination, is explored.



Plate 6.2

Picking and packing apples in the orchard.

A (top)—When packed the apples are loaded into low-wheeled carts (Huonville)

[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail*].

B (bottom)—Making cases, packing apples and loading them onto horse-drawn fruit sleds

[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail*].

6.2.1. Regional diversity in transport

Scottsdale

The first roads linking Scottsdale with the outside world were built in 1865 and went from Tuckers Corner to Bridport, a distance of 13 miles. The same road extended from Scottsdale to the Brid River at the foot of the Sidling for another 6 miles. All goods for localities on the north-east coast up to Derby had to use the Bridport–Scottsdale route. Mr Lindsey Tucker of Scottsdale can remember his parents transporting apple cases full of fruit along the Bridport road in the early years of the 20th century. He described the trip as quite long and not very appropriate to the transport of apples.⁹³ From Bridport, goods were originally loaded onto sailing ships. These were replaced by steamers to speed up the traffic. A steamship company was formed and upgraded the service by using larger steamers such as the *Dorset* and the *Coronella*.

When the north-eastern railway opened in August 1889, linking Launceston to Scottsdale, Bridport lost its function as the region's gateway. The line passed through 12 stations. The first one leaving Launceston was Mowbray, then Rochers Lane (Rocherlea), Turners Marsh, Karoola, Lilydale, Tunnel, Lebrina, Denison Gorge, Wyena, Golconda, Lisle Road (Nabowla) and Lietinna before arriving at Scottsdale. The trip took just over three hours.

The creation of the railway line between the north-east and Launceston was essential for the region to allow the economic development of the areas around Launceston, and it was a major factor in the development of the apple industry in Scottsdale. The region already benefited from excellent soil, regular rainfall, natural shelter thanks to the density of bush, and the profusion of timber which could be used to make fruit cases on site.

The Tamar

The Tamar region owes its early development to the size and navigability of the Tamar (41 miles from 'The Heads' to Launceston). Boats were already used for the transport of passengers and cargo before the fruit industry developed in the region. Nonetheless, with the development of the fruit industry in the Tamar valley, the population as well as the river trade increased considerably.

In the early days, advantage was taken of the tide (an 11–14' tidal rise and fall). Boats would approach the shore at high tide, and load the grain, wool or cattle as the water was receding. They would wait until the next high tide to leave the shore and go to their next destination. This technique did not require the erection of jetties and wharves.⁹⁴

In 1858 a Marine Board was established in Launceston and was empowered with the general control and management of the Ports and any other matters related to navigation and shipping on the Tamar. One of the Marine Board's functions was to decide the location and construction of jetties. In 1919 the board had no less than 20 jetties under its supervision. Users of the Tamar could apply to the Board to have jetties erected in their district. At the same time some orchardists filled in an application to build their own jetty at their own expense to facilitate the transport of fruit.⁹⁵

The function of jetties was to speed up the transport and make it more reliable. The best jetties were deep water jetties, allowing larger steamers to approach and collect the load. The better jetty one could afford, the quicker the fruit would be loaded on to the steamer and the less likely they were to suffer from heat and prolonged handling. The jetties themselves were solidly built on heavy piles in deep water. A shed made of galvanised iron and timber usually occupied the seaward end of the jetty and protected fruit ready for loading from sudden rain or gales. At the other end was the packing shed where the sorting and packing of fruit took place. Rails linked the two sheds allowing trolleys to carry cases ready for loading.

At the start of the century, Launceston was the geographic centre of the Tasmanian Government Railway system linking the north of the State with the south.⁹⁶ Moreover, Launceston's harbour also formed the terminus for the principal steamship services between Tasmania and the mainland of Australia. The port at Launceston was the centre of export and import of goods, and also an entry point for most tourists from the mainland and overseas who could view at leisure the fruit growing region from the boat on their way to Launceston.

At the end of the 19th century until the First World War, the steamers in charge of carrying the fruit were the *Rowitta*, *Bass*, *Agnes*, *Togo* and *Remere*. They would stop at each jetty showing a red flag, meaning that a load of fruit cases was waiting for them, and carry the lot to the railhead at Launceston. The trip down the Tamar included many stops on the east and west shores and could take most of the day during the picking season. From

⁹³ Interview with Mr Lindsay Tucker, 12.5.1996.

⁹⁴ L. McIntyre & the Rowella Book Committee, '*Rowella, Kayena (West Bay—Richmond Hill) from 1805*', Rowella Book Committee, 1987.

⁹⁵ The Department of Land Management, Hobart, holds the listing and location of all jetties erected in Tasmania, whether the jetty was erected when the Marine Board was under government or state management, May 1996.

⁹⁶ Completion of the railway line between Launceston and Hobart in 1876.

Launceston the fruit would then be transported by rail to Hobart and from there sent by ship overseas.⁹⁷ Fruit was also sometimes picked up by steamers leaving Launceston and heading to interstate destinations.

The location and geography of the Tamar district seemed at first very promising but soon people realised that particular features of the river would limit its utility for transport of goods, consequently affecting the economic development of the region. The main problems were the tide which created irregularities in the traffic, a few isolated reefs which were a potential danger to all boats and did not allow the bigger ones to pass through, the narrow sharp bends which obstructed the navigation, and a few bars and shoals in the channel (between Rosevears and Launceston) which made negotiating the river quite difficult. Many efforts were made to change the nature of the Tamar, but the result was never fully satisfying.⁹⁸ The traffic slowly reduced, and was finally completely replaced by more efficient land transport. The Tamar now has more to offer from a scenic, rather than an economic point of view.

To understand how the fruit was sent away, one needs to know that the Port of Launceston spread over three sites. The first one was in Launceston itself (including Kings Wharf). The second was the deep water port at Beauty Point. The choice of Beauty Point dates back to 1890–91 when a wharf was built to land machinery as near as practicable to the new Tasmanian Mine at Beaconsfield. Later on, the Marine Board improved the wharf. On 5 March 1922, the *Telamon* loaded the first shipment of apples from Beauty Point, bound for Great Britain. The liner left Beauty Point with 100 cases of apples destined for Hull, and 22 900 cases for London, all of which were grown and packed on the Tamar (*Examiner* 6.3.1922).

Beauty Point was instrumental in the agricultural development of the West Tamar. It was also a transhipment point for goods for Launceston. If goods were destined for Launceston, large ships stopped at Beauty Point and unloaded onto smaller boats which could then access the Port of Launceston. In the 1940s Inspection Head Wharf was built to accommodate more ships, replacing the Beauty Point Wharf.⁹⁹ The third site was the deep water port of Bell Bay. In 1914 advice was sought from Mr W. J. Hunter of the English Port Authority about the ideal location for the construction of another deep water port on the Tamar. Bell Bay, on the East Tamar was chosen and the construction of the port took place between 1925 and 1928.¹⁰⁰

In the 1930s, roads started linking Launceston with the quickly developing fruit growing districts, and passengers started using buses and personal cars. For instance, the first passenger service to Sidmouth and Rowella was opened by Mr Jack Graham of Rowella in 1924 and was carried on by Mr W. R. Swain.¹⁰¹ In between the two world wars, communication and transport improved. The transport of passengers and goods progressively relied on the road traffic. Fruit stopped being sent by rail to Hobart and was mostly directed straight towards Beauty Point Wharf, until the special facilities were built at Inspection Head. The export of fruit to the mainland or overseas destinations was then organised from Inspection Head.¹⁰²

The Tasman Peninsula

Sailing boats and later steamers allowed transport of people and goods between the Tasman Peninsula and Hobart. Land transport is a comparatively recent development. Orchardists used horse carts to take the apple cases to the appropriate jetty, where the cargo would be loaded for shipment to Hobart.¹⁰³ The jetties for the sailing boats were at Prices Flat, Premaydena, Koonya, Port Arthur, Nubeena and Badger. The steamers were especially used for the transport of perishable fruit such as apricots, plums, and sometimes apples that were grown in the Gwandalan and Saltwater River areas. The jetties used for this purpose were at Gwandalan, Saltwater River and the Coalmines (Turners Jetty). Given the length of the journey by road, compared to the much shorter distance by water, it was not until c. 1980, with the prevalence of road vehicles and a road transport system, that large volumes of fruit were taken to Hobart by road. The water transport literally ceased overnight, with the result that the once busy jetties, primarily used for apples, fell into disuse (M. Hallam, pers. comm.).

The Mersey (Devonport / Latrobe)

Until 1894 when the road via Horsehead Creek was constructed, the only way to get from Spreyton to Devonport was via Middle Road. Produce from South Spreyton and Barrington had to go to Tarleton for loading onto railway trucks until 1893 when the connecting road link between Tarleton Road and the Bass Highway was built. The original Spreyton railway station was then transferred from the old site opposite the Ovaltine factory to the main road junction in Spreyton, so that farmers could convey their produce to the Spreyton station instead of to Tarleton.¹⁰⁴

Around 1914 a central co-operative packing shed was erected close to the railway station which was a prime position at a time when fruit was sent to Hobart by rail. The packing shed was destroyed by fire. In the 1910s,

⁹⁷ B. V. Easteal, *Farming in Tasmania, 1840–1914*, MA Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1971.

⁹⁸ *The Marine Board*, Launceston, 1919 and other years.

⁹⁹ JPP, 1946, No. 5: *Tamar River Deep Water Port Facilities*, p. 5.

¹⁰⁰ JPP, 1946, No. 5: *Tamar River Deep Water Port Facilities*, pp. 5–6.

¹⁰¹ J. Wivell, *Sidmouth—its origin and development*, The author, Sidmouth, Tasmania, 1955.

¹⁰² Marine Board of Launceston, 1919, *Port of Launceston, Tasmania*.

¹⁰³ O. Reid, *The South East*, Curriculum Centre, Education Department of Tasmania, 1979.

¹⁰⁴ *Mersey Valley Apple Festival*, 22.3.1958.

the cost of sending fruit by rail from Spreyton to Hobart was 5d a case. The need to introduce louvred trucks for the carriage of apples is pointed out in a 1910s document, as the old box truck traditionally used was considered too close and stuffy.¹⁰⁵

In the 1930s orchardists still sent their apples to Beauty Point or even to Melbourne or Hobart for overseas export. In 1933, of the 125 000 cases exported from the Mersey, 93 000 had to be railed to Hobart at a cost of 7s 1/2d to growers. Lesser amounts went to Beauty Point and Melbourne via Burnie. Devonport looked like the obvious port for the apples grown in the Mersey but never was (until the early-1940s). Only occasional international shipments left the north-west coast ports in the 1930s.¹⁰⁶ In the 1970s, most of the exported fruit was trucked overland to Beauty Point on the Tamar River for shipping to the various overseas destinations. Occasional small shipments were made from the Port of Devonport to eastern destinations.

Central and South Midlands

The railway between Launceston and Hobart was built in 1876 and passed through the region. There is evidence that a large packing shed was built in the rail yards at Bagdad.¹⁰⁷ The facilities highlight the past importance of Bagdad as an apple producing area and as a strategic point for the rail collection of inland fruit for the Port of Hobart. The fruit growers in the south Midlands, just north of the Derwent, benefited from a spur line, the Apsley line, with orchardists located between the Brighton and Green Ponds districts also sending their fruit by rail.

The East Coast

The east coast relied entirely on sailing boats initially, then steamers, for the transport of passengers and goods until road transport started taking over. But even then, water transport was in many instances preferred to road as it was more comfortable. Francis Cotton of Kelvedon mentions the irregularities in the transport of goods by boat in his letter to J. B. Mather in 1855 —¹⁰⁸

Wm Lyne complains that he sent 50 cases of apples to Bicheno for shipment. They were placed on the jetty the day before the time advertised for the vessel's sailing. McLachlan came in the night and sailed before daylight, being anxious to witness C. Meredith election at Swansea and actually left the apples on the jetty. Wm Lyne threatens the captain with an action for damages — and very justly so.

Henry Jones' orchard, 'Rostrevor', is considered separately as it was a large and unusual orchard for the east coast. It relied on horses to work in the orchard and transport the fruit to the jetty. Clydesdale horses were used to pull wagons of fresh fruit to the Triabunna jetty. The cases were then loaded on to the SS *Koomeela*, the SS *Moonah*, *Loongana* and the *Terralinna*, for transport to the Hobart wharves, and unloaded there, some going to the factory for canning or jam and the rest loaded onto overseas ships to Liverpool, Hamburg, Stockholm and Gothenburg (Norway).¹⁰⁹

The Huon and D'Entrecasteaux Channel

The *Centenary of the Settlement* gives a full account of the early days orcharding in the Huon and Channel districts. It specifies the lack of access the region suffered from in the early days and the different means of transport used. The sawmilling industry had already established its headquarters in the region and the apple industry benefited from the infrastructure already in place.¹¹⁰ Originally, cases of apples were transported on the boats used to carry the timber out of the region, and jetties built for the timber industry were used for the transport of apples. With the increase of apple exports new jetties were built.

The two world wars had repercussions on the local transport of apples from the packing sheds to the wharf. In the 1940s, in the Huon and Cygnet areas, road transport had taken over the early river steamer service and jetties had fallen into a state of disrepair. At the same time, the pool of trucks engaged for the transport of apples to Hobart was reduced due to a lack of fuel. Different options were thought of. The first one was the reintroduction of the steamers, but it implied repairing the jetties. The second was to have the lorries fitted with gas producer outfits.¹¹¹

Established in the early-1920s, Port Huon was intended to replace the decaying facilities at Port Cygnet. It was a strategic location in the heart of the first growing district, but the Port was prevented from developing too fast by the exporting companies which generally preferred centralising the loading for the southern orchards in Hobart, and for the northern orchards at Beauty Point.

¹⁰⁵ The Tasmanian Freehold Investments Ltd., c. 1912, *Tantallon and the future of the fruit industry*.

¹⁰⁶ *Advocate*, 4.9.1933.

¹⁰⁷ Development and Migration Commission, 1929, *Investigation into the present position of Tasmania*. Commonwealth of Australia Parliamentary Papers, session 1929, vol. 2, p. 1740.

¹⁰⁸ Papers of the East Coast Steam Navigation Company, Allport Collection, Hobart, courtesy of the Glamorgan History Room, 1996.

¹⁰⁹ S. Lester, *Spring Bay—Tasmania, A Social History*, Artemis Press, Hobart, 1994.

¹¹⁰ *The Huon and Derwent Times, Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, 1936.

¹¹¹ Editorial, *The Tasmanian Fruit Grower and Farmer*, 1.8.1941, vol. 26, no. 310.

6.3 TRANSPORT PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE EXPORT OF APPLES

The export of fresh fruit was the main source of revenue for orchardists and also the largest source of difficulty as it involved different parties. It meant that if the apples were properly taken care of at each stage of the export process they would fetch a high price, which would cover the expense of shipping and other costs. Mistakes arising from orchardists inattention or carelessness were reduced with the introduction of regular controls and regulations at different stages. Other problems arose at the national or international level and could not be changed as easily. The quicker Tasmania could realise the value of premium quality for export, the better equipped it would be to compete with other apple growing countries of the southern hemisphere such as New Zealand.

The export of fruit from Tasmania could easily be the subject of a thesis as many documents are available, but no analysis has been done apart from R. G. Kellaway's *Geographical change in Tasmanian agriculture during the Great Depression*.¹¹² The following discussion is by no mean exhaustive. Its aim is to highlight the type of problems encountered at the different levels of export from Tasmania to Great Britain during the 1920s and 1930s.

6.3.1 Transport from the packing shed to the wharf

The introduction of motorised transport did not immediately improve the quality of transport as the first roads were rough and contributed to damaging the freshly picked fruit. The change from river to road transport happened in the 1930s or later if the regions were isolated. In 1930, the Tasmanian Orchardists and Producers Association, the second largest exporter of apples in Tasmania, employed 100 lorries which accounted for 30% of the trade and a fleet of 23 river boats which accounted for 60% of it. The rest of the production was transported by rail or cart.¹¹³

In 1934 the situation had changed in favour of road transport, with 70% of fruit produce carried by lorry and only 20% by river steamers.¹¹⁴ The price of road transport had dropped and offered greater flexibility to the orchardist who could organise last minute deliveries to the wharf and still catch an overseas ship.

6.3.2 Storage of fruit at the wharf

The efficiency of road transport between the packing shed and the wharf could be significant if the next step, the storage of fruit at the wharf, was itself appropriate and of short duration.

Newspapers are a generous source of details on how the fruit was taken care of at the different ports of Tasmania. The *Advocate* suggests that in the 1930s, orchardists of the northern districts would occasionally dump loads of apple cases on the Beauty Point Wharf at impossible hours so as to avoid the control of inspectors who could not do their job as well in the dark. Then, the overcrowding of wharves implied that loading had to occur urgently, often without time for quality control. Wages of dockers were higher at night time and added to the cost of export.¹¹⁵ Another problem was the delay in unloading trucks at the wharf. The Commercial Motor Users' Association complained in *The Mercury* in 1938 of having to wait up to three hours for trucks to be unloaded due to the confusion on the wharves.¹¹⁶ If the cases of fruit were to stay too long on the wharf before being loaded onto ship, they were likely to get damaged by rain or rats.

The importance of pre-cooling fruit for two days on the wharf before loading, so that all apples entered the holds at the same temperature, was a recurrent issue from 1910 onwards.¹¹⁷ Although efforts were made to create extra cool storage, they could not keep up with the increasing apple production. Tasmania had a total cool storage capacity of 648 000 cases in 1930, including the large (300 000 cases) facility at Henry Jones and Co. on the waterfront.¹¹⁸ Nonetheless, 92% of the fruit to overseas destinations and 27% of interstate export was sent from Hobart. The capacity of H Jones and Co.'s cool stores was in no way proportional to the amount of apples waiting to be loaded. The need for additional cool storage was expressed.¹¹⁹ Also in 1930, New Zealand was widely using precooling before loading. The effect on the fruit quality on arrival in Britain was significant.¹²⁰

¹¹² R. G. Kellaway, *Geographical change in Tasmanian agriculture during the Great Depression*, Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy in Geography, University of Tasmania, 1989.

¹¹³ *Advocate*, 25.9.1930.

¹¹⁴ AD9 712-55 file 9/25, 16.6.1934, State Archives, Hobart.

¹¹⁵ *Advocate*, 13.9.1930.

¹¹⁶ *Mercury*, 5.3.1938.

¹¹⁷ *Weekly Courier*, 22.8.1912; 24.10.1912; 18.1.1923; 23.1.1923.

¹¹⁸ R. G. Kellaway, *Geographical change in Tasmanian agriculture during the Great Depression*, Thesis, Doctor of Philosophy in Geography, University of Tasmania, 1989.

¹¹⁹ *Mercury*, 25.7.1928.

¹²⁰ AD9 712-14 file 9/45, 15.7.1930, State Archives, Hobart.



Plate 6.3 Inspecting apples and pears for export at the Hobart wharves (1914).
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail* 11.6.1914].

6.3.3 Inspection of the fruit before shipment¹²¹

The Commerce Act was passed in 1906 and reinforced the control of goods imported or exported from Hobart. The Annual Report of the Senior Fruit Inspector provides information on the nature and quantity of consignments in and out of Hobart for each year. It also gives an insight on how the inspectors' functions were carried out and what problems were encountered.

In 1914 inspectors complained that they could not carry on their work properly owing to the way in which the fruit was rushed onto the wharf. Another item of concern was the wrapping of apples in thin sheets of paper. At the time (1914) apples were wrapped up before being packed in wooden cases. Some orchardists wrapped their apples into 6 layers of paper while others omitted to wrap them, multiplying the risk of damage during transport. As long as cases contained one imperial bushel, regulations were observed and inspectors could take no action.

Inspectors worked in large sheds capable of holding 600 000 cases and illuminated with electric lights at the various piers. The cost of inspection was charged to the ship loading the fruit. The cases of fruit arriving by steamers were checked and sorted by the grower's agent to ensure they reached the different ports of discharge while the inspectors carried on their work. The process generally adopted was for 5 to 8 cases of fruit to be taken at random from each of the grower's consignment and undergo inspection. In 1916 inspectors drew attention to the fact that case makers sometimes manufactured cases without allowing for proper ventilation.

As illustrated above through the various examples given, inspectors on wharves were very useful as they were in an excellent position to estimate what could be improved with the packing, storage and transport of apples before they left Tasmania for overseas destination, and so inspectors' remarks contributed to the upgrading of the industry. Of course there were exceptions which led to loud vocal discontentment amongst growers.¹²² In the late-1930s further efficiency was achieved — packing instructors were sent to pay special visits to growers whose packs were found to be defective on inspection at the wharves.

6.3.4 Loading the fruit onto the ship

In 1928 the *Tasmanian Fruit Grower and Farmer* published a letter describing the handling of fruit cases at Hobart —¹²³

When in Hobart today my brother made a point of visiting the wharves to see some of the fruit for overseas loaded. He boarded the *Comorin* to go below, where the boxes were being stacked in the hold. As is usual, planks were being stacked on the top of cases already placed in the hold, but the men doing the work were not using the planks to walk along, but simply tramping about on the sides of boxes containing fruit all the time. What chance have we to improve our market or the articles we are marketing?

The same year tractors were introduced to move fruit cases from the wharf to the ships.¹²⁴

With time, ships carrying the apples to distant destinations such as Britain were of larger capacity. Instead of transporting only Tasmanian export they stopped at different ports such as Melbourne and Western Australian ports to fill up any space. The time that elapsed at each stop was detrimental, since fluctuations in temperature often occurred. Shipping companies liked to centralise the cargo so that no time was wasted in multiple loadings. Hobart and Beauty Point were the two main outlets in Tasmania.

6.3.5 Delivery to the wholesale merchant

Different problems arose on arrival. First, a list of the contents of arriving ships was usually sent in advance to help with unloading and distribution. These were based on pre-booking of space. Ships arriving did not always carry the expected cargo and this exasperated dealers in Britain.¹²⁵ It also had repercussions on the price of the apples as two or three ships might have arrived in the meantime loaded with fruit, resulting in a drop in prices.

To avoid 10 steamers discharging 712 400 cases of apples in 14 days at 3 British ports, as happened during the 1932 season, it was necessary for the shipping companies to comply with a schedule of arrivals.¹²⁶ Thanks to this

¹²¹ JPP, *Annual Report of the Senior Fruit Inspector*, 1913–14, 1915–16, 1938–39.

¹²² 'The letter of the law', *The Tasmanian Fruit Grower and Farmer*, June 1964, p. 2.

¹²³ Loading fruit at Hobart', *The Tasmanian Fruit Grower and Farmer*, 1 April 1928, vol. 13, no. 152. Letter sent to Mr J. C. McPhee, Manager of Messrs T. Boss-Walker Ltd.

¹²⁴ R. G. Kellaway, *Geographical change in Tasmanian agriculture during the Great Depression*, Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1989.

¹²⁵ *Mercury*, 25.7.1928.

¹²⁶ R. G. Kellaway, *Geographical change in Tasmanian agriculture during the Great Depression*, Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1989, p. 287; *Examiner*, 3.1.1933.

system, in 1938, only 57.5% of Australian fruit arrived in the peak months of May and June.¹²⁷ Another problem highlighted by R. K. Kellaway concerns the concentration of Australian fruit arrival in the port of London only, as it would have been more advantageous to send fruit to different ports of Britain to avoid overcrowding and better suit the regional diversity of demand.¹²⁸

Finally, the recognition of marketing strategies such as a better labelling of apple cases had to be considered to compete with other exporting countries —

One of the first thing that I saw when I arrived in London was a convoy of motor-lorries passing along Fleet street with gaily labelled boxes of New Zealand apples on them. The motor-lorries that I have seen unloading Tasmanian apples at Covent Garden might have been putting out soap. When the New Zealand apples passed everybody knew what was doing. When the Tasmanian apples went by nobody looked.¹²⁹

On arrival in the country of destination, the fruit was carried to the retailer by barges or by any low cost method of transport.

The ultimate problem with the export of Tasmanian apples overseas was that, even in average circumstances, freight costs tended to be too expensive. The structure of the export industry was not the source of all problems and costs. The high ratio of freight associated with the export of apples was, and to a certain extent still is, due to the low value of apples. This aspect has been recognised by fruit authorities over the years. Maybe the creation of new high quality products such as the Fuji variety is an attempt at offering a higher value product for a higher price. The only problem is that requirements regarding the packing and sending of the fruit are even higher since the fruit is considered a luxury item.

6.4 COOL STORAGE

A definition of cool storage was given by J. B. O'Loughlin in 1976 —

The function of a fruit or vegetable storage unit is to provide an environment in which produce can be stored as long as possible with loosing quality. Quality is a composite of flavour, texture, moisture content and other factors associated with edibility.¹³⁰

Before such standards could be achieved many experiments took place.

6.4.1 Cool storage of apples before transport

In 1912 cool stores for the treatment of fruit were built at Moonah by Dr H. Benjafield and Mr D. Ockenden. An old building was converted into a complex with two chambers. Fruit was brought into the first chamber at outside temperatures and slowly cooled down a few degrees, then it was transferred in the main chamber which kept the fruit at unchanged temperature. The construction provided space for 20 000 cases of fruit. During the low season the fruit was sent interstate which reduced the import of apples from America.¹³¹ *The Weekly Courier* indicates that the Tasmanian Produce and Cold Storage Co-operative Company had about 2 000 cases of apples in cool storage.¹³²

For shipping, pre-cooling for at least two days prior to boarding was strongly recommended, as the fruit arrived in much better condition.¹³³

6.4.2 Cool storage during transport

The first consignments of apples were a failure due to the fact that apples were not seen as requiring special care. They were packed in holds, mixed with other goods or later put in refrigerated holds designed for the transport of meat. The effect was that the apples would nearly constantly arrive frozen. There seemed to be an idea that the lower the temperature of the fruit chamber the more certain the fruit would be to arrive in satisfactory condition. Later, the engineers working on the fruit chambers had to revise their method and design them to maintain an even temperature within a range of two to three degrees above freezing point.

¹²⁷ *Mercury*, 24.10.1938.

¹²⁸ *Examiner*, 9.5.1938.

¹²⁹ 'The Truth about our Fruit', *Mercury*, 23.7.1928, p. 7.

¹³⁰ J. B. O'Loughlin, Horticulturist, 'Cold Storage of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables', *The Journal of Agriculture*, Tasmania, May 1976.

¹³¹ *Weekly Courier*, 14.3.1921, p. 7; 19.9.1912, p. 7.

¹³² *Weekly Courier*, 27.6.1912.

¹³³ *Weekly Courier*, 22.8.1912; 18.1.1923; 23.1.1923.

A few early trips by representatives of the industry to check on the condition of apples on arrival attracted people's attention to the necessity of storing apples better during transit in order to get a maximum return after auction. An extract from Mr D. Dossetor's observations on board the SS *Elderslie* in 1892 describes the storage of fruit during the voyage to England via Cape Horn on a steam ship (with sail for assistance) — ¹³⁴

Left Hobart wharf April 1st, some of the fruit having been in the hold for eight or ten days. April 3rd, Air in hold so foul that lights would not burn.(...) T. Walton KP wrapped in paper in a very tight box. They were very dry and looked as well as when they came on board. To try whether it made any difference the box being so tight I placed the thermometer in this case and nailed it up again to see whether the temperature in the case was the same as that in the hold. Eight days afterwards I opened the case and found the thermometer registering 6 degs. higher than another thermometer placed on the outside of the case which latter indicated the temperature of the hold. I then placed the thermometer in Mr Terry's case which was very closely made air tight. The temperature in it rose 10 degs. higher than the temperature in the hold alongside.

One rotten apple could damage the whole case and to help with successful storage, very careful handling, sorting and packing was required from the orchardists. It took a relatively long time for this requirement to be observed.

In the early days, lots of apples looked good on arrival but had a 'brown heart' or 'when you pinched them they broke like a floury potato'.¹³⁵ In 1891 W. E. Shoobridge, on return from his trip to London, decided to further enquire into the matter and went to Sydney to consult Professor Cobb, an eminent vegetable pathologist and authority on cool storage. He recommended drawing off from the hold the excess of carbon dioxide which is given off from fresh fruit and the moisture which was the cause of the trouble. An added supply of oxygen was recommended to prevent the development of the fungus and promote the maturity of the fruit. This was followed by experimentation with storage for the same durations as overseas trips. The experiments were successful. It was found that the apples had to be kept at a constant temperature of 39–40° F.¹³⁶

The export of apples was only beginning and it was not until the trade was looking very promising that ships started including appropriate cool room equipment. The majority of vessels loading fruit at Hobart in the early-1920s had their chambers fitted with atmosphere-testing apparatus and it proved a success.¹³⁷ Cool storage really started being widely used in the mid-1930s and developed quickly with the palletisation of apple cartons (1955–56) as it reduced the handling and made pre-cooling before shipment easier. At about the same time the notion of 'pre-shipment handling' was introduced. Cool storage developed into controlled atmosphere storage which is nowadays the standard means of cool storing apples, and keeps the fruit intact for about 8 months

Further reading

For people interested in further researching aspects mentioned above, the following documents are recommended:

Apple and Pear Marketing Advisory Committee. *Shaping the Apple Industry*.

Department of Agriculture, *Assistance to growers of Apples and Pears exported from Australia*, 26 June 1979, Tasmania.

Apple and Pear Grower's Federation. Newsletter to Members. June 1970; November 1970; 28 May 1971; May 1971.

Report of Board of Enquiry, 1970. Marketing of Tasmanian Apples and Pears. Parliament of Tasmania (No 88), presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command —

— lists Tas. Licensed Exporters, 1970 and precis their function, p. 31

— Explains the methods of Marketing of fruit, p. 32

— Tasmanian Fruit Shipping Agents' Committee, p. 34

— Devaluation compensation, p. 55

— Stabilisation Scheme, p. 56

— The Tas. Apple and Pear Authority, p. 77.

A Submission by Tasmanian Licensed Exporters to the Tasmanian Government on the Report of the 1970 Board of Enquiry on Marketing of Tasmanian Apples and Pears, March 1971.

Statistic of the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Industry (1961–1976), by J. McB. Grant, November 1975.

¹³⁴ See Appendix 4, 1892.

¹³⁵ *Mercury*, 11.10.1887.

¹³⁶ 'Tasmania and its industrial development as told in the life of Mr W. E. Shoobridge and his association with production', *Weekly Courier*, 1931.

¹³⁷ JPP, Agriculture and Stock Department Report, 1923–24.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Few orchardists have produced apples primarily for the processing sector. The greater quantity of apple production has always been aimed at supplying the export market with fresh apples as it proved the best financial venture. Undersized fruit or fruit damaged by hail, frost, insects or fungi were processed. A wide range of products such as juice, cider, dried apples, canned apples, apple pack, pectin concentrate or jam and jellies in which apples were added could be made out of damaged apples.

The by-product industry in general, showed great potential in the first half of the century but by the 1960s it was losing ground. In his report on the Tasmanian apple industry in 1971, Myron J. Powers specifies that —

There are 15 to 18 processing plants either presently engaged or potentially engaged in apple processing. Several small plants are new and modern but there already appeared to be inadequate processing capacity, with good competitive equipment, to handle present apple sort-outs. Independent processors do not have adequate assurance of raw materials for each year, nor do they have collective bargaining to set prices, nor do they have a wide range of fruits on which to develop a broader and economically attractive industry.¹³⁸

In 1971, 75% of the annual fruit crop was top quality fruit to supply the fresh market exports, the remaining 25% was available for processing. As an illustration, in 1991, 520 000 cartons, worth 12 million dollars (Australian) were processed.

The apple processing industry in Tasmania is still important. It still mostly relies on the surplus of apples which does not comply with the export standard. More recently, large groups such as Clements and Marshall Pty Ltd have planted acreages of apple varieties specially adapted to processing in order to provide their own canning factory at Huonville (previously owned by H. Jones and Co.) with a minimum constant supply of apples. This arrangement allows year round employment for the factory workers who, during the low season, are employed in the orchards of the same employer. The investment is only possible for large groups which carry out various linked activities such as export, cool storage, loans, processing, and growing. Franklin Evaporators, a family business mainly run by the Gordon-Smith family since c. 1900 at Franklin, concentrates on drying apple rings and depends entirely on growers' production and the fluctuation of prices according to the season.

Whereas a multiplicity of small factories were the origin of the by-product industry, today there are only three major processors, Clements and Marshall Pty Ltd for pie apple, Cascade for fruit juice and cider and Franklin Evaporators for dried apple product, all located in the southern part of the State □

7.2 JAM AND JELLIES¹³⁹

The making of jam was a tradition imported from the United Kingdom where the excess of the summer fruit was processed for consumption over the winter months when fresh fruit was not available. Although this activity was generally done on a family scale, a few people such as George Peacock saw it as an opportunity to start a business (1870). Soft fruits were grown in New Norfolk on mixed farms, relying on seasonal employment for the picking and packing season. The fruit was loaded on steamers and sent to Hobart. Other areas growing soft fruit included the Franklin and Kingborough districts.

The risk of investing in a jam factory in Hobart was that the local market would quickly be saturated. George Peacock quickly realised this and by the 1880s had created agencies and branches in Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Dunedin (New Zealand).¹⁴⁰ In 1890 jam and pulp absorbed less than one million pounds of fruit, in 1900 more than 5 million pounds, and by 1904, eleven million pounds. Jam exports were valued at 85 000 pounds in 1906, 143 000 pounds in 1909. Between 1909 and 1914, 1 000 to 2 000 pounds worth was exported overseas annually. Sir Henry Jones, named by his contemporaries the 'Knight of the jam tin', took over George Peacock's business and developed highly successfully. H. Jones and Co. Ltd became registered as a public company on 27 July 1903 and the brand name IXL was used for the first time on the labels of the company's tins.

¹³⁸ Myron J. Powers, *Some views on the fruit industry in Tasmania*, Division of Food and research, DPIF Hobart, Sept 1971, p. 2.

¹³⁹ B. V. Eastaie, *Farming in Tasmania 1840–1914*, MA Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1971.

¹⁴⁰ 'Sir Henry Jones, K. B.', *Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association*, vol. 20, March–December, 1972–74.

In 1907 H. Jones and Co. Ltd became the Tasmanian branch of a co-operative which had national and international operations (e.g. a South African IXL jam factory was established in 1912).¹⁴¹ Some branch depots were set up in the small berry fruit districts (Franklin, Huonville, Port Cygnet and New Norfolk) in order to pulp the fruit before transport to the Hobart jam factory □¹⁴²

7.3 DRIED APPLES¹⁴³

The apple evaporating industry resulted from the outbreak of Black Spot in the Huon orchards in the 1890s which meant that the fruit could not be exported as fresh, eating apples. The first attempts at drying fresh fruit were made by Messrs J. W. and V. J. Skinner who obtained a portable fruit evaporator of primitive design from Hobart to trial. Getting inspiration from two other failed attempts in 1892 and 1893, Mr Linnell built himself an evaporator at his orchard at Huonville —

The inclined trunk of this kiln was a copy of the American machine imported by Skinner Bros., which was so successful but it was larger and was heated by a furnace made of 18 inch heavy cast-iron gas main, obtained from the Hobart Gas Company. This was four feet long, and from the end stove pipes ran backwards and forwards before entering the chimney. The whole of the heating apparatus was a complete success, and was the first successful drier built in Tasmania.

In 1898, when ravages of black spot made greater quantities of waste apple available, the machine was removed to Franklin and re-erected with three additional driers of the same design. Two other evaporators built on the patented model were erected in the Huonville district. Little incentive existed for the industry to expand further until 1901, as prior to Federation, tariffs on all dried fruits imported onto the Australian market were 3d / lb and this made it hard for Tasmanian fruit to compete against the equivalent American product. It was only because the price of green apples was low (about 9d per bushel) and the wages paid to workers small compared to that of later years, that the business could be carried on. After 1901 the American import kept on being taxed while Tasmanian produce was admitted free, consequently the dried fruit industry expanded fast.

In 1908 Mr Linnell looked to the USA for improved methods of evaporating apples. Evaporators at that time were working for about nine months of the year and trays had to be able to withstand constant use. In 1910, thanks to Mr Linnell's initiative, all Huon factories adopted the American Kiln Evaporator. It revolutionised the industry by increasing the production of dried apple through a high degree of mechanisation —

The apples were peeled by the power machines, bleached in power bleachers, and sliced in power slices [sic], then dried on a slatted floor over the heating furnaces, in much the same way that hops are dried.

In the meantime factory owners combined and formed an association. They decided to appoint Messrs H. Jones and Co. as their sole selling agent and the association reserved the right to fix the selling price of the packs of dried apples each year.

By the end of the First World War in 1918, when a shortage of shipping space prevented any fresh apples from being sent to England, the Federal Government purchased large quantities of dried apples over one year (only) to partly recompense the growers' loss of markets. The sudden demand obliged evaporators to enlarge their plants to fulfil the demand and invest in machinery at a time of high prices. The Federal Government offered financial assistance, but the arrangement ended up not being profitable and left evaporators with oversized factories when the output went back to normal. During the war an interesting attempt was made to use the factories to dry vegetables for army supplies, a way of maximising the use of the equipment. Trips to the USA and Canada, to enquire about existing facilities were organised, but the war ended before anything could be set up. None of the dried vegetable experiments proved a commercial proposition until the 1940s.

¹⁴¹ B. Brown, *I Excel! The Life and Times of Sir Henry Jones*, Libra Books, Hobart, 1991.

¹⁴² See part 6: The export of Apples from Tasmania.

¹⁴³ E. Linnell, *Dried Apple Industry, its origin and development*, *Huon and Derwent Times, The Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, Dec. 1936.



Plate 7.1 **Peeling and coring apples in the evaporating factory (1912).**
[Photo—*Tasmanian Mail* 25.4.1912].

The *Minutes of the Tasmanian Apple Evaporators Association, 1925–1933* show that between the two world wars a dozen of factories were in production in the south of Tasmania, each planning to produce an average of 2 800 packs of dried apples for the 1927 season. H. Jones and Co. was appointed inspector for all evaporated apples exported, checking on the quality of packing, and in 1934 the brand name IXL was juxtaposed to the locality name on all packets of dried apples. H. Jones was involved in the Northern Evaporating Company which processed most of the fruit grown in the Tamar area. The company was still in operation at the time of Henry Jones' death in 1926.¹⁴⁴

The factories, due to the high temperature they relied on, were likely to catch fire. In April 1928 the Cygnet factory belonging to Mr Robert Harvey was completely destroyed by fire. The same happened to Messrs Norris of Castle Forbes Bay in August 1928 and to Mr W. G. A. Smith of Franklin in May 1930. Between 1929 and 1936 the number of factories reduced from 13 to 8; some destroyed by fire, others closing down (Launceston, Bridgewater and New Norfolk). In 1936 all evaporating factories were concentrated in the Huon and Channel districts.¹⁴⁵

In 1929 a report on the Tasmanian dried apple industry was prepared by the Development and Migration Commission, but the recommendations were not accepted by the evaporators. In the 1930s, the quantity of apples available changed from year to year depending on the amount of surplus or the amount of apples unsuitable for export. In favourable seasons it could be as much as 25% of the crop. On an average, 10% of the Tasmanian apple crop had to find a market other than as fresh fruit.¹⁴⁶

The following table, compiled from figures given in the *Production Bulletins of Australia* and displayed in S. F. Limbrick's report (1936) shows the production of dried apples in Australia —

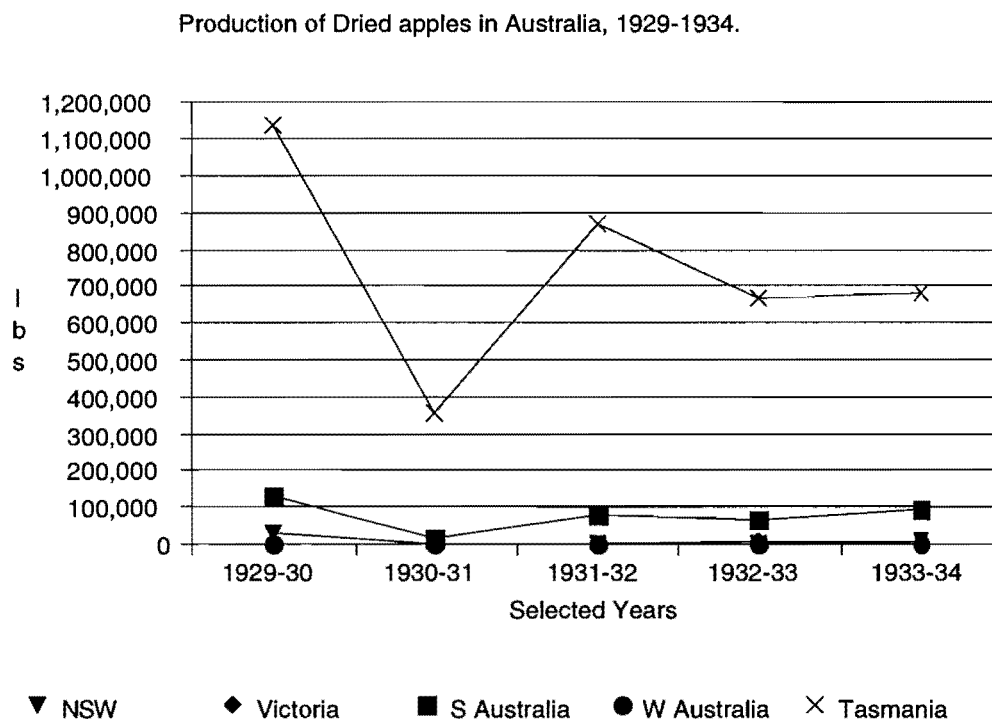


Figure 7.1 **Production of dried apples in Australia, c. 1929–34.**

Tasmania's production as a percentage of the total production is also given in Limbrick (1936). Tasmania accounted for 94% of Australia's production in 1930–31, 91% in 1931–32, 89% in 1932–33 and 89% in 1933–34.

¹⁴⁴ B. Brown, *I Excel! The life and times of Sir Henry Jones*, Libra Books, Hobart, 1991, p 175.

¹⁴⁵ S. F. Limbrick, Report on the Tasmanian Apple Industry, presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command, 1936.

¹⁴⁶ 'Sir Henry Jones, K. B.', Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association, vol. 20, March–December, 1972–74.

In the 1930s, methods of production other than the kiln system were investigated in order to improve the production of dried apples. The chief disadvantages of the kiln process were the poor quality product, low thermal efficiency and heavy labour charges it implied. Although recommendations were made in the Development and Migration Commission's report in 1929 in favour of the 'batch type dehydrator', the idea was not received favourably by the industry.

An analysis of the production costs met by evaporating factories was carried out in order to find out ways of lowering those costs. Findings included —

- The ratio of fresh fruit to dried fluctuated with variations in the quality of fruit used and in the efficiency of the peeling and coring machines. The use of better quality fruit could reduce the ratio and hence the cost of production;
- The fluctuations in the supply of surplus fruit had an unavoidable impact on the costs of production;
- The cost of preparation could be reduced with higher efficiency from the operator and from the machinery;
- The cost of evaporation was absorbed in the fuel cost and labour cost;
- The cost of packing resided in the case material used. In the 1930s unplanned hardwood cases were unloaded dismantled on a wharf near the factory at approximately 8d per case. The nailing together was done locally on contract. Each case would hold 28 lbs of fruit. The change from cases to cartons reduced the costs effectively;
- Interest on capital, selling and office expenses;
- Costs of production for overseas export included freight charges, wharf and handling charges, insurance and commission for shipment out of Tasmania, and represented the main obstacle to the development of overseas exports, as the potential profit made in the production phase was quickly absorbed in export costs.¹⁴⁷

In the 1930s Australian consumption of dried apples was fairly limited and the industry had to rely on export. Tasmanian dried apples were competing with American and Canadian apples on the European market. These countries had the advantage of being able to market a graded product with respect to colour, size or quality, therefore adapting better to the consumers' needs. Marketing considerations had to be taken into account, including better presentation of the dried apples and the setting of a standard moisture level to ensure proper keeping of the product.

In 1997 Franklin Evaporators is the only Australian factory to dry apple using the kiln process, South Australia sun-drying its apples, and the Clements & Marshall factory at Huonville using the more modern tunnel system □

7.4 CIDER

The origin of apple wine (cider) is somewhat obscure, but it is generally believed that it was during the Middle Ages in the area covered by today's France, that apples were widely cultivated and cider developed. As far as Tasmania is concerned, Peter Chapman in *The Diaries of G. T. W. B. Boyes* mentions that Richard Willis who owned the property 'Wanstead' near Campbell Town in the late-1820s and early-1830s was the first person to commence the manufacture of cider in Tasmania.¹⁴⁸

Proof of the existence of cider-making prior to the First World War in Tasmania can be found in old buildings. The little trap doors one can see around the basement of 'Woolmers Estate' (Longford) allowed access and storage of bottles of cider. On the east coast, at 'Gala' (north of Swansea) there is a sloped entrance leading to the basement or dry cellar, which was used for the same storage purpose. At 'Woolmers' one can find a stone cider press next to the shearing shed, as well as other equipment used for processing of apples into cider. None of these estates made cider for commercial purposes, rather it was primarily for their own consumption. It is now difficult to get an exact idea of the number of orchardists who made their own cider, as the production was marginal and very little evidence remains.

¹⁴⁷ 'Sir Henry Jones, K. B.', Papers and Proceedings of the Tasmanian Historical Research Association, vol. 20, March–December, 1972–74.

¹⁴⁸ P. Chapman, *The Diaries of G. T. W. B. Boyes, Vol I 1820–1832*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1985, pp. 408–409.

The so-called cider produced was really an apple-wine, with a high alcoholic content (14 % to 18 % alcohol), and the sale of it would have required obtaining a licence. This restriction kept the production of cider to a small scale.

While the excessive consumption of other alcoholic drinks was at the time (1800s) a matter of social concern, cider was at least considered a healthy drink —

Now everybody knows that Cyder is a cooling refreshing wholesome drink—esteemed by those who know its value above all other beverages. The process of making it is simple to a degree and so is the machinery. Every poor man in Normandy constructs his own press and the work is scarcely the labour of a day. Well, with these facts before our eyes we go on paying thousands and thousands of pounds each year for an imported deleterious preparation—the use of which destroys both mind and body—for it weakens and obscures the thinking faculty—produces Stupor, apoplexy and death. That the stuff called London Porter does all this nobody can deny, except the Porter Brewers, yet we drink none the less as a test of our conviction.¹⁴⁹

The author refers to the controversy which opposed London Porter makers and the chemist W. Dinsdale who claimed that the porter drink, being made out of adulterated sugar by the use of salt or 'brackish sugar', was noxious for health. Porter was a dark-brown bitter beer brewed from charred or browned malt. This source also mentions the early import into Australia of alcoholic beverages while suggesting Tasmania's potential as a cider making place.

Cider making was especially popular on the east coast in the 1830s and 1840s. In 1849 out of a total of 16 manufacturers, 8 were at Swanport (Swansea) and Spring Bay. The others were at Campbell Town (4), Launceston (3) and Richmond (1). As fresh fruit exports increased, cider production fell. Other causes, listed below, could explain the early existence of cider making factories in places other than the main apple growing regions —

- The distance between isolated areas and main ports such as Launceston or Hobart made it difficult and expensive to transport fresh fruit. This handicap could have favoured the local processing of apples.
- The smaller orchards not aiming at producing a quality product for export, could find a relatively profitable outlet through cider making.
- The process and equipment used for cider making can quite successfully be kept to a minimum and suited isolated areas.
- There was a preference to make the cider close to the consumer, i.e. in the urban areas.

These three points are illustrated by George McGowan in his Memoirs, where he mentions his own experience as an orchardist in Scottsdale (1920s)¹⁵⁰ —

The prospects of the export market for fruit were so poor at this time that I dared risk only small shipments of the best varieties on consignment. Scottsdale was out of the area canvassed by F. O. D. buyers. There was only a limited market for first quality fruit on the Sydney and Melbourne markets, and though I had established a market for the best of the remainder at auctions in the north-west of Tasmania, there were still hundreds of bushels of good fruit including windfalls, for which there was no market. I tried to turn some of those into cider, using a sharp spade and an old letter press, and managed to produce a few gallons of drinkable cider.

As early as the 1900s, onwards, it was not uncommon for orchardists travelling back to their home country (often Great Britain) to include a tour of Canada and the USA's main orcharding districts to acquire ideas and knowledge which could be successfully applied in Tasmania. Talking about his trip back to England, G. McGowan remembers spending a 'most interesting day at the Cider Research Station at Long Ashton near Bristol where (he) got some valuable technical information about cider making.' G. McGowan's move to Victoria in the 1930s was motivated by different reasons. First, if the raw material required for cider making existed in great quantity in Tasmania, the potential market for the finished product was Victoria or the mainland, and the bottles and seals were manufactured in Victoria.¹⁵¹ From his experience of the apple industry and his knowledge of the market, McGowan decided to create his own cider with a very low alcohol content (2% alcohol), introducing a new successful product onto the Australian market.

¹⁴⁹ P. Chapman, *The Diaries of G. T. W. B. Boyes, Vol I 1820–1832*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1985, pp. 408–409.

¹⁵⁰ F. Strahan (ed.), *The core of the apple: the Memoirs of George McGowan, cider maker, 1892–1982*, Archives Board of Management, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic., 1982, p. 64.

¹⁵¹ E. Linnell, *Dried Apple Industry, its origin and development*, *Huon and Derwent Times, The Centenary of the Settlement of the Huon*, Dec. 1936, p.73.

Two famous brands of Australian ciders originated in Tasmania—Mercury and Cascade. Although Cascade Cider was first made in 1910 and Mercury brand cider in 1911, today only Mercury cider is still being made. The history of these two brands of cider is summarised below.

The origin of Mercury Cider

Leslie Murdoch, in conjunction with Auguste Bonamy, a Frenchman, is credited with being the first person to produce cider under the 'Mercury' label. Mercury Cider was first manufactured in 1911 at the Hart and Co. cider factory in Brisbane Street in Hobart, then from c. 1912 in an old convict-built warehouse on Hobart's waterfront by the Tasmanian Cider Company Limited. The original shareholders of the Tasmanian Cider Company included several prominent members of Hobart Town society.

In 1936 the report on the Tasmanian apple industry by S. F. Limbrick highlighted the weakness of the Tasmanian Cider Company's factory equipment which was 'both old and inefficient for the production of good quality cider.' The company was taken over by the Southern Tasmanian Co-operative Society in 1937, who likewise continued to manufacture cider until they, in turn, were acquired by Port Huon Fruit Juice Pty Ltd in May 1951. In 1971 the business was sold to the Cascade Fruit Juice Division of the Cascade Group of Companies. Mercury Cider has enjoyed uninterrupted sales now 85 years and is Australia's longest running cider brand.

The origin of Cascade Cider

In 1883 The Cascade Brewery Company Limited purchased Walker's Brewery in Collins Street, Hobart, which included a cordial factory. From 1910 cider was manufactured at the brewery. In 1923, the cordial and cider operations were moved to the present site opposite the Cascade brewery, allowing for expansion and further diversification in the products manufactured. In 1929 a new factory was built on the present site and in 1956 Cascade Cordials Pty Ltd was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of The Cascade Brewery Company to manage the operations of the cordial and cider factories. The factory was devastated by a huge bush fire in February 1967 but resumed its operations reasonably quickly. In 1971 the fruit juice division took over the new Port Huon Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd factory (built 1970) and operations in South Hobart where Mercury cider was being made.¹⁵²

In the 1930s the commercial production of cider in Tasmania was considered negligible with 140 to 200 gallons of new stock. The apples (Sturmers, Pearmain, Crabs) used for the purpose were of the poorest quality and sent in bags. The Tasmanian Cider Company (Mercury) was paying between 1s 3d to 1s 6d per 50 lb of apples. The main market for Tasmanian cider was Sydney and other interstate markets. The export of cider overseas was nonexistent due to excessive freight costs and left no chance for the Tasmanian cider to compete with other ciders.¹⁵³

Today, a proportion of the undersized fruit and fruit damaged by hail, frost, limb rub, insects or fungi is sent to Hobart to the Cascade factory to be processed as either juice or cider. Cascade is now the main company, buying apples for its cider and non alcoholic fruit juice. Nonetheless, with the improvement of transport between Tasmania and the mainland, some orchardists are sending their excess apples to Sydney or other mainland destinations for processing, obtaining a better price than the one offered locally □

¹⁵² Cascade—the story, booklet produced by Cascade, 1996.

¹⁵³ F. Strahan (ed.), *The core of the apple: the Memoirs of George McGowan, cider maker, 1892–1982*, Archives Board of Management, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic., 1982, pp.74–76.

8 EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE APPLE GROWING INDUSTRY

This chapter gives an overview of the people involved with the orcharding industry over the years and includes related social events. The content is based on information gathered while working on other parts of this report or extracted from interviews and oral histories. One will notice that a large category of people of both sexes was involved in orcharding. Hopefully, this chapter provides additional insight into the social changes the orcharding industry underwent in Tasmania during the twentieth century.

8.1 BEING AN ORCHARDIST, PAST AND PRESENT

In 1914 the *Handbook on Tasmanian farming*, section 5, claimed that —

the small farmer of Australia ... is generally a man who has started with nothing but strong arms and a stout heart, and carved out a holding for himself from the virgin bush, maintaining himself with his labour.¹⁵⁴

This quote applies to those Tasmanian farmers who started orcharding with much labour and little reward. Family businesses ran the orcharding industry in Tasmania. The skilled father would involve his children as early as they could be of some help in the orchard, and the children would progressively become orchardists themselves and take over the business.

Orcharding has always involved specialised knowledge and practices. Spraying equipment and other specialised tools and machinery had to be paid for, consequently investment was needed. The speculative boom of 1900–1914 showed that a financial asset was not sufficient to run an orchard profitably. An orchardist's income was in many cases sufficient to raise a family. Success depended on the region's geographic attributes, the orchardist's technical knowledge and ability to keep up with the industry's constant requirements and the ability to invest.

Over the last 30 years, the pattern has changed. The number of orcharding companies has increased to the detriment of family businesses which find it hard to develop. Holding larger financial assets and at the leading edge of orcharding techniques, these companies have nonetheless contributed to finding new markets in Asia, giving the Tasmanian apple industry a future to look forward to. Orcharding companies usually carry on a range of different functions. Some are involved in the export industry. The Clements and Marshall Group has been involved with the export of apples since the early days of the export industry in Tasmania. The company has now planted large orchards at Sassafras (northern Tasmania). Others have invested in high technology and have the appropriate facilities to sort and pack the apples (e.g. Craig Mostyn and Growers Co.).

Companies are not the only ones to diversify to expand their assets. Well established family businesses tend to extend their functions. The Lees at Dilston (northern Tasmania), buy apples from northern orchardists, and sort and sell the best fruit to leading supermarket companies in Tasmania. The rest goes to the by-product industries, including Cascade in Hobart. In the Huon and Channel the well established large orchards such as Trial Bay Orchards, Calvert Bros, Reids, Sheilds and Driessens sort, pack and export for a large number of Tasmanian growers.

Some orchardists (e.g. Mr Broun at Spreyton) have chosen to invest in the building of cool storage space and rent it to potato producers and other vegetable growers for storage. The location of Mersey Valley growers, in a major vegetable growing district and close to the Burnie port puts them in prime position for this renumeration activity

□



Plate 8.1 **Dr H. Benjafield in his newly established orchard at 'Wedge Garden' ('Tasmavale'),**
Tasman Peninsula, c. 1890s.
[Photo—courtesy M. & D. Hallam].

8.2 DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Prisoners of war

During the Second World War and in reaction to the sudden need for labour in the war industries, rural areas of Tasmania were deprived of labour. Worldwide, this was a strategic time for women to assert their potential, and the orcharding industry relied on them as well as on the few men who got authorisation to stay. Still, the shortage of workers was strongly felt, especially during the picking season.

During the First World War, interned German prisoners of war were employed to clear some land bought by the Department of Forestry on Bruny Island. The land cleared was expected to be suitable for orcharding purposes.¹⁵⁵

In 1943 a Commonwealth Government scheme was set up to organise the employment of a selection of Italian prisoners of war on farms. The responsibility of Australia as a producer of food during wartime and the key position of Tasmania as a main productive region (vegetables, etc.) encouraged the authorities to make good use of the skilled labour available.¹⁵⁶

The conditions of employment of Italian prisoners of war were strict but fair and gave priority to local workers.¹⁵⁷

- No more than three prisoners of war could be allocated to one property.
- The conditions provided that the prisoner might be accommodated in the farmer's residence or with his employees or in a suitable farm building provided that the latter was healthy, warm and comfortable.
- The employer had to supply a bed and bedding other than blankets, artificial light, crockery, cutlery and toilet facilities.
- Clothing was supplied by military authorities but the employer would have to provide any special clothing (e.g. gumboots, oil skins)
- Prisoners were entitled to rest one day each week. On the other days they would work the same number of hours as civilians employed on similar work. They came under the civilian rationing scheme, except with respect to clothing and food coupons which were made available by the military authorities.
- Remuneration was direct to the prisoner of war, but 1 pound per week had to be paid to the control centre for each prisoner employed.
- Prisoners were only sent to properties where there was an acute shortage of labour and where it was established that labour could not be supplied by civilian workers to achieve the production of essential crops.

The list (incomplete) given by Sergeant Cardenzana allows some of the farmers who successfully applied to employ Italians to be identified.¹⁵⁸ A further search in the post office directories for the year 1944 indicated whether the farmer was specialised in orcharding. Below is the list of the orchardists found, as well as the name of the prisoners employed —

- Bulman and Sons at Legana employed Barbieri Felice and De Rosa.
- C. B. Brady at Rowella employed Ferrara Giovanni.
- F. G. Camp at Gravelly Beach employed Camarata Andrea.
- C. B. Good on the East Tamar employed Andreacci Vincenzo and Ciampanelli Nicolo.
- H. C. Wright at Sidmouth employed Bernardi Francesco and Calabretti Serafino.

Oral sources indicate that there were a number of other orchardists who employed prisoners of war during the Second World War, for example on the Tasman Peninsula. The remains of a forestry hut turned into temporary accommodation for three of Italian POWs can be seen at 'Greenfell', Newmans Creek.¹⁵⁹

Further information on the employment of POW's in Tasmanian orchards is available through the Australian Archives ☐

¹⁵⁵ JPP, 1915–16, No 37—Annual Report of the Assistant Fruit and Forestry Expert, p. 15.

¹⁵⁶ 'Prisoners of war for farms', *Mercury*, 7.7.1943.

¹⁵⁷ 'Scheme to use Italians for farm work', *Advocate*, 7.7.1943, p. 2.

¹⁵⁸ B. Sargeant, A change in perspective—Italian prisoners of war in Tasmania, 1943–1946, 1990.

¹⁵⁹ Interview with Mr Terry Kingston, Tasman Peninsula.

8.3 SPECIALISED LABOUR

Immigration

Settlers from South Africa, India and the East were 'a desirable class of immigrants and every encouragement given to induce them to settle in Tasmania' from the early-1900s onwards.¹⁶⁰ They formed to a large extent, a category of absentee owners who invested in the orcharding industry at the same time. The purchase of the orchard was in preparation for their retirement, and they were looking for a quiet and healthy place to settle. Their financial assets made them extremely desirable and much local hope was built on them purchasing land.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, attempts were made to increase the number of workers in orchards, as Tasmania was suffering from a lack of agricultural labour. The State's policy regarding immigration to rural areas can be further investigated through documentation available in the Archives Office of Tasmania, however the information is unlikely to be specific to orchards.

In the 1920s the government did not consider that the intake of people through immigration would solve the lack of labour in the rural industry as too many migrants were unskilled, and agricultural activities often required workers for short periods of time (e.g. for picking), and the economic recession was not encouraging.

A 'Boy Farm Learners' scheme was established in Australia in the 1920s, but did not have much success in Tasmania. The scheme did not offer sufficient technical support for the boys to feel they were learning anything. As well, some boy farmers were considered by their employers as cheap labour and mistreated. Disappointed migrants or boy farmers would regularly escape to the nearest town and were reported to take locals' job. A list of the migrants who arrived in Tasmania between 1923 and 1925 mentions the employer they worked for and the type of farming activity they were involved with. Apart from Carl Akerman, a schoolboy from England who was appointed to Henry Jones and Co., the apple industry is not mentioned.¹⁶¹

The apple industry required labour mainly during the picking and pruning season, as the other duties could be handled by the orchardist and their family helped by a small team of skilled and reliable local workers who would sometimes be accommodated on the orchards for a low rent.

Women's involvement

Women's involvement in the orcharding industry can easily be underestimated as few documents illustrate their valuable input. Women were involved primarily as —

- the wife or the daughter of an orchardist
- an employee in a processing factory
- a seasonal worker
- the main orchardist

Wives' responsibilities were multiple. They were in charge of the daily running of the house, raised the children and invariably helped in the running of the orchard as well. During the picking season the amount of work to perform was even greater. Working in the background, their work was nonetheless important to the success of the orchard. Miss Nathalie Norris, a Tasmanian woman orchardist from the Huon Valley, describes the work of orchardists' wives in these terms¹⁶² —

Women would often run the shed but for me the sad part is that I could see that women were better at it than men but the husband would never give them the authority to hire and fire. They always had to keep their fingers on it and still be the boss. Despite of the fact that some of the women—not all of them—were far more intelligent and capable and had a better feel for it.

Talking about her own experience as a woman orchardist she does not complain. Male orchardists have always showed respect for her, and having just stepped out of the apple industry to engage herself in a less physical agricultural activity, she keeps good memories of her days in the orchard —

It's in your blood, it's your life, you love it. Different people said—'I used to be sorry for you!' I said—'Why? I loved it!' I was my own boss and I could walk out of the door and I was at work. I could change my mind crossing the road and there was no one to say yes or no. And if I made a mistake I had to carry it. But you were free and it's your freedom that is the important part.'

For Ms Rose Tucker, an orchardist's daughter, entering the Womens Land Army during the Second World War, 'was a way to escape the orchard for a while and being part of a wider world. It implied going to Hobart, fulfilling a personal ambition and being acknowledged as an active member of the war time'.¹⁶³ Women's contributions during the wars was particularly important, as labour was scarce on farms.

¹⁶⁰ JPP, 1918, No 16—Absentee-owned orchards.

¹⁶¹ State Archives, Hobart.

¹⁶² Oral history extract. Ms Nathalie Norris, recorded 1.8.1996.

¹⁶³ Interview with Ms Rose Tucker, Scottsdale, 4.1996.

Dorothy Hallam, daughter of Eric Benjafield, himself the son of Dr Harry Benjafield, has a different story to tell. Her parents' decision to live as orchardists on the Tasman Peninsula, an isolated region at the time, conflicted with the desire to provide their children with a good education and ensure their self-development. They decided to send their children to school in Hobart, relying on relatives or boarding schools for their accommodation. Dorothy remembers how eager she was to return home during her holidays. Later on, married, and with a nursing diploma, Dorothy returned to the Tasman Peninsula of her own will. Her son has taken over the orchard's management and sends his three daughters to a boarding school in Hobart while his wife teaches in the local school. Priority is given to self development, and separation and boarding school are in some cases necessary for the orchardists's children to become independent.¹⁶⁴

In her late teens, Dorothy remembers being asked by her father to design the label that would be used for 'Tasmavale' apples exported overseas. Commercial colour printed labels were then replacing the old tin stencils. Dorothy successfully completed this task and could feel proud to see truck loads of apple cases leaving her father's place with the colourful label she had designed (D. Hallam, pers. comm.).

Daughters have very rarely inherited their father's orchard. Living in an orcharding district they were more likely to marry a local grower and contribute to their husband's orcharding business by sharing the expertise acquired in their childhood. Nowadays the trend is obviously different. The number of orchardists has considerably reduced and orcharding districts are no longer what they were. The feeling of belonging to a wider family, the orcharding family, with its own social events such as Apple Festivals, has disappeared. The disappearance of Apple Festivals is symptomatic of the passage from traditional orcharding to modern orcharding practices.

Employees

In 1906 a Parliamentary Royal Commission was set up in Tasmania to enquire into wages and conditions of employment in the State's major industries. Two of the factories that the Commissioners investigated were Jones and Co. and W. D. Peacock and Co. in Hobart. Inspections revealed the poor sanitary conditions and poor wages workers were forced to accept at this time. Conditions were better in W. D. Peacock's factory as the buildings were newer and the management different to Henry Jones and Co. A self-made man, Henry Jones expected a lot from his employees and adopted a paternalistic approach for problem solving within his factory. Henry Jones, as many business men of his time was not in favour of the creation of bodies such as the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court which were set up to inquire into workers' working conditions. Bruce Brown in his book, *I Excel! The life and times of Sir Henry Jones*, mentions recorded interviews with H. Jones and Co. employees. Further insight into the working conditions of jam factory workers at the start of this century could possibly be gained by accessing the H. Jones and records at Melbourne University.¹⁶⁵

Women's ability to withstand long hours of work around the coring and peeling machines of drying or canning factories for relatively low wages made them a reliable working force. Nowadays the Franklin Evaporators gives local women priority in employment for the preparation and packing of dried apples.¹⁶⁶

Orchardists' (men) acknowledge¹⁶⁷ women were hard working seasonal employees. They were mostly busy in the packing sheds when each apple had to be quickly but properly wrapped in paper before being laid in wooden cases. Their wages were inferior to male wages for a similar task, but provided them with a reasonable amount of money to spend in town —

The girls have been in for their cheques. The crop could not be packed in the time without the help of the competent, careful and persevering young women who turn to during the season to make a cheque. They almost invariably spend the lot very quickly, although this varies with age of course. The frock shops rely greatly on the single girls. But in Hobart shops they tell us that the general run of orchardists wife or packer tends to come with a cheque for 80 to 100 pounds and spend most of it on heavy household equipment, carpets, washing machines, TVs and so on according to the type of shop. There is no record of the men having a spending spree after the crop.¹⁶⁸

Women's participation in Apple Festivals, as case makers, apple packers, and as apple pie or preserve makers is representative of their involvement in the industry. Today, orchardists have no problem employing women for picking and packing apples. Some orchardists consider that women make good workers because they find their motivation in the drive in accomplishing a project for which they received an economic return.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁴ Interview with Mrs Dorothy Hallam, Nubeena, 6.1.1997.

¹⁶⁵ B. Brown, *I Excel! The life and times of Henry Jones*, Libra Books, Hobart, 1991, chapter 5.

¹⁶⁶ Visit to Franklin Evaporators, 20.6.1996.

¹⁶⁷ Oral history, Mr Thorne, Freshwater Point, 3.5.1996 and interview with Mr J. K. Clark, Huon, on 2.8.1996.

¹⁶⁸ 'Fruitgrower's diary', June 1964, *The Tasmanian Fruit grower and Farmer*, Vol. 40, No. 486, May 21, p. 11.

¹⁶⁹ Interview with Mr Gavin Hallam, Tasman Peninsula, 6.1.1997. Oral history, Ms Nathalie Norris, 2.8.1996.



Plate 8.2

Employment within the industry (Tasman Peninsula 1950s–70s).
A (top left)—Joe Smith with case nailing machine (1956);
B (bottom left)—case makers —Mrs Wylie and Mrs Smith (1959);
C (top right)—local and seasonal workers picking Democrats (1971);
D (bottom right)—F. Wylie and J. Smith packing Democrats (1959).
 [Photos—Hallam Collection, QVMAG].



Children's involvement

Children's involvement in the industry is as old as the industry itself. Most tasks in the orchard or in the packing shed could be made easier with the help of a young boy. During the picking season some children would work for a couple of hours after school brushing the stencils with paint, or when older they would be in charge of driving the tractor loaded with freshly picked apples from the orchard to the packing shed. They would get a few coins for their labour. As early as 1907 classes were held by the Department of Agriculture in each orcharding district to teach girls and boys to pack and grade fruit. By 1922–23 classes for 12 year old and older scholars were well established. Pupil attendances for the year amounted to 220, and classes were held in Beaconsfield, Exeter, Glengarry, Bagdad, Huonville, Lucaston, Ranelagh, Glen Huon, Cradoc, Cygnet, Geeveston and Franklin (2 venues). The trained youngsters were sought by packing shed managers, proving the success of the classes.¹⁷⁰

Further research on the employment of children in the processing industries would show their involvement. A famous example is Henry Jones who started at 13 years of age in Peacock's jam factory as an apprentice □

8.4 SEASONAL LABOUR

The apple industry depends on seasonal labour as some periods are more labour intensive than others (e.g. picking and packing season, and the pruning season). Until the mid-1970s the fruit season on the Tasman Peninsula, for example, operated from February to mid June. Now the season only lasts until early May (M. Hallam, pers. comm.). The varieties grown and the size of the orchard determine the number of seasonal workers required. Before widespread mechanisation, the employment period was shorter but required lots of workers to pick the apples, pack them and send them away. Now, with the introduction of cool stores which keep fruit fresh longer, orchardists employ fewer workers, but for a longer time.

A seasonal worker's day has changed considerably from the early days when, after a whole day picking in the orchard, the worker would spend a few more hours making cases after dinner.¹⁷¹ In other orchards shift work was necessary to pack big quantities of apples and work continued during the night. Now, seasonal workers benefit from their morning and afternoon break of 15 minutes, and leave work at 5.00 p.m. unless the weather conditions oblige them to work for longer hours.

Seasonal work gives the fruit industry a very specific atmosphere as it gathers together different types of people who might not meet if it was not for the necessity to earn some money. I have chosen to adopt Mr Hallam's classification of seasonal labour on the grounds of his experience in the running of an orchard and also its style, which is as follows —

1. The 'working holiday' type

This has been the largest group of workers since the 1960s. The always increasing number of travellers ensure orchardists find seasonal workers during picking time. Travellers are forced to work due to dwindling finances, and usually show motivation and enthusiasm. They consider their work as part of their travelling experience and are used to sharing facilities and spare time with others which makes them easily feel 'at home'. The problem is their attraction for travelling as soon as the season is over. It obliges orchardists to work with a new group every year. They are usually hard working or don't stay for more than a few days. The only postcards orchardists receive from their workers are from this group of people.

With Tasmania's increasing tourism, orchardists rely more and more on this group. The Spreyton area benefits from overseas arrivals by boat and are able to advertise in local backpackers accommodation. In more isolated regions, such as the Tasman Peninsula, workers are accommodated on site, often in renovated pickers huts.

¹⁷⁰ JPP, 1922–23, No. 8—Annual report of the Fruit Expert, p. 25 and Council of Agriculture, Report for 1907–8, no. 32.

¹⁷¹ Mr Lindsay Tucker's memories, Scottsdale, interview 12.4.1996.

2. The 'professional harvester'

These workers have usually spent the rest of the year travelling through Australia, sugar harvesting in Queensland, fruit picking in the Mildura region, and arrive in Tasmania for the apple picking season. The workers come well equipped, and are experienced and used to working in teams. They are motivated and reliable. The only problem is that there are no longer many people in this category.

3. The 'drifter'

Every year orchardists have workers from this category asking for work. They rarely refuse, but always feel relieved when the workers finally give up and go. This category 'is made of the unskilled element of society whose apathy towards work is their main characteristic.' They are 'ill-equipped, moneyless and often drunk. The general pattern of their work is to cover as much ground as possible without a ladder, picking only the largest apples at waist level, then smoking for long periods.'¹⁷² In many cases they do not want to work, but are unemployed and obliged to find employment.

4. The locals

In regions such as the Huon and D'Entrecasteaux Channel, seasonal workers can be found amongst locals. Local labour would appear to be the main source of seasonal labour in Tasmania. The orcharding activity is so intense that a category of casual workers have settled in the area, looking for other local employment during the low season□

8.5 APPLE FESTIVALS

Agricultural shows punctuated the life of rural districts before Apple Festivals were created. The best sample of each crop grown locally was exhibited and prizes were given to reward the farmers for their skills. Displays of vegetables, flowers and horticulture generally, were included. The event was of social importance and gave the community an opportunity to gather and enjoy their produce and their labour.

With the increasing importance of orcharding in most agricultural districts of Tasmania, independent pome fruit shows or festivals started being organised. Shows were advertised in newspapers. The name of the varieties entered as well as the name of the winners were published shortly after. Photographs of these shows are the best reminder of the importance of the apple industry in the early days. The abundance of fruit and the quality of the displays were stunning.¹⁷³

The tradition was revived in some orcharding districts in the 1950s. In the Mersey Valley, Apple Festivals were held between 1956 and the 1970s, and in the Huon an Apple Festival was held from c. 1951 through to the late-1960s. The aims of the committee in charge of the Mersey Valley Apple Festival were as follows¹⁷⁴ —

- to publicise the orcharding industry in the Mersey Valley;
- to foster a community spirit in the district;
- to stimulate business by attracting visitors;
- to raise funds for the provision of local community and recreational facilities □

¹⁷² Maurice Hallam, Tasman Peninsula, 5.1996.

¹⁷³ 'Tamar Fruit Show', *Weekly Courier*, 4.4.1912 or 'Ranelagh Fruit Show', *Weekly Courier*, 5.1912.

¹⁷⁴ *Mersey Valley Apple Festival*, 24.4.1956.

9 THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY IN ITS AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT

9.1 AN HISTORICAL COMPARISON

Tasmania was one of six Australian states growing apples commercially from the nineteenth century onwards.

A statistical evaluation of each state's involvement in the industry can be done by comparing the number of planted acres, the quantity of bushels of apples picked up per season and the gross value of the apple production and over a constant period of time (e.g. 1919–68). Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 offer a graphic comparison of the apple industry in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania for randomly selected years between 1919 and 1968.¹⁷⁵ The period selected encompasses a section of the 'commercial period' and highlights three major events, namely the two world war conflicts and their effects (1919–45) and the Tree Pull Scheme (late-1960s).

An observation of the charts reveals some Tasmanian characteristics such as:

- Tasmania's high production levels are a reflection of the State's specialisation in apple orcharding from the early days onwards. High productivity per acre (especially in the South) ensured a high State production;
- The number of acres planted with apple trees reached a peak in the late-1920s in Tasmania. In contrast, the gross value of the apple production increased over the following years. Tasmania was then getting the best price out of apples, relying on a well established international market;
- The 1952–53 season was historically bad;
- From the mid-1960s onward, Tasmania seemed more affected than the other Australian states by a recession which affected both planted acreages and overall production.

The comparison of the three charts highlights the obvious dominance of the state of Tasmania as an apple growing district.

The apple industry in Tasmania can therefore be considered of national historical significance. There are three major reasons for this —

1. The industry developed very early and orcharding structures and landscapes remain.
2. Tasmania was, and continues to be, Australia's main apple exporting district.
3. The commercial dynamism which radiated from the local fruit industry under business men such as W. D. Peacock and Henry Jones is very specific to Tasmania.

9.2 A CONTEMPORARY COMPARISON OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY ACROSS AUSTRALIA

In order to provide the following information, which aims at putting the Tasmanian Apple industry in perspective, a range of documents were consulted. First, available theses written on the different states' apple industries were gathered, then a questionnaire was sent to each Fruitgrowers' Association asking for specific information on the history of their local apple industry.

Special thanks to the Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association which promptly answered, providing documents as well as a list of local and knowledgeable people to contact. Thanks are also due to the Apple and Pear Growers Association of South Australia who also provide detailed information. For the other states, reference to thesis or papers was sometimes made possible, in which case mention is included.

¹⁷⁵ *Statistics of Australia*, Bureau of Statistics, Hobart.

Historical evolution

In Western Australia, the first planting of apple trees dates back to the arrival of the first settlers. Farm orchards developed into commercial orchards later during the nineteenth century in a similar way to the oldest orcharding districts of Tasmania. After the First World War, the Stanthorpe apple growing district of Queensland benefited from the Soldier Settlement Scheme.

Unpredictable events such as large bushfires had an impact on the planting of orchards, some orchardists deciding to withdraw from the industry after their orchards had been destroyed (fire threat in South Australia and 1967 bushfire in Tasmania).

Apple Cultivation

Early apple orchards across Australia grew a large range of apple varieties. With time, the range was reduced to the mainstream apple varieties, the Granny Smith being favoured for its quality in the Stanthorpe district. The change in varieties seems to have affected the whole of Australia's apple districts at about the same time, with for instance, a change from Cleopatras, Cox's and Jonathans to the Delicious varieties in the early-1970s.

The orcharding techniques varied according to the geographical location of districts. Jean Harslett from the Stanthorpe Historical Society mentions hail netting and trickle irrigation in the Stanthorpe district. In the 1960s, close planting was spreading in South Australia with double planting at 20 ft x 10 ft, in contrast to the traditional planting distance of 20 ft x 20 ft. Under tree or overhead sprinklers or trickle systems were used. After the Second World War, techniques underwent standardisation, but with some allowance for geographic differences.

It is important to note that the fruit growing states other than Tasmania were not relying as much on apples and pears, and expanded their production to other varieties such as stone fruits, grapes, citrus and, more recently, exotic fruits (e.g. kiwis and pineapples). In 1938 only 58.8% of Western Australia's total area under orchard was devoted to apple growing, and in 1967 the apple crop was rated the fourth most valuable crop after wine grapes, drying and table grapes, and oranges. With its temperate climate, Tasmania was better suited to pome fruit growing, with a few regions being adapted to soft or small fruits.

Fruit growing often required more establishment capital than other agricultural crops as it took a few years for the trees to bear. As a consequence, if other crops could grow they would have priority or at least be grown as a complementary crop. For instance, summer salad vegetables are grown on the Granite Belt for the Queensland market, the weather and soil being favourable. Complementary crop growing seems to be less a pattern in Tasmania.

Export

Other states have tried to increase their export of apples. The first shipment of apples to England from Western Australia took place in 1888 and was organised through the Western Land Company. It travelled as deck cargo with beer containers used as crates and straw for packing. Early methods seemed much the same Australia wide and relied on available material. The first commercial consignment of apples from Western Australia to London took place in 1909. Soon after, ships were equipped with cool storage. In South Australia, local and interstate markets were preferred as production was not large enough to establish international markets.

In Tasmania the situation was the opposite, with a production far too large to be absorbed by the local market which resulted in the need to create interstate and international export structures.

Transport

One of the main limitation to apple growing in Western Australia was the inadequate railway communication which existed between the orchards and Perth. As a result, apple growing concentrated around Perth, the main export centre. Similar problems occurred in Queensland. The industry on the Granite Belt only became commercial when the railway line was extended from Warwick to the Border between 1881 and 1887. Previous to this it was a three week journey by bullock wagon over the main Dividing Range to Brisbane □

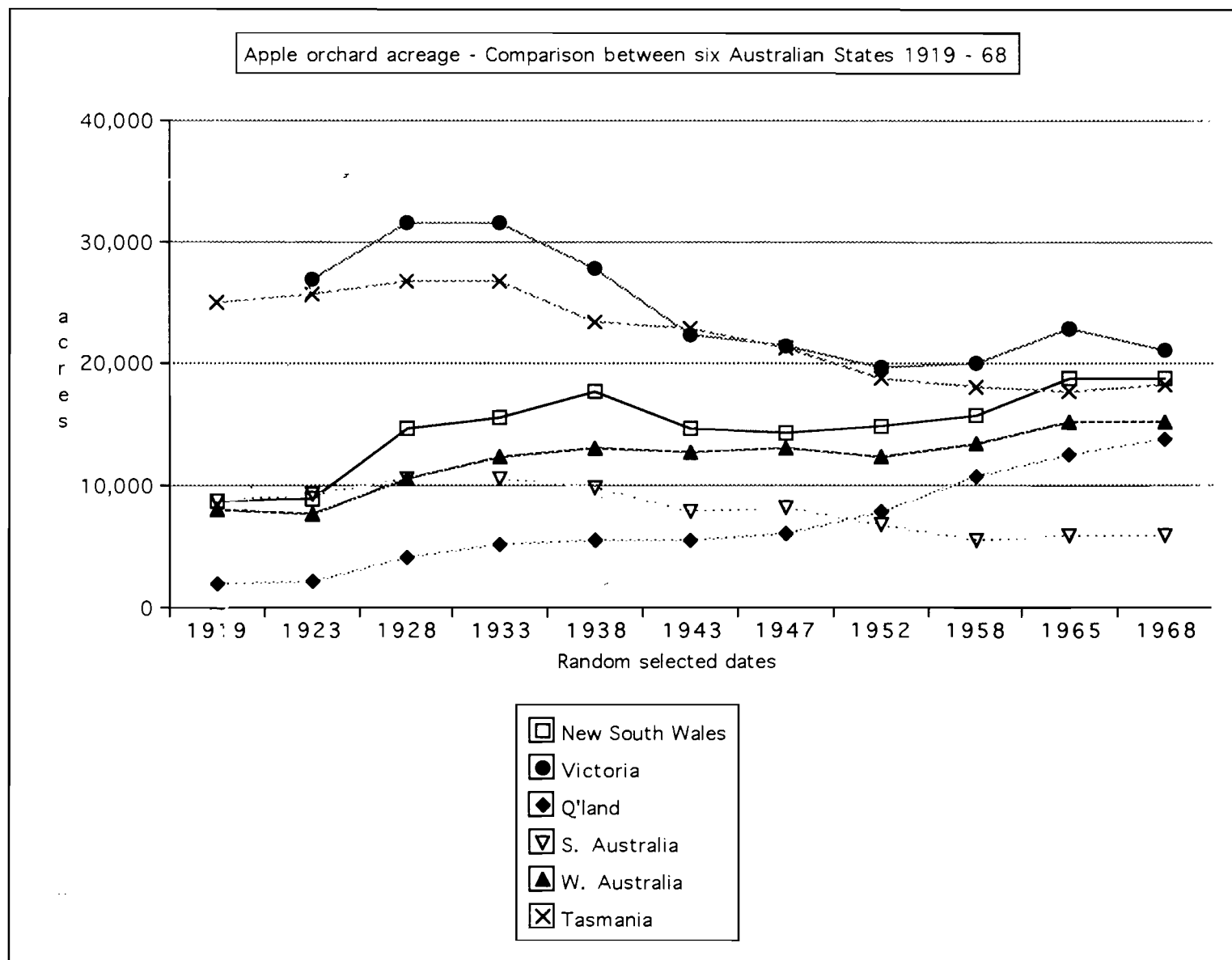


Figure 9.1 Apple orchard acreage in Australia (by state), 1919 - 1968.

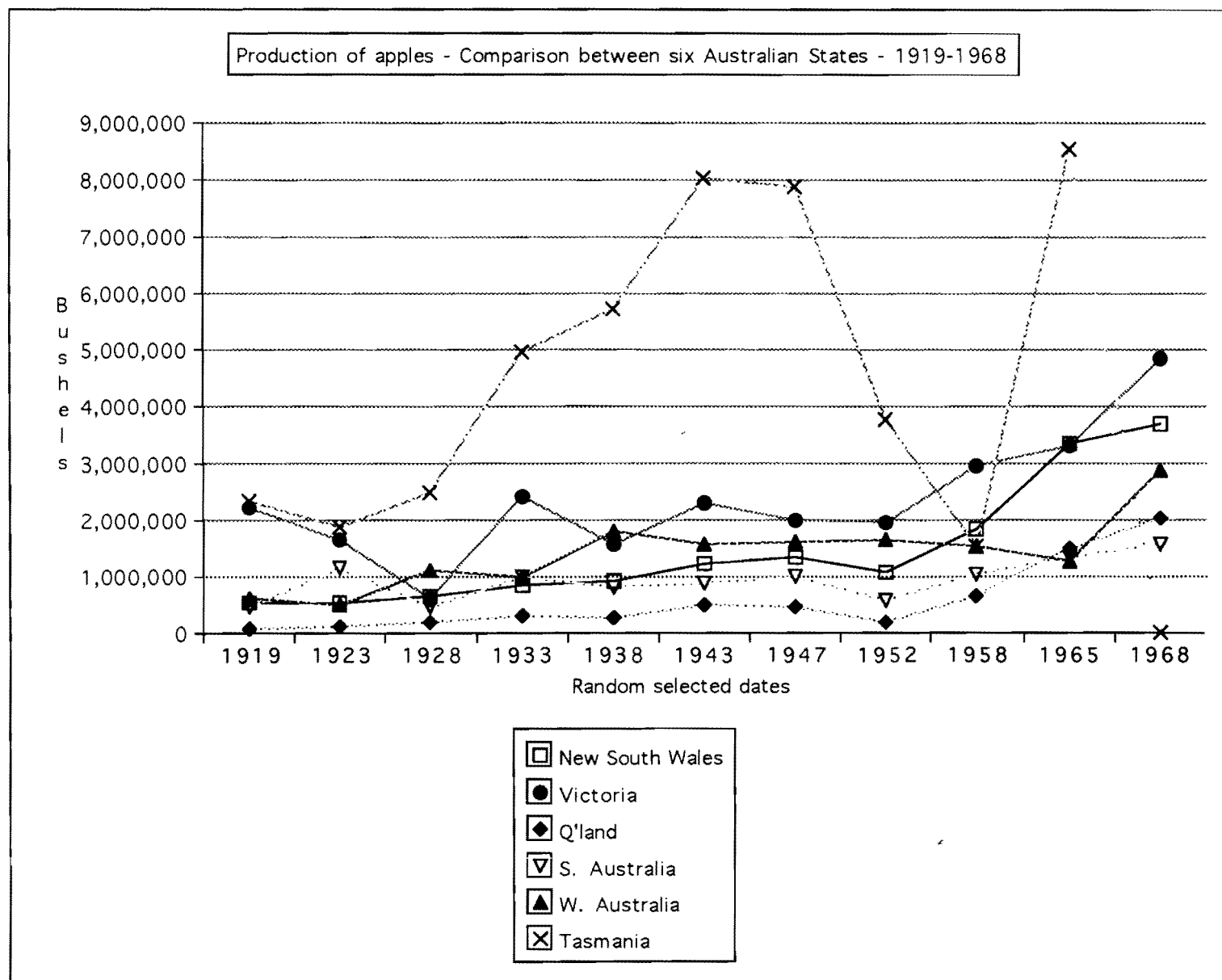


Figure 9.2 Apple production in Australia (by state), 1919 - 1968.

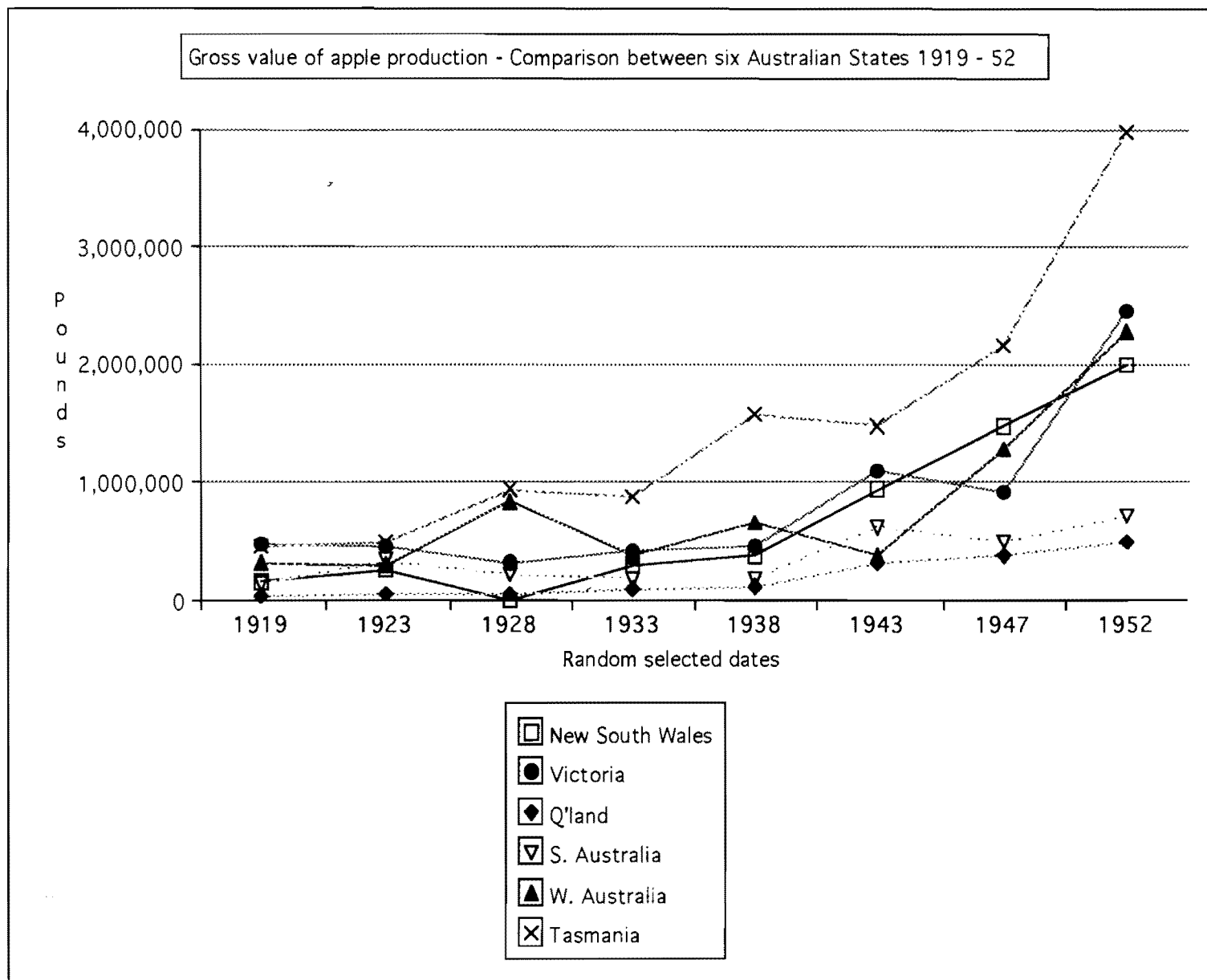


Figure 9.3 Value of apple production in Australia (by state), 1919 - 1952.

PART 3

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

10 EXISTING APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE INFORMATION

This chapter examines the information currently available relating to apple industry heritage. Such studies are of relevance as methodological examples, for comparative industry thematic studies, to provide information on apple industry places and sites, or as management examples.

In general, the available information is very poor as very few studies appear to have been carried out which relate to the apple industry or contain information of relevance. No international studies, and only a small number of relevant Australian studies could be located. The Australian studies that were located were three studies of individual apple industry sites (Gilfedder & Associates 1992, Pikusa 1995, Lucas et al. 1996) and a small number of related Australian heritage studies that had information of relevance to the heritage of the industry generally (Evans 1993, Penney 1995). The Register of the National Estate and state heritage registers also had few apple industry related sites listed. Tasmanian general regional heritage studies were found to be the most useful apple heritage information sources. Apart from site-specific management recommendations contained in the three site studies mentioned above, the only other apple industry heritage management example that could be identified was the orchard preservation program being run by the English organisation, Common Ground.

The number of histories located relating to the apple industry were also very few. No international studies were located and only a few regional Australian histories were located. These include state histories (Beattie 1979, Boon 1957, Hagstrom 1966?, Mount 1962, and Steed 1967) and four regional or district histories which are primarily social histories. Of these, one is West Australian (Price, n.d.) and the others are Tasmanian (Appeldorff 1986, Goldsmith 1981, Watson 1987). There are likely to be more non-Tasmanian studies of this type, but they are difficult to locate. These studies are important in contributing to the general understanding of the nature of the industry, and have been used in compiling Part 2 of this report. They are not considered further here.

The relevant existing work is discussed below under the headings of research methodology and data. Management, including examples of management of apple industry related heritage is discussed in chapter 15, section 15.2.

10.1 METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES

Few of the known heritage studies were of use in developing a methodology for this project. In general the other studies consider industries with quite different natures, of much more restricted geographic spread and different distributions of places (generally more concentrated in urban centres). It is also the case that most Australian heritage studies follow similar, basic approaches. Major differences between this and other approaches appear to be the combined statewide and regional analysis, and the provision of place and site data as both an inventory and detailed records of selected sites, as most other studies adopt one or the other level of research and analysis. However, they have a general standard approach which is to look at the history of the topic area, then use the history and field survey to identify places related to the topic, and then to use the history and site information to assess the identified heritage. This, in general terms, is also the approach of this project.

The more useful studies for developing a methodology for this project were the Historic Sites Inventory Project carried out by Forestry Tasmania in the early-1990s (Gaughwin 1991, Parham 1992, Scripps 1990), the Tasmanian hops industry study (Evans 1993, Davies (pers. comm.)) and a Victorian study which was aimed at developing a method for identifying, assessing and registering historic manufacturing places (Penney 1992).

Penney's (1992) study to develop a method for identifying, assessing and registering historic industrial manufacturing sites is unusual in that it concentrates on developing a methodology, rather than concerning itself with defining the industry and listing places. This study used a number of industrial heritage studies undertaken between 1984 and 1991 to develop a database of industrial heritage sites in Victoria. The study then used the dairy (butter and cheese) industry as an industrial example for which the data in the database could be checked, and to develop a methodology for identifying and listing heritage places. The study was somewhat constrained by the nature of the database which contained, and was to be used, to register Victorian industrial sites, the framework for which predated Penney's (1992) study. The methodology developed is a detailed twenty-four step process. It is fairly common sense, relying on, and initially establishing inventories from, primary and secondary historical or archival sources, developing these using local histories, specialist studies and oral information, then systematically visiting each site and recording it, and finally carrying out more intensive research, primarily historical, for buildings considered to be significant and worthy of registration. Although it is an excellent process, it is rare that a study would have the budget and time to work through all the steps set out, and some steps are only relevant for Victoria and the database being considered. Penney's (1992) steps, however, were used generally as a guideline for data collection for this study.

Other comments offered by Penney (1992) which are relevant to this project include a suggestion that researchers should be wary of putting too much effort into compiling databases if this will be at the expense of acquiring primary data, and that it is important in researching industrial heritage to have both a broad framework and local

understanding. It is interesting that, while not an explicit part of the methodology, Penney (1992) adopts a regional approach in site analysis, although not necessarily in the historical review. Criteria used for significance assessment follow those used for establishing whether a site is of national estate significance. Findings relating to preservation in Penney's (1992) study also help in formulating a methodology. For example on the basis of the very low survival rate of built manufacturing heritage she suggests that 'This low survival rate should alert future researcher[s] to the need to read the industrial record more closely and place added value on the remaining record. There could be a good argument made to classify all the remnants as they are such a small percentage of what once existed' (Penney 1992, 19).

Most Tasmanian heritage studies which have provided more than simply an inventory of heritage places, have also advocated detailed historic research as an essential precursor to the heritage research, to facilitate the identification of places and also to enable their assessment (e.g. Gaughwin 1991, Coroneos 1993). In recognition of this, the approach of carrying out historical research to establish an historical context for the heritage and to identify heritage places was adopted by this study, and emphasis was given to developing a detailed historical appreciation.

The Tasmanian hop industry heritage study (Evans 1993, Davies (pers. comm.)) was considered to be the most similar rural industry heritage study that might provide a useful methodological approach. The project was a Tasmania wide project comprising both a systematic historical analysis and a systematic heritage identification and assessment component which other existing rural heritage studies (e.g. Cassidy 1986, Cassidy 1995) did not have. Unfortunately the heritage component has been carried out concurrently with the apple industry project and so the methodologies have had to be developed concurrently. The hop study has also tended to adopt a slightly different approach as the hop heritage sites are much fewer in number and concentrated in two localities, which has meant that the sites could be documented in detail and the treatment of the heritage has been uniform across the State. The historical part of the project (Evans 1993) outlined the methodology used in compiling the history and it can be seen that the broad-based approach provided a comprehensive and broad history which is of interest in itself as well as being an excellent basis for heritage analysis and identifying places. Evans (1993) also commented that it would have assisted in analysing the historical and heritage information if the historical research and the site recording had been more closely integrated.

No other thematic or regional industrial heritage studies were considered similar enough in focus, timing or orientation to provide useful methodological insight. As noted above, most other relevant studies follow a logical and general approach which is to a large extent common sense, and was also the general approach adopted by this study □

10.2 EXISTING LISTINGS AND OTHER PLACE INFORMATION

This section examines existing sources of information for heritage places related to the apple industry in Tasmania and Australia. Sources which contain this information are primarily heritage studies and lists. Such information contributes both to the Inventory of apple heritage places in Tasmania and to evaluating how well it is already documented and managed. (Where places are listed on existing registers, this is noted in the relevant place record in the project Inventory).

10.2.1 Existing Listings

National Listings

The only relevant national listing is the Register of the National Estate. When other states were asked for information on what was held on state heritage registers, with few exceptions the answer was 'none'. The reasons given for this were the lack of previous study of the apple industry and the inability to search registers for sites that are specifically apple industry related. The latter problem arises because sites will be generally entered according only to major themes. Apple-related places will therefore be under a broad category such as 'agriculture'. Where the apple industry is only a part of the place's use, then it is even more difficult to identify them. This classificatory problem also applies to the Register of the National Estate and the Tasmanian lists, and is seen as a management issue that needs to be addressed, as does Morris (1996) in relation to women's heritage places.

Register of the National Estate

Analysis of the Register of the National Estate (RNE) in March 1996 for places with the word 'apple' yielded 13 independent items, while places with the word 'orchard' in the title yielded 80 items Australia-wide.

Of the 80 items located by the 'orchard' search, few items are likely to relate to the apple industry as the places listed are not orchards in their own right, but are places which appear in most cases to have had small domestic orchards associated with houses, huts or farms which were dominantly associated with other agricultural activities, e.g. dairying. The only places which may have had commercial apple production, are some of the farms and farm complexes, which number about 30. Only two of these, however, are documented as being associated with apples. These two places are 'Chauncey Vale' (Tas) and 'Oatlands' (Vic).

The thirteen places identified through the 'apple' search included a 1930s storage cellar ('Stanley', Victoria), a shed ('Duntroon', ACT), 4 farms (Bagdad (Tas), Berwick (Vic), Duntroon and Tharwa (ACT)), 3 residential houses (Duntroon (2) (ACT), York (WA)), and 4 gardens (Blackwood (SA), Macedon, Benalla (2) (Vic)). On the basis of the place reports for these places, only 6 places relate, or potentially relate, to the apple industry, the other being fruit trees planted for domestic use, or ornamental or specimen trees. The only Tasmanian site listed is 'Chauncey Vale', which is currently an indicative place, and is recommended for registration as an early and representative farm that is in good condition and for the association with the writer, Nan Chauncey, who lived and worked there. The place is not documented as producing apples commercially, and is not considered significant in relation to the apple industry.

The search reveals that Australia-wide there are only two places on the RNE which have been registered primarily for their association with the apple industry. These are the storage cellar in Stanley and the apple shed at Duntroon. The results suggest that listings have relied on completed site studies and no comprehensive apple industry study has been undertaken in any of the States. The results can be interpreted as indicating a lack of previous interest in the history and heritage of the Australian apple industry, despite its economic importance historically. The results also hint at a theme-related classificatory problem.

Once this study had completed its listing of places associated with the apple industry, the RNE listings under 'farming and grazing', 'manufacturing / processing' and 'industrial' for Tasmanian places were checked. This revealed that only 10 sites were included in both the Inventory of places related to the Tasmanian apple industry (this study—which contains several hundred places) and the RNE. These were all large farm estates with, in general, only a marginal connection with the apple industry. No places related to apple processing were registered. This, and a review of the RNE place statements for these places, confirms the findings from the initial review of the RNE that place classification does not allow for identifying industry-specific places, for example, apple industry places; that the apple industry has not been considered in previous heritage place identification; and that previous heritage place identification and assessment has rarely considered the full range of functions and types of significance that a place may have. With respect to the latter, it appears the focus has tended to be on aspects such as architectural significance or particular personal associations.

Tasmanian Records

Tasmanian Heritage Register

At the time of writing the Tasmanian Heritage Register had only just been established and only about a thousand places had been included on the Register. The places initially listed are mainly places which are on existing lists such as the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust register. Since no Tasmanian apple industry sites are on these lists, except where they have other significance, e.g. major rural properties on the east coast such as 'Lisdillon' and 'Kelvedon', no useful apple industry data was available from this source for the project.

THPI, Parks and Wildlife Service

The Cultural Heritage Branch of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service maintains a list of known historical sites in Tasmania. It was started in the mid-1980s as the Tasmanian Historical Archaeological Site Catalogue (THASC), and has recently been modified and retitled the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory (THPI). It includes inspected sites and places known to exist from the literature. There is no legislative requirement to list places on THPI, consequently places listed are mostly known from archaeological and cultural heritage management studies. In the last few years places tend not to have been listed in THPI unless they were registered and a detailed site record provided. This has discouraged a significant amount of listing on THPI. The list however is one of the two most comprehensive Tasmanian heritage place lists (the other is the National Trust Register which it complements). Currently there are over 2 000 places listed on THPI. These are mainly sites which have been identified by studies carried out within the Parks and Wildlife Service and by Forestry Tasmania.

As not all places are yet entered on the THPI computer database, it was not possible to conduct a thematic search. Further, not all registered places have themes or significance attributed. The THPI register which lists place name and place type / function by map sheet was searched for places identified as being associated with apples or the apple industry. Prior knowledge was also used to identify places with an association with the apple industry.

This search identified 57 places which were farms or farm estates of some sort. Of these, five are known to have an association with the apple industry, and one may have an association with the industry, although this was not evident from the register or the site records. Two jetties which are known to be associated with apple transport are registered, although neither of these were major port facilities for the industry. The Scottsdale (north-eastern line) railway is also listed, and this would have been used for apple transport, although it was established for a range of uses. The Yorktown Historic Site is also listed, being an Historic Site. Six other sites are registered which were related to the apple industry, however as in the case of the farm sites, for most there is no reference to their association with the apple industry. Of these six sites only two are exclusively apple industry sites. THPI also contains a small number of other sites which had a very indirect association with the industry. These were mainly related to industries which supplied the apple industry, for example the sawmilling industry and the fertiliser industry. The register therefore includes only two sites which are identified as apple industry or apple-related sites, and includes a total of 19 sites that are related in some way to the apple industry. Apple industry related sites therefore represent less than 1% of sites in THPI.

It is of interest that of the 19 apple industry related sites identified, 8 are on the Tasman Peninsula. This is related to reuse of some of the convict-related sites by the apple industry and to the site recording work carried on in association with the Port Arthur Conservation Project. It suggests that, as in the case of the Register of the National Estate, places are being researched with respect to particular aspects and the resulting information does not document all the uses of a place. It also reflects the fact that many of the sites that have been identified in about the last 10 years through heritage studies are not being registered on the THPI, which is currently the most appropriate place for them to be registered.

National Trust (Tasmania) listings

Approaches to the National Trust (Tasmania) for a list of apple industry related places on their register of places was unproductive. I [AM] was advised that it was not possible to identify apple industry related sites from the register as it does not include reference to function. Identification of apple industry related places would appear to require a search through the actual place records which would be exceedingly time consuming, particularly since this project is statewide. National Trust policy precluded us from searching the records ourselves for the project. Given this, the charge levied by the Trust for carrying out searches for information, and the probability that such a search would identify few if any sites (Sue Hansen and Joan Cope, pers. comm.), the project did not proceed with an analysis of the National Trust place data.

From discussion with Sue Hansen and Joan Cope who have knowledge of Trust listed places in the north and south of Tasmania respectively, it appears that there are few places on the National Trust register which are listed for apple-related significance. Those that fall into this category are likely to be a small number of places which are listed for other reasons. Without searching the files only one place was identified which was known to be related to the apple industry (Joan Cope, pers. comm.). It is likely that those places on the National Trust register that have an association with the apple industry will also be on the Register of the National Estate, as the Register of the National Estate relied heavily on the National Trust listings when originally listing Tasmanian places.

In summary, the registers, both national and state, have not proved useful for identifying places related to the apple industry because of a range of limitations. The main limitations are —

- the difficulty of identifying apple industry related places as multiple functions or thematic associations of places are usually not listed;
- because they are far from complete and the data they hold have distinct biases in the types of places that are listed; and
- because the place data is also incomplete, often only focusing on a particular aspect, in particular architectural value or association with important people.

The review of the existing listings has been of use primarily with respect to management, in that it has identified limitations of the current registers and other listings, and also serves to identify which sites have a listing or other status which needs to be considered in the management of the place.

10.2.2 Other Place Information

The main source of place information for this study, and in general for Tasmanian thematic studies, appears to be the general thematic or regional heritage studies that have been carried out. This is particularly so given the lack of comprehensiveness and other limitations of the existing listings (refer section 10.2.1 above). The general or industrial heritage regional studies have been most useful. The thematic studies have been less useful as there is little overlap between the apple industry and the themes examined, except for the hop study (Evans 1991, Paul Davies, pers. comm.). This is partly due to the nature of the thematic studies which to date have concentrated on the mining and timber industries, although there have been a small number of rural studies (Cassidy 1985, Tassell 1987). There have been no previous regional or thematic studies directly related to the apple industry. Studies by Pikusa (1995) and Lucas et al. (1996) are studies of single sites with some relationship to the apple industry, however they contribute only very limited information to the project as they were not concerned with the apple industry.

Relevant aspects of these studies are discussed below. The studies of individual places are most useful in examining management for apple industry related places, hence are discussed in section 10.3, below.

Tasmanian studies

The broadest Tasmanian regional studies are the Historic Site Inventory studies (Scripps 1990, Gaughwin 1991, Parham 1992) carried out for each of the three main regions of Tasmania in the early-1990s. Although the projects were mainly carried out as first level inventorying of historical places in wood-production forests and other State forest, they included any other historic places that were located in the course of the research. Given the focus of these studies, they contain no places directly related to the apple industry, but they do include places which were indirectly related, in particular the sawmills, which in many instances cut timber for making apple cases for orchards. The *South East Tasmania Historic Site Inventory* (Parham 1992) is the most useful in this respect. One limiting factor is that the limited amount of research carried out for each site means that it is not possible in many cases to know if a particular mill cut apple case timber or not. However many of the mills listed can be considered as potential apple industry related places, particularly in the Huon. Because these studies were the first general regional historic heritage studies carried out in Tasmania and contain an historic overview to provide a context for understanding the places in the Inventory, they also provide a useful reference for understanding the general historical development and industrial development of rural and forested Tasmania.

More recently a number of thematic or more detailed regional studies have been carried out. It is these that provide most place information for this study. Regions and themes covered by relevant studies are —

- Launceston — industrial heritage (Morris-Nunn & Tassell 1982)
- Hobart — industrial heritage (Scripps 1997)
- Hobart (Glenorchy) — general historic heritage places (Terry 1994, Waight 1995)
- Hobart (Clarence) — general historic heritage (Hudspeth & Scripps 1994)
- Hobart (Lindisfarne) — primarily a history but some places identified (Hudspeth 1992)
- Sorell Municipality — general historic heritage (Austral Archaeology 1996)
- Tasman Peninsula — general historic heritage (Truscott 1984)
- Hamilton Municipality — primarily a history but some places identified (Public History Partners 1991)
- Hop history and heritage study — restricted to the Derwent area (Evans 1993, Paul Davies (pers. comm.)).

The above studies have been an important source of place information for this study, in general providing historical information on places for which there is little visible evidence today, or where there is evidence which is not visually identifiable as apple industry heritage. It is estimated that around 10% of places listed in the Apple Industry Inventory were identified through the review of existing heritage studies. Importantly much of this place information is detailed site data, i.e. it gives historical information and documents the physical evidence for the places. Since most of the existing studies have been carried out in areas which were not apple districts, they have enabled this study to include places outside the districts which would not have been otherwise included given the methodology of this study. Where the studies are in apple districts (Hobart and the Derwent), their contribution has been such that it has minimised the need for field research.

Interestingly, it is the urban focused regional and industrial studies (Morris-Nunn & Tassell 1982, Hudspeth 1992, Hudspeth & Scripps 1994, Terry 1994, Waight 1995, Scripps 1997) that have provided the most place information. This information has been particularly valuable since it is in the urban areas that there has been the greatest loss of apple industry related heritage. Unfortunately not all the studies are of comparable detail due to differences in funding and scope. For example Hudspeth (1992) and Terry (1994) concentrate on documenting the history of the area they are studying, and relatively few places are located, visited, or listed. In contrast, Hudspeth and Scripps (1994) and Scripps (1997) focus on listing places and provide individual place records, as does Morris-Nunn and Tassell (1982). Waight (1995) has a different focus, creating an inventory of historic heritage places in a part of Glenorchy through community consultation.

Of the urban-based studies, the most useful for contributing apple industry place information have been Hudspeth and Scripps (1994), Scripps (1997), Waight (1995) and Morris-Nunn and Tassell (1982). Scripps (1997) is considered to provide the most comprehensive information. She provides some historical background for the fruit processing and beverage industry and a listing of sites for each industry. She also provides detailed site records for each site, which are based on research of primary and secondary sources. The number of site records in this study is impressive at around 400. Most other studies list between 30 and 200 places. The study is believed to provide a comprehensive listing of industrial sites in Hobart. Morris-Nunn and Tassell's (1982) study of the industrial heritage of Launceston is very similar. However it is not as comprehensive or thoroughly researched and the site data is much less detailed. Hudspeth and Scripps (1994) discuss the apple and apricot orcharding history of Clarence and provide what is considered to be a reasonably comprehensive inventory of places from their review of secondary sources. They then provide place data for a number of these sites. Their study is very similar to this study methodologically, except that they appear to have carried out very little community consultation and less site documentation. Waight (1995), using Terry (1994) as basis, provides a detailed list of places for the Collinsvale area. Although this area is small, it was an apple orcharding area within the Hobart district and so lists a number of apple industry related places. The information for each place and the listing however are not comprehensive, as only oral information has been used.

The studies which have been conducted outside the urban areas but which include areas where fruit growing was known to occur (Truscott 1984, Public History Partners 1991, Evans 1993, Austral Archaeology 1996) have been generally less useful. Evans (1993) and Public History Partners (1991) are primarily history studies with place identification not being a primary focus. Evans (1993) was the first part of a larger study of the hop industry, with the second stage focusing on the sites although Evans (1993) does provide a list of 65 places identified from the historic research and personal knowledge. The history of the hop growing includes mention of the apple industry history in the Upper Derwent, since hops and apples were grown together on a number of properties. The Hamilton study (Public History Partners 1991) was a history study concentrating on the recent history of Hamilton. The study did compile a list of places but these were provided to the Hamilton Council and not included with the report, and the places listed were mostly buildings. These studies, although not particularly useful in compiling the inventory for this study, did provide useful historical background for the Derwent apple growing district and gave some indication of places which should be researched in more detail for this study.

Truscott's (1984) study of the heritage of the Tasman Peninsula was carried out while the Port Arthur Conservation Project was operating, and consequently focused on the extant convict heritage of the Tasman Peninsula. Because of the nature of the project, there is only summary information provided for the sites listed, even though the numbers of sites considered is relatively small. Austral Archaeology's (1996) study of the Sorell Municipality identified only a very small number of apple industry related places, and most of these are only possibly related. The study was methodologically similar to this study, relying on detailed historical research and field identification and assessment. Orchardng however, was not a major activity in the municipality although it was primarily a rural area. Where orcharding occurred in the Municipality, it was mostly mixed orcharding and mostly not historical.

Comparative Place Information

Heritage studies from outside Tasmania which have contributed to this project by providing comparative non-Tasmanian data are those by Gilfedder and Associates (1992), Penney (1992, 1995). These three studies all relate to the fruit industry of Victoria, but only Gilfedder and Associates (1992) is related directly to apples. As noted above, enquiries to different states failed to produce any other heritage study references of relevance. Common Ground in England has not carried out heritage studies as such, but provides some information about the preservation of apple orchards in England (Common Ground 1996). These are the only non-Tasmanian heritage studies of relevance that could be identified.

Penney (1992, 1995) are statewide overviews of the Victorian manufacturing industry and the Victorian soft fruit processing industries (including apple) respectively. The manufacturing study was primarily a methodological study for the identification, assessment and registering of manufacturing heritage places. Penney's (1992) study provides some valuable insights into industrial heritage preservation generally. In her study she found that the survival rate of industrial buildings in Victoria is between 1–10%. Penney (1995) located 98 related businesses through historic research and some field reconnaissance. She comments that there are few extant remains, but does

not quantify this or elaborate. Penney (1995) comments that the fruit processing in different regions developed differently. The study provides little data or discussion on the places identified, although management oriented recommendations are made (these are referred to in section 10.3), but it does provide a useful comparative history of the fruit industry which highlights similarities and differences with apple growing in Tasmania. For example, in Victoria the development of co-operatives was much more organised and they had much wider influence than in Tasmania, and the beginnings of the fruit industry in Victoria were stimulated by the need to provide for the large populations of the gold fields, and then by the development of irrigation in the 1880s, whereas in Tasmania these stimuli were of minor importance only. Government control of the industry in the 1900s appears similar in both states, as does the marketing and nature of the labour force.

Penney (1995) also provides some useful comparative comment about packing sheds, although it is not clear whether this is a regional or statewide discussion, and what fruit was packed in the sheds referred to. She comments that today all packing sheds are company or co-operative packing sheds, with co-operatives controlling about half the gross tonnage of fruit packed. There is a very co-dependant relationship between grower and purchasing company, with the company providing most goods and services to the grower and the grower providing the fruit as required. Quality control is intensive and imposed by Government inspectors who inspect every step of the processes of grading, drying and packing. Penney goes on to comment that in the Mildura district very few of the early private packing sheds and cool stores remain, although it is possible that some of the extant cool stores along the railway line may retain parts of early buildings. She describes the packing sheds and cool stores as 'simple timber structures containing drying racks in an open spatial arrangement' with 'extensions ... usually made in a similar fashion out of the same materials' (Penney 1995, 12). With respect to apple packing sheds and cool stores, she comments that they are 'often found along outer suburban [no town / city specified] rail lines', 'are gradually disappearing', and 'few exhibit any memorable architectural qualities or are of any significant size or age. Their disappearance is noticed by the regular train traveller only as the murals which now decorate their long expanses of corrugated iron or timber side walls disappear with the buildings' (Penney 1995, 12–13).

Although Gilfedder and Associates (1992) is concerned with a single apple orcharding site, 'Strathdon', the Conservation Plan does discuss the development of orcharding in the Melbourne area and its present day heritage. The Melbourne orchards developed later than apple orchards elsewhere in Australia, although commercial orcharding appears to have commenced in the 1880s, which was also the first main period of commercial apple orchard development in Tasmania. Many of the successful orchardists in the late-1800s were of German descent. At the end of the 1890s the industry was being put on a more scientific footing and intensive industries such fruit growing were being supported by the Government as highly productive export industries calculated to improve the local economy after the 1890s depression. This was the major period of development of the apple orchards in the Melbourne area, most of which were established on the eastern fringes in Doncaster, Box Hill, East Burwood and the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges. The first cool store in the region was established in Doncaster in 1902 by the Government, although growers soon switched to co-operative cool stores as they had misgivings about government ownership. The co-operative cool stores that developed appear to have been multi-purpose. Changing markets, the depression and high land prices resulting from the encroachment of the Melbourne suburbs after World War I forced many orchardists to sell up their Melbourne orchards. From the late-1930s, orcharding declined rapidly in the Melbourne area.

Gilfedder and Associates (1992) by way of providing context also list the orchard industry heritage of the Melbourne metropolitan area (taken from a Doncaster and Templestowe Conservation study). This list comprises around 40 sites, all originally orchards. Of these, 30 have only the residence remaining, 8 are orchards with residences, one is an orchard only, and one is a barn only. Included in the 40 sites, are 3 packing sheds and 2 cool stores. One of the packing sheds is now used as a museum. The amount of apple industry heritage is even less. Given that by 1920 there were over 7 000 fruit growers in Victoria with a large proportion in the Melbourne area, this would represent a very low survival rate of orcharding places in the Melbourne area, possibly as little as 2%. In the early-1990s when Gilfedder and Associates (1992) carried out the Strathdon study, the orchard was the last surviving orchard in Nunawading, and one of only 8 surviving orchards in the Melbourne area. Analysis of the place descriptions provided suggests that, compared with Tasmanian apple industry related heritage, Melbourne fruit growing heritage today has less later period sites, includes much more brick construction (in the residences), more Edwardian period homes, a high percentage of mixed orchards, and strong associations with families of German descent (only found in the Collinsvale area of the Hobart district in Tasmania).

The large-scale loss of orchards and orchard heritage is not just restricted to Tasmania and Australia. Common Ground (1996) claim that 'England is losing its orchards at an alarming rate'. Common Ground (1996) cites a loss of two thirds of England's orchards in the last 30 years, a loss of around 150 000 acres. They comment that counties renowned for their apple industry have the lost most of the basis for this industry, quoting Devon's loss of 90% of its orchards since 1965. Common Ground (1990) believe that this loss of orchards is diminishing English culture as 'varieties particular to locality, the recipes, cider, songs, stories, knowledge of planting, grafting and pruning, wassailing and a richness of wild life' are being lost. This is clearly a wide-reaching loss of important heritage.

In summary, the comparative information available is of a very general nature, mainly highlighting the dramatic loss of orcharding or fruit processing places in the last 30 to 50 years. Although small in number, the studies indirectly suggest that the fruit growing and processing industry throughout Australia was strongly regionalised. The comparative histories indicate that the industries in other places had similar types of places, and at least in Australia had similar general histories of development. There is not enough information to establish profiles for the different place types that result from the apple industry, or to reliably assess the Tasmanian heritage in a broader context □

11 ASPECTS OF HERITAGE ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT—CONSIDERATION OF LANDSCAPES AND THEMES

11.1 APPROACHING CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Since this study has been informed by, and has included, what is generally termed a 'landscape approach' to the identification and assessment of the heritage, it is important to explore 'cultural landscapes' and their identification, assessment and management. A landscape approach has been defined as 'the archaeological investigation of past land use by means of a landscape perspective combined with the conscious incorporation of regional geomorphology and actualistic studies such as taphonomy, formation processes [and] ethnoarchaeology ...' (Rossignol & Wandsnider (1992, 6) quoted in Becker 1994, 7), and cultural landscapes are the heritage units recognised through a landscape approach.

Defining Cultural Landscapes and their Components

A cultural landscape can be defined as 'a physical area with natural features and elements modified by human activities resulting in patterns of evidence layered in the landscape, which give a place its particular character, reflecting human relationships with and attachment to that landscape' (Lennon & Mathews 1996, 4). This can be regarded as a general definition, although others would extend this definition to include landscapes or physical areas which have no human modification but which have layers of meaning that relate to the non-material (e.g. Jacques 1995). This criterion is important for the identification of cultural landscapes in largely natural areas, and consequently not one with which this study is concerned.

One of the key elements of a cultural landscape is that it is 'an extensive, integrated management unit, not just the "dots on the maps"' (Lennon & Mathews 1996, 4). This is because the meaning and significance of cultural landscapes are largely derived from the relationship between the landscape and the elements within that landscape, as well as the relationship between the individual elements themselves. As a consequence, landscape meaning and significance can easily be lost through the removal of key landscape components, or where evidence relating cultural elements to the landscape is lost. This is obviously important for the ongoing management of cultural landscapes (Lennon & Mathews 1996).

Cultural landscapes can be classified in various ways. Some of these are documented by Lennon and Mathews (1996). Currently used examples include —

- Seeing cultural landscapes as mosaics of (1) natural features and elements; (2) physical components from a number of historic periods of human activity; and (3) patterns created in the landscape over time (as proposed by Taylor (1989));
- The Australian Heritage Commission groupings into different categories which reflect their significance criteria (refer chapter 3, section 3.3);
- *Designed, evolved and associative* landscapes which is the primary classification used by UNESCO as the basis for assessing World Heritage values of cultural landscapes.

Although rural cultural landscapes fall into the 'evolved landscape' category (i.e. a landscape that has been developed in the absence of an overall, prior plan) and this is important for understanding their origin and general nature, it is more useful in this study, with its focus on the heritage of Tasmania's apple industry, to consider rural landscapes as a type of 'historical landscape'. This is a classification well recognised in North America, where rural landscape identification and management is comparatively advanced (Mitchell & Page 1993, McClelland et al. 1990).

Regarding rural landscapes as historical landscapes for the purposes of this study enables the discussion to stay focused and simplifies the definition of orcharding landscapes. Other layers of cultural meaning can still be incorporated as part of the assessment of cultural significance. This approach also helps centre consideration of management on that required for the maintenance of the apple industry heritage which is the focus of this study. It should be noted that although the USA definition of rural historic landscape applies generally to all non-urban, non-indigenous structured cultural landscapes of an historical nature (McClelland et al. 1990), the term 'rural' in this study is used for landscapes in which agricultural pursuits have been dominant.

It is important in this discussion to recognise that there is a difference between assessing cultural landscapes and historic landscapes, and in assessing landscapes generally. As noted in Tassell (1988, 99) 'Assessment of cultural landscapes present specific difficulties that assessment of other landscapes do not. Cultural landscapes are "made up of material components, although these components inevitably reflect non-material aspects of the cultural groups involved"' (Melnick, 1983). These landscapes are also influenced by natural features such as topography or soil, with the result being a complex mixture of human and natural components. It is these components both individually and together that establish the character of a particular cultural landscape'.

Tassell (1988), in considering Tasmanian rural landscapes identifies the major components of the rural landscape as the physical landscape, the agricultural practices used in the landscape, and the cultural elements added to the landscape. He lists the following as being important elements in identifying and assessing a cultural landscape — wider landscape context, relief, colour and contrast, texture, scale, pattern, the nature and type of plantings and crops, styles and materials of the buildings, and the nature of the built elements. The United States National Parks Service Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland et al. 1990) also identify similar components, but their schema, presented in the table below (modified after Lennon & Mathews 1996), presents a more systematic listing which looks at the processes that operate to form a cultural landscape together with the resultant components.

Land-Shaping Processes	
Land uses and activities	historical appreciation of the way in which the land has been used, e.g. mining, farming, timber getting, recreation.
Patterns of spatial organisation	e.g. farm size, settlement or structure location, access to water; these may be influenced by factors including politics, economics, technology and natural environmental features.
Response to natural environment	the way people, their traditions and practices have adapted to the local environment and technology.
Cultural traditions	influencing the way that land is used, occupied and shaped.
Physical Components	
Circulation networks	systems for transporting people, goods and raw materials.
Boundary demarcations	e.g. property, paddock or stockyard marked boundary.
Vegetation	vegetation related to land use (e.g. hedge, shade tree, crop, logged forest).
Buildings, structures and objects	buildings shelter human activities; structures serve functions other than shelter; while objects are relatively small but important stationary or moveable constructions, including markers and monuments.
Clusters	groupings of buildings, structures or other features, as in a farm, or group of settlements.
Archaeological sites	sites of historic activities or occupation marked by structural remains or surface or sub-surface remains.
Small-scale elements	individual elements such as road signs, gates, footbridges, etc, that collectively may form boundary demarcations, circulation networks, etc.

Table 11.1 The land-shaping processes and physical components of rural historic landscapes. Taken from McClelland et al. (1990), modified after Lennon and Mathews (1996).

It should be noted that a rural historic landscape does not need to have all these component types, however 'One of the principle components that distinguishes landscapes from other types of cultural resources is vegetation' (Mitchell & Page 1993, 49).

How a particular rural historic landscape is defined will depend on the scale of analysis, or possibly the theme, being addressed. Given this size relativity it is possible for one cultural landscape to be part of a broader cultural landscape (McClelland et al. 1990). What is regarded as a component will vary depending on the scale at which a particular landscape is being considered.

Previous Related Studies

General enquiries and a review of heritage bibliographies have shown that while there are a wealth of publications on the subject of cultural landscapes (mostly published in the last 10 years), the majority of these relate to recognising cultural landscapes as a part of the cultural heritage and in defining them. Only a small number relate to rural cultural landscapes, and no cultural landscape based studies could be located that are concerned with orcharding landscapes. Only two Australian cultural landscape studies were identified (Russell 1986, Becker 1993) that include orcharding areas in broader landscape studies. These are both Tasmanian studies. Commenting on the lack of attention to rural landscapes in Australia, compared to what he considers is the widely practised assessment, conservation planning and selective protection of what he calls 'urbs and wilds', Duncan (1989) suggests that this may be because they are places which fall between urban and natural landscapes in both location and typology, and suggests that 'the absence of a generally agreed and practised methodology may have inhibited them receiving due attention relative to their importance as perceived by society' (Duncan, 1989, 45). It is also possible that the heritage value of these areas has not been generally highly regarded, and they therefore have not been a research priority. The situation noted by Duncan (1989) has not changed. The few Australian studies that can be used to inform this project at a methodological and management level include papers presented at the November 1988 Australia ICOMOS conference (Duncan 1989, Lamb 1989, Pratten 1989, Taylor 1989),

cultural landscape management guidelines prepared for the Australian Alps National Park (Lennon & Mathews 1996), and, of particular relevance to Tasmania, *Tasmanian Rural Cultural Landscapes* by Tassell (1988).

Tassell (1988) looks at the characteristics of the rural landscape of Tasmania, but examines this landscape at a generic level, identifying the components of Tasmania's rural landscape, threats to conservation of the rural landscape and ways of avoiding or mitigating the threats. Lennon and Mathews' (1996) study is primarily concerned with providing advice on the management of cultural landscapes, and in particular those of the Australian Alps National Park, which is not a rural landscape, but one dominated by strongly natural landscapes that have limited pastoral, mining, hydro-electrical development and recreational cultural uses and elements. The study however is the only identified Australian study that considers cultural landscapes from a cultural heritage management point of view. Newer studies of rural landscapes or rural inclusive landscapes are being undertaken. However those known, such as one by Francine Gilfedder which is focused on Tasmania, and work reported at an Australia ICOMOS Cultural Landscapes Conference in November 1996, are in progress, and at the time of writing unpublished.

Russell (1986) looks at the Tasman Peninsula as a cultural landscape, and therefore the study includes the Tasman Peninsula apple growing district investigated in this project. Russell (1986) however, primarily uses existing cultural heritage information as a basis for recognising landscapes and therefore the only historic aspect considered is the convict heritage. Although he recognises the Highcroft area and the Koonya area as individual 'landscape units', the boundaries and designation do not acknowledge or recognise the orcharding, nor particularly the historic rural components. Given this and the limited cultural resource identification on which his landscapes are based, Russell's (1986) study is not considered of relevance to this study in terms of heritage identification or management.

Becker (1994) examines the rural cultural landscape of Kimberley, a northern Tasmanian area of mixed farming including, historically, apple orchards of the Mersey district. The orientation of Becker's (1993) study is theoretical, as it examines what information about the past can be derived from an analysis of a cultural landscape using the Kimberley rural landscape as her example. Little mention is made of the apple industry of the area. Becker's (1993) work is therefore not considered relevant to this study.

International studies considered to be of value to this study at a methodological and / or a management level are those by Mitchell and Page (1993) and McClelland et al. (1990). Mitchell and Page (1993) review the work of the USA National Parks Service in managing cultural landscapes, primarily rural landscapes, and provide insights into, and recommendations for, preservation of these landscapes using case studies. McClelland et al. (1990) is a set of guidelines designed to assist in the assessment and registration of rural historic landscapes drawn up for the USA National Parks Service. It is similar to Lennon and Mathews (1996) in that it is primarily a manual for carrying out these steps, rather than an exploration of the issues and options. Management of historic rural landscapes is discussed in chapter 15, section 15.2.

Tasmanian Historic Rural Landscapes—Their Nature and Management

Tassell (1988, 4), which provides an overview of Tasmania historic rural landscapes, comments that the Tasmanian rural landscape 'is a direct consequence of the agricultural industry practices over a period of nearly two hundred years. The landscape is in fact the principal material cultural remains of this industry. That it is comprised of a number of different components which reflect the evolution of the industry is little different to many other industries'.

Tassell (1988) considers that one of the most distinctive aspects of the Tasmanian rural landscape is its 'Englishness'. He considers the English character to be contributed through elements such as the patchwork nature of the fields, the rolling hills, hawthorn and box hedges, green pastures, introduced trees with particular planting styles, architectural elements such as the oast houses and churches, building styles and materials which are rare elsewhere in Australia, and the clustering of farms around 'villages', rather than the widely dispersed distribution that is common in Australia.

Many of these aspects are also arguably features of the Tasmanian apple orcharding landscape. Tassell sees Tasmanian orchards as a distinctive type of rural landscape with an 'English' feel, contributed by the deciduous fruit trees which introduce 'a major visual element to the landscape with their continuation of distinct seasonal changes' (Tassell 1988, 61), and also because of the long tradition of orcharding in England. He suggests the physical structure of the orchards with their rows of pruned trees, also creates a strong distinctive visual impact.

Given the major elements of the Tasmanian rural landscape, Tassell (1988) argues that it will be the changing practices that are most likely to alter the existing rural landscape, and, as he observes, 'Significantly the agricultural industry in Tasmania is still a vital one to the state's economic well being. Thus the landscape cannot be expected to be a fixed never changing entity' (Tassell 1988, 4). He quotes the large-scale removal of apple orchards in the late-1960s and early-1970s as the most recent Tasmanian example of how changing economics and production methods have caused large-scale alteration of the Tasmanian rural landscape — 'The

consequence of this collapse [of the Tasmanian apple industry in the past two-three decades] was the massive destruction of the orchards of an industry that had made the island internationally known. The destruction of these orchards, largely with government incentives, dramatically altered the appearance of the Huon and Derwent Valleys. It also reduced the extent of the English character of these areas.' (Tassell 1988, 86).

Tassell (1988) sees the main threats to the Tasmanian rural cultural landscape as —

- economic need to enlarge fields;
- cost of maintenance of hedgerows and drystone walls;
- natural decay over time of exotic species, and the current trend to replace with natives which are better adapted;
- changes demanded by market forces and changing agricultural practices on distinctive cropping practices (notes that other distinctive crops are being introduced, e.g. poppies, grapes);
- development (population, labour and technology) and transport pressures which will change the built elements including roads;
- development of new built elements and the need for screening, planning controls on style, location, and on subdivision.

He concludes that while changes in rural practices will have an adverse affect on the preservation of rural cultural landscapes, there are existing mechanisms (e.g. National Trust listings and initiatives, and sympathetic planing control by local government and the Department of Transport) that can be used to mitigate the impacts. He also suggests that as well as using existing mechanisms, we need to look at developing farm developmental frameworks, e.g. farm planning or regional landscaping plans, which will protect where possible the physical and biological elements, as the existing mechanisms mainly deal with the built heritage □

11.2 APPROACHING THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Themes are used as a construct to classify, evaluate and interpret heritage. Themes are used to help understand heritage and its context, and to be able to compare heritage from one place with that from another. A thematic approach is therefore appropriate for this study. In this section the main current approach to thematic classification is reviewed. This is followed by a review of the themes used or suggested by other studies of a related or similar nature, and an outline of the themes considered appropriate for this study on the basis of the review of themes and the known history of the Tasmanian apple industry.

Review of Current Approaches

In Australia at present the main framework for thematic analysis is the *Principal Australian Historic Themes* revised list developed by the Australian Heritage Commission through the National Heritage Co-ordination Strategy (Australian Heritage Commission 1995). This is a particular framework which is hierarchical and activity-based.

This hierarchical framework, although useful for databases and for comparative purposes, has many problems, in particular —

- A heavy bias toward human ‘activity’, primarily that concerned with economic production and development, with the consequent lack of consideration of a number of other very important themes that reflect the social, intellectual, spiritual, technological and historical aspects and values of the places being considered. Morris (1996) in her study of women and heritage shows that this bias contributes to the ongoing invisibility of women in heritage studies;
- Also, as is inevitable with rigidly constructed and defined frameworks, there are serious gaps. For example, there is no clear inclusion of health-related themes. There are also major omissions related to this project. None of the sub-themes clearly relate to the historical themes of the apple industry and an obvious omission in the sub-themes is ‘working the land’;
- Also many places have a range of attributes and therefore have multiple themes. The current framework provides no direction as to how to deal with sites of this type where thematic associations do not flow from a single primary theme or sub-theme, but overlap across the themes. For example in the case of orcharding, for most places the primary themes of ‘developing economics’, ‘building settlements’, ‘working’, ‘developing cultural institutions’ and ‘ways of life’ will all apply. The same applies with respect to the sub-themes. Taking ‘developing economies’, at least 13 of the 24 sub-themes apply to the apple industry, often to one site. Which theme and sub-theme is most important? Or, do we use them all? There is no real direction for dealing with this issue and to use all relevant sub-themes in the example provided above would reduce the value of using themes.

One of the difficulties in establishing themes for heritage classification is to differentiate between place type and function, and what are historic ‘themes’. It is argued that the ‘Principal Australian Historic Themes’ primarily reflect place type or function, i.e. the ‘what’ of heritage. Since places are also generally classified by type of function as well as by themes, having a thematic classification which is very function-oriented is to a large extent a duplication of the place ‘type’ classification. In creating themes then, it is important that the themes are in fact themes, i.e. they represent the main features or elements of the history being considered.

It is of interest to note that historians, including those working in heritage, generally do not develop generalised thematic frameworks, but allow the history they are researching to inform the development of themes. Like musicians identifying a theme in a musical piece, the historian looks for the repeated pattern or associations which can be considered as the signature of that part of history, and it is these that become the themes. Themes are therefore developed which accurately represent the history and heritage they are considering, and reflect the important aspects of that place. The drawback of this approach is, that for heritage database managers, it precludes coded data entry and simple comparative analysis. It is argued, however, that there is little point analysing themes if they do not accurately reflect the nature of the heritage.

One of the authors [AM] has for some time been concerned about the limitations of the current framework for thematic assessment of heritage in Australia. I [AM] feel that an improved framework is required which takes a new approach rather than merely revising the present framework, considered akin to painting over major structural problems in a building. It helps, but does not treat the fundamental problem(s), and will therefore not provide a good solution, or be useful in the long-term. I [AM] believe that the solution lies in a multi-layered, or multi-dimensional approach to theme development which enables the main spheres of human endeavour, need, creativity, and human interactions with the environment to be recognised in a temporal framework. Another way to develop it would be to ask what it is we need to know to understand the history and heritage of a place(s). In the simplest terms this is the what, where, when, who, how and why of a past action or place. These can then be considered as primary main spheres for historical analysis and classification of place, and form a framework for attributing themes. These two different approaches will, in fact, produce a similar type of classification or outcome.

In either approach each of these spheres would form the basis a theme, with each theme being treated as a layer of meaning or interpretation, each layer being of importance. I have termed this a 'theme matrix approach'. The major benefits of this approach are that it avoids the exclusivity of hierarchical frameworks, considers more than just the 'what' of human actions, and covers most facets of human preoccupation. Given the scope of this project it is not possible to develop this framework here, however, it is intended to develop this new approach at a later time. Instead the concept of a multi-layer thematic framework is used in this study in only a very generalised and embryonic way.

Trialling the 'Principal Australian Historic Themes'

If the 'Principal Australian Historic Themes' (Australian Heritage Commission 1995) are used, then those themes relevance would be likely to be —

- developing local, regional and national economies;
- building settlements, towns and cities;
- working;
- developing cultural institutions and ways of life.

Under the first theme, 13 of the 24 sub-themes would apply. None of the other themes have sub-themes that are more than peripheral, and additional sub-themes such as 'industry-based development of towns and settlements', 'working on the land' and 'celebrating the industry' would need to be used if similar types of sub-themes were to be developed for the other main themes.

The list of sub-themes for the industry would then be roughly as follows —

- developing primary production;
- recruiting labour;
- establishing lines and networks of communication;
- moving goods and people;
- farming for export under Australian conditions;
- altering the environment for economic development;
- feeding people;
- developing an Australian manufacturing capacity;
- developing economic links outside Australia;
- struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure;
- inventing devices to cope with special Australian problems;
- financing Australia;
- marketing and retailing;
- industry-based development of towns and settlements;
- working on the land;
- celebrating the industry.

A review of this list gives three impressions. Firstly it is bland. There is nothing to indicate that it relates to the apple industry, and it may not even relate to an agricultural activity. It is all about developing Australia, not about what is happening in smaller arenas. The reader could be forgiven if they thought the subject related to the general early European settlement of Australia. While such a classification might be useful for comparing places at a national level, it is not appropriate for state-based or more regional studies. If such a classification is to be used to improve our understanding of history and the types of places on registers, then these themes do not help. Places classified on the basis of these sub-themes would not easily allow a study of the heritage of the Australian apple industry because it would not be possible in the first place to identify the sites. Secondly, it is extremely economically, industry and development focused. It tells us nothing about the who, why, where, when or even what about the apple industry. It is all about how.

Because this framework has such a narrow focus when compared with historic themes suggested for the industry, (for example, those suggested by Ruth Lane (pers. comm.) and provided below), there is very little overlap. Only the themes of marketing overlap. Lane's themes, which highlight who works in the industry, could possibly be incorporated within the 'working on the land' or 'recruiting people' sub-themes but do not fit convincingly or meaningfully. It is somewhat like trying to fit the ugly sisters' feet into Cinderella's glass shoe. Also, in contrast to the blandness of the 'Principal Australian Historic Themes' sub-themes, Lane's themes provide in summary form an immediate and vivid picture of the industry, although perhaps not of the heritage of the industry.

Attempting to use the 'Principal Australian Historic Themes' for the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry is not considered to be useful in generating an understanding of either the history or the heritage. It has therefore not been used in this study.

Potential themes suggested by other comparative studies

Because there are so few studies related to the apple industry (refer chapter 10), there is little guidance with respect to developing and using thematic frameworks for the apple-related industry, or even the fruit growing or processing industries more generally. Few studies on these topics have established themes, either historic or heritage place related.

With respect to historic themes, Le Maistre (1991), in her history of Baileys dairy and apple orchard, uses two themes although she does not formally title them as themes. They are —

- supplying Newcastle with food; and
- production methods.

Ruth Lane (pers. comm.) who has completed an historical study of the Batlow area, a major NSW apple growing area, suggested that although she had not formally constructed historic themes in her study, useful themes for a study of the apple industry might be —

- women in the industry;
- ethnic workers in the industry;
- the effects of war (the role of the Women's Land Army, the war effort, internees, post war migration and settlement, soldier settlement;
- employment for itinerant workers;
- advertising and marketing;
- food technology developments (e.g. cold storage);
- associated industries (e.g. saw milling).

Peter Macfie (pers. comm.), a local Tasmanian historian, suggested that for the Tasmanian apple industry, it was important to consider the scale of production and how this affected the marketing of apples. Themes related to this would include —

- small non-commercial orcharding (which was pre-industry and also ongoing throughout the period of industry production);
- small orchards supplying the local domestic market (e.g. orchards at Port Arthur for the Tasman Peninsula probation stations).

With respect to the apple or more general fruit industry heritage studies, no themes have been identified. Penney (1992) in establishing her methodology for the identification and assessment of manufacturing industry places in Victoria does not include thematic analysis as a step, and nor is classification according to theme used in her study of the soft fruit manufacturing industry (Penney 1995). In this study however, she does divide the industry into different areas which could be considered to reflect manufacturing activity themes. These areas are —

- jam manufacturing
- preserving
- sauce manufacture
- pickle manufacture
- fruit canning
- dried fruit processing
- juice processing.

Dividing the industries into types and in some cases sub-types appears to be a common alternative to developing themes in industrial heritage studies. Morris-Nunn and Tassell (1982) divide their study of the industrial heritage of Launceston on the basis of—food, shelter, clothes, transport, services, metal industry. They make some sub-divisions of these types. For example the food industry is further sub-divided into flour milling, baking, confectionery, preserves, distilleries, breweries, aerated waters. Scripps (1997) in her study of Hobart's industrial heritage also follows a similar type of division into different types of manufacturing.

None of the above studies discuss the particular divisions used, and from reading the histories, it can be seen that the divisions are chosen to best reflect the types of industry that were carried out in these locations. In this and a large number of other heritage studies that have been conducted, it is clear that the heritage researchers have allowed the histories of the theme or regions they are dealing with to inform the themes that are developed. This would seem to be the best way of ensuring that the themes reflect the history and that the heritage will be easily classifiable by at least one theme, and all places will be able to be classified. As noted in the general discussion above, the drawbacks of this approach, however, are a lack of ability to compare from one study to another on the basis of themes, and likely problems with trying to fill 'theme' fields for places on computerised registers.

It is of interest to compare the history-derived themes with the heritage-derived themes in the examples above. It quite clearly shows that the heritage studies tend to classify place according to function or activity, while the historic themes reflect more closely the social and economic context in which the activity was performed. The contexts examined may not represent the complete picture, but instead draw out the more significant contexts. While it may mean that some places will not be represented by a theme, if the history is not well known, it is a particularly useful framework for heritage significance assessment.

Towards a thematic framework for the heritage of the apple industry in Tasmania

Given the above, and because this project is attempting to integrate historical and heritage research, it is not considered appropriate to use the Australian Heritage Commission 'Principal Australian Historic Themes' or other prescribed heritage themes. Instead a thematic framework has been constructed that reflects the principal historic themes derived from an analysis of the history of the Tasmanian apple industry, and which attempts to consider the history in a holistic manner by considering not only what resulted from the history, but also how, who, why, where and when.

The main themes identified from the historic research are (refer section 3.2) —

- Orcharding practices;
- The evolution of apple packing and storage;
- Solutions for apple transport and export;
- The processing industry;
- Employment within the industry.

A sixth theme was also identified, but has been given less emphasis as the resultant heritage is less visible in the physical evidence —

- The social life of orchardists and orcharding communities.

A thematic classification is derived which considers the facets of human endeavour as theme layers, and the derived main historic themes above are developed into themes in the different layers. These main themes and their sub-themes highlight the important elements of the history and resultant heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry. This thematic framework is presented in table 11.2. The theme associations of the more significant sites identified are listed by site in table 13.4.

The classification is not comprehensive in the sense that listing the appropriate sub-themes for a particular site will not fully describe each site identified by the study. The framework, however, should enable the Tasmanian apple industry heritage to be classified in such a way as to indicate the economic, developmental, social and environmental context of each place where this is of interest. Where orchards are unexceptional, very few themes may be attributable. What the classification does do however, is show in which way each site related to the industry and what the important attributes of each site are, if there are any. In this way it leads into and facilitates the assessment of cultural significance.

It will be noted that there is overlap of some themes and sub-themes in this framework. Although overlap adds to the complexity and is not desirable, overlaps will inevitably occur because of the complex nature of human activities, particularly when considered in relation to the environment. At this level the overlap serves to highlight the interrelationships, which are important in understanding any history and its resultant heritage.

Examination of table 11.2 also provides a summary of the main elements and special features of the history of the Tasmanian apple industry. It tells the story of the Tasmanian apple industry in one page by capturing the main aspects or themes. While this framework is appropriate to classifying Tasmanian apple industry related heritage, it highlights aspects that were important in Tasmania only. It therefore will not necessarily be able to be used without modification for apple-related heritage elsewhere. The framework presented here, however, should provide a useful starting point for considering themes in other regional studies of the apple or broader fruit industry. How much or little modification is needed will be a measure of the similarities and differences of the industry in other localities. The framework is also useful for looking at regional differences in Tasmania □

LAYER	MAIN THEMES	SUB-THEMES
Material aspect (what)	Apple production (being an orchard)	dedicated orchards, home gardens, estate orchards, orchard estates.
	Keeping apples (apple packing + storing)	packing apples, storage of apples
	Processing apples	jam and pulp making, drying, juicing, cider making
	Transporting apples	water transport, rail transport, land transport
	Servicing the industry	supplying nursery stock, supplying apple case timber, supplying fertilisers
	Marketing	advertising, the developmental role of companies
	Interpreting the industry	museums, orchard tours
Environmental aspect (where)	Selecting suitable locations	defining districts, patterns of orchard establishment, following other industries
	Environment and interrelationships	developing around facilities, reliance on water transport, reuse of existing places, encroaching suburbs
	Coping with the Tasmanian environment	water control, providing shelter, selecting plants for pest resistance, damage from bush fires.
	Pests and diseases	the codlin moth
	Regional variation	
Technological aspect (how)	Managing orchards / orchard practices	drainage, irrigation, changing pruning styles, changing planting styles, innovative practices
	Developing varieties of apple and tree stock	varietal development, maintaining varietal collections
	Developing tools for the industry	development of picking tools, development of packing methods, development of apple graders, changing from horses to motor vehicles
	Developing buildings	developing cold storage on ships, developing cold stores, architectural innovation, unusual architecture, using local resources
Social aspect (why and how)	Pioneering	pioneer orchards and orchardists, early hardship, leading the field
	Being an orchardist	a never-ending job, continuing family ownership through generations, diversifying, responding to change
	Being part of a rural community	local festivals, community employment, adopting a regional focus
	Celebrating the industry	apple festivals, exhibiting overseas, displays for royal visits and other special occasions
	Responding to global changes	effects of war (soldier settlement, increased markets), effect of the 1930s depression, responding to changing markets
	Supplying overseas markets	England, Germany, Asia
	Supplying Australian markets	the Victorian goldfields, Sydney
	Supplying local markets	Hobart
	Sharing facilities	Co-operatives, sharing privately-owned facilities
	The role of government	setting standards, disease control, experimentation, education, providing infrastructure
Human aspect (who)	Gender and age in the work force	male domination of the industry, role of women, role of children
	Immigrant participation	German cultural influences, English cultural influences, Anglo-Indian landlords, ex-convicts in the industry
	War-related labour	prisoners of war in the industry, the Women's land Army in the industry
	Seasonal labour	importance of seasonal labour, using local labour, limited use of itinerant workers
	Important personal contributions	innovators, influential people, business people, leader in field
Temporal aspect (when)	Special early plantings and early orchards (1788–1860s)	Period 1
	Home production and local supply (c. 1810s–1860s)	Period 2
	Forced passage to commercial production (c. 1870s–1900)	Period 3
	The industry booms (c. 1900–1950s)	Period 4
	The industry declines and restructures (c. 1950s–1970s)	Period 5
	Maintaining orchards into the 1990s	Period 6, continuity of orcharding

Table 11.2

A thematic framework for the Tasmanian apple industry history and heritage.

12 RESULTS 1—A REGIONAL ANALYSIS

12.1 TASMAN PENINSULA

12.1.1 Introduction

The Tasman Peninsula was a recognised apple growing area, although the growing of pears has also been important on the Peninsula and carried out in conjunction with apple orcharding. Orchardling was mainly carried out by small to medium-sized dedicated pome fruit orchards. Due to the geography of the Tasman Peninsula the apple district is discrete and easily definable, and the industry was somewhat isolated from the other growing areas and main centres of Tasmania, although there are strong historical links with Hobart and the Huon districts.

While there is not a large amount of documentary information easily available for this district, a large amount of information was available from local people with knowledge of the industry. Dorothy and Maurice Hallam and Terry Kingston were particularly helpful in providing information. Since the district is small and the local historical knowledge so detailed, the level of investigation aimed at for this district in this study was to establish the locations of all the orchards and other orchard-related features that had existed and to document all the extant features. To this end interviews were held with the Hallams and Terry Kingston, and a day was spent driving around the district recording places visible from the road. Dr H Benjafield's property 'Tasmavale' and those POW dwellings that could be located were considered of special importance and were documented in detail. This detailed documentation took another half day.

The Tasman Peninsula apple growing district and the known apple industry related places are shown on figure 12.1.

12.1.2 Historical Overview

As European settlement was taking place in Tasmania, the Peninsula was chosen as an appropriate site to establish a penal settlement. The main penal settlement was at Port Arthur and Point Puer, with outstations established at several localities, including Saltwater River, Cascades (now Koonya) and Impression Bay (now Premaydena). The geographical location of the place suited its new function since the Peninsula is naturally isolated from the rest of Tasmania but a reasonable sailing distance from Hobart. Convict labour allowed early development of the Peninsula. This focused on the exploitation of the natural resources and the construction of much needed roads. As well as roads, a railroad was built between Taranna and Port Arthur in this period. Also at the same time, semaphore stations were created (1838) between Port Arthur and Hobart. This system vastly improved the existing communication system.

With the end of transportation, the penal settlement and outstations closed in 1877 and free settlers, excluded from the Peninsula previously, bought land and started agricultural activities from c. 1880 onwards. The soil and climate were appropriate for crops as various as wheat and fruit, and the Peninsula had rich pastures and extensive forests. In order to develop agriculture and trade, rapid exchange of goods was necessary, and the isolation of the Peninsula now proved to be a handicap. People were relying essentially on small sailing boats then steamers to send their products to Hobart. Later on, roads and canals allowed more efficient communication.

The growing of apples starts with the early agricultural development on the Peninsula. Land had to be chosen, native forest cleared and the whole infrastructure of fenced orchards, dwellings, sheds, tracks and jetties had to be developed. The earliest orchards were established by men of vision with a keen sense of the opportunity that a new region offered. Dr Harry Benjafield, who had already established an orchard in Hobart, Carl Hansen and Belmont Clark were among the earliest orchardists on the Peninsula. By 1889 nine commercial orchards existed on the Tasman Peninsula, and a local nursery had been established to supply seedlings for the developing orchards. By the 1920s the number of orchards had increased and they were supplying both the UK and mainland markets. Poor seasons and hail were however affecting viability and orchardists were being encouraged to diversify, in particular to consider mixed farming (Hallam 1998).

Another problem for the area was the distance from Hobart, although the small sailing vessels and river steamers coped with transporting the available produce, often across the turbulent waters of Storm Bay. A number of orchardists moved eventually to other areas as the transport problem was not easily overcome. By 1950, with the availability of modern road transport, larger volumes of fruit were leaving the Peninsula by the more circuitous route. The river trade literally died overnight with the result that the once busy jetties fell into disrepair and, with the exception of the Nubeena jetty, which has survived because it services the local fishermen, little trace remains of them (M. Hallam, pers. comm.).

In later years, orcharding on the Tasman Peninsula followed the same pattern of development as in the rest of the State, except that pears were favoured. At the height of the industry on the Peninsula early this century, there are thought to have been over forty orchards in existence. By 1970 there were 35 commercial orchards (Hallam 1998),

and today there are only 4 still productive orchards, only 2 of which are commercially-productive, and 1 of which is primarily a pear orchard. The start of the decline was in the 1950s, with smaller orchards being unable to remain commercially viable due to the high costs from the increased specialisation of the industry. This made orcharding expensive for small orchardists who could not afford to expand. The major decline was as a result of the 'Tree-Pull' Scheme in the early-1970s, when Tasmanian markets seriously declined, affecting the industry statewide. Many of the former orchards are now farming operations of different types. Many orchards diversified to battery farming of chickens in the late-1950s, when the industry was just becoming established, and the trend to this new industry continued for a number of years.

Maurice Hallam (pers. comm.), a retired Peninsula orchardist, contributed additional historical information for the district, which is as follows —

On the Peninsula, family labour and locals were employed to cope with a very labour-intensive industry. The work commenced with pruning in the winter months, then moved to the application of fertilisers, cultivation of the orchards, spraying, thinning, and finally, before harvest, the propping of the heavily laden trees if there was a heavy setting of fruit. Harvesting usually commenced in mid to late February. Worcester Pearmain and Gravensteins were the two early varieties of apple. Harvesting included a host of associated chores—case making or knocking cartons into shape, grading for size, and removal of unsuitable fruit (e.g. fruit with blemishes, lack of colour, stork marks, limb rub, bird pecks), nailing down lids and the wiring of the wooden cases or sealing the cartons. Until the mid-1970s the fruit season operated from February until mid-June. Now it operates from February until early May.

Prior to World War II the dump case was the standard size fruit case (hardwood). Stencilled trade marks, identifying orchards were displayed on the ends of the cases. The pine came from the north-east of Tasmania (e.g. Winnaleah). It was cut ready to be made into cases. Premium grade pears (mainly Doyen du Comice) were packed in single layer hardwood trays and cushioned in wood-wool. These trays were stacked in sets of six, each stack being strapped with wire. These pears commanded high market prices. From the early-1950s, the market required the use of the Canadian softwood cases. The introduction of the pine cases heralded the demise of several of the local small sawmills. Others survived by milling small amounts of timber for Hobart timber merchants. By the early-1960s the cardboard carton came into vogue and gradually replaced the pine cases. The cardboard cartons were manufactured in Hobart. Packaging innovations to satisfy individual markets were ongoing experiments. Bulk containers were also trialled.

Trademark coloured labels were introduced by exporting businesses for identification purposes. In some cases growers had their own personal trade label. 'Tasmavale' had one for apples and another for pears. These were an adaptation of the early tin stencil used by Eric Benjafield, from which his daughter designed and illustrated (in colour) sample labels which were printed commercially. The labels were pasted onto the front of the cases or cartons and destinations were inked on the rear of the boxes using stencils. The name of the fruit variety, the number of apples in the box, and the orchardist's name also had to be stamped on the boxes. Previously the size of fruit rather than the number of fruit had to be indicated on the boxes.

Up until the early-1960s disciplined sizing by pickers was required for such varieties as Jonathons, Sturmers, Cleopatras, Golden and Red Delicious, and Scarlets. The larger sizes were, where possible, removed during the first picking. Two or three weeks later a second picking took place. Often a third picking was required. Until the mid-1950s local labour, farmers with small mixed farms and their children, and in some cases, wives provided seasonal labour. But with improved orchard insecticides, fungicides and mechanisation and the resultant larger crops, they were joined by itinerant labour and other casual labour. Some labour was directed to the Peninsula by the CES and Department of Social Security.

Workers were paid by cheque until the early-1970s. Staff of the Commercial Bank of Australia made weekly trips to the Peninsula on pay days during the fruit season to cash the workers' cheques. However the service was discontinued in the early-1970s as security had become a major problem. The orchardists on the Peninsula had an arrangement with local stores that they would be guarantors for provisions until the outsiders received their first payment because frequently the itinerant labourers had little or no money. This arrangement worked satisfactorily.

By the 1970s much of the local labour force, particularly the younger people, began to find other employment or move away from the Peninsula. With less orchards also operating, 'working holidayers' filled the labour gap, although some locals still worked on the orchards. Contract picking became an incentive for increased productivity. Women had the monopoly on jobs in the packing sheds.

12.1.3 Historical Research Derived Heritage Background

The historical research has provided the following information on the heritage of the apple industry on the Tasman Peninsula.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple and pear orchards. Pears have always been of major importance on the Peninsula (possibly owing to Dr H. Benjafield's interest in pears), and today are the dominant pome fruit on the Tasman Peninsula. Small fruit was produced on the Peninsula mostly for domestic use. Other fruit, namely the stone varieties, apricots and plums, were grown by numerous families in the Gwandalan and Saltwater River areas, and to a lesser degree elsewhere. Being of a perishable nature the apricots and plums required rapid transportation to the Hobart markets.
- *Location:* Restricted to central and western parts of the Tasman Peninsula, with no commercial orchards on the Forestier Peninsula.
- *Environment:* The soils were considered good for pome fruit, especially for pears. Rainfall varied from good to reasonable. No locality was immune from hail. Some areas were more prone than others to hail, considered a scourge by the local orchardists. During the 1960s the hail rocket was introduced to the Peninsula, mainly in the Premaydena–Koonya area. The costs and lack of convincing results soon discouraged their use (M. Hallam, pers. comm.).
- *Land clearance:* Native forests were cleared for establishing the orchards. Given the nature of the forest, it was not always possible to fully clear the land, and stumps were sometimes left until much later.
- *Wind-breaks:* There are few wind-breaks as the orchards tended to rely on the protection of natural forest and belts of bushland.
- *Tree spacing:* Prior to the 1960s the apple orchards were planted out at 16' x 16' (although there was some variation in this, for example at Newmans Creek), in the 1970s at 10' x 15', and from the mid-1980s at 17' x 9' (Pear trees were planted at 16' x 15' in older orchards, and at 18' x 15' from the late-1980s).
- *Irrigation:* Only modern irrigation is known, with most irrigation being put in from the early 1950s. The dams, channels, bores etc. will therefore be relatively modern.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* Mainly individual sheds, although a couple of co-operative sheds were identified.
- *Cool stores:* There were several cool stores on the Peninsula. Most were on orchards, and included Bruce Heywards at Koonya, Tom Baddin's (?), Charlie Batchelor's at Premaydena, and Harold Hansen's at Highcroft, one in a convict period building at Koonya (Clarks Orchard), and one on Jeff Hansen's Orchard at Nubeena which operated from c. 1930–63. The only one known to be a co-operative cool store was the co-operative packing shed and cool store at Premaydena.
- *Timber sheds:* Although not a timber shed, TOP had a co-operative sawmill at Nubeena next door to the Nubeena packing shed, and the sawmill was dedicated to milling timber for, and making up, apple cases.
- *Residences:* No data, however residences that were associated with early orchards were indicated. These are mostly small weatherboard homes. One family of pioneer orchardists is believed to have lived in a tent while establishing their orchard (T. Kingston, pers. comm.).
- *Pickers huts:* A small number of orchards with a few pickers huts were identified (e.g. at 'Tasmavale').

Transport —

- *Water transport:* Earlier (pre-1950s) transport of apples was entirely by water and therefore jetties were important infrastructure. Known jetties of importance were at Nubeena, Premaydena and Koonya. One other jetty known to be used by the industry was located at Gwandalan.

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations:* Fruit was exported to Hobart from the Peninsula for a variety of markets (including the UK, Continent, Asia, Middle East, NSW, Queensland, and local).

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: General work on the orchards was carried out by the owners and, in some cases, by full-time employees. Picking and packing generally utilised local people from the Peninsula and rarely required or used itinerant or seasonal workers. From around 1950 onwards outside labour was introduced to help handle the larger crops.
- *Apple Festivals*: There appear to have been no special apple or pear festivals held on the Tasman Peninsula. The main celebration of the orcharding was within the framework of the local agricultural shows.
- *Land Army*: The presence of the Land Army women was limited to one team in the Prices Flat area (Jenkins Orchard). This small team was soon reduced to only one active Land Army member.
- *Prisoners of War*: There was some use of POW's on the Tasman Peninsula, mainly on the northern side. All the POW's were Italian men. Each orchard was limited to a maximum of 3 POW's by regulation to ensure adequate accommodation could be provided.

12.1.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

Some 50 historical commercial apple orcharding related sites have been identified on the Tasman Peninsula. The majority, some 40 sites, are apple orchards, while the remainder are packing sheds, cool stores and jetties which were not part of an orchard. The site locations, where known, are shown on figure 12.1 together with a list of the sites and their type. Many of these sites have no, or little, extant evidence today.

The orchards on the Tasman Peninsula are scattered around the coastline and are concentrated around Nubeena, Parsons Bat Creek, Highcroft, Gwandalan, Saltwater River, Premaydena, and from Koonya to Taranna. The orchards are mainly dedicated orchards run by a single family. Many are now run by fourth generation orcharding families, and in the case of the larger orchards, each descendant now runs their own orchard. These older descendant-owned orchards are usually adjacent to each other or nearby the others. An example is the Kingston family orchards which are concentrated in the Newmans Creek area, with other orchards owned by uncles nearby in the Koonya area.

The orchards that still exist range from the earliest established orchards (e.g. 'Tasmavale' established late-1880s and Clarks at Koonya (1889)) to recently planted orchards, although there does not seem to be much new orchard development (no orchards using the newer trellising systems were noted). The earlier planted orchards have mainly been replaced, and the earliest trees still in production date back to the around World War 1.

The orchards tend to be planted in the valley flats, often in very long narrow valleys (e.g. in the Parsons Bay Creek area), and sometimes extend up the gentler slopes of the valley sides or are on flatter benches in the landscape (this can be seen clearly in the Parsons Bay Creek valley). Where the orchards are on the slopes, they tend to be on slopes that have some northerly and easterly aspect. No orchards with a strong southerly aspect were noted. The area of orchard today is considerably reduced compared to the area under orchard up to the early-1960s. In terms of numbers of orchards, only 4 productive orchards remain from the 47 known to have existed on the Peninsula.

The orchards are almost all old style plantings with wider spacings and large trees, all pruned in a 'vase' style which was used statewide. This style of pruning was developed by one of the early local orchardists, W. E. Shoobridge at New Norfolk, and is often termed the 'inverted umbrella' style. There was a strong emphasis on the 'Democrat' apple, which was developed in the Hobart area, also by Dr H. Benjafield. While irrigation was not a traditional cultivation practice, a lot of irrigation was put in around the 1950s. Few of the orchards have, or appear to have had, planted wind-breaks. The orchards relied instead on the wind shielding effect of the surrounding native forest which is very thick wet forest. A few lines of very old cypress (*Macrocarpa*) were noted in the Highcroft area and immediately south of Premaydena. These were probably planted as wind-breaks, although there are no orchards today within their shelter. Some poplar wind-breaks were observed between Taranna and Koonya, but these were planted for small, short-lived hop fields. Poplars were not planted for apple orchards except at Taranna Orchard where Bruce Heyward planted poplars for wind-breaks in the late-1950s to early-1960s.

The current physical heritage indicates that each orchard generally had its own apple packing shed and residence. More recent orchards tend to have vehicle garages, while the older orchards have stables. The larger orchards had apple packing sheds (often smaller earlier ones and larger or extended more recent ones), a cool store (and now often a controlled atmosphere store), a 'timber shed' for storing and drying the case timber and making the cases, stables, vehicle and equipment sheds and garages, pickers huts and, in some cases, POW accommodation. There were few co-operative packing sheds or cool stores. The only extant ones are the Koonya Co-operative packing shed and the Premaydena Cool Store on Cool Store Road.

The residences that still exist are mainly c.1920s to 1950s single storey weatherboard homes with corrugated iron roofs. Only a small number of the very early residences still exist. These are 'Tasmavale' (1880s) (originally 'Wedge Garden'), Carl Hansen's (1880s) (only a remnant), 'Maybrook' (1891), 'Leaton' (c. 1890), 'Hope Banks' (c. 1890s), 'Grenfell' (c. 1900), and K. Heyward's (c. 1910s). These older residences are also single storey, weatherboard and roofed with corrugated iron, but are smaller, have more steeply pitched roofs and are clearly

older in style. The earliest orchard residence is thought to be the original H. Benjafield house at 'Tasmavale', built in the late-1880s. Not as early, but of distinctive Edwardian design, and one of the rare clearly Edwardian houses located during this study, is the original Heyward home (K. Heyward's Orchard). The larger properties also have one or more permanent workers residences. These also mainly appear to have been constructed between c. 1920s and 1950s, and are weatherboard homes with corrugated iron roofs, generally similar in design to the main, owners, home.

The non-residential orchard buildings on the Tasman Peninsula are mainly vertical board with gable ended corrugated iron roofs. Earlier buildings appear to be weatherboard, the vertical timber being used between c.1930s-1950s. Later buildings are built in the same style but in corrugated iron. The most recent cool stores and controlled atmosphere stores are constructed in ridged profile iron. Only one building with hand-split timber in the construction was identified (an old packing shed on Alec Kingston's property).

All buildings tend to have double wooden sliding doors for main access, although they may have single, swing, timber doors for access on the sides or at the rear. The sliding doors are hung on the outside, generally on steel framing. Earlier buildings have no, or brick, footings and steeply pitched roofs, while later buildings from around the 1930s onwards have glass skylights or perspex sheet panels in the roofs. Some of the older buildings have wooden louvred ventilation in the upper part of the gabled ends. Ventilation is not obvious in the more recent buildings, except in a few cases where this is provided by round roof vents. An early refrigeration unit is known to survive that was used in the Clark's cool store at Koonya in the 1930s. The unit was built in 1912 for a ship and was adapted.

Some of the more interesting and unusual features relate to the employment of labour from off the Peninsula, in this case POWs and seasonal labour. Three POW camps were identified. One was a very small, two-roomed timber building with a corrugated iron roof, unlined except for tar paper. The main part of the building was originally a depression employment Forestry Commission workers hut from the Camp Road camp near Taranna. The other two POW quarters were existing buildings that were reused, one the Probation Station Officers Quarters at 'Cascades', and the other, on Jones Orchard at Premaydena, was the Impression Bay Probation Station Storekeepers house. Italian POW labour was also used on K. Heyward's property, but only the hut that one post-war returnee lived in was located. This was a single room weatherboard hut with a brick chimney. While seasonal labour was used on most orchards, only the larger orchards appear to have used non-local workers, and it is only these properties that had pickers huts. Extant pickers huts include 3 huts and a toilet block at 'Tasmavale', a few on Miles Nichols Orchard, and a set at Premaydena behind the present store. These are all wooden (vertical board) buildings with corrugated iron skillion roofs, small windows and a single fireplace and chimney. Except for the Premaydena huts which are conjoined with a common verandah and toilet block, they are all individual one, two or three roomed huts with a separate toilet block for shared use.

The only surviving transport-related features are the roads. Although the Nubeena jetty has survived, it is not clear how much of it is original. Away from the main sealed Taranna-Port Arthur-Nubeena-Premaydena-Koonya-Taranna road and from Premaydena to Saltwater River, the roads are unsealed narrow roads. Presumably many of these were constructed to service logging operations and the small orchards located up the valleys away from the main centre, which developed around the early 19th century Probation Stations. The road network tends therefore to radiate out of the main centres along the valley floors, with spur roads off to the orcharding properties and homesteads (and sheds which tend to be built close to the homesteads).

Other aspects of the apple industry heritage on the Tasman Peninsula are the movable cultural heritage, nurseries and timber mills for the apple case timber. The movable cultural heritage has not been investigated in any depth but the following relatively early equipment is known to exist -

- . a Lomas apple grader (hand-operated) (pre-1930s)
- . a Cleon Benjafield apple grader (hand-operated) (1930s)
- . a Benbar case nailing machine (pre-1950) and a nailing bench, labelling machine and wire holder.

Dr H. Benjafield had an area of land established as a plant nursery. However, apart from one walnut tree, none of the nursery plants have survived. Milling has not been investigated in any depth, as generally the mills on the Peninsula produced timber for a variety of purposes and were not generally dedicated to producing apple case timber. It is likely that the timber for the orchard buildings and for the apple cases came from local mills, but some orchards had their own small sawmills which operated seasonally to mill case timber. There is also evidence that some orchardists also worked in timber mills to supplement their incomes. A timber mill was known to have operated on the 'Tasmavale' property and Carl Hansen's Orchard at one stage (D. & M. Hallam, pers. comm.). However they are believed to have been associated with forest clearance and general farm purposes, rather than being established to cut timber for the orchard. It is not known whether any remains of that mill exist.

Although the landscape of the Tasman Peninsula has many elements related to the apple (and pear) industry, for example the distinctive buildings, the orchards where they still exist, and in the organisation of many minor roads in the private land areas, the cultural landscape is not primarily an orcharding landscape. The apple industry is only one facet of the cultural landscape of the Peninsula which has been strongly influenced by the convict

period settlement (which has provided the framework for the Tasman Peninsula cultural landscape); later farming, particularly sheep grazing, dairying, and chicken farming; and the timber and tourist industries. Because almost all the orchards in the northern half of the Peninsula have been removed, the orcharding is less evident in the landscape in that part of the peninsula. The main areas which still have strong visual evidence of orcharding are from Parsons Bay Creek to Highcroft, and at Koonya.

Because of its convict period history, there has been considerable interest in the history and cultural heritage of the Peninsula. As a result, there have been several heritage identification studies carried out (Egloff 1987, Parham 1992, Truscott 1984, Macfie n.d.). These have primarily focused on the convict period heritage, but have included other places of significance where encountered. As a result of these, and other site-specific studies, a number of convict period sites, rural sites and jetty sites have been included on the Tasmanian Historical Places Index. A small number of these are also listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Several of the sites on the Tasmanian Historical Places Index have been used in the apple industry. These are —

- Koonya Jetty
- Nubeena Jetty
- Cascades Probation Station
- Impression Bay Probation Station (was part of Jones' Orchard)
- Premaydena Packing Sheds (also part of Jones' Orchard)
- Premaydena Cool Stores
- Valley Farm, Premaydena
- Clarks' Farm, Koonya (includes part of the Cascades Probation Station)
- Griffiths' Farm, Koonya

Interestingly, the main jetties related to the apple industry are listed, although there is little evidence of these structures today, and most of the farms listed were major apple orchards. The apple industry related sites on the Tasmanian Historical Places Index only represent 18% of the total apple industry related sites known, however. While it includes a number of the more significant sites, there are several sites that are significant in the context of the apple industry which are not listed, for example 'Tasmavale' and various of the Hansen orchards and homesteads.

Two convict sites which have had later reuse as part of the apple industry, Impression Bay Probation Station (Jones' Orchard) and the Cascades Probation Station (Clarks' Orchard) are on the Register of the National Estate, but only for their convict period associations. No other apple industry sites on the Tasman Peninsula are listed, and none are included on the Register of the National Estate for their apple industry relationship.

12.1.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and places with remaining evidence (sites) identified on the Tasman Peninsula. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	minor
	. Cypress (<i>Macrocarpa</i>) wind-breaks	rare
	. Native forest surrounding shelterbelts	common
	. Nursery	none
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	minor
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	minor
	. Stables	rare
	. Garage sheds	minor
	. Pump sheds and tanks	very rare
	. Pickers huts	rare
	. POW accommodation	rare
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
	. Workers residences	common
Related farm structures:	. Dams (recent)	minor
	. Corrugated iron water tanks	minor
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	common

Other:	. Jetties . Spot mills	rare none ?
Objects:	. Manual apple graders . Box nailing machines	rare rare
Apple orcharding landscapes:	. Parsons Bay Creek–Highcroft area . Koonya (mainly the 'Cascades')	

12.1.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

Only a few apple orchards remain relatively intact, with extant orchards, orchard-related buildings and residences. These are 'Tasmavale' and Smith's orchards at Highcroft, Jeff Hansen's at Nubeena, and Clarks ('Cascades') at Koonya. A number of other properties have the apple-related buildings and residences intact, but no longer have orchards. Where the orchards no longer exist, the buildings are in general at more risk of being demolished, remodelled for other purposes, or are at risk from decay and eventual collapse. The most common apple-related site type is the orchardist residence. These are maintained as they continue to be used, even though the property may no longer be an orchard.

The small packing sheds, and minor buildings such as pickers huts and stables have largely been removed or are in poor condition as these building no longer have a use and are mainly of timber construction. The medium to large packing sheds and cool stores, however, are still in existence and generally in good condition. They are used either for apples or have some other agricultural purpose.

The planted features of the earlier orchards such as the small number of cypress wind-break lines and the orchards themselves are very mature and will soon be overmature. The wind-break lines are likely to be cut down or to collapse, and because of their age the older orchard trees are likely to be grubbed out and replanted by the newer varieties on the new dwarf root stock, or the pastures put to some, more economical use. Reuse is particularly the case on the Tasman Peninsula where many former orchardists have gone into dairying, other stock or chicken farming.

None of the original jetties still exist except for Nubeena jetty, although it is not clear how much is original structure or design.

12.1.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

In general terms the orcharding heritage of the Tasman Peninsula is comparable to that elsewhere in Tasmania. Places, features, events or people of significance are considered to be —

- 'Tasmavale' — the earliest surviving orchard; a well preserved complex still with orchards and with a comprehensive range of apple industry related elements; has a very early residence (1880s); and has an important association with Dr H. Benjafield.
- Oscar Hansen's Orchard — one of the earliest orchards (c. 1900–1910) and still in production; and is associated with the Hansen family.
- Carl Hansen's Orchard — early (late 19th century) with the remains of an early domestic residence; and associated with the Hansen family.
- 'Maybrook' — an early orchard (1891) with a well preserved homestead and remains of the packing shed; and associated with the Noyes.
- 'Cascades' — an early orchard (c. 1889) (still in production) and orcharding complex; with an association with the convict period Cascades Probation Station.
- 'Hope Banks' homestead — an early residence (late 19th century); and in good condition.
- 'Grenfell' homestead and sheds - relatively well preserved homestead and sheds dating to the turn of the century.
- The orcharding landscape of Parsons Bay Creek — Highcroft — a relatively intact, dominantly apple (and pear) orcharding landscape.

Of lesser significance but also considered important aspects of the Tasman Peninsula apple industry cultural heritage are —

- The existing buildings which housed POWs in the Second World War, namely —
 - . the hut on Alec Kingston's property
 - . the Officers Quarters, 'Cascades'
 - . the Storekeepers' House, Premaydena PS (Jones' Orchard)
 - . the hut on K. Heyward's property.
- Koonya Co-operative packing shed
- Premaydena cool store

Distinctive features are considered to be —

- The strong emphasis on pear growing, which is unique to the Tasman Peninsula (and which appears to reflect the interest in pears by early growers, notably Dr H. Benjafield)
- The development of the orchards around the earlier 19th century convict Probation Stations, and in some cases the integration of Probation Station places with the orchards, notably at the 'Cascades', Koonya.

12.1.8 Management Issues

As for the other commercial apple orcharding areas of the State, the issues associated with management are —

- The private ownership of all these properties, with the owner's priority being to run a commercial business. Owners are rarely in a position to spend money on heritage conservation;
- The older orchards are not as commercial as newer orchards because of factors such as the lessened marketability of older varieties, lower production levels, and the cost of growing and picking from larger, older trees;
- The numerous changes in the industry have meant that there has been constant renewal of buildings and orcharding practices, with resultant loss of much of the earlier systems and heritage places;
- Many of the older buildings and other structures are in poor condition and will need conservation work in order to survive.

These are issues which do not favour the long-term protection of the apple industry heritage on the Peninsula. However, there is a strong interest in the history of the apple industry on the Tasman Peninsula, with research into aspects of the industry having been carried out independently by at least two local orchardists. A number of orchardist are also members of the local historical society.

Site-specific desirable management outcomes are —

- The retention of some of the earlier orchards. A priority is considered to be the retention of the cultural landscape of the Parsons Bay Creek–Highcroft area.
- The retention of 'Tasmavale' heritage features. This is possibly the most important site complex on the Tasman Peninsula for the reasons listed above (refer section 12.8.7 'Significant Cultural Heritage'). While some aspects of the property are of more heritage value than others (e.g. the early orchards and Dr H. Benjafield's original house), the property has a comprehensive range of orcharding elements that is rare, and which includes many historic elements. For this reason it is important that all elements be conserved. Obviously this can only happen if it is economically viable for the owner. Regardless of whether orcharding is continued or not on the property, it will be difficult for the owner to retain and maintain the older, unusable and deteriorating buildings. There is therefore a priority to fully record and document this site and its history. It may be possible to consider removal of some of the buildings and features, e.g. pickers huts, stables and apple graders, to another location where they can be preserved in the longer term. This of course would need the full support of the owner.

As noted for the other districts, the conservation of significant values is heavily dependent on the co-operation and support of private owners and orchardists. Support by local government is also important, particularly for the retention of the apple industry landscapes. Conservation of the significant features will require a co-ordinated approach from heritage professionals, owners, other orchardists and local government. Financial or labour assistance, additional to that of the owner, and perhaps some new financial incentive, such as some revenue from tourism (e.g. tours or heritage accommodation) may also be required. In some cases, to survive into the future, buildings such as the Koonya Co-operative packing shed and cool store need a viable, ongoing, alternative use that requires minimum modification of those elements that make the building an important part of the physical heritage of the apple industry □



Plate 12.1 Tasman Peninsula: 1 - prisoner of war accommodation in the Cascades Probation Station Officers Quarters, Koonya (Clarks Orchard); 2 - prisoner of war accommodation at 'Grenfell', Newmans Creek; 3 - prisoner of war accommodation at Heywards #1 Orchard, Koonya; 4 - pickers hut at 'Tasmavale', Highcroft. [Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].



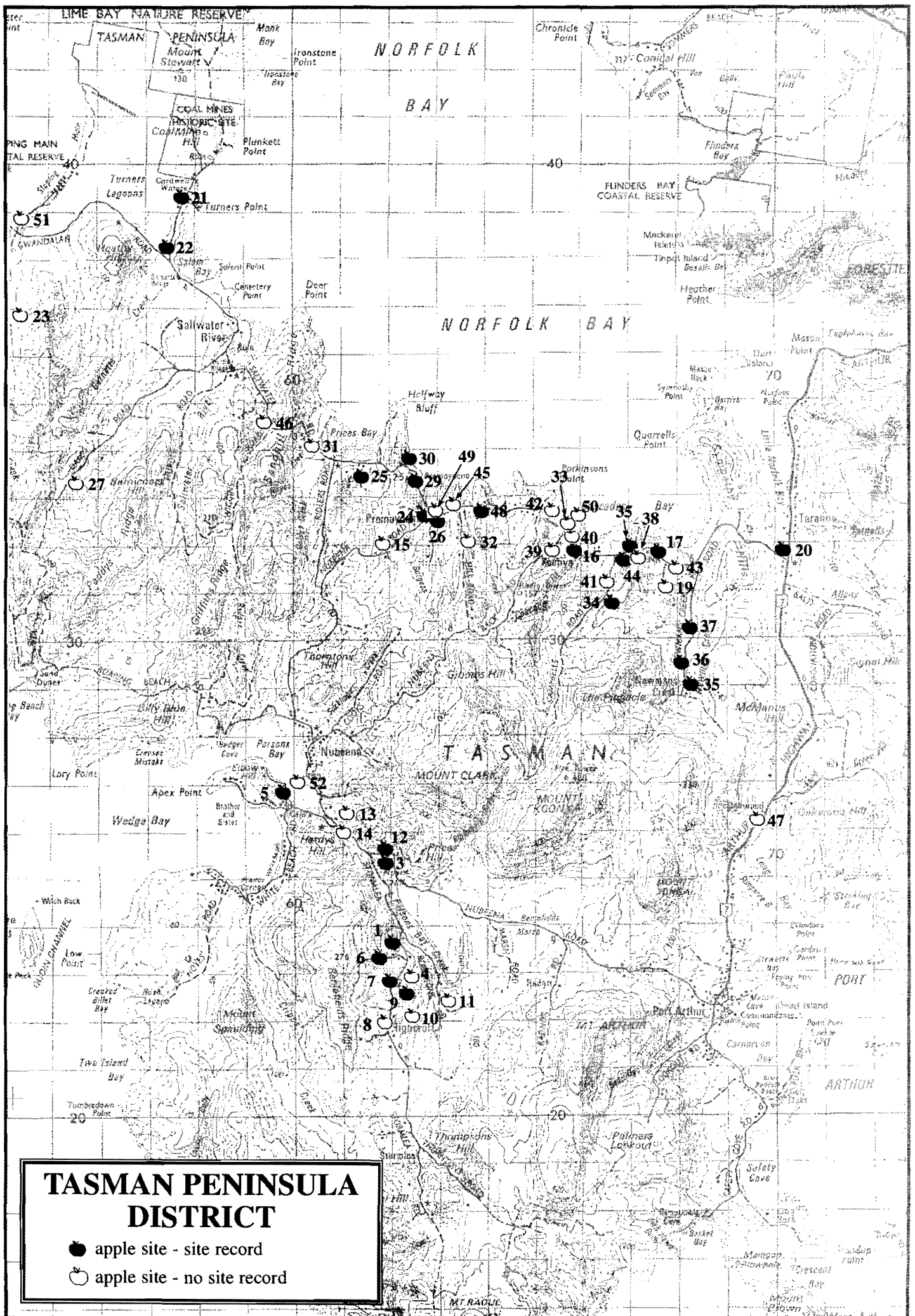
Plate 12.1

Tasman Peninsula - cont: 5 - Late 1800s homestead (Dr H. Benjafield's home) at 'Tasmavale', Highcroft; 6 - large packing shed in poor condition in area of former orchards, Premaydena-Saltwater River (Frosts Orchard); 7 - Koonya Co-operative Packing Shed, Koonya; 8 - orchards and packing shed-cool store complex by water (J. Hansens Orchard, Nubeeena). [Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

TASMAN PENINSULA DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

TP 1	'Tasma Vale' (H. Benjafield)	●
TP 2	Kaye's Orchard (Tasma Vale)	
TP 3	Oscar Hansen's Orchard	●
TP 4	Harold Hansen's # 1 Orchard	●
TP 5	Jeff Hansen's Orchard	●
TP 6	Carl Hansen's Orchard	●
TP 7	Smith's Orchard	○
TP 8	Hubert Nichols' Orchard	○
TP 9	Miles Nichols' Orchard	●
TP 10	Harold Clark's # 1 Orchard	○
TP 11	Harold Hansen's # 2 Orchard	○
TP 12	Ted Noyes' # 1 Orchard	●
TP 13	Ted Noyes' # 2 Orchard	○
TP 14	Harold Clark's # 2 Orchard	○
TP 15	'Valley Farm'	○
TP 16	'Cascades' (B. Clark)	●
TP 17	Heywood's # 1 Orchard	●
TP 19	Heywoods # 2 Orchard	○
TP 20	Taranna Orchard	○
TP 21	Turners Orchard	○
TP 22	Garnett's Orchard	○
TP 23	Benjafield's Gwandalan Orchard	○
TP 24	Premaydena Store Sheds & Huts	●
TP 25	Jenkin's Orchard	●
TP 26	Jones Orchard	●
TP 27	Rex & Mary Nichols' Orchard	○
TP 29	Frost's Orchard	●
TP 30	Ernie Noyes' Orchard	●
TP 31	Frank Noyes' Orchard	○
TP 32	MacDonald's Orchard	○
TP 33	Cliff Kingston's Orchard	○
TP 34	Rex Kingston's Orchard	●
TP 35	'Greenfell' (D.H. Kingston)	●
TP 36	'Leaton' (W. Kingston)	●
TP 37	'Hope Banks' (V. Kingston)	●
TP 38	Allen Griffiths' Orchard	○
TP 39	Tasman Gillies' Orchard	○
TP 40	Leo Pearce's Orchard	○
TP 41	Vern Clark's Orchard	○
TP 42	Parkinson's Orchard	○
TP 43	William Griffiths' Orchard	○
TP 44	Koonya Co-operative Packing Shed	●
TP 45	Merton Clark's Orchard	○
TP 46	Mont Noyes' Orchard	○
TP 47	Cyril (?) Wellard's Orchard	○
TP 48	Premaydena Cool Store	●
TP 49	Premaydena Jetty	○
TP 50	Koonya Jetty	○
TP 51	Gwandalan Jetty	○
TP 52	Nubeena Jetty	○

Figure 12.1 Locations (where known) for the Tasman Peninsula district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded].



12.2 SWANSEA

12.2.1 Introduction

Apple growing occurred at a number of places on the east coast of Tasmania. There was a relatively high concentration of apple growing places centred on Swansea but extending from Triabunna to the Swan and Apsley Rivers, and this area of apple growing has been termed the 'Swansea district' in this report although it was never a recognised district. Other apple growing places on the east coast are dealt with in 'East Coast General' section.

The east coast, with the exception of 'Rostrevor' was not a major orcharding area, with most of the orchards on farm estates which grew the apples (and other fruit) primarily to supply their own needs although surplus was sold locally, to Hobart, and the mainland. These farm estates were also established relatively early (c. 1820s–30s) orchards in Tasmania. It is this early nature and lack of commercial focus that strongly affects the nature of the orcharding features of the district. The region is known also for its cider making.

Although the district is seen as being relatively unimportant to the Tasmanian apple industry and had a low density of orchard sites, it was felt that the places were important in the history of the development of commercial orcharding in Tasmania, being intermediate between the home orchards and the commercial orchards, and of a different general type compared to the other main orcharding districts, and therefore deserved to be documented. The majority of the farm estates in the district were visited and documented, and Cliff Lyne, who continues the family tradition of cider making, was interviewed. 'Rostrevor' and the 'Springs', considered important places for commercial orcharding and cider making respectively, were recorded in greater detail. The information about this district was derived from two days of fieldwork. The property owners were very helpful in allowing access onto their property and providing historical information. Judith Hastie, of the Glamorgan–Spring Bay Historical Society, and notes compiled by Mrs Ruth Amos (1996) were particularly helpful in identifying, documenting the history of, the places. Judith Hastie also acted as a guide at the places where the landowner was not available. Lester (1994) and Nyman (1990) have also been used as a source of historical information.

The Swansea apple growing district and the known apple industry related places are shown on figure 12.2.

12.2.2 Historical Overview

The east coast was explored in the early-1800s by those interested in the potential of the area for agriculture by settlers too late to take up land around Hobart. The Swansea area was settled in the late 1810s–20s. George Meredith, Adam Amos and John Amos were among the first settlers in the area. Initially these settlers built small cottages, focusing their energies on clearing the land. Cattle and sheep grazing were the main activities. It was not until the late 1820s and 1830s that the homesteads that survive today and the orchards were established. Other industries on the east coast at this time were timber-based, developed around the local resources, and sealing, whaling and other sea-based industries. The region was for along time remote and dependent on shipping for trade with Hobart. The creation of roads in the second half of the 19th century and development of motorised transport early this century made the region more accessible.

Major settlers who influenced the development of the east coast substantially were people such as the Merediths, Mitchells, Cottons and Amos'. In general the land was settled as large multi-purpose farms which were essentially self-sufficient. These farms had their own orchards. The orchards were mixed, but generally were dominated by apples. The orchards supplied their own needs, but it appears that surplus was frequently exported by ship to Hobart, and in some cases fruit, mainly apples, were exported to the mainland. The export of fruit was mainly in the mid-1800s to Sydney, and to Melbourne to the market created by the goldrushes. There were two major reasons the farm orchards did not develop into commercial orchards. These were the lack of regular, adequate rain and the distance between the growing location and the market outlet, in this case Hobart. A notable aspect of the location is the maintenance of the area for farming, and the continuity of the early families on their original properties

There was an interest in cider making by a small number of the landowners. While the cider making was mainly for local consumption, small quantities of cider made on the east coast was also exported in this period to supply the gold fields. The cider making tradition, established by one of the earliest settlers, William Lyne, continued as a family tradition, and is still carried on today by one of his descendants, Cliff Lyne.

The only major commercial orchard in the region was 'Rostrevor'. It was established initially as a general farm property in the 1800s. Purchased in 1903 by a partnership of Henry Jones, T. A. Frankcomb and E. A. Peacock in 1903, by the 1930s the property had become one of the largest orchards in Australia, and one of the largest in the southern hemisphere. The property had 500 acres of land planted out to plum, pear and apple orchard. Henry Jones, of Henry Jones & Co., was at the time controlling one of the two major jam factories in Hobart and had a major interest in overseas apple export. The success of the venture was due in large part to the more suitable weather of Triabunna for pome fruit growing, innovations such as irrigation to cope with the dry periods, astute management, and the better transport facilities established by this century.

12.2.2 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

Features of the apple industry derived from the historical research are as follow.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple orchards. Other fruits such as pears, plums, mulberries and quinces were grown, but only a few trees of these different types were generally planted, except possibly for walnut trees.
- *Location:* With the exception of 'Rostrevor' which had around 500 acres of orchard, the orchards were mainly farm orchards of up to about 4 acres. The farm orchards were usually planted near the homesteads (in paddocks adjacent to the homestead garden). The farms are scattered along the east coast from Triabunna almost to Bicheno, with the main concentration being from Little Swanport to Cranbrook.
- *Environment:* These farms, or at least the orchards, were generally on the coastal plains or on flats or low terraces near creeks, hence most orchard areas inspected had open aspects and were on flat land. The soils are in general alluvial soils derived from dolerite and Tertiary sediments. Rainfall along the east coast is generally lower than elsewhere in the State, and while this did not appear to be a problem for the smaller farm orchards, it may have restricted the development of large-scale commercial orcharding.
- *Land clearance:* The orchards were planted on land cleared for general farming. From the landscape today it appears that large areas of land were fully cleared, with little native vegetation retained except up in the hills on the more distant parts of the properties where limited grazing occurred.
- *Wind-breaks:* Where the orchards are located in narrow valleys there appear to have been no wind-breaks, and on the broader coastal and alluvial flats in some cases there are wind-breaks of cypress / pinus rows or hawthorn. In many cases some protection is offered by the homesteads and homestead gardens, or other farm buildings and avenues of trees along the main access roads. In the case of 'Kelvedon', the trees in the home orchard died when a major storm blew in salt spray from the nearby coast. In this case there were no wind-breaks for protection from the sea winds and the accompanying salt.
- *Tree spacing:* There is no well-defined spacing apparent from the historical and oral information.
- *Irrigation:* There is little evidence for irrigation on most of the farm orchards. 'Rostrevor', the only large commercial orchard, was the exception. From 1914, water was supplied to the 'Rostrevor' orchards from a large dam by way of a water race to the northern orchard and by pipes to the western and southern orchards. The water had to be pumped from the dam.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* The only packing sheds identified from the historical research were at 'Rostrevor'. This suggests that any processing of apples on the other properties took place in general purpose farm sheds.
- *Cool stores:* The only cool store identified through the historical research was at 'Rostrevor'. It is unlikely that there were cool stores elsewhere, since commercial production was limited, and had ceased on the other properties by the time cool stores were developed.
- *Timber sheds:* No data except for the 'timber shed' identified at 'Rostrevor'.
- *Residences:* Given that the orchards were mainly farm orchards and the properties were large and wealthy, the residences are generally large, imposing buildings of brick or stone. In the literature discussion therefore focuses on the residences, largely ignoring the orchards which were seen as a minor part of the homestead complex.
- *Pickers huts:* These do not appear to be a feature of the east coast, given that most orchards were not large commercial orchards. At 'Rostrevor' local labour was used.

Transport —

- *Water transport:* Earlier (pre-1950s) transport of apples was entirely by water and therefore jetties were important infrastructure. 'Rostrevor' is the only later orchard, hence the only orchard which is known to have used road transport for the apples. The main jetty known to have been of importance was the Swansea jetty, while Bicheno jetty was used by the more northern properties, and the Triabunna jetty was used by 'Rostrevor'. Sailing boats, e.g. the *Terralinna*, were still used in the 1920s at Triabunna. Some of the farms, such as 'Piermont', had their own jetties or beaches from which goods were loaded onto the east coast steamers. Some of the landowners had major interests in the east coast shipping. For example Francis Cotton who settled 'Kelvedon' was a director of the East Coast Navigation Company, while John Perkins King at Piermont, was a sea captain with his own ship.

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations*: Surplus fruit was exported to Hobart by sea, at least in the 1800s until the 1920s. The 'Rostrevor' fruit also went mainly to Hobart for export or for processing in the Henry Jones IXL factory.
- *Other destinations*: Fruit from 'Rostrevor' went to overseas markets. Only a small number of farm orchards are known to have exported to the mainland. These were 'Piermont' which shipped apples to Sydney, and the 'Cranbrook House' property which shipped apples to Melbourne and Sydney.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: There is little data on this aspect. 'Rostrevor', however, is known to have had a number of employees who lived on the property, and in its peak was the largest employer in the Spring Bay area. It is assumed that the other orchards were worked by the farm employees as the farms were large and the orchards small.
- *Apple Festivals*: There appear to have been no special apple or pear festivals held in the Swansea district, possibly due to the fact that orcharding was a minor part of the diverse farming carried on at each property.
- *Land Army*: No information.
- *Prisoners of War*: No information.

12.2.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

As a result of the project research, 23 places have been identified in the Swansea district as having being related to the apple industry. Of these 19 are farm orchards which were of limited commercial value, 1 was a commercial orchard ('Rostrevor'), and 3 were jetties from which apples were shipped (Swansea, Bicheno and Triabunna). Of the farm orchard places, 3 have features associated with cider making ('Apslawn', 'Glen Gala' and 'The Springs') and one, 'Glen Gala', has possibly the oldest extant apple tree in Tasmania. This tree is reputed to have been planted in c. 1830, although it was a home garden tree, rather than an orchard tree.

On the basis of two days field work, it appears that very few of the farm orchards still exist. All that remains of the orchards are fields with one or two pear, plum, mulberry or quince trees, and the occasional wind-break of hawthorn or a cypress or pinus species. It is difficult to establish visually where the orchards were, and in this study we relied on being told where the orchards had been by local informants or current owners. In general, the farm orchards were planted close to the homesteads, were up to around 4 acres in size, and were planted on the broad coastal and river flats or on the narrow flats of small rivulets and creeks, on alluvium. In some cases, as at 'The Springs', unusual varieties of fruit trees were planted, and a few survive in the homestead gardens. At 'The Springs' such trees were primarily planted for wine making purposes and surviving plants include pear trees, kentish and other cherries and damson plums.

Most of the properties which had these orchards still operate as large farm estates, mainly running stock. A feature of these properties is their early age and excellent preservation, with most having 19th century homesteads, gardens and farm sheds still extant and in good condition. In some cases the properties also have their own cemeteries and jetties. In recognition of their historical nature, and excellent preservation, many of these farm estates are included on the Register of the National Estate.

The exception to this is 'Rostrevor', initially set up in the same way as the other farm estates, but purchased by Henry Jones in 1903 and developed as a large commercial orchard, and in its heyday in the 1930s one of the largest apple orchards in Australia and the Southern Hemisphere. 'Rostrevor' today has retained all of the main features from when it was a large production orchard. It has different generation packing sheds, different generation cool stores, the original still with its cooling plant, a 'timber shed', stables, tanks, and remains of irrigation systems, as well as the earlier 19th century farm features such as early workers houses, other farm sheds and a shearing shed, all in relatively good condition. 'Rostrevor' also has associations with other orchardists, notably the Frankcombs of 'Clifton', Ranelagh.

Cider making associated with the orchards is one of the other features of the orcharding on the east coast. Cider is known to have been made at 'Apslawn', 'Belmont', 'The Springs', 'Gala', 'Glen Gala', 'Cambria' and 'Redcliffs'. Known related features are the stone cider house / flour mill at 'Apslawn' (standing in 1987), and the cellars for cider storage at 'Glen Gala' and 'The Springs'. 'The Springs' cellar still retains a number of the cider making fixtures and objects.

None of the sites in this district have been previously registered on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI. Seven of the farm estates, however, are on the Register of the National Estate. Those places on the Register of the National Estate are —

- . 'Gala' homestead, outbuildings and mill;
- . 'Glen Gala' house and outbuildings;
- . 'Lisdillon' homestead, outbuildings and stone wall;
- . 'Kelvedon' and outbuildings;
- . 'Mayfield' and outbuildings;

- . 'Redbanks' and outbuildings; and
- . the 'Rostrevor' stables.

It should be noted that these National Estate listings include only the built structures and in a number of cases these are only a few of the total number of buildings on a listed property.

12.2.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the Swansea district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Early Plantings:	. Pre-1840s apple trees	very rare (1 – c. 1830)
Orchards:	. Farm orchards	none
	. Commercial orchards	none
	. Cypress (Macrocarpa) wind-breaks	rare
	. Hawthorn wind-breaks / hedges	rare
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	very rare (1)
	. Cool stores	very rare (1)
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	very rare (1)
	. Pump sheds and tanks	very rare (1)
	. Cider houses	very rare (1)
	. Cider cellars	rare
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
	. Workers residences	rare
Related farm structures:	. Dams	very rare (1)
	. Corrugated iron water tanks	very rare
	. Stables	rare
	. Garage sheds	rare
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	common
	. Jetties	none ?
Other:	. Spot mills	none known
Objects:	. Cider presses	very rare (1) (recent)
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none

12.2.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

It appears that none of the orchards of the Swansea district still exist. It is possible that there is an extant orchard at 'Springvale', but this needs to be verified by field inspection. The only known orchards are the newly planted apricot orchards at 'Rostrevor'. Although the earlier orchards have not survived, their locations are frequently marked by a few old fruit trees, mainly pears, plums and mulberries, and / or hawthorn hedges or pinus / cypress tree rows.

As noted above, most of the farm estates which had the farm orchards, and the 'Rostrevor' estate are all well preserved farm complexes. 'Rostrevor' is considered to be an outstanding example for a fruit industry farm type site, having almost the complete range of features still preserved, although some are in poor condition and are likely to be demolished in the next few years by the owner. The rest appear to be economically viable and there is recognition of their heritage value which will assist in their survival.

Other special places and features are —

- . the very old apple tree at 'Glen Gala' which is very healthy, having been heavily pruned during its life;
- . the cellars at 'Glen Gala' and 'The Springs', both of which are extant and well maintained as part of the homestead they belong to.

The condition of the jetties is not known.

12.2.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Places considered to have high significance in the Swansea district in relation to the Tasmanian apple industry are —

- ‘Rostrevor’ — for its excellent preservation of apple-related features (although no orchards survive); the antiquity of the property generally and many of the other farming features; and for its association in the orcharding period with Henry Jones, and to a lesser extent with other well known orchardists such as the Frankcombs of ‘Clifton’, Ranelagh;
- The ‘Glen Gala’ c. 1830 apple tree — believed to be the oldest living apple tree in Tasmania, possibly in Australia (variety unknown).

With respect to the apple industry, the large farm orchards of the Swansea district are a distinctive type of orchard and are representative of the earliest phase of commercial orcharding in the State. However, where the orchards are not preserved, which is generally the case, then there are no apple-related features preserved. For this reason these farms generally are not considered to be of high significance with respect to the apple industry. If one of the farm estates in the Swansea district still had an extant orchard, along with reasonable preservation of the rest of the farm complex, then that place would be considered to have high significance as a representative example of its type. ‘Springvale’ may have an extant orchard (Frazer Simons 1987) and be a well preserved complex, but this needs to be reliably established. It should be noted that a number of these farm estates are considered of National Estate significance, although generally only their homesteads and outbuildings are listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Other sites of importance, but considered of lesser significance than the above with respect to the Tasmanian apple industry, are the home orchard cider making features. These are fairly unusual in Tasmania, and appear to be a distinctive feature of the Swansea district. These sites therefore are considered to have high regional significance and are —

- ‘Apslawn’ cider house (if extant) — because of the rarity of cider houses in Tasmania, and its associations with the Lyne family who have been noted cider makers in Tasmania from the early-1800s to the present.
- ‘The Springs’ homestead and orchard paddock — although the orchard no longer exists, there are related features such as the fences, a few old pear trees and a *Macrocarpa* tree row and a hawthorn hedge, but more importantly the house has a cellar which was designed for the storage of cider, and was used for the consumption of the cider also. The owners during this period were also members of the Lyne family, hence the place has importance for its association with the Lyne family.

The jetties have not been evaluated as there is insufficient information regarding these sites and their usage with respect to the apple industry.

12.2.8 Management Issues

The general issues associated with management for the Swansea district are —

- The paucity of physical evidence of the orcharding, since there were few large commercial orchards with associated infrastructure and most of the orcharding was carried out as a minor facet of farming on large, diverse farm estates;
- Where there is physical heritage related to the apple industry still surviving, it is in poor condition and will need considerable conservation work to ensure long-term preservation;
- The private ownership of these properties, with the owner’s priority being to run a commercial business. Owners are rarely in a position to spend large sums of money on heritage conservation.

The above have implications for the management of the physical heritage and understanding the management needs, although in general in the district the farm estate owners were found to place considerable value on the heritage qualities of their property. In most cases the extant structures are well preserved, and it is the owner’s preference to retain them, financial considerations allowing. As a result, conservation of significant values is heavily dependent on the private owners and orchardists. In this district the involvement of local government and state government is not seen as particularly important, except as a potential source of conservation works funding. Tourism is already being used to generate income for some of these properties. The increased potential for tourism-based management is not considered great, as a much greater level of tourism development would detract from the commercial farming operations of the properties and possibly engender unsustainable competition. In general, the problem is not one of redundancy, and the buildings are being fully utilised as farm buildings, which is seen as the most appropriate reuse. Rather, the management priority is seen as being the conservation of fabric, ensuring this is also the goal of the landowner, and finding the resources to fund this work.

Specific management issues related to the significant sites identified above are —

- *'Rostrevor', Swansea district* — Given the nature, significance and condition of the apple industry related elements of this place, 'Rostrevor' is considered to be one of the high priority sites for any funds that might be available for the maintenance of historical cultural heritage in Tasmania. Consideration particularly needs to be given to the preservation of the timber shed which is in poor condition and at risk of demolition;
- *Apple Tree, c. 1830, 'Glen Gala'* — This is believed to be the oldest apple tree still growing in Tasmania, and as such, and given the importance of the apple industry to Tasmania, it has extremely high significance. The tree should be listed, and every encouragement, and assistance where possible, should be given to the owners of 'Glen Gala' to maintain this tree as a heritage item □



Plate 12.2

Swansea:

1—‘Rostrevor’, Triabunna—cool store (rhs) and packing shed (lhs) built by H. Jones & Co. (early to mid-1900s);

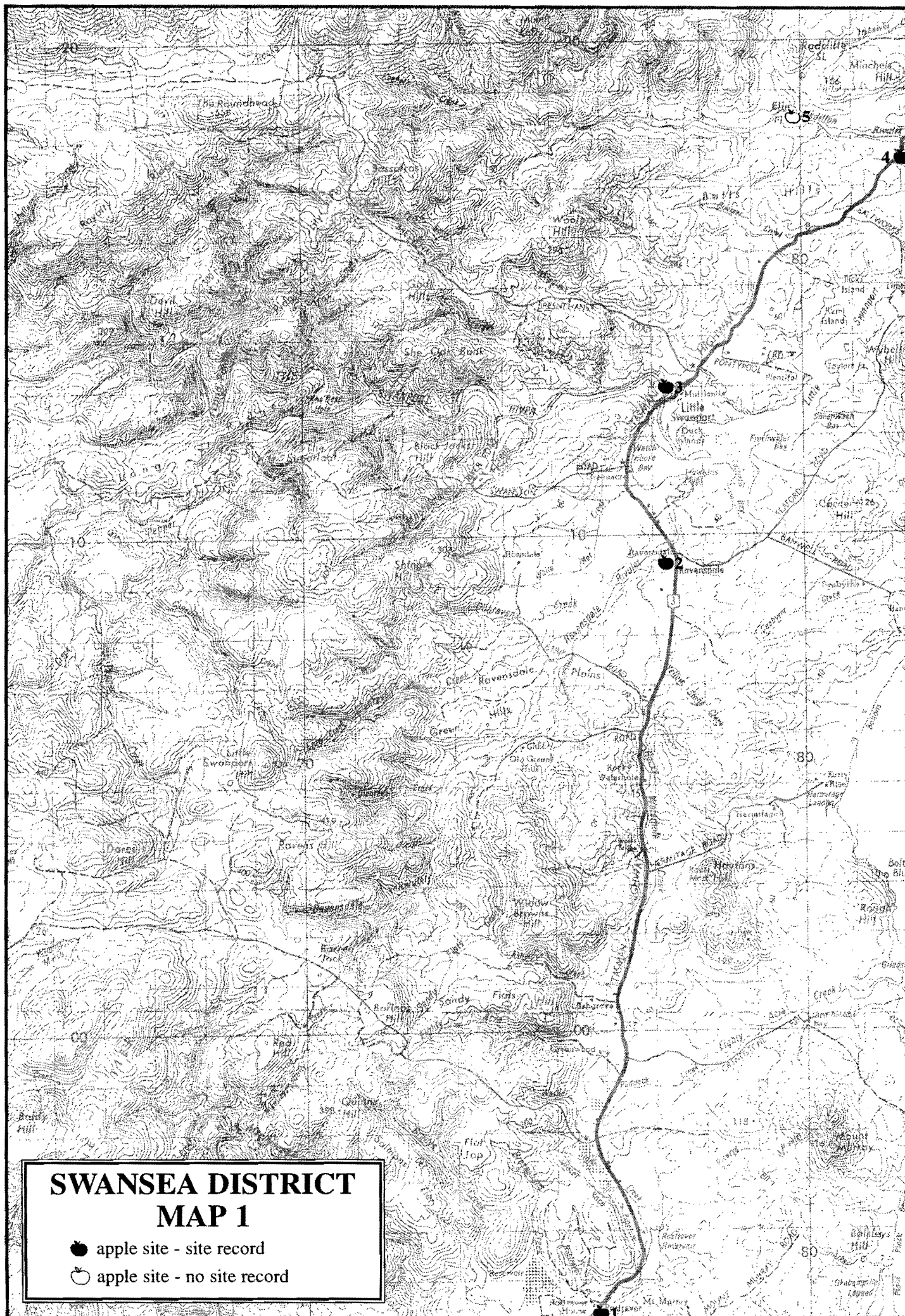
2—‘Rostrevor’, Triabunna—‘timber’ shed and barn (early to mid-1900s).

[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

SWANSEA DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

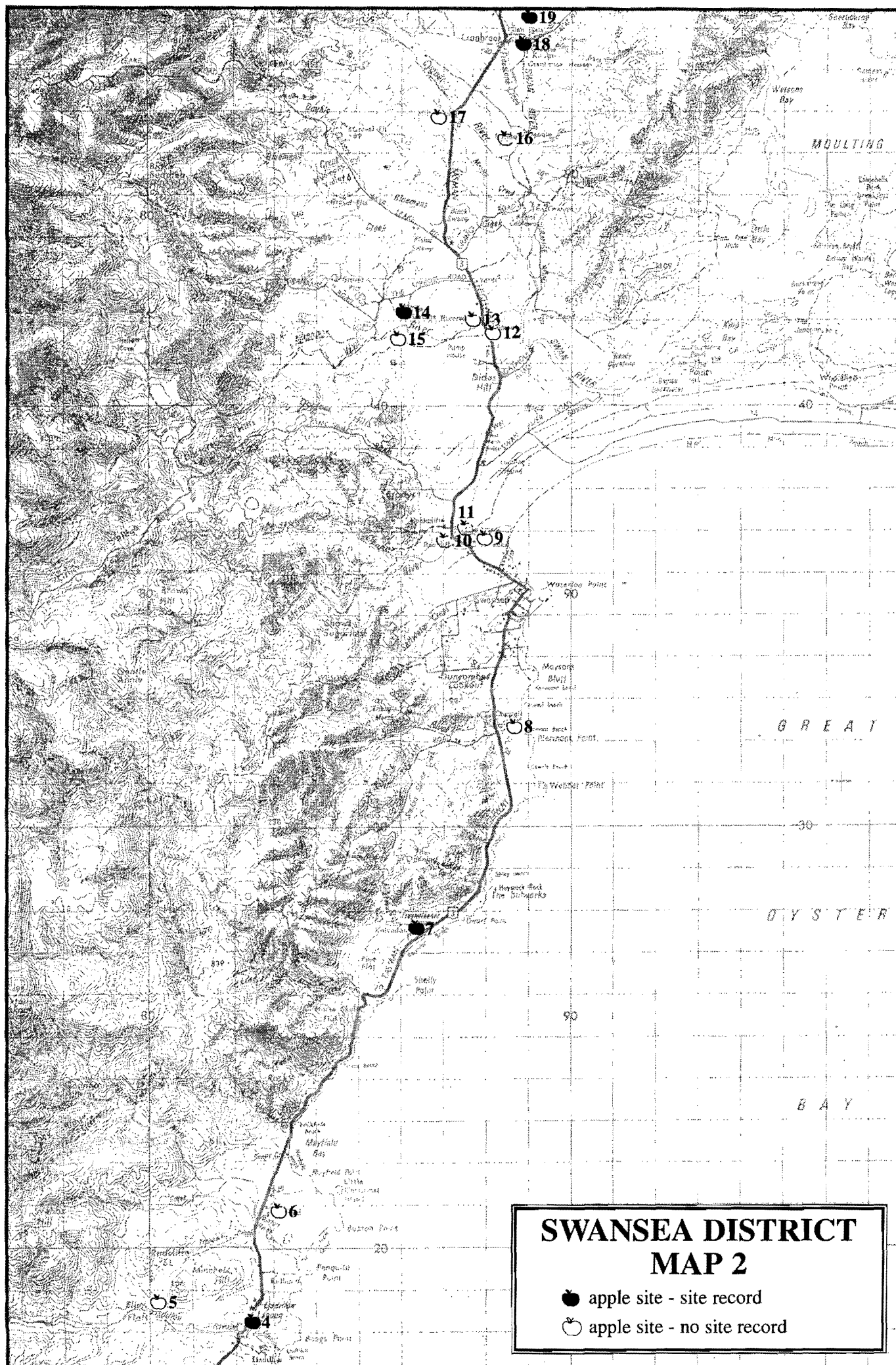
SW 1	'Rostrevor'	●
SW 2	'Ravensdale'	●
SW 3	'Muirlands'	●
SW 4	'Lisdillon'	●
SW 5	'Elim'	○
SW 6	'Mayfield'	○
SW 7	'Kelvedon'	●
SW 8	'Piermont'	○
SW 9	'Redbanks'	○
SW 10	'Redcliffe'	○
SW 11	'Cambria'	○
SW 12	'Belmont'	○
SW 13	'Riversdale'	○
SW 14	'The Springs'	●
SW 15	'Bellbrook'	○
SW 16	'Springvale'	○
SW 17	'Milton'	○
SW 18	'Gala'	●
SW 19	'Glen Gala'	●
SW 20	'Apslawn'	●

Figure 12.2 **Locations (where known) for the Swansea district apple industry related places**
[● recorded, ○ not recorded].



SWANSEA DISTRICT MAP 1

- apple site - site record
- apple site - no site record



12.3 EAST COAST GENERAL

12.3.1 Introduction

The apple orchards centred on Swansea but extending from Triabunna to the Swan / Apsley Rivers are described as part of the Swansea district, above. The other apple orchards on the east coast occurred as scattered orchards with the only concentrations being around St Helens, Dunalley and Sorell. It is these scattered orchards that are discussed below.

Research for this district has been restricted to a literature review only, as none of the orchards or areas appear to have been important to the industry or of major significance in any other way, and because they are so scattered there was not enough time for field research, except for a few hours in the Dunalley area while investigating the Tasman Peninsula. There is very little historical data for this district as the East Coast General orchards had little documentation and were not recognised orcharding districts. The main sources used are Evans (1912) for the St Helens area and Austral Archaeology (1996) for the Sorell area.

12.3.2 Historical Overview

The literature indicates that there were apple orchards at Dunalley, Penna, Midway Point, Forcett and Lewisham in the Sorell–Dunalley area (Austral Archaeology 1996), at ‘Apsley’, ‘Apsley Meadows’, ‘Coombend’ and ‘Greenlawn’ in the Bicheno area (Ruth Amos, notes 1996), and at St Helens (Evans 1912). It is not known how large these orchards were, how commercially-productive, or even how many there were.

In the south, particularly around Sorell, the orchards appear to have been mostly small commercial orchards and to have been in production from the early to mid-1900s. It is not known what fruits were grown in these orchards and it is thought that a variety of fruits suitable for the Hobart market were grown. In the Bicheno area, the orchards were part of farm estates, and like those further south were likely to have been most productive in the late-1800s and early-1900s and unlikely to have been of major commercial value at any stage. In the St Helens area the orchards appear to have been small commercial orchards, established from 1908 to the 1910s, in some cases by Anglo-Indians, with a history most closely related to orcharding in the Tamar and Spreyton areas.

12.3.2 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

There is insufficient data except for the St Helens area.

St Helens:

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple orchards. Varieties grown in the 1910s included Cox’s Orange Pippins, Ribston Pippins, Jonathons and New Yorks.
- *Location:* Brooks Hill and south along the road to Scamander.
- *Environment:* The orchards were mostly on flat land near the port, on land carrying ironbark forest and with a granite-derived soil overlying clay. The mild climate was considered to be advantageous for producing early crops for the Hobart market.
- *Wind-breaks:* Monterey pine is noted as being used as a wind-break.

Infrastructure — no data

Transport —

- *Water transport:* The St Helens port was considered highly suitable for shipping fruit to Hobart.

Markets — no data

Social and Labour — no data

12.3.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

On the basis of brief inspections in some areas and the results of Austral Archaeology’s Sorell Heritage Study (1996), it is unlikely that many, if any, of the region’s orchards still exist. The only documented sites are two orchards at Dunalley, one with some sheds, possibly originally apple packing sheds, and the second with no clearly associated sheds, and one small isolated shed at Dunalley, possibly a packing shed.

There are no apple industry related sites for this region on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI or on the Register of the National Estate.

12.3.5 Place (Site) Type

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the East Coast General region. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today, irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Sorell–Dunalley

Orchards:	Commercial orchards	rare
Buildings	Apple packing sheds	very rare (1)
Transport infrastructure:	Jetties	none ?

Bicheno no data

St Helens no data

It is expected that a small number of additional sites may be located with systematic inspection of the areas in question.

12.3.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

Overall the condition of the cultural heritage for the East Coast General is considered poor, although it should be noted that there never were a large number of orchards, and most of the orchards were likely to have been small, with no need for substantial infrastructure.

12.3.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

The cultural heritage significance of the apple industry related sites in this region is considered, in general, to be local. This relatively low significance derives from the lack of commercial importance of the orchards of the region to the Tasmanian apple industry as a whole, and the lack of places which could be considered to have value because of their associations, rarity, or for being a good representative place. It is possible that further field inspection may locate places which do have higher significance. For example, if the cider house at Forcett is still extant then that is likely to have high significance as an early site, a rare site type, and for its association with the Gordon family.

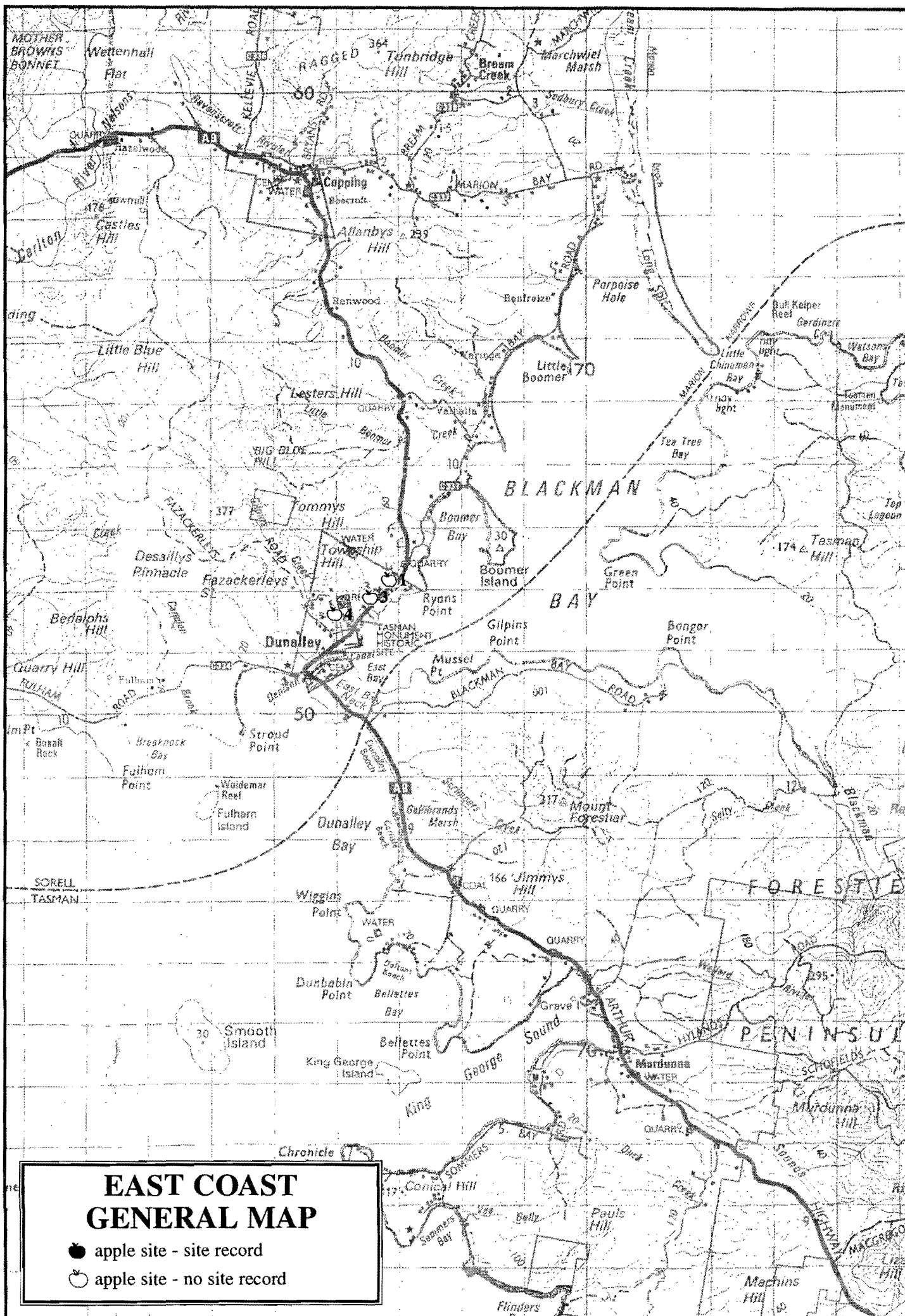
12.3.8 Management Issues

Given the relatively low significance of the cultural heritage of this region, the region is not considered to have a high priority with respect to management. There is a need, however, to research the apple industry related sites of this region as it is possible that there are some important sites, for example, James Gordon's cider house on his property at Fawcett, that have not been researched. The general issues will be the same as for other small districts, e.g. Swansea district. In particular, the preservation of the sites associated with the apple industry will rest upon the goodwill of the owners to ensure their protection. Any management of the apple industry heritage values in the region will need to take this and the present lack of information into account □

EAST COAST GENERAL PLACE LOCATIONS

EC 1	Perce Daley's Orchard	○
EC 3	Dunalley # 1 Orchard	○
EC 4	Bay Street Shed	○

Figure 12.3 **Locations (where known) for the East Coast General district apple industry related places**
[● recorded, ○ not recorded].



12.4 SCOTTSDALE

12.4.1 Introduction

Although the Scottsdale area is not known for its commercial apple orcharding, there were a number of small, highly-productive, dedicated orchards on the outskirts of the town. These orchards operated from the late-1800s, with one continuing to the present day.

All places in Scottsdale that were related to the apple industry and are known to have extant evidence were visited and documented. There is little easily accessible documentary evidence for the orcharding in this district. As a consequence, this study has relied heavily on oral information from Rose and Lindsay Tucker, long-term Scottsdale orchardists, and Peter McLennan, whose father owned the orcharding property 'Hazelmere'. Approximately one day was spent in interviewing the Tuckers and Peter McLennan and in documenting Tuckers Orchard and 'Hazelmere'.

12.4.2 Historical Overview

Scottsdale is only 70 kms to the north-east of Launceston, yet the district was not pioneered until the early-1850s. It was James Scott, the Government Surveyor who first investigated the district for the colony. The Government was, at the time, prospecting for agricultural land and was fully satisfied with the Scottsdale area as the soils were found to be fertile basaltic soils. Settlement started soon after, and with the primary task being to clear the massive forests, a strong local timber industry soon developed. The cleared land was initially used mainly for pasture and growing wheat and potatoes.

The planting of mixed orchards started in about the 1880s. The district was not really influenced by the boom in apple growing early this century as other crops were already well established, and orcharding never became a major commercial activity of the region. In 1910 the apple production of the district was 4 910 bushels. Orchards remained small. While apples were the main crop a variety of fruits were grown. 'Hazelmere' was an exception, being a large orchard. In the 1920s it was the largest orchard in the district.

Initially produce was transported by road to Bridport to be shipped to the markets. In 1889 the north-east railway line opened, connecting Scottsdale to Launceston. It appears to have taken some years before the Scottsdale orchardists took advantage of the railway, as Tuckers still transported fruit by road to Bridport in the early-1920s (P. Tucker, pers. comm.), despite its rough condition. By the early to mid-1900s, produce was almost exclusively sent by rail.

12.4.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The apple industry at Scottsdale was always of a small-scale, and not well documented. The information has mainly come from oral information and is therefore focused on the history of the properties with which the informants were most familiar. The information below is derived from the historical research.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple orchards, although other fruits were grown.
- *Location:* The orchards appear to have been located on the margins of the town of Scottsdale.
- *Environment:* The most striking aspect of the orchards in the Scottsdale district is their location on rich basalt soils, also excellent for growing vegetables, at present the main primary industry around Scottsdale. The land is gently undulating basalt terrain with generally open aspect and shallowly incised creek lines without associated flats.
- *Land clearance:* The orchards appear to have been planted on land cleared for general farming.
- *Wind-breaks:* Wind-breaks appear to have been important in this open landscape. Macrocarpa tree rows are common.
- *Tree spacing:* Tuckers orchard had standard late-1800s spacing of 20' x 20'.
- *Irrigation:* On the known orchards there appears to have been no irrigation as the district has a good reliable rainfall.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* Packing sheds are associated with the orchards and are small to medium size, wooden sheds. Their size reflects the size of the orchards.
- *Cool stores:* None known.
- *Timber sheds:* On the known orchards timber was dried and the apple cases made in the packing sheds or in lean-to's built on the side.
- *Residences:* The residences were on the orchard property. The main residence on each of the known orchards was a substantial home, on a par with those of the Scottsdale town residents.

- *Pickers huts*: These do not appear to be a feature of the Scottsdale district, and it is believed that the orchards were small enough for the owners to work themselves generally, and that local labour from Scottsdale was employed for the picking and packing.

Transport —

- *Water transport*: Scottsdale is inland and so there was consequently no water transport from the orchards. Beauty Point, however, was the exit point for fruit being sold interstate or overseas.
- *Land Transport*: From Scottsdale the fruit was mostly transported by rail. If it was for export, then it went to Beauty Point via Launceston by rail.

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations*: Insufficient data.
- *Other destinations*: Insufficient data.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: No data. It is believed that the orchards relied on local labour.
- *Apple Festivals*: None known.
- *Land Army*: No information.
- *Prisoners of War*: Italian POWs were employed in the Scottsdale area. None worked on Tuckers Orchard, but it is not known if they worked on any of the other orchards.

12.4.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

The only identified extant orcharding features in Scottsdale relate to two orchards, Tuckers Orchard and 'Hazelmere'. The inventory indicates that since the late-1800s there were at least 13 orchards in Scottsdale. A number of these were owned or established by the Tucker family. While the amount of orcharding heritage remaining in Scottsdale is small, it is, at least in the case of Tuckers Orchard, of outstanding value.

Tucker's Orchard is, from this study, thought to be the oldest still productive orchard in Tasmania. It has extremely high integrity, with all of its original 1880s features still present and is, in general, in good condition. This orchard has retained its older trees, planted in the early-1880s and in the late-1920s. Since their planting the trees have been pruned in the older style, and the only modification has been regrafting. The varieties being produced in the orchard today are Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, Cox's Pippin, Canada Spartan(?) and Gravenstein. Pears were also grown. The different varieties were planted in alternating sections, to allow for pollination. The orchard is 23 acres and the trees are planted with 20' x 20' spacing and pruned in a vase shape. The packing shed, rather than being rebuilt, has been extended as the orchard expanded and technological change demanded. It contains several sections built since the 1880s which show clearly the evolution of styles for small packing sheds. The homestead is the original 1880s homestead. It was built by the original owners, the O'Reillys, with some of the internal walls of hand-split timber from the property. The house has had minimal modification. Most of the 1880s outbuildings and features such as well, wash house, Macrocarpa tree rows and garden plantings also survive unmodified. Tuckers also have maintained bees, which have been used and are still used to assist with pollination of the fruit trees, as well as for honey. This orchard is perhaps the most complete of the early orchards known in Tasmania, as well as having the earliest orchard trees.

'Hazelmere', by comparison, retains only the packing shed and homestead as evidence of the orcharding that was carried on there. The homestead and packing shed are both in good condition, although the packing shed appears to be no longer used except for some storage. As a result the shed is relatively unchanged from when it was used as a packing shed. The property, established by Percy Tucker, also has an association with G. McGowan, who bought the orchard to begin cider production in the district. It appears that the apple varieties being grown were not suitable, so McGowan sold 'Hazelmere' and moved to Victoria where he established a successful cider making business.

The structures on both properties are of timber. This is to be expected given their age and also the importance of the timber industry in the Scottsdale area. The residences and the workers hut on Tuckers Orchard are of weatherboard with brick chimneys, and are well constructed. The outbuildings are of weatherboard or horizontal or vertical palings, or a combination of these, depending on function and age. The outbuildings all have gable ended corrugated iron roofs, although the 1880s packing shed on Tuckers Orchard originally had a shingle roof. The packing sheds have timber floors, although the original shed section at Tuckers Orchard had a dirt floor.

Tucker's packing shed, which is still operational, has a gantry and an early-1900s apple grader (D. Harvey Ltd, Box Hill, Melbourne). The early apple grader has been used until recently and the small amount of apples now produced are sorted and packed by hand and sold at the door. Both sheds contain assorted items associated with apple sheds, but no other machinery. As noted above it appears that if extra hands were needed, then local, Scottsdale people were used. There is therefore no evidence of pickers huts, and only one workers hut was identified.

With respect to infrastructure outside the orchards, no places were identified. The orcharding was small enough that there does not appear to have been any development of an orchardist's co-operative. Tuckers bought pine for their cases from Frenches, who were located nearby at Branhholm. So possibly did the other orchards, since the pine was locally grown. There appear to be no other sawmills dedicated to, or known for, the production of apple case timber in the district. The fruit was sent by rail from Scottsdale but no sheds associated with apple storage have been identified at or near the Scottsdale railway yards.

As noted in the historically derived heritage background information, an unusual feature of the Scottsdale orchards is their location on well developed basalt soils. The demise of the orchards may in part be due to the fact that it has been more commercially advantageous to grow intensive vegetable crops on this rich soil type. Although the orchards appear to have been concentrated around the town itself, the lack of actual orchards today and the small number, even during the main period of orcharding, has meant that there is no distinctively orcharding landscape in the district. The landscape rather is one of intensively farmed land around a small rural town, to which orcharding contributed, but left little, if any, specific evidence. The *Macrocarpa* tree rows are possibly the only visible evidence.

No apple industry sites from the Scottsdale area are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmanian Historical Places Index or on the Register of the National Estate.

12.4.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the Scottsdale district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	very rare (1)
	. Cypress (<i>Macrocarpa</i>) wind-breaks	rare
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	rare
	. Cool stores	none
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	none
	. Stables	none
	. Garage sheds	rare
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	rare
	. Workers residences	very rare (1)
Related farm structures:	. Corrugated iron water tanks	rare
Transport infrastructure:	. Railway (multi-purpose and established for timber / mining)	rare
Other:		none known
Objects:	. Manual apple graders	very rare (1)
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none

12.4.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

As noted above, while overall there is little remaining of the Scottsdale district orchards, what does remain has a high level of integrity and is in generally good condition. Tucker's Orchard is considered an outstanding example of an early commercial orchard as it has retained most of its original features from the early-1880s, including the orchard trees, as well as later features.

12.4.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Of the two known sites in the Scottsdale district —

- Tucker's Orchard is considered to be of outstanding state level significance, and is likely to have significance at the National level. The significance is due to the fact that the orchard is likely to be the oldest extant commercial orchard in Tasmania and has extremely high integrity, with most of its early apple industry

related features preserved and in reasonably good condition. Such a level of integrity for this type of site is considered rare in Tasmania and Australia;

- 'Hazelmere' is considered to have high local significance, as although only the residence and apple packing shed remain, both are in good condition and relatively unmodified, and because there are so few remaining apple industry related sites in the district.

12.4.8 Management Issues

As for the other districts, the cultural heritage of the Scottsdale district remains in private ownership, and in the case of the Tuckers Orchard it is still the main source of income. In the case of Tuckers Orchard, the owners are sympathetic to the desirability of retaining the orchard as it is, but they have few funds to do this as, given the nature of the orchard, it does not produce a high commercial return. While the owners are sympathetic to the heritage values of the property, the future of the orchard is unsure as the owners are finding it harder and harder to run the orchard given their age, and should the property be sold, the new owners may have no interest in the property's historical attributes. Some longer-term protection could be achieved by National Trust listing of the site and / or its registration under the Tasmanian *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. In the case of 'Hazelmere' the apple shed is in good condition, it has potential for reuse, and its owners have an interest in the history of the property. It is therefore not considered at risk in the foreseeable future.

Given the above, and the outstanding significance of Tucker's orchard it is recommended that —

- Measures be taken to attempt to ensure long-term preservation of Tuckers Orchard, but that any measures taken be determined in conjunction with, and with the agreement of, the present owners, as it is their home, income and history, they have had a long-term association with this place, and it is their actions that are largely responsible for the high integrity the site has today □



Plate 12.3

Scottsdale: L. & R. Tucker's Orchard

1—1880s orchard (still productive);

2—1880s packing shed (with additions) and other farm sheds;

3—1880s homestead (with hand-split timber off the property).

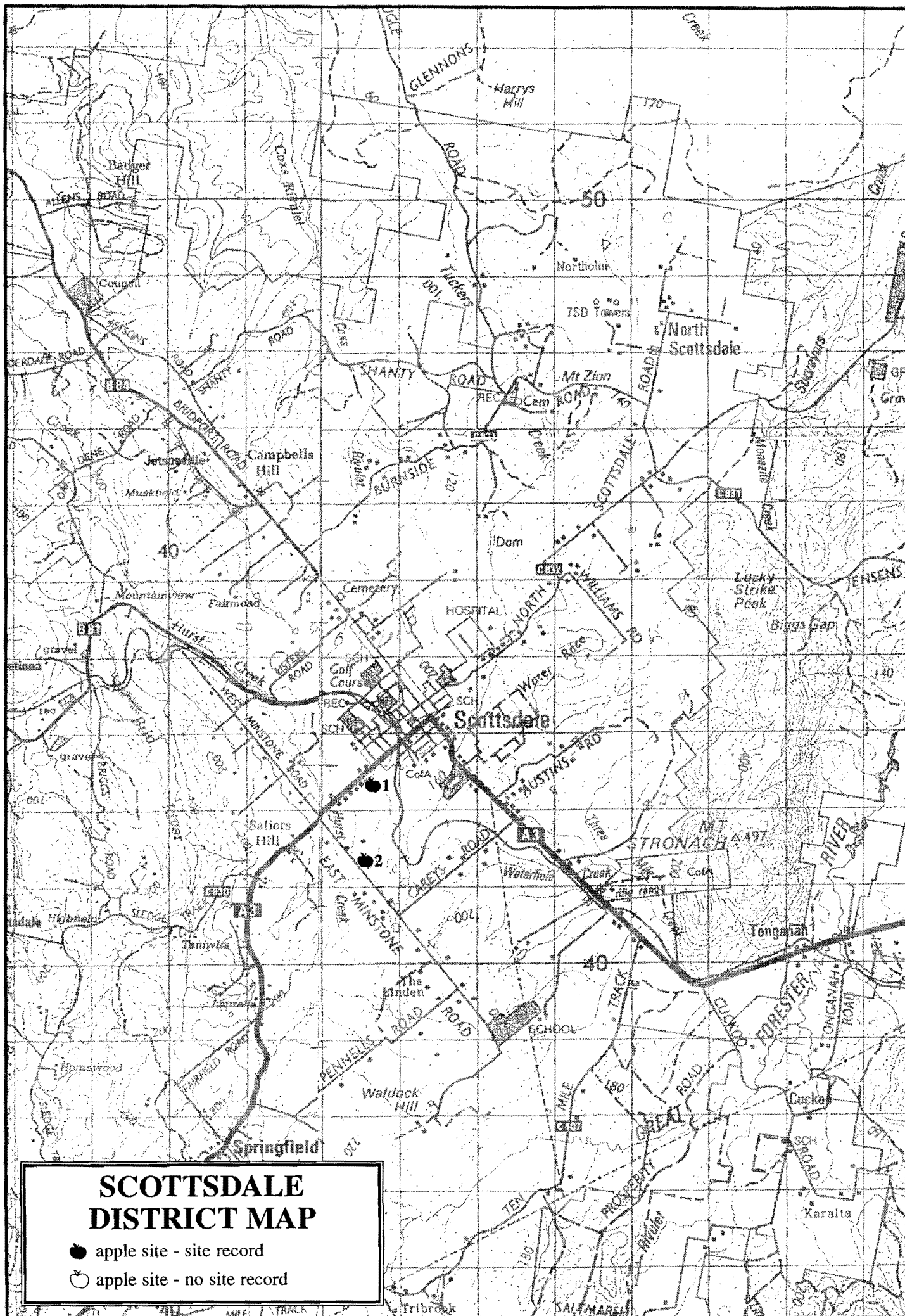
[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].



SCOTTSDALE DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

SC 1 'Hazelmere' ●
SC 2 L. & R. Tucker's Orchard ●

Figure 12.4 **Locations (where known) for the Scottsdale district apple industry related places**
[● site (recorded), ○ not recorded].



12.5 LILYDALE

12.5.1 Introduction

The Lilydale area had a number of commercial orchards, mainly from the early-1900s to the early-1970s. These were primarily one component of mixed farms. No commercial orcharding occurs in the district now, and very few places relating to the industry, other than orchard residences and apple packing sheds, remain today.

Orcharding in the Lilydale district was relatively small-scale, and is therefore poorly documented. It was also difficult, given the time constraints of the project, to locate older orchardists who could provide information on the early orcharding history of the district. Some information has been provided through an oral interview with Harold and Reginald Walker. The place identifications are largely based on information from John East and Mervin Kelp, and a day spent driving around the district inspecting sites. John East accompanied one of the authors [AM] for a half day. Given the small-scale of the orcharding and the paucity of physical evidence, the aim of the study for this district was to document all the historical orchards and related sites and to inspect as many of these as possible where there were known to be physical remains of the orcharding.

12.5.2 Historical Overview

European settlement of the Lilydale area did not occur until 1859. Lilydale offered suitable soil for crops and pastures and had excellent forests for establishing a sawmilling industry, but in this early period it had the disadvantage of being an inland area, dependent on poor road networks for communication and trade with Launceston. Its proximity to Launceston was not really an advantage until transport improved. One of the first improvements was the establishment of a tram line linking Underwood to Rocherlea, built with private funds.

Pome fruit growing was established in the Lilydale area in the 1890s, but the main period of development appears to have been the early-1900s. By 1910 the apple production from the district was 21 933 bushels. The main period of commercial orcharding was the first half of the 20th century. In the 1890s Frank Walker established a nursery in the district as well as owning an orchard. The nursery was to play an important role in the fruit industry, as the place where the Lalla 'Red Delicious' apple was developed, and as a supplier of trees to local and State orchardists and overseas.

As in other parts of the State, the apple industry in the district suffered a major decline in the second half of the 1900s. In the 1940s and 1950s a number of orchards were pulled out and the land converted to other types of farming, mainly dairying. The remaining orchards were pulled out in the late-1960s to early-1970s as part of the Tree Pull Scheme and the land used for other farm production purposes, mainly pasture.

In social terms, the district appears to have been a fairly stable rural community until the 1970s. From this time, with the increased ease of transport and improved road infrastructure, and the increase in population around the Tamar, there has been much more movement of the population between Launceston and small rural towns such as Lilydale. Many people left Lilydale to seek employment in Launceston, while many people moved out into the country to live, commuting to work in the main centre of Launceston. While this change did not play a major role in the final decline of the apple industry in the district, which was rather the result of declining overseas markets, it is seen as an important associated change, which has led to a very different rural way of life in the Lilydale district.

12.5.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The historical research, primarily oral information, has provided the following information on the heritage of the apple industry of the Lilydale district.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple orchards, although pears were also grown in most orchards.
- *Location:* The orchards were scattered in the Lilydale area, with a cluster to the north of Lilydale around the Golconda Road — Second River Road intersection, and another cluster around the south end of Lilydale and extending along Lalla Road to Karoola. There were a small number in Turners Marsh and one known at Tunnel. In general the orchards appear to have been either blocks within a larger farm property or isolated blocks belonging to a farm, rather than dedicated orchards.
- *Environment:* The orchards were located in areas of low hills, undulating terrain or broad open, gently sloping valley floors. The land was well watered by creeks and small rivers, and the area has a good, reliable rainfall.
- *Land clearance:* The orchards appear to have been planted on land cleared for general farming.
- *Wind-breaks:* Wind-breaks do not appear to have been common in this district, although the landscape is open. Macrocarpa tree rows are common, but are rarely, as far as could be determined, associated with the orchard blocks.

- *Tree spacing*: No information.
- *Irrigation*: No information.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds*: The packing sheds were associated with the orchards and are small to medium size. Only one co-operative shed existed in Lilydale, although some of the larger sheds packed for some smaller orchards.
- *Cool stores*: The co-operative shed is understood to have also been a cool store.
- *Timber sheds*: None known. It is assumed that timber was dried and cases made inside the packing sheds since the orchards were in general small.
- *Residences and other accommodation*: The orchardist lived on the farm property and so there are residences associated with the orchards, but there appear to have been no pickers huts or staff houses as the labour was drawn locally from Lilydale.
- *Nurseries*: An early nursery for fruit trees was established in the district in the 1890s by Frank Walker of Launceston. This nursery supplied trees to the local orchardists and was also responsible for providing trees to many Tasmanian orchards and overseas, and for the development of a number of important varieties of apple, including the Lalla 'Red Delicious'.

Transport —

- *Water transport*: Lilydale is inland and there was therefore no water transport from the orchards. Beauty Point, however, was the exit point for fruit being sold interstate or overseas, but was not used by the Lilydale district until after World War II.
- *Land Transport*: From Lilydale the fruit was mostly transported by road. It appears that only fruit going to Hobart was sent by rail, otherwise the fruit was sent by road. Most fruit, however, was sent to Hobart from around the 1920s to the end of World War II. The carting was done by the orchardists themselves or contractors.

Markets — Insufficient data

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: Orchards relied on local seasonal labour for the busy periods, but otherwise did the work themselves. The men did the apple picking and carting, and the women did the packing. The orcharding also appears to have provided other related work in the district. For example, there was apple carting, and there were local sawmills, some of which cut timber for apple cases.
- *Apple Festivals*: None known.
- *Land Army*: No information.
- *Prisoners of War*: No information.

12.5.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

Perhaps the most striking thing about the apple industry heritage of the Lilydale district is that, although it appears there were some 43 orchards in the district in the last 100 years, none remain today. It is estimated (John East, pers. comm.) that in the 1950s there was around 750 acres of orchard in the district. Today there is none. The only remnant fruit trees observed were a couple of pear trees at Kelp's orchard and a few pear trees at 'Fairfield'. There is little to indicate the presence of an earlier, flourishing apple industry in the Lilydale district except the packing sheds. This paucity of apple industry heritage is probably a reflection of the necessity for the small farms which carried on the orcharding to commercially utilise all their land. The packing sheds have survived as they could be easily reused for other farm purposes.

While the Lilydale district has a strongly rural landscape with contributing features being small fields, hedgerows, and a large number of old timber farm structures, few of these features are related to the apple industry. The lack of visual impact of the apple industry in this district is probably a function of the relatively short life of the main commercial orcharding in the district (in general only the first half of the 20th century) compared to the relatively long post-orchard period (c. 40–50 years).

The field inspection and oral information indicates that the orchards were mostly established on the valley floors and lower, gentle valley slopes. East's Orchard is the only orchard where at least some of the trees were planted in a ridge top position. Aspect does not appear to have been important as the valleys are relatively open and of low relief.

As noted above, the packing sheds are the only distinct evidence of the apple industry in the Lilydale district. In some cases they are indistinguishable from other small timber farm sheds. Ten sheds were located in the district, although closer to 40 sheds must have existed historically. There may therefore be a few more extant sheds in the district which were not located by this study. The sheds are mainly timber sheds. They are mostly small to medium size, weatherboard sheds with timber framing and gable end corrugated iron roofs, and are set on concrete foundations. A small number are of vertical board, and a small number have dirt or wooden floors. The majority of sheds also had swing doors, rather than sliding wooden doors, and in the larger sheds the main door was raised

above ground. Where sheds had sliding wooden doors, these are externally hung. The earlier packing sheds tend to be weatherboard, or horizontal overlapping palings, and have steeply pitched roofs, swing doors, and dirt or timber floors. The dominance of these indicates that the packing sheds that survive are mainly early sheds. This is to be expected as, given the decline of the orcharding industry in the district by the mid-1900s, it is unlikely that many of the earlier sheds were being replaced, and no new orchards were being established.

The Lalla shed (1920s), part of Walker's Orchard, is unusual in that it is of concrete construction. Concrete features prominently in the buildings of the district, and there is even a concrete church in the area. The use of concrete may relate to the importance of dairying in the area, given that concrete has been used commonly in the construction of dairy sheds.

The sheds appear to mostly be used for general farm purposes today. At least two are being used as hay sheds. The Lalla shed has had a very different reuse as it is at present a 'tea house'.

Only one other farm building (other than residences) associated with the apple industry was noted. This was an early weatherboard stable at 'Hollybanks'. The residences observed were all weatherboard homes with corrugated iron roofs. These are similar to the other farm houses in the area and are modified earlier houses. There was no evidence of very early residences. The residences are presently occupied, as although orcharding has ceased, the properties have continued to operate as farms and still require residences.

The oral information indicates that there was also a co-operative type cool store in Lilydale by the railway line in Station Road, a sawmill on Kelps Orchard, and a nursery at Walker's Orchard off the Lalla Road. The cool store, owned by Matthew Taylor, burned down in the late-1940s (?) and a sawmill (Badenhagen's) was later built on the site. Currently there are no structures on the site, nor evidence of its past use. The sawmill and nursery were not inspected, therefore it is not known whether there are still remains of these sites. The nursery was established in the 1890s as part of Frank Walker's Orchard, and was an important source of apple trees for the north of Tasmania, and even as far afield as New Zealand and Argentina. The orchard nursery was also responsible for the development of and introduction of several important apple varieties including the Lalla Red Delicious.

In terms of portable heritage or objects, only one early model manual apple grader was located. The grader, on the 'Hollybanks' property, was covered with other stored material and its manufacture could not be determined.

No transport-related features were located. It appears that, in general, produce was sent by road to Launceston and then on to Beauty Point, and later Inspection Head, using existing roads, rail lines and facilities. The only transport-related facility appears to have been the now demolished cool store by the railway line, although it is not clear whether the cool store utilised the railway or not.

12.5.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the Lilydale district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Orchards:	. Orchards	none
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	none
	. Stables	very rare (1)
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
Related farm structures:	. Other sheds	rare
Transport infrastructure:	. Railway	(multi-purpose and established for timber / mining)
	. Roads / tracks	(already established for other purposes)
Other:	. Sawmills	condition unknown
	. Nurseries	condition unknown
Objects:	. Manual apple graders	very rare (1)

Apple orcharding landscapes: none

No apple industry sites are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI or on the Register of the National Estate for the Lilydale area.

12.5.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

As can be seen from sections 12.5.4 and 12.5.5, there is very little left of the orcharding industry in Lilydale. What is left are the packing sheds and residences. No orchards with trees remain.

The residences continue to be occupied by the land owners who have continued to farm the properties. As a result, the residences are maintained in reasonably good condition. Given the continuing occupation of these homes, it is likely that from time to time they have been refurbished or otherwise modified, and the houses are generally maintained in good condition.

The 10 packing sheds inspected are in variable condition. The more modern sheds along the Lalla road are in good condition. The older, smaller sheds (e.g. the shed on Fred Wade's Orchard and the shed and stables at 'Hollybanks') are in poorest condition. These sheds are starting to get holes in the roof and to lose wall timbers. The only shed which is considered to be at risk of collapse in the near future if no work is done to stabilise it is the packing shed on Fred Wade's Orchard.

12.5.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Given the poor preservation of the apple industry features in Lilydale district, the period during which the industry operated in the district, and the apparent lack of association with historically important events or persons, the existing heritage in the Lilydale district is generally not considered to have particularly high significance at any level.

The extant heritage, essentially 10 packing sheds of different ages, are considered to have local significance as the only remaining elements of the apple industry in the Lilydale district. They are significant for showing the evolution of style in the construction of packing sheds in the district and for their association with orcharding families in the district, many of whom continue to live in the district, often on the same properties that the orchards were on.

While the sheds are considered to be of generally the same order of significance, the following three are considered to have slightly higher significance for the reasons provided —

- Walker's Orchard packing shed (Lalla shed) — for its unusual construction as well as its association with the Walker family who were a prominent orcharding and plant nursery family in the north-east.
- 'Hollybanks' packing shed and stables complex — as an example of early construction with associated features (the stables).
- Kelp's Orchard packing shed — a well preserved example of an early packing shed on a former orchard that was part of a larger farm complex which included other outbuildings and sawmilling.

Walker's Nursery, also at Lalla, is however considered to have high state level significance given its association with the Walkers of Launceston region and its role in supplying seedlings to Tasmanian orchardists and in developing the Red Delicious and other varieties of apple. Its involvement overseas, in exhibiting fruit, providing apple trees to New Zealand and Argentina for the establishment of the orcharding industry in areas there (Nelson and Rio Negro, respectively), and the development of varieties used overseas and the introduction and development of important overseas varieties, all indicate that the nursery has national and international level significance. It is also a rare type of apple industry site. The significance of this site will be dependent on its degree of preservation, at present unknown.

12.5.8 Management Issues

In the Lilydale district, the poor preservation of apple industry places means that there is only really one management issue for the district. This is the private ownership of all the apple industry related features, with the owner's priority being to run a commercial business. Given the nature of the farms, the owners are rarely in a position to spend money on heritage conservation. Balancing this, is the interest that most of the owners have in the historical aspects of their respective property.

Given the levels of significance of the heritage places in the Lilydale district none, except possibly Walker's Lalla nursery, are regarded as having outstanding or even high preservation requirements. However, their significance also indicates that it would be desirable to retain the apple industry related evidence where possible. It is part of

the rural history of the area and the only evidence of the apple industry in the Lilydale district, and of historical importance in a number of cases to their owners. If decisions need to be made as to which were the most important packing sheds in the area for preservation reasons, then the highest priority places, on the basis of antiquity, integrity of farm and orchard complexes, and other significance (e.g. associations with important people), are considered to be —

- Walker's Orchard Lalla shed
- 'Hollybanks' packing shed and stables
- Kelp's Orchard and farm packing shed and outbuildings.

Investigation of the history and physical heritage of Walker's Nursery at Lalla is also considered to be an important priority for the management of the apple industry related cultural heritage of the area □



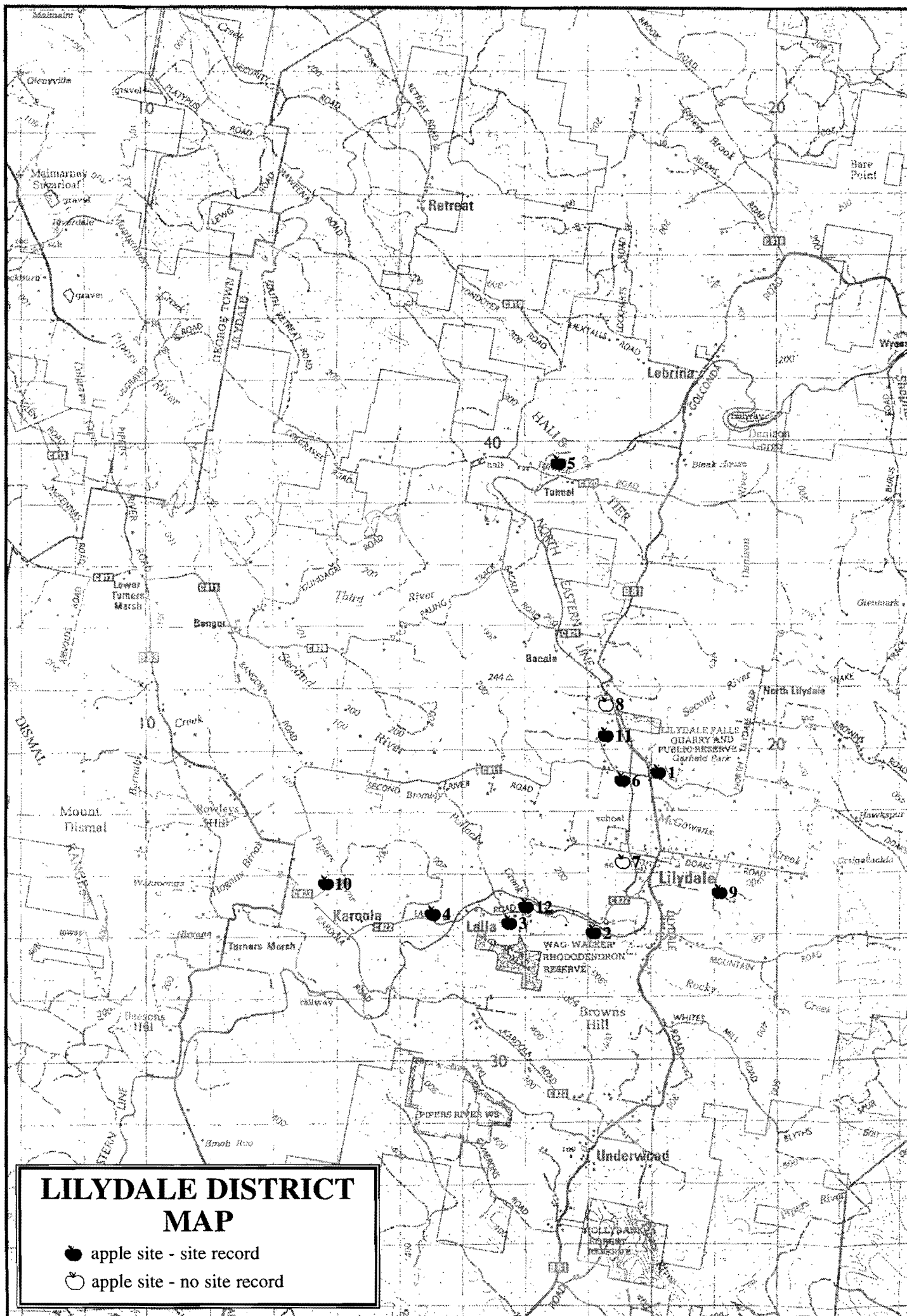
Plate 12.4

Lilydale:
1—'Hollybanks' packing shed;
2—Kelp's Orchard packing shed;
3—Fred Wade's Orchard packing shed.

LILYDALE DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

LI 1	East's Orchard	●
LI 2	'Fairfield'	●
LI 3	Kerrs Orchard	●
LI 4	Walker's Orchard & Nursery	●
LI 5	Williamson's Orchard	●
LI 6	'Hollybanks'	●
LI 7	Station Road Cool Store	○
LI 8	Weston's Orchard	○
LI 9	Kelp's Orchard	●
LI 10	'Wynvale'	○
LI 11	Wade's Orchard	●
LI 12	Abel's Orchard	●

Figure 12.5 Locations (where known) for the Lilydale district apple industry related places
[● recorded, ○ not recorded].



LILYDALE DISTRICT MAP

- apple site - site record
- apple site - no site record

12.6 EAST AND SOUTH TAMAR

12.6.1 Introduction

In this study the Tamar area is divided into the East and South Tamar and West Tamar districts. Although the history of settlement and commercial apple orcharding and the influences on this industry were the same on both the western and eastern banks of the Tamar Estuary, and although the east and west Tamar areas are recognised generally as a single orcharding district for historical reporting and statistical purposes, there appears from this project to have been a differentiation between the east and west Tamar orcharding areas by the orchardists themselves. This is probably an historical artefact of the geographic isolation of the two banks of the Tamar. Another difference was the relative importance of the apple industry, with apple growing being far more prominent on the West Tamar. Also, given the large amount of historical orcharding in the Tamar region, and the detailed level of study for this region, it was easier to report the region as a number of smaller districts. The South Tamar area, which includes Launceston and the land to the south to around Perth, has been included with the East Tamar as there is very little information and extant apple industry cultural heritage in the area. The district does not include Lilydale and nearby areas as these are considered separately (section 12.5, above).

The historical information for the East and South Tamar is reasonably plentiful, with a range of documentary sources supplying general information and local orchardists being able to provide more area and site-specific information. Important sources for information on the orchards have been the 1914 volume of *Fruit World of Australasia*, a study of Launceston's industrial heritage (Morris-Nunn & Tassell 1982), and local informants—Lindsay Millar and the Lees at Dilston and 'Highfield'. In this area the study aimed to inspect all of the extant commercial apple orcharding places. This was achieved by driving around the district over two days, documenting sites that were visible from the road and visiting specific places to record them in more detail. Places recorded in detail are 'Woolmers Estate' (apple-related features only), Lees Orchard at Dilston, 'Highfield', and 'Rewa'. Orchard areas in the district which have been poorly covered by this study are the East Tamar north of Batman Bridge, and the southern and eastern peripheries of Launceston. It is not known if any features have survived in these areas.

Because of the reliance on the 1914 volume of *Fruit World of Australasia* in compiling the Inventory (appendix 1), the Inventory very much provides a picture of the apple orcharding industry of the East and South Tamar in the 1910s–1920s.

12.6.2 Historical Overview

The first non-Aboriginal exploration of the Tamar Valley was by Captain Matthew Flinders and Surgeon George Bass in the late-1790s. The first European settlement in the region was not until 1804, when land was taken up at York Town on the West Tamar, under the direction of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson. This site was found to be inadequate for settlement, primarily as it was a very poor port, and the settlement was moved in 1810 to the south end of the Tamar Estuary, the present site of Launceston. Land was slowly taken up along the banks of the Tamar, as water transport was the most easy form of transport in the early days of settlement.

The discovery and later exploitation of mineral resources in districts close to the Tamar (e.g. the Beaconsfield gold field on the West Tamar and the Lefroy gold field east of the Tamar) in the late-1800s contributed greatly to the development of the region. In the late-1800s to early-1900s the Tamar was an important waterway for shipping, the main transport for goods between Launceston and Melbourne. With the growing importance of Launceston as Tasmania's northern industrial and trading centre, the Tamar Valley developed rapidly. Orchard was established as an important commercial venture in the district at this time. In spite of a slow start, due to the destructive effects of the codlin moth, the fruit industry soon was established in the region.

The region went through a phase of widespread planting in the early-1900s, a time when the market for fresh apples seemed unlimited. This expansion occurred all along the East and West Tamar, and on the outskirts of Launceston, with many new small orchards being established. A small number of orchards started in new areas such as Lefroy, where the orchardists could use the tramway established for the timber industry. On the East Tamar, a number of orchards were established on large areas of land purchased and then subdivided for this purpose. These large areas of land were termed 'estates'. The main estates on the East Tamar were the 'Esk Valley Estate', 'Treherne Estate', 'Lauriston Estate' (land owned by C. Archer), 'Los Angeles Estate', 'Hillwood Estate', 'Craigburn Estate', 'Bay View Estate' and the 'Bell Bay Estate' (also known as the 'Port Effingham Estate'). The main historical orcharding areas appear to have been established on and around these estates. By the early 20th century the east and west banks of the Tamar Estuary were largely cleared and planted with fruit trees.

The district's potential, however, was overestimated and the peak in planting was reached in the early-1920s, after which planting stagnated. Most of the estates never realised their potential, and at the Bell Bay Estate it is doubtful if a single apple tree was planted. There was substantial competition from the Huon, which was starting to get strongly established at about this time. Most orchards 'hung on' through World War II and until the

1970s, when with the declining European markets, a large number of growers were encouraged to abandon their business through the 'Tree Pull Scheme'. A minority persevered through this downturn in the industry, survived, and are successfully orcharding today. For example in the Hillwood area there was a reduction from around 26 orchards to 2 orchards in the 1970s. However, the large areas once covered by orchards are now mainly used for alternative farming purposes or have been subdivided for housing, especially in the areas around Launceston.

Launceston was a major centre for the apple industry, although never as important in this respect as Hobart. Until the construction of the Beauty Point Wharf in the early-1920s as the main port for apples produced in the north of the State, apples from the Tamar and surrounding districts were shipped primarily from Launceston. Cool stores were established in Launceston in the late-1800s. The cool stores tended to be mixed produce stores, and were small in number. The first cool store in Launceston was built in 1889 by Bender, who came from the Huon district and had an interest in fruit growing in the Tamar area. Bender, for example, acted as guarantor for the first vessel (*Telamon*) to load apples for overseas export from Beauty Point. Processing of apples (drying and preserving) also occurred in Launceston and the district, however this never seemed to develop to the same degree that processing did in Hobart. Known Launceston companies were the Tasmanian Jam and Preserved Fruit Company, R. Harvey's Evaporating Factory (Harvey also owned and ran a number of factories in the Huon at the same time), and J. Likeman & Sons Cider factory (c. 1920s and 1930s). 'Woolmers Estate' also made cider commercially but this appears to have been in the mid to late-1800s, and included export to the mainland goldfields.

From the 1920s Launceston ceased to be used as a major port. New developments, such the Henry Jones IXL pulp factory and packing sheds, and other cool stores and co-operative packing sheds were established at the rail and road head at Beauty Point, although apples from the East Tamar, Lilydale and Scottsdale continued to be railed or trucked through Launceston.

12.6.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The historical research, primarily oral information, has provided the following information on the heritage of the apple industry on the South and East Tamar district.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple orchards, although a variety of fruit was grown. Apple and pear orchards were common.
- *Location:* Along the Tamar Estuary the orchards initially mostly had estuary frontages. Even later, few orchards were established more than a couple of kilometres from the estuary. Foci of orcharding were Bay View, Craighburn, Hillwood, Windermere, Dilston and Alanvale–Newnham. These mainly relate to speculative land purchase and subdivision in the form of 'orchard estates'. To the south a number of orchards were located on the outskirts of Launceston (now suburbs of Launceston). The main areas were Kings Meadows and St Leonards (those at Riverside are discussed as part of the West Tamar district). Only a few orchards were located on the plains of the Esk Rivers to the south of Launceston. These appear to have been around Perth and Breadalbane.
- *Environment:* Along the Tamar the orchards were planted on the low hills which rose back from the estuary and in shallowly incised, open valleys draining into the Tamar. Aspect appears not to have been important. To the south, around Launceston, the orchards were located mainly in areas of flat alluvial plains with gentle slopes rising from the plains. It is not known in which part of this landscape the orchards were planted. Bad hail occurred about once every 15 years.
- *Land clearance:* The orchards appear to have been planted on land already cleared for general farming, except along the Tamar Estuary where the land had to be cleared for the early orchards.
- *Wind-breaks:* Wind-breaks were widely used. Adjacent native forest was mostly used as wind-breaks but wind-breaks were also planted. Planted wind-breaks were mainly of *Pinus insignis*, or other varieties of pine. Hillwood Orchard and 'Rewa' have both used poplars recently.
- *Tree spacing:* Earlier orchards used tree spacings of 18 x 18 feet, or diagonal line plantings of 150 trees to the acre.
- *Irrigation:* Some irrigation of orchards occurred, mainly in the large orchards.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* The packing sheds were mainly associated with the orchards and are small to medium-size. This is in contrast to the West Tamar where a number of co-operative packing sheds were established. Two co-operative sheds are known—one at Hillwood Jetty, and the East Tamar Packing Shed at Mowbray (post-World War II, managed for a while by Miller's at Hillwood, and later run by Clements & Marshall).
- *Cool stores:* The earliest cool stores in northern Tasmania were established in Launceston. In the early-1900s it appears that apples were transported without prior storage to the ports, and were stored there if necessary. Orchard-based cool stores do not appear to have been built in the district until around the 1950s. These were built on the larger orchards only.

- *Timber sheds*: None known. It is assumed that timber was dried and cases made inside the packing sheds, or other general sheds.
- *Residences and other accommodation*: The orchardist lived on the property. The owner's residence was usually adjacent to the packing and other sheds, and were substantial, mainly weatherboard dwellings. The orchards were mainly fairly small and seasonal labour was employed locally. Therefore there are no pickers huts. In some orchards permanent workers were employed, or different family members worked the one orchard. These orchards had additional houses on the property.
- *Nurseries*: No nurseries are known to have been established in this area.

Transport —

- *Water transport*: The industry initially relied on water transport. Roads accessed jetties located in the main centres. Some of the larger orchards had their own jetties (e.g. 'Woodlawn'). Although Launceston was a port for export, apples were also sent by rail to Hobart for export. Bell Bay was established as a port in the late-1920s, however it appears not to have been used as a major apple port.
- *Land Transport*: Later, roads replaced water transport. Apples from the district were transported initially to Launceston, and then via Launceston to the ports on the West Tamar.

Processing —

- *Cider making*: The only known cider making was at 'Woolmers Estate' near Longford and by J. Likeman & Sons at Rocherlea. 'Woolmers Estate' produced cider mainly for local consumption from the mid to late-1800s (and possibly into the early-1900s), but with some exports to the Victorian goldfields. J. Likeman & Sons operated a cider factory in the interwar period.
- *Evaporating*: One factory is known to have operated in Launceston: that of R. Harvey. This was operating in 1927.
- *Jam making*: The Tasmanian Jam and Preserved Fruit Company was established in Launceston in 1878 but closed the following year. Large-scale commercial jam making was not carried out in Launceston again.

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations*: Some of the fruit produced was consumed locally or processed locally (dried or pulped), but the apples were primarily exported overseas. Today the market is primarily local, with the older orchards also selling some produce at the orchard, and Millers at Hillwood also exporting overseas.
- *Other destinations*: Overseas markets were until recently the main destination of the apples. The main overseas market was Europe. 'Bay View Estate' was the first northern Tasmanian orchard to export fruit to the UK.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: This and the West Tamar are the only districts in Tasmania where women are known to have been orchard owners prior to the mid-1900s. Little is known about the use of seasonal labour, but as the orchards were relatively small, it appears that local labour was mainly used.
- *Apple Festivals*: No apple festivals were held, but the orchardists participated in annuals, some of which—for example the Hillwood Show in the 1920s—had a strong focus on apples.
- *Other social*: The packing shed at 'Rewa' was used as the Hillwood dance hall for many years.
- *Land Army*: The Land Army did work on orchards in this district, but no actual orchards have been mentioned.
- *Prisoners of War*: Italian prisoners of war worked on orchards in this district including at Hillwood on 'Rewa' and the neighbouring orchard of A. P. Findlay.

12.6.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

In spite of there having been more than 50 apple orchards in this area, and probably closer to a 100 over the approximately 100 years of commercial apple orcharding in the district, there are few extant remains and even fewer still productive orchards remaining. Of the approximately 60 sites listed in the Inventory (appendix 1) for the East and South Tamar, only 11 are known to have extant remains. Most of the other sites were not inspected as there were inadequate locational details. From local knowledge and from driving around the orcharding areas, it is likely that few of the 50 or so uninspected sites have extant evidence of apple orcharding or processing.

This study located only four orchards in the district that continue to produce apples and seven other former orchards that now retain some features from their orcharding days, mainly apple packing sheds, *Macrocarpa* tree lines and the orchardist's residence. One of these produced cider, and still has a number of features relating to cider production. Of the two cool stores, the evaporating factory, the preserving factory and the cider factory known to have been established in Launceston, none are known to have survived. Benders Cold Store, the earliest cool store in northern Tasmania was demolished only in the early-1990s for council car parking. Of the numerous jetties, fundamental for the water transport of apples that was a feature of the Tamar orcharding, very little survives. No jetties used in the commercial production of apples in the South and East Tamar district are known to have survived.

The surviving orchards are all still commercial orchards. These are Lees Orchards at Dilston, 'Highfield', north of Dilston, and 'Hillwood' and 'Rewa' and 'Hillwood' at Hillwood. 'Hillwood' has modernised and appears to have very few older orchard trees and few buildings remaining from the earlier period of orcharding. The other three orchards, while having modernised enough to remain commercial, have mainly older trees in production and no new trellised orchard, and also retain most of the buildings and other orchard-related features that have been constructed since they commenced. The older trees and buildings date to the 1910s or 1920s. In general the buildings form clusters of conjoined sheds, with the original function of many of the earlier sheds altering as new more modern sheds or areas serving the same purposes have been added on.

The orchards retain the same layout as when planted. At Lees Orchard, older trees that are too old to produce have been removed and new trees are planted in their place, resulting in multi-age orchard blocks. No former orchards were located that were not part of a present day production orchard. The trees are all pruned in a 'vase' style. Most of these still productive orchards have regrafted the trees over time in order to produce in demand varieties. They continue to produce a range of varieties however. For example 'Rewa' produces 30 varieties of apples and pears. Although apples are the major fruit, the orchards generally have continued to grow pears as well. A feature of the present day orchards, that was not part of the earlier orchards, is irrigation. The dams, therefore, are also relatively modern features. Dams were noted at Lees Orchard and at 'Hillwood'.

Wind-breaks were commonly planted, generally pine tree rows. Many of these still exist, and in some cases (e.g. around Hillwood and Swan Bay), are the only evidence of an earlier orcharding property. Some orchards did not plant wind-break trees at all, while others used different trees, or planted rows of trees for other purposes. At 'Rewa' for example, there are no wind-breaks, but the road edge of the property is lined with a row of magnificent trees of various types (all introduced). At Lees' Orchard the oldest wind-break trees are *Macrocarpa*, but these line the main road and may not have been a wind-break. The second generation of wind-break is poplar and *Macrocarpa*, grown together. There is also native vegetation retained in the creek line at the southern edge of the property that also acts as a wind-break. The use of poplar for wind-breaks in orchards appears to be relatively recent. 'Hillwood's' only wind-breaks are new poplar tree lines.

The main type of apple-related building is the apple packing shed. Originally these were small single roomed unpainted weatherboard or horizontal paling sheds with a few windows, wooden sliding doors, gable ends and relatively steeply pitched roofs, now of corrugated iron, possibly originally of shingle. These frequently have a skillion lean-to on one side, often used for timber or case storage. Only six sheds of this period, five were of this type (at Lees' Orchard, Windermere East Packing Shed (may be later), 'Highfield', 'Woodlawn' and 'Leam'). These early sheds also generally have wooden floors, while later sheds have concrete floors. Part of the 'Rewa' is of the same period (1914), but was constructed with walls and flooring of concrete with a shingle roof. While no brick packing sheds have been noted in this study, there was a report in 1914 that a brick packing shed was to be built at 'Glenara'. It is not known if the shed was built, and if it was, whether it survives to the present day.

Fibro-cement panelling is not common in buildings inspected the district. It is not clear when this was used as a building material but it is likely that it was most commonly used around the 1930s and 1940s. Examples were noted at 'Rewa' and Hillwood Jetty Road Orchard. The next generation of shed (mid-1900s – post-World War II?) is similar in construction to the early sheds but of vertical boards with less steeply pitched roofs. These are also rare, and this construction was only noted at Lees' Orchard, 'Milhaven', 'Midway' and 'Rewa'. Sheds built from the late-1960s onwards are corrugated iron sheds. These are generally large and high, with very low angled corrugated iron roofs, built to take trucks and forklifts inside the building, as well as the larger modern apple graders. As noted above, these later sheds are generally built onto the earlier sheds, creating a complex of adjoining sheds, cool stores and storage areas, with different sections of different periods.

Of the orchard cool stores, the earliest known extant examples are at 'Rewa', Windermere and Lees' Orchard. The Lees' Orchard early cool stores are in the same style as the packing shed (also built at the same time) and is vertical board with sawdust (buzzer chip) insulation. The Windermere East Packing Shed cool store is weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof. The later cool stores are built of corrugated iron, and most recently of ridged-profile metal sheeting ('Kliploc') with external metal framing and very shallowly pitched roofs. The South Hillwood cool store has been substantially rebuilt as a house, but was originally corrugated iron clad with buzzer chip insulation. The first 'Rewa' cool store was built around the 1960s and was corrugated iron on the outside and fibro-cement lined with insul-wool insulation. 'Rewa' had the earliest aluminium clad cool store in Tasmania, capitalising on the proximity of the Bell Bay aluminium smelter.

The controlled atmosphere stores which are mostly very recent are also built in this most recent style. 'Rewa' also had the earliest controlled atmosphere storage in Tasmania, using an early system of plastic tanks (tents), which were hung inside the existing cool store. This system is still used at 'Rewa'. The commercial cool stores which were built around the turn of the century in Launceston are much earlier and from the photographic evidence appear to have been substantial brick buildings with gable ends and steeply pitched corrugated iron roofs. They have a number of the standard features of industrial buildings, namely few windows, and raised ridgeline roof sections for ventilation and light.

No separate 'timber sheds' were observed or described, and only three examples of stables were noted. These were at 'Woolmers Estate', 'Woodlawn' and 'Rewa'. 'Woolmers' stables are very early (1847) rendered brick, and the building thought to be the 'Woodlawn' stables is weatherboard. In both cases the stables are built in the same style as the other farm buildings. Neither of these are likely to be typical of the stables on dedicated orchards. 'Rewa', a dedicated orchard, has two sets of stables, the original 1914 stables and stables built in the early-1940s. Both are of unpainted timber construction. Some garages were observed. These are mostly located by the residences and usually have the same construction as the residence. They tend to be unlined timber buildings with gable ended corrugated iron roofs, with no windows, but with double wooden doors at one end. Barns were noted at 'Woolmers', 'Highfield' and 'Woodlawn'. The styles of these barns are similar to the earliest packing sheds on each property. Some of the larger and better preserved orchards also had a small number of other sheds of similar design and construction to other apple-related sheds on the same property but their purpose(s) is not known.

As in most other districts, the orchardist's residences that survive are mainly substantial weatherboard dwellings with corrugated iron roofs, wooden timber window surrounds and brick chimneys, and common in Tasmania. These are likely to date from the 1910s to present. Stylistic exceptions in the district are the 'Highfield' residence built in the 1930s (not the original home) of red brick, and the Hillwood Jetty Road Orchard residence which is stucco on brick. 'Woolmers Estate' homestead is also built of brick, but was built in the early-1800s and is 2 storey and very different in style to other orchard residences. It is likely that some of the older houses have been modified and added to over time, although the residences on the larger properties such as 'Woodlawn' were probably originally substantial weatherboard buildings. The houses tend to be close to the sheds, usually on the other side of the driveway or yard, and they generally have some garden. At Lees' Orchard there is an old small weatherboard building with a gable ended roof, and a chimney. This was the original family residence (pre 1956) now used as a garage. Originally it had a verandah.

Generally there is only a single residence on the property. Where more than one family live on the property, there is a house for each family, usually of similar construction, style and size as the main residence. This is the case at only two of the orchards—'Hillwood' and Lees' Orchards. Smaller huts built for permanent or seasonal workers were not noted.

As noted above, no jetties have survived, although a number of jetties were built and used up until around the 1920s–30s for transporting apples to the major port of the time. The jetties tended to be built by the larger properties on their own land, as for example at 'Woodlawn', but these were frequently used by the nearby smaller orchards. Jetties which had a few timber piles remaining and / or stone abutments in the mid-1990s include the Bay View, Hillwood (originally built for the export of slate from the Bangor quarry), Leam and Swan Point jetties. While the main road transport developed in response to a range of needs, some of the minor road networks, such as those that run along the estuary foreshore and the short roads that run down to particular points on the estuary in a radial pattern, relate to the orcharding and the transport of apples by boat.

So little of the earlier orcharding exists that there are no areas that could be considered today to have an apple orcharding cultural landscape. It is likely, given the density of orcharding in the East and South Tamar, that prior to the main period of decline of the orcharding around the 1970s there were few areas that would have been high quality orcharding landscapes. Possibly only the more successful orchard estate area such as Hillwood would have had purely orcharding landscapes. Today there are aspects of orcharding in the rural landscape but these are restricted to very scattered orchards and remnants of landscape features such as some field sizes, trees from original wind-break tree lines, and some of the road transport patterns. These are all strongly overprinted by later farming, and other regional developments.

None of the original apple processing factories continue to operate. It is not known whether any of the factory buildings have survived. 'Woolmers Estate', however, still owns a large number of objects associated with the cider making in the property, and the press from the Rocherlea cider factory is at 'Rewa' at Hillwood, but is in very poor condition. The two cool store buildings were extant in 1982, but at least one has been recently demolished. Although the lack of factories is a reflection of their early date and short life, a major reason that there were not more factories is the establishment of the major ports for apples at Beauty Point and later Inspection Head, which resulted in the development of apple processing factories on the West Tamar in proximity to the ports, rather than in Launceston.

Of the apple industry sites that are known from the East and South Tamar, and that still exist, 'Woolmers Estate' should be regarded as a special case. It is unusual in that while there was a period in which the main income was derived from commercial orcharding, this was only one phase in the history of the property, which is one of the earliest still continuing rural properties in Tasmania. It is also unusual in its location to the south-east of Longford on the flats above the South Esk River, and because it is one of the few orchards that made cider commercially in Tasmania. The place has experienced extremely good preservation of structures and objects, and retains evidence of the cider making. The construction and style of the buildings reflect the early date (c. 1840s) of most of its main buildings, and the ownership by landowners who had considerable land and wealth. This is reflected primarily in the scale of the property infrastructure, the large size of the buildings and, in general, their

construction in a permanent material such as brick, in many cases with shingle roofs. The gardens are also unusually large and well designed for an orcharding property.

No apple industry sites are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmanian Historical Places Index for the East and South Tamar district. The only apple growing related place in the district that is on the Register of the National Estate is the 'Woolmers Homestead Complex' (Woolmers Estate), although around 18 other rural type places are listed in the same area. 'Woolmers' was a commercial orchard and is also one of the few sites in the State that had, and still has, evidence of cider making. These associations with apple growing are not noted in the Register of the National Estate Place Report for 'Woolmers'.

12.6.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the East and South Tamar district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Orchards:	. Orchards	minor
	. Wind-breaks	minor
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	few
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	few
	. Stables	few
	. Cider rooms	very rare (1)
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
Related farm structures:	. Other sheds	minor
	. Water tanks / dams (recent)	minor
	. Jetties	none
Transport infrastructure:	. Railway	(general purpose)
	. Roads / tracks	(general purpose)
Other:	. Factories	none known
Objects:	. Manual apple graders	rare (2)
	. Apple cart	rare (2)
	. Cider presses	rare (2)
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none

12.6.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

Although there is comparatively little physical evidence remaining from the apple industry in this district, what has survived is mainly in good condition, and in a few cases is extremely well preserved. The good condition appears to result from a combination of continued use of buildings and orchards, and the interest of the orchardists in their history and heritage.

Both Lees' Orchard and 'Rewa' are the best preserved orchards with the highest integrity as they have retained all the original buildings and orchards (although many of the trees have been replaced). The buildings and orchards on these two properties are all in good condition, although both properties have a couple of smaller sheds which are disused or little used which are not in quite as good condition, although all appear to be structurally sound and intact.

A small number of the other orchards inspected have well preserved complexes of sheds and buildings but have not retained their orchards. Places in this category include 'Woolmers' and 'Woodlawn', and Hillwood Road Jetty Orchard which also has some parts of the orchard retained. The buildings at 'Woolmers' and 'Woodlawn' are in very good condition. 'Woodlawn' originally had a jetty which was used by a number of orchardists in the area, but this no longer exists. 'Woolmers' also retain a large amount of the equipment that was used on the property and this is also generally in good condition. This equipment includes two early apple graders, an early

small apple crusher, a large sandstone horse-drawn crusher, reputed to be the main apple crusher for the cider making, a press (not observed) as well as bird scarers, orchard sprays, an apple case press, and numbers of apple boxes and still wrapped sawn timber for making cases. It is the best collection of apple industry movable objects noted in this study in Tasmania outside the Huon Valley Apple Museum. Unfortunately the original orchards have not survived, although the field edge plantings of hawthorn and pines, two orchard apple trees and a pear tree still survive. 'Highfield' has retained the orchards but not all the associated buildings. It has lost the original residence and the stables, and the barn is in poor condition. 'Hillwood' orchard, although a large commercial orchard still today, appears to have completely modernised and there is no evidence of pre-World War II buildings or orchards.

Most other orchards have retained only the packing sheds and or *Macrocarpa* lines, or part of these lines, which were planted as wind-breaks. In general the packing sheds are in moderate to good condition even though the orchards have not survived. None of the jetties known to have been associated with apple transport in the area have survived.

The preservation status of the known processing factories and Launceston cool stores is not fully known. Benders Cold Stores building was recently demolished, and the Tasmanian Produce and Cool Storage Company building was standing in 1982 but was derelict and structurally unstable (Morris-Nunn & Tassell 1982).

As noted in section 12.6.4 above, the area is not considered to have any well preserved apple orcharding landscapes. Although it was likely that only the areas of orchard that originated as orchard estates would have had orcharding landscapes, none of these have survived sufficiently intact for them to be considered orcharding landscapes today.

12.6.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Orcharding in the East and South Tamar district was not well developed in the 1800s. The earliest surviving orchards date from the main period of orchard expansion in the 1910s and 1920s. The best preserved orchard properties in the district date to this period. These orchards are considered to be of high local and regional significance as well preserved examples of orchards in the Tamar region and as good examples of orchards developed early this century. They are also considered to have some significance at the state level for their integrity and historical nature. Orchards in this category are —

- 'Rewa' north of Hillwood
- Lees' Orchard at Dilston, and

Also of high level significance is —

- 'Woolmers Estate' — listed on the Register of the National Estate and considered a site of high state level significance for its antiquity, its architecture, its extraordinary intactness, as an example of a large, early rural Midlands property, and for its association with the Archer family. The results of this study also indicate that it has additional regional and state level significance in relationship to orcharding. This significance derives from the property being one of the State's few known orchard-based cider manufacturing properties, with exports in the late-1800s to mainland Australia, and with a high degree of on-site preservation of objects relating to this part of its history and the early 20th century commercial orcharding that occurred there.

There are a small number of places (Benders Cold Store, Tasmanian Jam & Preserved Fruit Company, R. Harvey's Evaporating Factory (#3)) that are of high historical significance for their role in the development of the orcharding and processing industries in northern Tasmania, and as rare and early examples of their type. Benders Cold Store no longer exists, and this study has not been able to determine if the other places listed have extant remains. If they do, then they would have regional significance, although the level of significance would be partly dependent on their degree of preservation.

There are several orchards which are considered to have moderate significance, mainly at a local and regional level for a variety of reasons. These orchards and their significance are —

- 'Woodlawn' — as a rare surviving orchard property established last century (1893), and as a large property which serviced many of the local smaller orchards, at least in the use of its jetty.
- 'Highfield' — as a reasonably well preserved, early (c. 1900) Tamar orchard (the stables have been demolished, the barn is in poor condition and the original homestead has not survived).
- Hillwood Jetty Road Orchard — as one of the few reasonably well preserved 'estate' orchards, in this case on 'Hillwood Estate'.

The following places are considered to have potential moderate significance, mainly at a local and regional level, but they have not been inspected and it is not known what survives at these places. Their significance will be dependent on the degree of preservation.

- 'Glenara' — as a technologically advanced orchard of its time (1910s–20s?), and for its unusual brick apple shed, the only known purpose-built brick packing shed in Tasmania (if it was built);

- Miss Holmes' Orchard — as one of only three known orchards owned (and run?) by women prior to World War II;
- Miss N. Penin's Orchard — as one of only three known orchards owned (and run?) by women prior to World War II;
- Mrs Grant's Orchard — as one of only three known orchards owned (and run?) by women prior to World War II

The orcharding estates, while of high historical importance for the region are very poorly preserved and have not retained an identity as an entity. They are, therefore, not considered in this evaluation of broader cultural heritage significance. There are considered to be no orcharding landscapes.

12.6.8 Management Issues

As noted above, very few of the orcharding properties have retained their orchards or orcharding-related structures, but what does survive is in good condition. Since a large amount of orchard evidence was destroyed between the 1930s and late-1970s as result of overproduction, loss of markets and urban encroachment, there are therefore likely to be few urgent conservation requirements for sites in this district.

As for the districts already discussed, the primary management issue relates to the fact that the extant sites are all in private ownership, where the owner's main interest and concern is to make a living from the orchard or property concerned. This places limitations on what can be achieved with respect to the preservation of the orchards and the structures on them, and consequently the longevity of these places. In some respects in the East and South Tamar this is less of an issue than for most other districts as the best preserved, most significant places are on viable commercial orchards where the owners have an interest in the property's history and have retained and maintained the older buildings. This particularly applies to 'Woolmers', Lees Orchard, and 'Rewa'.

There are, however, some longer-term issues. The more historic buildings on these properties, particularly the wooden and corrugated iron structures, will not survive in the long-term unless effort is put into conserving them. The orchards themselves will not remain productive in the longer term and it will be economically advisable to remove the older trees and replant with the new dwarf stock with possibly different pruning regimes. Also, the long-term survival of these places is dependent upon continuity of ownership that is sympathetic to the historic nature of the property. These later issues apply less to 'Woolmers', which is managed by the Archer Foundation for its long-term preservation and where income is earned from tours of this historic property.

The recent demolition of Benders Cold Stores for council car parking highlights another management issue. This is the need for councils to be researching and auditing the cultural heritage of their municipality, and to be actively developing their heritage schedules and cultural heritage management policies and integrating these into planning □



Plate 12.5 East and South Tamar: 'Woolmers Estate';
 1—former orchard (earliest planted area);
 2—interior of packing shed (converted from a chapel);
 3—shearing shed and cider shed (lhs).
 [Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].



Plate 12.5

East and South Tamar (cont'd):

4—early packing shed (early 1900s), Dilston (Lees' Orchard);

5—early orchard, residence and stables (early 1900s), Hillwood ('Rewa');

6—packing shed and cool store complex at 'Rewa' (1914-1970s);

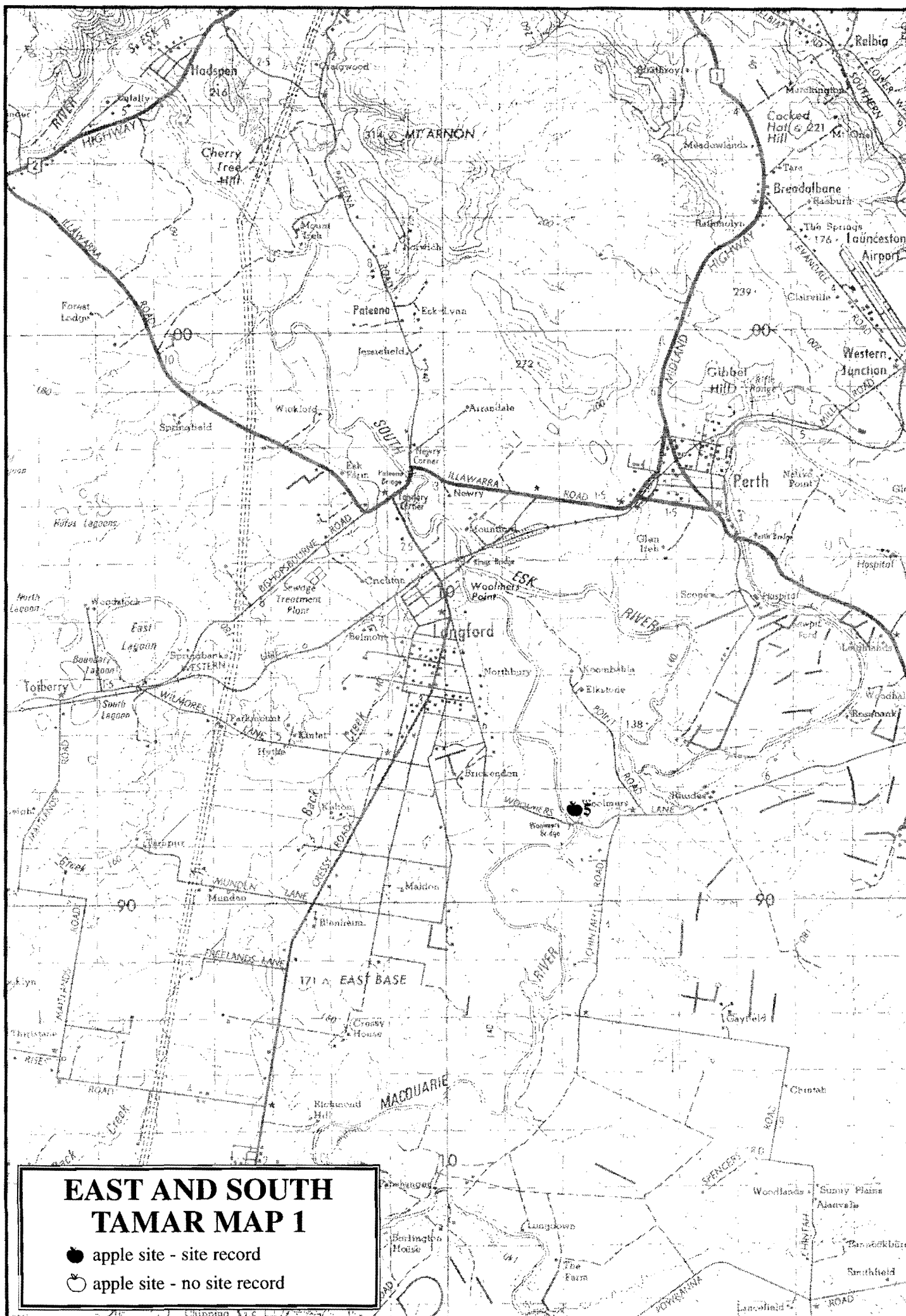
7—recent (c. 1980s) packing shed and cool store complex, Hillwood (Hillwood Orchards).

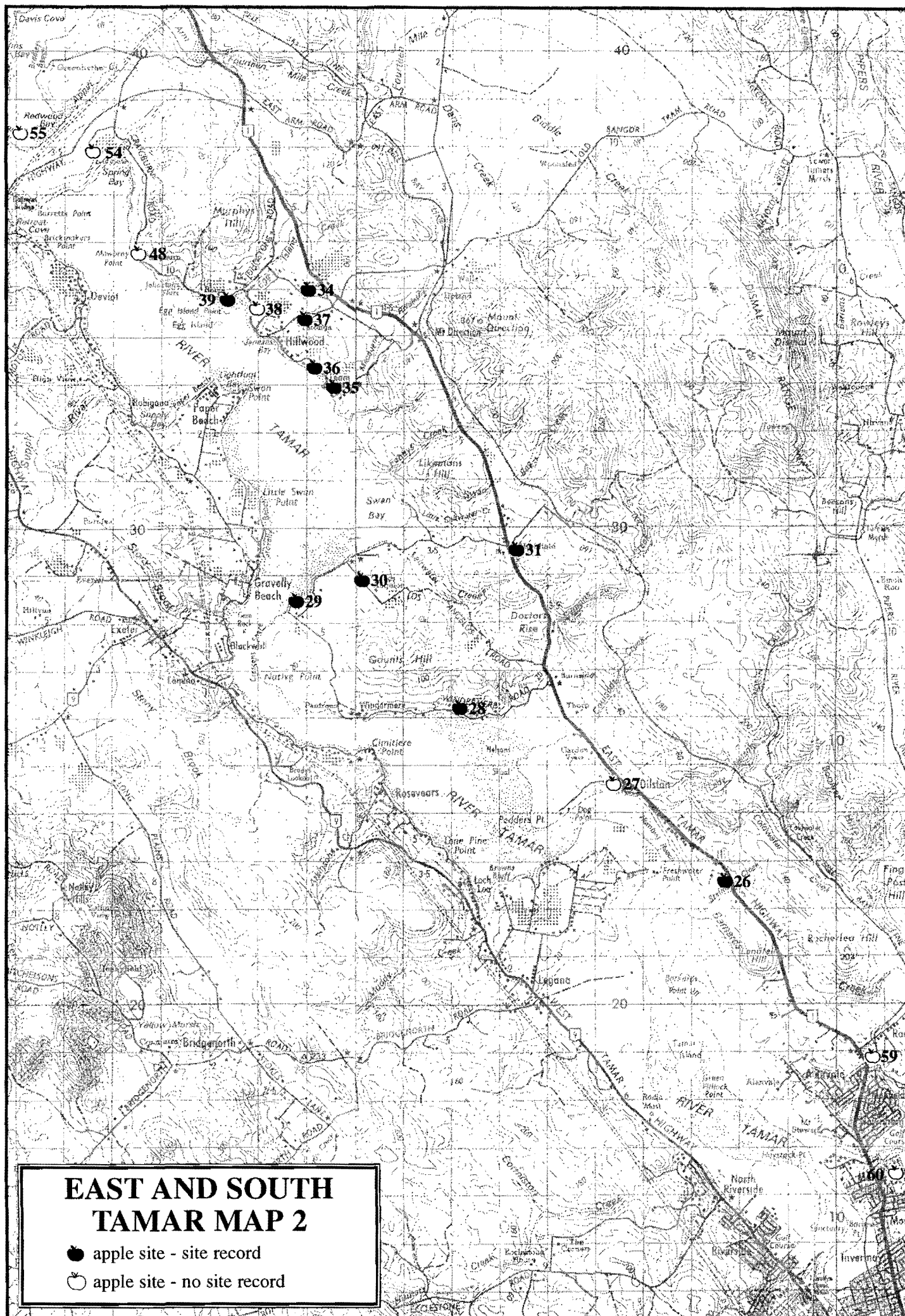
[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

EAST AND SOUTH TAMAR DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

EST 3	Benders Cold Store	●
EST 4	Tasmanian Produce & Cool Storage Co.	●
EST 5	'Woolmers Estate'	●
EST 26	Lees' Orchard	●
EST 27	Dilston Jetty	○
EST 28	Windermere East Packing Shed	●
EST 29	'Woodlawn' (Medwin)	●
EST 30	'Milhaven' ?	●
EST 31	'Highfield' (D. Lees)	●
EST 33	'Learn' (Booth)	●
EST 34	Hillwood Orchards (Miller)	●
EST 36	Hillwood Cool Store	●
EST 37	'Midway' ('Taronga')	●
EST 38	Hillwood Jetty Road Orchard	○
EST 39	Rewa Orchard (Millar)	●
EST 48	Craigburn Estate	○
EST 54	Bay View Estate	○
EST 55	Bell Bay (Pt Effingham) Estate	○
EST 58	J. Likeman & Sons Cider Factory	○
EST 59	East Tamar Packing Shed	○

Figure 12.6 Locations (where known) for the East and South Tamar district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded].





12.7 WEST TAMAR

12.7.1 Introduction

The West Tamar area has been discussed separately in this report for reasons discussed in section 12.6.1, above. Primarily, the orchardists in the West and East Tamar areas have seen themselves as two different areas, and orcharding on the West Tamar was a more widespread, locally dominant rural industry. The location of major infrastructure centred on the West Tamar ports at Beauty Point and later Inspection Head also led to differences between the two areas. Orchardling on the West Tamar was spread the full length of the Tamar Estuary from Launceston (Riverside) to Kelso.

The heritage information for this district is derived from the literature, primarily scattered primary references, from oral interviews and short discussions with local people, and from approximately 2.5 days driving around the district (from Launceston to Clarence Point) looking for orchards and historic apple orchard related features, and photographing and documenting these. The field inspection was of the full length of the West Tamar from Trevallyn to Clarence Point concentrating on the main areas known to have had orchards. The coverage by the inspection is considered to be around 75–80% as the Clarence Point to Greens Beach, the Kayena–Rowella area and the Glengarry–Frankford area were not inspected.

Most of the general historic information for the district was derived from interviews with Mr Clarence Thorne and Messrs Reginald and Harold Walker, discussion with Mr Robert Bensemman, Mr Nigel Wilson and Lindsay Millar, and from *The Fruit World of Australasia* (1914). There are several people with a wealth of knowledge about the apple orcharding history of the district who could provide more information but could not be interviewed in the time available for this project. These include Nigel Wilson at Clarence Point, Jean Bowen at York Town and Dennis Wivell at Sidmouth, all orchardists.

The inventory is therefore a combination of places which today have visible, recognisable evidence of apple orcharding and a partial list of 1914 orchards. It is therefore incomplete as an inventory of all former orchard-related places, but is considered to include the majority of places which today have extant apple orcharding remains. It is expected that with further research the number of historic apple industry places on the inventory for the West Tamar district could be doubled. With respect to the level of recording, most sites were photographed from the road, except for a small number of places which were recorded in detail. These were C. A. Nobelius' Orchard and Clarence Thorne's Orchard at Freshwater Point, 'Pomona' at Beauty Point and the Asbestos Road Apple Shed and Orchard near York Town, the Beauty Point and Inspection Head wharves, and the York Town site. Except for those places recorded in detail, more information (historical and archaeological) is required for all places.

12.7.2 Historical Overview

The history of the West Tamar is similar to that of the East Tamar, refer section 12.6.2, above.

Unlike the East and South Tamar, the West Tamar was mainly established as small individual orchards and not as subdivisions of 'orchard estates', except in the Kayena–Rowella area and around Deviot. This development necessitated widespread clearance of the native bush. Many of the early West Tamar orchardists were drawn from India, as was the case in the Mersey district, and a number also came from Africa and from different parts of England to take up orcharding on the West Tamar. A number of Tamar orchardists appear to have owned more than one orchard in the main orcharding period of the 1910s to 1920s. In a small number of cases these larger orchardists also managed some of the orchards which had absentee landlords, a common occurrence in the Tamar, especially with such a number of orchardists having acquired the orchards while still residing in India.

The development of Beauty Point Wharf on the Upper Tamar in the early-1920s shifted the whole Tamar region focus of transport, export, and infrastructure that typically builds up around such a facility (and including cool storage and processing works), from Launceston to the Beauty Point area. This wharf handled apples from most of the northern orcharding districts, effectively separating orcharding in the north and south of the State. This focus on the Tamar persisted through the shift from the Beauty Point Wharf to the new facilities at Inspection Head, until the decline of the industry in the 1970s.

As in the case of the East and South Tamar, the area of commercial orchard today is vastly reduced. The main apple orcharding areas of the West Tamar today are Legana and Sidmouth. The orchards which exist today are a small number of the earlier orchards which have managed to remain viable and in some cases have extensively modernised to survive.

12.7.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The historical research, primarily oral information, has provided the following information on the heritage of the apple industry in the West Tamar district.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple orchards, although a variety of fruit was grown. Apple and pear orchards were common, and mixed fruit orchards with primarily apples were also not uncommon.
- *Location:* Along the full length of the Tamar Estuary from Trevallyn almost to Greens Beach. Although most orchards were within 1–2 km of the estuary, some were up to around 9 km from the water and those in the Glengarry–Frankford–Winkleigh area were up to about 17 km inland from the Tamar. There were no clear foci of orcharding, with orchards spread out all along the West Tamar. There were, however, foci around infrastructure, mainly jetties and wharves or co-operative packing sheds. At different stages these included Legana, Freshwater Point, Rosevears, Gravelly Beach, Swan Point, Robigana, Deviot, Sidmouth, Kayena–Rowella, Beauty Point and Clarence Point. There was also a cluster of orchards in the Glengarry–Frankford–Winkleigh area.
- *Environment:* The orchards were planted mainly on the east facing slopes of the West Tamar estuary, immediately above the foreshore flats, or on the flatter, undulating country inland of the coastal slopes. Few orchards were planted on the low-lying flats, presumably due to very poor drainage. Only in the York Town Rivulet valley do orchards appear to have been planted in major tributary valleys. In general the district was considered to have good rainfall for apples and the soils were variable.
- *Land clearance:* Most orchards appear to have required clearance of native bush prior to their establishment.
- *Wind-breaks:* Wind-breaks were widely used. These were mainly of *Pinus insignis*, or other varieties of pine or cypress.
- *Tree spacing:* Earlier orchards used tree spacings of 18 feet, or diagonal line plantings of 150 trees to the acre.
- *Irrigation:* Some irrigation of orchards occurred, mainly in the large orchards and mostly recently. A number of orchards were drained, generally by underground drains.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* A feature of the West Tamar is the large number of co-operative packing sheds. These serviced the small orchards and are likely to have been located in each of the main areas. Co-operative sheds are known to have been at Legana, Robigana, Beaconsfield north and Beauty Point. The larger orchards generally had their own packing sheds.
- *Cool stores:* Cool stores appear to have been built on the larger orchards only, and otherwise were associated with co-operative packing sheds and the port facilities.
- *Timber sheds:* None known. It is assumed that timber was dried and cases made inside the packing sheds, or other general sheds on the small orchards.
- *Residences and other accommodation:* The orchardist generally lived on the property. The owner's residence was usually adjacent to the packing and other sheds, and were substantial, mainly weatherboard dwellings. As the orchards were fairly small, local seasonal labour was employed and there are therefore few additional residences or workers huts on the orchards.
- *Sawmills:* Sawmills that cut eucalyptus case timber are mentioned on the Tamar but no actual mills are known.
- *Nurseries:* Two orchard nurseries are known on the West Tamar. One was the W. A. G. Walker & Sons Nursery in Ecclestone Road, Riverside. Prior to its establishment in 1937, it is likely that the orchards were supplied from the Walker Nurseries at Lalla (Lilydale). The other was part of J. J. Towers Orchard at Frankford, noted as operating in 1914 in *The Fruit World of Australasia*.

Transport —

- *Water transport:* The industry relied on water transport. Initially small jetties were built by individual larger orchards and these were used by the local smaller orchards. Later the major wharf facilities of Beauty Point (1922–1950s) and Inspection Head (1950s) were built. These were apple ports, servicing most of northern Tasmania.
- *Land Transport:* Rail transport was not of major importance on the West Tamar. The major wharves relied on road transport, mainly from Launceston and on the network of small roads that connected the orchards with their local jetties, and later, including roads that enabled apples to be brought in from outside the district, e.g. the Frankford Road from Devonport.

Processing —

- *Juicing, pulping and jam making:* A number of apples were processed on the West Tamar for apple juice, pie apple and apple pulp. Major companies with processing plant on the West Tamar were Jones & Co. (Beauty Point), Tasmanian Orchardists Producers (Beaconsfield) and Bullman (Legana).

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations:* Some of the fruit produced was consumed locally or processed locally (juiced or pulped), but the apples were primarily exported overseas.
- *Other destinations:* Overseas markets were, until recently, the main destination for the apples. The main overseas market was Europe, but there has been a strong Asian fruit market for many decades.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: Most orchards were worked by the owner, or managers who lived on the orchard in the case of absentee owners. For seasonal work local labour was mainly used.
- *Women Orchardists*: One orchard is recorded as being owned by a woman. This is an orchard on the Richmond Hills Estate owned by a Miss Shone in 1914.
- *Apple Festivals*: Festivals are mentioned at Beauty Point and Exeter prior to them being held in the Huon, but it is likely that this refers to annual agricultural shows which had a strong focus on apples given the predominance of orcharding in these areas.
- *Land Army*: No information.
- *Prisoners of War*: No information

12.7.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

On the basis of this study, few of the orchards which once existed along the West Tamar exist today. Near Launceston and in the main centres along the Tamar Estuary the orchards have been replaced by urban subdivision and housing, while up the West Tamar more generally the orchards have been pulled out and the properties turned to other, mostly small-scale, farming. Like most other districts, there has been a massive loss of orchards since the early-1900s. Contrast at least 189 orchards operating in 1914 with the approximately 5 orchards operating today. Findings of the study suggest that there have been at least 200 orchards, and probably double this number, along the West Tamar since orcharding started in the area. The surviving orchards are mainly earlier orchards, most of which have modernised and enlarged, acquiring the land of adjacent or nearby, earlier, smaller orchards.

No apple industry sites are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmanian Historical Places Index. In fact, no rural properties or jetties are listed on the Tasmanian Historical Places Index for this area. Nor are any apple industry places listed on the Register of the National Estate. The only farming and industrial place in the district that is on the Register of the National Estate is Kelso House (Kelso), which is not known to have any relationship to the apple industry.

Because of the size of the West Tamar district and the abundance of properties, this overview of the cultural heritage is provided in two parts. Firstly the heritage is discussed on a regional basis (from the south to the north), and this is followed by a discussion on the heritage by site (place) type. The information on the heritage used in this section is primarily based on field inspections carried out as part of this project.

Heritage by locality

Trevallyn–Riverside

Only one commercial orchard is known from the Trevallyn area. This was a Bensemman orchard which was later pulled out to grow other vegetables, mainly tomatoes. Only a few fruit trees remain. Further north at Riverside there were mainly the large mixed farming properties of ‘Cormiston’ and ‘Langley’ which underwent at least one phase of subdivision into smaller orchards and farms, and in the case of ‘Cormiston’, a final subdivision of most of the property into suburban housing lots. These properties are now small to medium blocks, mostly of pasture, with the main houses intact but no orchards. Some apple trees remain in former orchards, a few pears and cherry plums along the fence lines and some of the *Pinus* wind-breaks. The river flats were not used for apples as the ground was too wet. Walker’s Orchards and Nursery in Ecclestone Road also had a similar history and only its packing sheds and cool stores complex still survive. The orchards and nursery no longer exist, although a recent orchard has been planted on some of the former orchard land.

Freshwater Point–Legana

In the Freshwater Point–Legana area, the earliest orchards appear to have been developed on existing farms from around 1910. Examples are Nobelius’ Orchard and Bullmans (now Legana Orchards). These were very large orchards with all the necessary infrastructure of packing sheds, roads and jetties. These two properties have had very different histories. Nobelius’ orchards no longer exist, nor does the packing shed or jetty. The property has been reduced to the home paddocks and the house functions as colonial accommodation. Legana Orchards, however, is today one of the largest orchards in the district with the range of features common on old and new orchards—old and new orchard plantings, old and new wind-breaks, recent dams and irrigation, old and newer houses, packing sheds and cool stores. The majority of orchards in the area originally were smaller properties with their own packing sheds or using the co-operative packing sheds. These were mostly established in the 1910s and 1920s, many being purchased by English tea planters in India, who were looking to retire in Australia. Many of these smaller orchards had resident managers and absentee landlords. Few of these orchards are known to have survived. Clarence Thorne’s Orchard is the only known surviving orchard of this type in this area with features which date from the 1910s to the 1960s. The area also has a large packing shed and cool store (‘Rutlyn’), and some remnant *Pinus* wind-breaks at Freshwater Point. The Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative shed at Legana no longer exists.

Glengarry–Frankford–Winkleigh

No information.

Rosevears

There is very little in the Rosevears area today that clearly derives from the apple industry. At the north end of Rosevears along the foreshore road there are weatherboard houses which appear to date from early this century which sit on large blocks which contain a few old fruit trees. It is likely that these were former small orchards.

Gravelly Beach–Deviot (Ponrabble)

Along the foreshore and back towards Beaconsfield Road the land has a similar appearance to that of the Rosevears area. There are few orchards remaining, and a number of the former orchards are marked only by weatherboard houses and a few fruit trees on large blocks. The area, however, does have a number of surviving apple packing sheds that were mainly co-operative packing sheds servicing the small orchards of the area. At least two, possibly three, packing sheds which are still standing are known. These are the Robigana shed, which is now a craft shop, and a nearby shed of about the same size which is now a pottery and craft gallery. These are both weatherboard, medium-sized sheds with gable end corrugated iron roofs, industrial-type double wooden sliding doors and the floor above ground level. There is a large weatherboard building at Gravelly Beach on the estuary side of the road which has the same design features and may also have been a packing shed. If so, it has been substantially modified into a dwelling. A few small new orchards were noted in the area of Marion's Vineyard. The Deviot jetty, which was an important apple industry jetty, no longer exists and has been replaced by a more modern jetty in approximately the same location.

Sidmouth

Only two commercial orchards were observed in the Sidmouth area—Wivell's Orchard and Bruce Hewitt's Orchard (Cobblestone Creek Orchard). Wivell's Orchard is one of the older orchards in the area and has mature orchard trees and a complex of packing sheds and cool stores and a couple of residences. There appear to be no very early features other than the trees which are pruned in a very open vase style, and no field features (e.g. wind-breaks, old fences or hedges) other than recent dams. Bruce Hewitt's Orchard is similar in terms of its elements and age, but is smaller with a greater age range of trees. The packing shed on this orchard is fibro-cement panelled, typical of the orchards of this region.

Kayena–Rowella

No information.

Beaconsfield–Beauty Point–Illfraville

There are few productive orchards in this area, although in earlier days there were a number of orchards along the main road and lining the slopes above Beauty Point. The only productive orchards observed were Taylor's Orchard just south of Beauty Point, and Bruce Hewitt's Orchard (discussed under the Sidmouth area). Taylor's Orchard has most of the elements retained. These include a packing shed, other sheds and the residence, which have fibro-cement panel cladding and corrugated iron roofs, and a small area of orchard with trees pruned to retain the central leader. This style of pruning is unusual except in modern Tasmanian orchards. The area does, however, have other places relating to the apple industry. This includes three packing sheds—two very large, company or co-operative sheds, the other a very small, early unpainted weatherboard packing shed: Haslem's Packing Shed. The large sheds were established in this area because of the proximity to the main wharves at Beauty Point and then Inspection Head. Of the large sheds, one is a complex of fibro-cement panelled, corrugated iron and ridged profile metal sheet sheds, formerly the packing sheds and cool stores of the Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative. The other is the massive fibro-cement clad IXL Packing Sheds and Canning Factory. The Henry Jones IXL cool stores which were part of this complex are understood to have been located on the river side of the main road at Beauty Point and are believed to have been demolished when the wharf was demolished. Other large packing sheds existed but there appears no evidence of these today.

The wharves, which were the infrastructure around which much of the industry in this area was established, were the Beauty Point Wharf built in the 1920s and the Inspection Head Wharf which replaced the Beauty Point facility after the Second World War. Inspection of the Beauty Point Wharf area revealed that nothing exists of the old apple wharf except for sections of the abutments. Of the associated buildings, very little appears to have survived, except for possibly part of the complex of sheds (the fibro-cement panelled sheds and buildings) located between the road and the new Australian Maritime College buildings. Inspection Head however is a different story with the wharf and most of the buildings still extant and in good condition. The complex is under utilised and its longer-term preservation unsure.

York Town

In the York Town area the initial settlement was at the head of West Arm, and subsequently (c. 1890s) a few orchards were established along the York Town Rivulet. Today a few ruins mark the early settlement of this area and the orchards have all been removed, although at least one existed up until the early-1980s. The evidence of these orchards is a small weatherboard packing shed, part of which is built with hand-split timber, and a weatherboard home on the north side of Asbestos Range Road and a weatherboard house and set of unpainted weatherboard sheds (a stable and a packing shed?), both of which appear to be quite old, on the south side of the

road. Both these orchards had connections with Launceston as both were established as a single orchard by Bewglass, a Launceston garage owner, and the property was then bought and subdivided by George and Ted Bowen from Launceston, sons of the Bowens who lived at the Basin, Cataract Gorge.

Clarence Point

Orchards were established along most of Clarence Point Road. The orchards, mostly established in the 1910s, were subdivisions of the Clarence Estate. Many of the orchard blocks were taken up by English tea planters from India. Today no orchards remain in the area, most having been removed in the 1970s as part of the Tree Pull Scheme. The area however, is very rural and retains a rural landscape containing a number of old unpainted weatherboard buildings and mature *Pinus* or cypress tree rows which may be remnants of the earlier orcharding in the area. None of the buildings observed were clearly apple packing sheds on the basis of their design. A large timber shed was noted on 'Bramhall' and may be an old packing shed. A few old fruit trees, possibly apple trees and possibly orchard trees were noted on 'Dundonald'. Unusually for the West Tamar, seasonal workers in the Clarence Point area were frequently from interstate, mainly from Victoria, but no pickers huts were observed during the field inspection.

Heritage by site type

York Town was the site of the first official European settlement in the north of Tasmania in 1804, but was a short lived settlement, closing when the population moved to a better harbour site in 1806. Apple trees are known to have been planted at the York Town settlement. York Town is a declared 'Historic Site' under the terms of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. Little of the original settlement is obvious, although a considerable part of the area is heavily vegetated and the features are difficult to locate without systematic survey. The only evidence of this historic site are two recent memorials with plaques, at Andersons Creek and at York Town.

Little survives of the orcharding properties. In this study only fifteen properties which are known to have had commercial apple orchards and which have some evidence of the former orcharding history were located on the West Tamar, and of these only five still have production orchards, although it is expected that there are at least a few more. The orchards which have survived represent a range of the types of orchard that existed along the Tamar. The larger orchards are represented by Nobelius' Orchard and Legana Orchards, and the smaller more typical orchards by Clarence Thorne's Orchard and Taylor's Orchard. What appear to be unrepresented are the very small orchards which used co-operative sheds. Presumably these very small orchards found it hardest to remain viable in the periods of decline in the 1900s and were the first to pull out their orchards and turn to other farming.

The actual orchards are mainly small blocks of medium age to very mature trees, some likely to date back to around the 1930s, and possibly some trees which are older than this (at Legana Orchards?). The trees are mostly vase shaped, and those at Wivell's are unusual in the openness of their form. At Taylor's Orchard and Legana Orchards the trees, which appear to be of medium age have an unusual pruning style with the central leaders having been retained to give the trees a candlestick-like appearance. The places which no longer retain orchards often have one or two old apple and / or pear trees in small fields adjacent to the residence. Presumably these trees were once part of orchard blocks.

Numbers of *Pinus* or cypress tree lines and remnant tree lines indicate the location of former orchards. These are most noticeable in the Riverside, Legana, Freshwater Point and Clarence Point areas. In general these trees are very mature and are unlikely to survive for many more years. Other types of wind-break were not noted. The larger production orchards mostly have irrigation with small dams on the properties. The irrigation, however, is comparatively recent and is not considered a heritage feature. Many of the orchards established in the 1910s–20s had drainage, generally by underground ceramic pipe, and occasionally using open drains. It has not been possible in this study to determine the preservation of these features.

The former orchards which have not retained the orchard trees generally have retained their residence and in most cases, where they occurred, their packing sheds. The residences are typically weatherboard homes with a corrugated iron roof and a brick chimney. From their style they appear to date from around the 1910s to about the 1950s or 1960s. The residences are substantial and typical of urban homes of the period. There are some residences which do not fit this type. These are the earlier residences or homestead on the larger farming properties which were established in the early to mid-1800s, in particular 'Cormiston' and at Nobelius' Orchard. The older residence at 'Cormiston' is a disused two storey home built in the 1860s, and in very poor condition. There is also a more modern large brick residence (c. 1930s?). The residence at Nobelius' Orchard is single storey, colonial style, and built in 1824–26 in brick. This home has large and well established grounds with many trees and other plantings dating to the 1800s. The other residence of note is 'Pomona', a large residence built around 1900 on an orchard property but with a strong Edwardian style due to the verandah and lattice work that was added in the 1910s (and which was of Huon pine). Much of the wooden lattice work no longer exists, although the house is in very good condition.

Only six packing sheds were located on properties. The only early packing shed is a small shed with part of the horizontal and weatherboard cladding being in hand-split timber (Asbestos Creek Road Orchard). This is likely to date to the establishment of the orchard in the 1890s and is possibly the oldest apple industry feature on the West Tamar. Bowen's Orchard retains a weatherboard packing shed and there is possibly another on 'Bramhall'. The others are all medium-size fibro-cement panelled with gable ended corrugated iron roofs and large double sliding doors. Other features on the properties included other sheds. These other sheds are usually built in the same style as the packing shed and reflect the same evolution in style and materials over time. They are usually all clustered together along the access road or around a central vehicle parking area. A good example is the shed complex at Clarence Thorne's Orchard, where as well as the packing shed (the largest of the sheds), there is a tractor shed / workshop, two small storage sheds, a second tractor or vehicle shed, a dairy shed and a modern garage for the family car. There is also a concrete water tank to supply water to the packing shed for washing the apples. Most commonly there are only one or two sheds other than the packing shed on a single orchard property.

A number of other apple packing sheds were noted that were not on an orchard property and these are likely to have been co-operative sheds, common along the West Tamar. Extant sheds of this type show an evolution from small weatherboard sheds (1910s–20s?), examples of which are the Robigana Packing Shed and Haslem's Packing Shed), through to early (1920s–40s) large co-operative sheds which were timber framed and clad with fibro-cement panels with gable ended corrugated iron roofs (e.g. 'Rutlyn', Henry Jones IXL, and part of the Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Packing Shed and Cool Store), and most recently (post-World War II) to very large, metal framed, corrugated iron and ridged profile metal sheet clad packing shed-cool store-controlled atmosphere complexes with very low pitched roofs (e.g. Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Packing Shed and Cool Store). As in the other districts, the earlier sheds mostly had raised wooden or concrete floors, while from around the 1930s sheds in this district had ground level concrete floors.

The use of fibro-cement panels as cladding for orchard sheds is a feature of the West Tamar. It is believed to reflect the popular construction style of the main period of development of orchard infrastructure (relating to Beauty Point Wharf, rather than the initial development of the orchards) in the 1920s and 1930s. The very large factories and co-operative packing sheds and cool store complexes are also a feature of the West Tamar, again relating to the importance of Beauty Point Wharf, and later Inspection Head Wharf, as a major exit point for apple exports. The main sites of this type that exist today are the IXL Henry Jones Packing Sheds and Canning Factory (Beauty Point) and the Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative Packing Sheds and Cool Store (Beaconsfield). The warehouses at Inspection Head are still standing, but little if anything has survived at Beauty Point on the river side of the main road.

Very little remains of the jetties that were so critical to the transport of apples throughout the history of orcharding on the West Tamar. Jetties and wharves, ranging from 1800s jetties to post-World War II jetties, existed at Freshwater Point, Blackwall, Deviot, Swan Point, Sidmouth, near Kayena (2) and at Clarence Point, and at Beauty Point and Inspection Head. The jetties and wharves at Freshwater Point, Deviot, Beauty Point and Inspection Head were inspected and the only extant feature of this type is Inspection Head Wharf. The jetty at Blackwall is extant but in poor condition. It is therefore not possible in this study to comment on the nature of the jetties. It is possible that other jetties relating to the apple industry do survive. Other jetties were noted along the Tamar, but it was not clear if these jetties were related to the apple industry.

At Inspection Head, the wharf and all warehouses and most other features are extant and in good condition, although apparently little used. The warehouses and sheds on the wharf proper are mostly large multi-purpose style sheds with corrugated iron or ridged profile metal cladding and gable ended (very flat pitched) corrugated iron roofs. There is one smaller shed on the bank in front of the wharf. This is a corrugated iron clad and roofed, gable ended building with wooden sliding doors and the floor at ground level. A number of other smaller buildings are scattered around on the waterfront. These appear to be mainly offices, and are mainly of brick and weatherboard construction. There is also a weighbridge and a set of three concrete silos which are for bulk tallow storage.

The only known orchard nurseries on the West Tamar are the W. A. G. Walker & Sons Nursery in Ecclestone Road, Riverside, established in 1937, and the nursery on J. J. Tower's orchard at Frankford, operating in 1914. The Walker nursery in Ecclestone Road was the second of the Walker apple-related nurseries, both being part of a commercial apple orchard. Little remains at the site today except the complex of packing sheds and cool stores belonging to the orchard (still partly used for apples), the residence and a decorative metal archway at the entrance to the property advertising the property as 'Walkers'. The sheds are a combination of weatherboard and corrugated iron, with corrugated iron roofing. The residence and the weatherboard sheds are likely to date to the establishment of the property. There appear to be no extant remains from the actual nursery. The Tower's property was not located or inspected.

The depletion of the orchards of the West Tamar has been so marked that there are considered to be no historic orcharding landscapes preserved. There are remnants of orcharding features, such as mature *Pinus* or cypress trees and tree lines (wind-breaks) and the packing sheds which indicate the presence of a former orcharding industry in the area, but these are only minor elements in a rural landscape that is predominantly given over to grazing. The only area which has an extensive area of land given over to apple orcharding is at Legana. While there were early

orchards in this area, the replanting of many of the orchard blocks and the newly introduced irrigation and dams result in a relatively modern landscape. The extensive areas between Deviot and Beauty Point acquired as 'orchard estates' for subdivision into small orchard blocks have also failed to leave a distinct impression on the rural landscape. While many of the orchard blocks were taken up, it appears that the estates were not fully successful, and many of the orchards soon reverted to other types of agriculture, leaving little long-term evidence. While there are no historic orcharding landscapes preserved, it should be noted that the pattern of settlements along the West Tamar foreshore appears to largely derive from the early orcharding foci around small jetties and co-operative packing sheds. This particularly applies to the area between Legana and Sidmouth.

12.7.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the West Tamar district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Early Plantings:	. Pre-1840s apple trees	none
Orchards:	. Orchards	few
	. Wind-breaks	minor
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	minor
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	few
	. Stables	rare (1)
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
Related farm structures:	. Other sheds	minor
	. Water tanks / dams (recent)	minor
	. Jetties	rare (2)
Transport infrastructure:	. Railway	(general purpose)
	. Roads / tracks	(general purpose)
Other:	. Factories	very rare (1)
	. Nurseries	none
Objects:	. Manual apple graders	none known
	. Apple carts	none known
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none (1 modern)

12.7.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

In general, the preservation and condition of the extant evidence of the apple industry is very poor in the West Tamar district. As discussed above, only about five productive orchards remain out of more than 200 orchards that used to exist in the district. The same poor preservation applies to other features such as packing sheds and cool stores and apple processing factories. Nothing has survived of one of the known nurseries (Walker's Orchard and Nursery) and it is unlikely that anything exists of the other. No known jetties, except for the most recent wharf, Inspection Head, and an older one at Blackwall, are known to exist today. The best preserved feature is the orchard residence. This is also the case in most of the other districts and is believed to be due to the fact that the residences have a continued use despite changes in land use.

Although so little remains, what does remain is in good condition and provides representative examples of most of the main elements of apple orcharding heritage for the main periods of growth in the district. The condition of individual places is described above in section 12.7.5 and in the Inventory (appendix 1) and individual 'Site Records' (Volume 2).

Wivell's Orchard, Clarence Thorne's Orchard and Taylor's Orchard are considered to be well preserved examples of orchard complexes and are all in relatively good condition, still being in commercial production. Extant features that are particularly old, the remains at Nobelius' Orchard and the Asbestos Road Packing Shed, are in

impressively good condition. The original homestead at 'Cormiston', unfortunately, is in very poor condition. It is structurally unsound with part of its walls missing.

The large co-operative packing sheds and processing works, e.g. 'Rutlyn', the Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Packing Shed and Cool Stores and the IXL Henry Jones Packing Shed and Canning Factory are still intact and structurally sound. They are, however, disused and it is unlikely that without reuse these will survive for more than a couple of decades. The smaller packing sheds not associated with orchards are in very good condition where they have survived. This appears to be due to the fact that these smaller sheds are more amenable to a range of reuses, and that this in fact has happened. The Robigana Packing Shed and the Artisan Packing Shed have been reused for craft manufacture, display and sales, and the Gravelly Beach Packing Shed has been modified into a residential dwelling.

12.7.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Already listed as an 'Historic Site', the York Town early European settlement is regarded as being of state level significance. This site also has historical value in relation to the Tasmanian apple orcharding history as the site of the earliest apple plantings in northern Tasmania and amongst the few pioneering planting sites in the State, and in fact in Australia, although the actual plantings do not appear to have survived.

Many of the apple industry sites listed in the Inventory are of significance at different levels and for different reasons, including representing different themes. Only those sites which are known to have extant features are discussed below. It should be noted that there are a number of sites listed in the Inventory which have not been field checked and may have extant remains.

The following set of places are considered to be of state level significance for their role in the development of the apple industry in Tasmania. The values of each place are noted alongside the place —

- C. A. Nobelius' Orchard — One of the earliest orchards in the district, which developed into one of the largest orchards and also provided infrastructure for neighbouring small orchardists. Experimental plantings were also made on the property. The property is important for its association with C. A. Nobelius. The property is also important for its earlier history, including its early age (1820s), the well preserved homestead and outbuildings that date mainly from the 1820s, and for the property's association with its original owner, Jonathon Griffiths, an early northern Tasmanian whaler and ship builder.
- Asbestos Road Apple Shed and Orchard — The earliest known apple packing shed in the West Tamar district, it is associated with one of the earliest orchards on the West Tamar (established in the 1890s). The shed has been extended over time but still retains a large part of the original structure which was built using hand-split timber. The shed has not been modified by later reuse.
- Walkers Orchard and Nurseries, Ecclestone Road — One of only two orchard nurseries known in the West Tamar district, and one of the few known in the State, this orchard nursery played a major role in the development of important new apple varieties and in supplying stock for the establishment of overseas apple orcharding areas (in association with the Walker's nursery at Lalla). The nursery is also associated with the Walker family, a prominent northern Tasmanian horticultural and orcharding family.
- Beauty Point Wharf — The first northern Tasmanian dedicated apple export facility, operating over the main period of apple orcharding in the region (1920s–40s), the construction of which created major changes in the development of apple industry infrastructure and the focus of orchards in the north of Tasmania. The near complete destruction of this site reduces its significance.

The following places are considered to be of high level regional significance as they are very well preserved orchard complexes with the orchards (still productive) and the full range of infrastructure developed at these orchards maintained and in good condition. These places provide evidence of apple orcharding from the c.1910s to the present. They are also good, well preserved examples of historic orchards in the state context, and therefore are considered to have some state level significance.

- Clarence Thorne's Orchard — established before 1910;
- Wivell's Orchard — established c. 1914;
- Taylor's Orchard — date of establishment unknown but is likely to have been prior to 1920.

Bruce Hewitt's Orchard (Cobblestone Creek Orchard) and Legana Orchards may also have similar significance, however their history is not sufficiently established by this study to determine this.

Also considered to have high regional significance, and also state level significance, is the —

- IXL Packing Shed and Canning Factory — its state level significance derives from its association with Henry Jones and from being part of the Henry Jones IXL suite of Tasmanian places related to the apple industry and fruit processing, since Henry Jones and his company have been extremely important in the development of the fruit growing and processing industry in Tasmania. The place is regionally very important as the only historical apple processing factory known to be extant in the Tamar region, and one of the few in Tasmania. Its location near the former Beauty Point Wharf is representative and demonstrative of the location and nature of factories associated with the apple industry, particularly in the Tamar area.

Most of the other places identified in the district are considered to have moderate to high significance at the regional level, as they are rare remains of a previously very large industry in the region that was of major economic importance and has strongly influenced the development of the region, as well as many aspects of life and business. In general, they are well preserved and their significance derives from a particular aspect of the industry, as listed below with the place.

- Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative Packing Sheds and Cool Stores — a moderately well preserved and relatively rare example of a complex of co-operative packing sheds and cool stores. This complex also appears to have developed over a large part of the period during the 20th century when the apple industry was flourishing.
- Inspection Head — a well preserved example of a major industrial, export wharf facility. It is not considered to have the same level of significance historically as Beauty Point Wharf as it is much more recent (post-World War II) and did not have such a strong influence on the industry.
- Haslems Packing Shed and Orchard — an early, well preserved apple packing shed.
- Bowens Orchard — an early orchard that has an early packing shed and stables.
- Robigana Apple Shed — thought to be an early packing shed and representative of the small co-operative packing sheds that operated near small jetties along the Tamar foreshore from the late-1910s. It is well preserved.
- 'Pomona' — an unusual and architecturally interesting (Edwardian) residence on a former major orchard property.

All other sites located are considered to have high local significance given the paucity of apple industry heritage which has survived in this district. These are —

- 'Cormiston' — a relatively early residence, albeit in poor condition, on a very large early property, that was later subdivided for orcharding.
- 'Langley Park' — a very large early property that was later subdivided for orcharding.
- Rutlyn Packing Shed — a medium-large co-operative packing shed in good condition.
- 'Artisan' Packing Shed — an early 20th century small co-operative packing shed, still recognisably a packing shed in design and construction despite reuse modification.

Of the sites which were not located through field inspection, but are known from historical sources, a number potentially have high local and / or regional significance. These include, but are not restricted to —

- The French Bros orchards — the French Bros owned a number of apple orchards on the West Tamar and experimental work was carried out in at least one of the orchards.
- J. J. Tower's Orchard — a very early and large orchard that also had a nursery.
- N. D. Wivell's Orchard — one of the earliest orchards in the Sidmouth area.
- Miss Shone's Orchard, Richmond Hills — one of the few historical orchards known to be owned by a woman.

Any well preserved jetties or subdivisions relating to the 'orchard estates' would also have high significance as rare representative examples of their type.

12.7.8 Management Issues

There are two main management issues for the West Tamar. Firstly, because the industry was so large in this area it has not been possible in this study to identify all extant remains relating to the industry. There is therefore an urgent need to identify all the remaining extant apple industry heritage in this district to ensure significant heritage is identified and its conservation can be considered. A better understanding of the heritage would also enable better significant assessments for the district. Secondly there are the management issues related to the conservation of known significant heritage in the district.

With respect to the management of the extant heritage, the issues are similar to those in other districts —

- the heritage is primarily privately owned;
- those who own the heritage places make a living from that heritage and the land on which it occurs, and have little funds spare for heritage maintenance; and
- the older extant heritage, in particular the orchard plantings, are unlikely to be commercially viable for many more years and therefore have a relatively short continued life expectancy.

In the West Tamar district there is the additional management issue of the larger co-operative sheds, factories and wharf facilities, which are now disused or under utilised and are at risk of being demolished for other land uses or because of safety or maintenance cost issues, or which may be remodelled for other, more productive uses. This is a common problem for a range of heritage buildings, and often not easily solved. While reuse with minimal adaptation is the preferred heritage option, this is not always possible. It is important that at the minimum, these historic buildings are well documented before they are altered or demolished.

Particular recommendations, arising mainly from the need for a better understanding of the extant heritage of the industry are the undertaking of —

- A small project to look at the Beauty Point area and identify and document in detail all the apple industry places, particularly the industry-related infrastructure, before it deteriorates further or is demolished. This is seen as important as Beauty Point was a centre of major regional and state significance, with industry centred around the wharf, yet a large amount of the infrastructure has already disappeared and what is left is at risk.
- Field identification and some local history investigation to identify the extant heritage and the history of the apple industry in the Kayena–Rowella, Clarence Point and Glengarry–Frankford–Winkleigh areas □



Plate 12.6

West Tamar:

- 1—early (late-1800s) packing shed, York Town Rivulet (Asbestos Road Orchard);
- 2—small to medium-size packing shed typical of the West Tamar—now reused, Robigana Apple Shed;
- 3—early to mid-1900s orchard packing shed and other sheds, Freshwater Point (C. Thorne's Orchard);
- 4—T. O. P. Co-operative packing shed and cool store (mid to late-1900s), Beaconsfield.

[Photo—Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].



[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

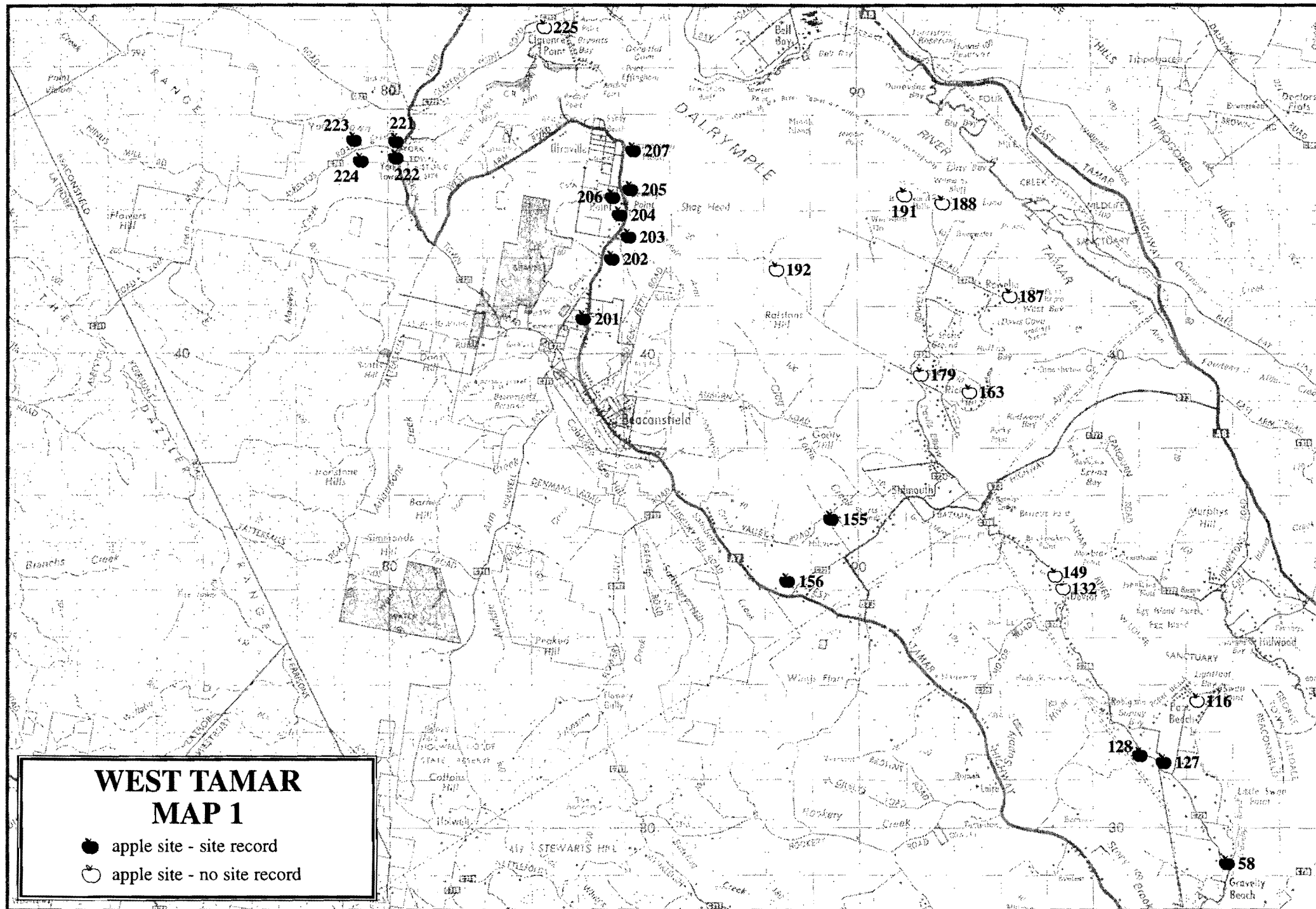
Plate 12.6.

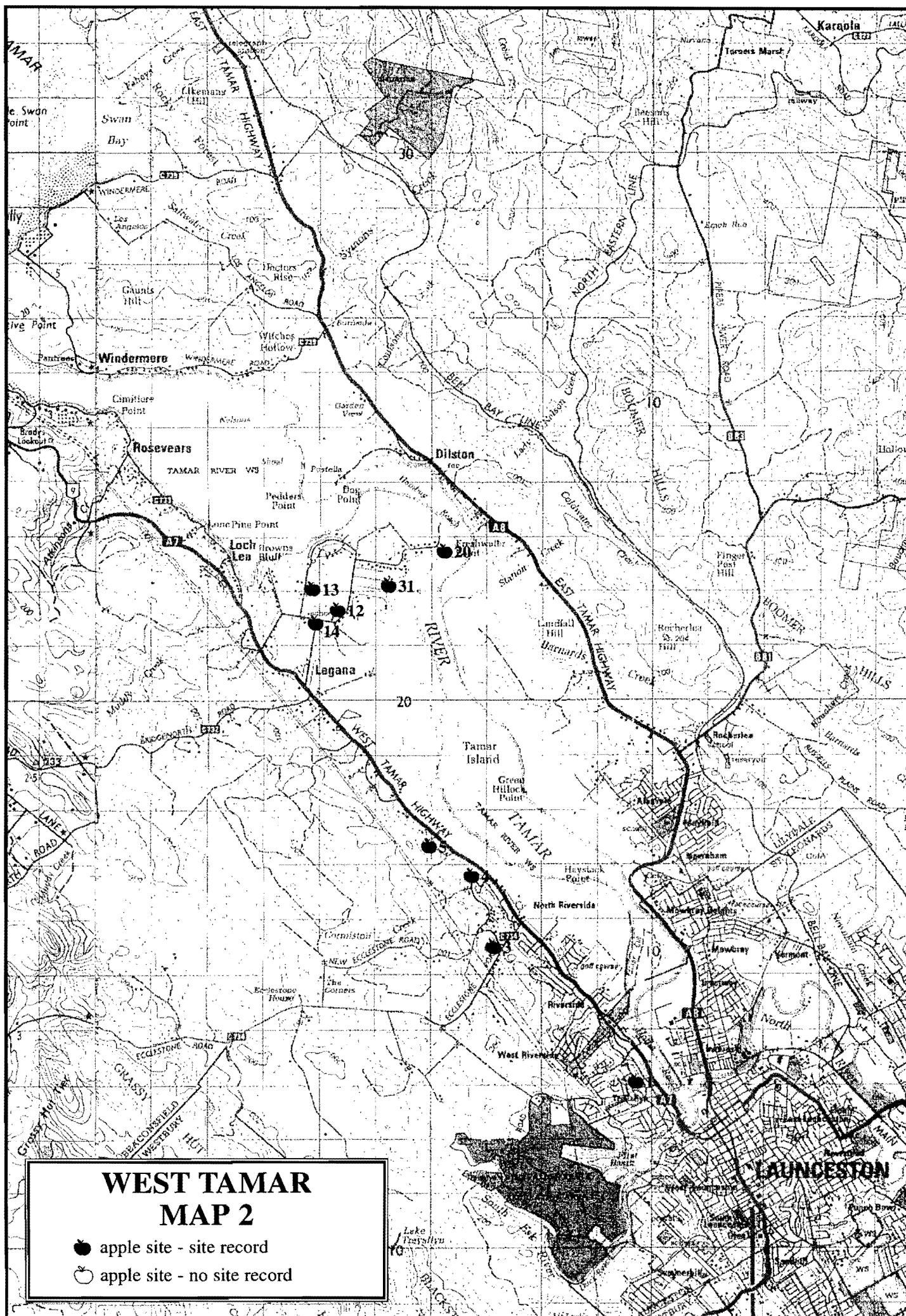
West Tamar cont: 5 - Inspection Head Wharf (1950s) - no longer used for apple export; 6 - H. Jones IXL packing shed and canning factory (mid 1900s), Beauty Point; 7 - Walkers Ecclestone Road Orchard & Nursery - urban encroachment, only the packing shed-cool store complex and residence remains; 8 - Interior of a orchard packing shed (still in use), Freshwater Point (C. Thornes Orchard).

WEST TAMAR DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

WT 1	Bensemman's Orchard	●
WT 3	Walker's Orchard, Cool Stores & Nursery	●
WT 4	'Cormiston'	●
WT 5	'Langley Park'	●
WT 12	Rutlyn Packing Shed	●
WT 13	Legana Orchards	●
WT 14	TOP Legana Co-operative Packing Shed	●
WT 20	Nobelius Orchard	●
WT 31	Clarence Thornes Orchard	●
WT 58	Gravelly Beach Packing Shed ?	●
WT 116	Swan Point Estate	○
WT 127	'Artisan' Gallery Packing Shed	●
WT 128	Robigana Apple Shed	●
WT 132	Deviot Estate	○
WT 149	Deviot Jetty	○
WT 155	Wivell's Orchard	●
WT 156	Bruce Hewitt's Orchard (Cobblestone Creek Orchard)	●
WT 163	Richmond Hills Estate	○
WT 179	Waterton Estate	○
WT 187	Point Rapid Estate	○
WT 188	Blackwood Hills Estate	○
WT 191	Westwood Estate	○
WT 192	Delamere Estate	○
WT 201	TOP Co-operative Packing Sheds & Cool Store	●
WT 202	Taylor's Orchard	●
WT 203	Haslem's Packing Shed & Orchard	●
WT 204	IXL Packing Sheds and Canning Factory	●
WT 205	Beauty Point Wharf	●
WT 206	'Pomona'	●
WT 207	Inspection Head Wharf	●
WT 221	MacDonald's Orchard	○
WT 222	York Town Historic Site	●
WT 223	Asbestos Road Apple Shed & Orchard	●
WT 224	Bowen's Orchard	●
WT 225	Clarence Point Estate	○

Figure 12.7 Locations (where known) for the West Tamar district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded].





12.8 MERSEY (Spreyton, Devonport, Latrobe)

12.8.1 Introduction

The Mersey Valley had a number of small orcharding areas. The best known of these, and the only historically established area still producing apples commercially, is Spreyton. Other areas where apples were grown commercially were Latrobe, Eugenana, Kimberly, Devonport, Port Sorell and Sassafras. A number of farms in the area had small apple orchards, but production was for their own consumption. The hallmark of the Mersey district orcharding history is the development of the main orcharding from 'estates' set up for sale of land specifically for orcharding, primarily 'Tantallon Estate' at Spreyton and Sherwood Estate at Latrobe. The orchards which continue to operate today are mainly orchards established as part of the 'Tantallon Estate'.

There is a reasonable amount of documentation for the apple industry in the Spreyton area. Sources which have been particularly useful are the prospectus for 'Tantallon Estate' (Tasmanian Freehold Investments Ltd, c. 1912), and the local newspaper, the *Weekly Courier*. Oral information, particularly the interview with Mr J. B. Broun, an established Spreyton orchardist, has been important in understanding the social history of the area as well as many facets of orcharding practice in the area. Oral information has also been obtained from Clements & Marshall. Site identifications were achieved by driving around the district for one day, and documenting all orchards and orchard-related features visible from the road. A further half day was spent establishing the history and ownership of these properties with Mr J. B. Broun and Mr D. Burns. Former orcharding areas along the Mersey from Kimberly to Devonport were also inspected but no orchards or related features were observed.

The level of coverage for this district is a complete inventory of the main orcharding area, Spreyton, brief inspections of Kimberley, Latrobe, Eugenana and Devonport, and documentation of Clements & Marshall's new, extremely large orchard and processing works at Parramatta Creek. The only place recorded in detail in the district is J. B. Broun's property, 'Orchard Hill'.

12.8.2 Historical Overview

The development in the early-1910s of large orchard estates with numerous allotments under individual private ownership established commercial orcharding in the Mersey district. There were two estates, Tantallon in the Spreyton area, and Sherwood Estate at Latrobe. These estates were in the order of 1 000 acres, with the land sold in around 10 acre allotments. There appear to have been no orchards existing much prior to this. Messers Keene who developed Tantallon Estate, are believed to have only bought the land and established orchard shortly before putting Tantallon Estate on the market. Combers Orchard may also have predated Tantallon Estate. It is clear from the advertisements for the Tantallon allotments that buyers were being mainly sought from outside Tasmania. Many sections were purchased by English people in India (tea planters and military) who were looking for opportunities to retire from service in India.

The area was found to be suitable for pome fruit growing, with its mild northern maritime climate and predominantly alluvial soils. The Mersey River provided efficient early transport links, although apples were railed to Hobart at one period. Later, with road transport, the apples were trucked via Frankford to the major northern apple port at Beauty Point, and then later the facility at Inspection Head. Apples were the main fruit grown in the district. The area had a nursery, established by Keene & Keene, to provide tree stock to the newly establishing estate orchards.

At Spreyton, it is primarily the estate orchards which have survived. As a result, most of the orchards in the area date from around the first 12–15 years of the 1900s. The area, mainly around Spreyton, continues to be a productive commercial orcharding area. To stay viable, a number of the larger orchards have diversified, many into vegetable storage. These properties have developed very large, on-site cool storage facilities. The district also houses the newest development in commercial orcharding, the extremely large Clements & Marshall orchard and processing plant at Parramatta Creek, an example of the type of orchard that can be developed by a large company with sufficient capital, and with the technology available today. The orchard is so large that the processing plant is located, most unusually, on-site. The older orchards at Spreyton are also keeping up with modern developments, and many orchards with modern trellising systems (e.g. IMBROS system) can be observed in the Spreyton area. The Spreyton area is today a thriving, relatively modern, commercial apple growing area, although there is some competition from the suburban development extending from the central north coast centre of Devonport. In terms of the story of orcharding, the Spreyton area had over 50 commercial orchards immediately post-World War II. Today only about 15 commercial orchards operate. These orchards survived the 1960s and 1970s decline in the industry.

12.8.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The following features of the apple industry in the Mersey district have been identified through the historic research.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were mostly apple and pear orchards, with apples being the main crop, with a small amount of other fruits also being grown.
- *Location:* The orchards were focused in the Spreyton area and at Latrobe, resulting from the subdivision of estates in these two areas for orcharding in the early-1910s. There appear to have been a small number of smallish orchards also established at Kimberley, between Spreyton and Eugenana, in Devonport itself, and out towards Port Sorell and Sassafras.
- *Environment:* The orchards were mainly on the lower slopes and flood plains of the Mersey River. The environment had alluvial soils, a relatively warm climate and good rains, and would have been similar to the Tamar environment. Many orchards had a favourable easterly aspect.
- *Land clearance:* Native forest was cleared for establishing the orchards from around 1900 to the late-1930s, with the main period of clearance in the early-1910s.
- *Wind-breaks:* Some wind-breaks were planted where orchards were exposed, but generally wind-breaks were not common. Earlier, uncleared bush provided some shelter for the orchards.
- *Tree spacing:* No data.
- *Irrigation:* Orchards in the lower, flatter areas all required draining. It is not known how early drainage was established, although around 1912 one of the Spreyton orchards, Killarney orchard, is noted as having 'American style open drains'. Later drains were subsurface pipe drains.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* Mainly individual sheds, although a single co-operative shed was built by the railway line and operated from the 1920s to 1940s.
- *Cool stores:* As in the case of packing sheds, these appear to have been built on individual orchards. The first cool store was built on Walpole's Orchard in 1936.
- *Timber sheds:* No data
- *Residences:* No data. The oral information suggests that some of the present residences were not the original orchard homes which were crude, generally wooden cottages, built to provide little more than shelter when the orchards were being established
- *Pickers huts:* No data.

Transport —

- *Water transport:* It is not clear how earlier produce was transported, but given the reliance elsewhere on water transport until around the 1940s–50s, it is assumed that the produce from the Devonport area was shipped from the local jetties.
- *Land transport:* From the 1940s–50s, the fruit was transported by road via Frankford and Exeter to Beauty Point, and later Inspection Head, for overseas export. Fruit was only rarely shipped directly from Devonport. Prior to the 1940–50s, some fruit was sent to Hobart via the rail system.

Markets — Insufficient data, although it is known that produce from the area was exported, at least initially, to England and Germany.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour:* General work on the orchards appears to have been carried out by the owners, and local people were used as extra hands when there was seasonal work.
- *Apple Festivals:* There appear to have been no special apple or pear festivals held in the Mersey district.

12.8.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

There are minimal observable remains from orcharding in the Latrobe and Kimberly areas. The only substantial evidence of orcharding, both historical and present, is in the Spreyton area, within and around the Latrobe Road–Sheffield Road and Tarleton Road triangle, with a few small orcharding features located on the two roads from Spreyton to Eugenana.

Sixty-six places are listed in the inventory for the Mersey district. All but 15 of these are in the general Spreyton area. Locations are known for 46 of these sites. The other 20 places are literature references with poor location data. Of the 66 places, 56 are dedicated orchards, 4 are farms and orchards, one is an orchard with a processing complex (modern), 2 are packing sheds, and 1 is a cool store. Of the dedicated orchards, one was originally a nursery for the industry, and one had a sawmill for apple case and bin manufacture.

Around Spreyton it appears that many of the orchards established around 1910 have survived, with the original style and layout of orchard still relatively intact, although it appears that no apple trees planted before about 1930 still remain. Those orchards that have survived are essentially those of the former 'Tantallon' and 'Cocker' Estates. These orchards appear to have the original packing sheds and cool stores, with newer cool stores and packing sheds constructed alongside. To some extent some of the larger present day orchards have taken over some of the smaller earlier orchards, and some newer orchards have been established on land not formerly given over to orcharding. However, the original orchard blocks have generally been retained and can be identified. Many

of these can be identified as individual 'Tantallon Estate' allotments. A small amount of pre-Tantallon Estate orchard infrastructure remains although no trees remain on these orchards.

The orchards in Spreyton form a continuous orchard landscape, with one orchard merging into another with very indistinct boundaries to the casual observer as fences are rare in many places. The orchards are planted mostly west of the railway line around Orchard Hill and west of Sheffield Road on the flats and rising up the lower slopes of the eastern flanks of Kelcey Tier. The trees are planted in small blocks, and in different directions in the different blocks, giving the landscape a strongly patterned appearance. Although most of the orchards appear to be the original orchard blocks, there are no trees in commercial production dating back to the early period of orchard establishment in the 1910s. The oldest trees appear to be ones planted around the 1930s. There are also newer trees of a variety of ages including plantings in the new trellised style. There are some tree rows of *Macrocarpa*, poplar, and interplanted *Macrocarpa* and poplar, but these are not common, and appear to be later features. A number of orchards on the low-lying land are irrigated and were irrigated historically, mainly with earthen (terracotta) pipes. Many of the orchards have houses and sheds associated, usually clustered by a main road, with the residences slightly removed from the sheds and having different front entrances. There are a few orchard blocks which have no associated structures.

This is one of the few historic apple orcharding landscapes that still survives in Tasmania. Unfortunately this landscape has lost some integrity as a result of the loss of some orchards and with urban encroachment into the area, with suburban homes being built along the main road frontages on vacant land, often defunct orchards. As well as new homes being built along the main roads there are a number of subdivisions along new short cul de sacs, this new road transport pattern being superimposed over a pattern that was established before or in the 1910s. The housing development at present appears to be limited to infill. It has not resulted in the loss of orchards or orcharding features yet. There is some concern among some of the orchardists that this suburban development is likely to lead to reduction in the area of orchards, forced alterations in orcharding practices, and possibly some conflict between the orchardists and the newer residents who do not rely on the land for a living.

Most of the individual orchards have continued as individual orchards, each orchard having the common features of a commercial orchard, e.g. blocks of trees (now irrigated but not irrigated earlier in the century), an apple packing shed (and possibly cool store), at least one dwelling, and in some cases tree rows as wind-breaks. As well, the larger orchards had, and retain, all their packing sheds and cool stores. At least nine of the orchards inspected were complete in this respect, and ranged from small orchards to very large orchards and shed complexes. The area appears to be dominated by a small number of large orchardists—Broun's, Squibb's, Langworthy's, Burns' and Montach's orchards. Broun's and Langworthy's orchards are notable for having very large cool store complexes which are also used for vegetables (mainly potatoes and onions) and other produce.

In general, all these features are in good condition and are still being used. However, as is the case elsewhere, earlier equipment has been replaced by more modern equipment and the different areas in the sheds are now used for purposes other than those for which they were designed. All the packing sheds and cool stores are gable ended with corrugated iron roofs. The early sheds (c. 1900–1910s) are of weatherboard or horizontal overlapping plank construction with steeply pitched corrugated gable ended roofs. The slightly later, larger sheds were built of fibro-cement panels and had timber framing. Following that, corrugated iron cladding has been used and, most recently, Kliploc metal sheeting with internal steel framing has been the main construction style. The most modern buildings have very shallow pitched roofs and may be skillion roofed rather than gable ended. The oldest sheds occur mainly on what appear to have been small orchards that no longer have orchards, although on some of the larger orchards the old packing sheds are integrated into the complex of sheds and cool stores that has developed. Nine of these very early sheds were noted. At least three have been modified. The stylistic evolution of the packing sheds at Spreyton is similar to that of the Tamar district.

The stylistic similarity to the Tamar also extends to the residences which are mainly weatherboard houses dating from around the 1930s to the 1960s, and which are similar to standard urban dwellings of the periods. Only one brick residence was noted and this appears to be a later home (c. 1960s–70s). Few of the older homes, from the period of orchard establishment (c. 1905–14) appear to survive intact. Examples that do are Keene & Keene's original house on the Sheffield Road, 'Orchard Hill' and Rundell's at Aberdeen, although the 'Orchard Hill' residence is substantially modified. They appear to have been small weatherboard cottages with corrugated iron (possibly originally shingle) roofs.

The co-operative cool store and packing shed, established as a packing shed in around 1912, no longer exists. It was burned down some time in the 1940s(?) and there is no evidence of it left. The site at present has small modern self-storage units erected on a recently levelled blue metal surface. No other co-operative or large jointly used cool stores or packing sheds were identified in this study, although the cool store on the original Walpole Orchard, the first cool store to be built in the district in 1936, still stands, but is in poor condition. Other specialised sites included a nursery, originally owned by Keene & Keene to service the area, in particular Tantallon Estate. Orchard trees, a house and early timber shed still survive on the nursery land which subsequently became an orchard (Windridge Orchard). Another early site that still remains is the original Keene homestead and packing shed, screened from the road by a large mature *Macrocarpa* row.

The Spreyton area contains one of only two apple industry places in Tasmania which interprets the industry (the other being the Huon Valley Apple Museum). 'Avro Park' orchard runs tours of the orchard and packing shed-cool store complex and explains how apples are grown and packed. Part of the present packing shed has been modified to serve as a small video and lecture theatre which has apple cases as seats, and a tree in the orchard has been grafted with a large number of varieties of apples, to indicate the variety of apples grown in Tasmania, and as a curiosity.

In summary, the Spreyton area is the only area in the Mersey district which has retained apple industry heritage. Interestingly, this is mainly in the area of the original Tantallon orcharding estate. While the orchard sizes have changed and trees have been replaced, the other original features have largely been retained. The high degree of preservation of orchards and associated infrastructure in this area creates what is considered to be an apple orcharding landscape, despite a quite high degree of infill of suburban dwellings along the main roads. While preservation is generally good, there is only a small proportion of features remaining from the first two decades of the 20th century.

12.8.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant sites identified in the Mersey District. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	common
	. Cypress (<i>Macrocarpa</i>) wind-breaks	rare
	. Irrigated orchards	minor-rare
	. Nursery	very rare (1)
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	common
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	minor
	. Stables	rare
	. Garage sheds	minor
	. Pickers huts	unknown
	. POW accommodation	unknown
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
	. Workers residences	minor
Related farm structures:	. Dams (recent)	minor
	. Corrugated iron water tanks	none observed
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	common
	. Jetties	none
Other:	. Sawmills	very rare (1)
Objects:		no information
Apple orcharding landscapes:	. The general area along Sheffield Road, in Spreyton, in essence the original 'Tantallon' Estate'.	

While the Parramatta Creek orchard has been recorded as a type of site to show the range of orchards and the evolution of orchards in the district, it is not considered here as part of the heritage as it is very recent.

None of the sites identified in this study are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI or on the Register of the National Estate.

12.8.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

In general, the condition of the orcharding heritage in the Mersey Valley district is poor, with none of the orchards in the district remaining except in the Spreyton area. There are no longer orchards at Latrobe, no longer orchards at Kimberley, and no longer commercial orchards scattered in other parts of the district.

Within the Spreyton area, however, the preservation is generally good relative to most other parts of the State. The orchards of, and adjoining, the original 'Tantallon Estate' have to a large degree survived and are still operating as successful commercial orchards. As well as the orchards surviving as businesses, it appears that most of the structures built on the properties since their establishment have also survived. The exception to this is the original homes. It would appear from the style of the present day residences that these were generally the second home to be built on the property, presumably after the orchards were commercially established.

Most of the structures that have survived on the still productive orchards are still in use. As a consequence they are in good condition. A major exception are the farm buildings, including the earliest cool store in the district, on Walpole's Orchard. These buildings appear to be largely disused and in poor condition. The larger orchards include a number of well preserved orchard complexes. It is the small older orchards and structures which are not as well preserved. These are generally no longer part of a productive orchard, and as a consequence, have no orchard trees left. They tend to have retained their structures, but these are not generally maintained as they are not being used. Although intact at present, they are not considered likely to survive in the long term where they remain disused.

12.8.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Until there is more historical information for the sites recorded for the Mersey district, it is difficult to evaluate the significance of the sites.

Clearly the still productive orchards of the original 'Tantallon Estate' have high significance as an example of a successful orchard development using the concept of an estate to build the orcharding industry of Tasmania in the early-1900s. These orchards also have significance as a collective, as one of the few historic orcharding landscapes left in Tasmania. The orchards also have significance as an area where many of the orchards were established by Anglo-Indians around the 1910s. The Spreyton area is one of the few places where some of these families of Anglo-Indian origin still work in the industry. Some of the orchards are among the largest in the State, with well developed complexes of orchards and buildings of various types, although these orchards have diversified into cool storage of other produce, and in at least one case, bin making.

Of the individual sites or orchards, those which were initially established as part of the 'Tantallon Estate', prior to the Estate, or at about the same time, and which are well preserved, are considered to have high significance. They are significant at the district level, but are also considered to have moderate to high significance at the state level as good representative examples of their type. These orchards also show the evolution of the apple industry orchard and construction styles in Tasmania. The Spreyton area has a relatively high number of orchards in this category compared to other orcharding districts. Such orchards are —

- Broun's Orchard
- Squibb's Orchard
- Langworthy's Orchard
- Burns' Orchard
- Matthews' Orchard
- Viney's # 1 Orchard

Also considered significant at the same level, because they are among the earliest orchards and because of special associations with the Keene family and 'Tantallon Estate' (established and run by Keene and Keene who bought the land for, and created, the 'Tantallon Estate', and continued to manage properties on the Estate and to provide horticultural advice to the orchardists) are —

- Keene's orchard, the property originally owned by Keene and Keene. This has some trees and the original house and packing shed;
- Windridge Orchard, originally the Keene's nursery.

There is one older style orcharding property which is not as well preserved but has high integrity (lack of later modification), but lacks the original orchards. This is considered to have significance at the district level, although there are better preserved examples of their type and age in other parts of Tasmania. It is —

- Rundles Orchard at Aberdeen.

The following site is also considered to have high regional level significance and state significance as the first cool store in the district and one of the earliest extant cool stores in Tasmania, although it is in poor condition —

- Walpole's Orchard (in particular the remains of the cool store).

12.8.8 Management Issues

As for the districts already discussed, the primary management issue relates to the fact that the sites and places are all in private ownership, where the owner's main interest and concern is to make a living from the orchard or

property concerned. This places limitations on what can be achieved with respect to the preservation of the orchards and the structures on them, and consequently the longevity of these places. The other major issue in the Spreyton area with respect to preservation of the orcharding heritage is the continued suburban growth which results from its proximity to Devonport, an expanding rural, commercial and cultural centre and port.

At present, the orchards are still productive and the suites of buildings that have been built over time continue to be used on the still productive orchards. It is likely, however, that within one to two decades the pre Second World War orchards will be mostly replanted with new varieties and new stock in the new style, a process which has already started. The same future is also likely for the structures. At present the structures can be used for packing, storage and other general purposes, but as the older buildings become even older, their condition will deteriorate and it is likely that they will be replaced with more efficient, low maintenance, modern buildings.

Another trend in orcharding that will cause change to the present sites and landscape is the trend towards larger orchards. This is likely to result in the smaller orchards being bought out by the larger orchards, again already happening to some extent, and the consequent demolition of the structures which will not be needed. Alternatively, or in addition, it may be that some of the larger orchards will sell their present orchards and locations and move to new areas where land is more easily available, as for example the new Clements & Marshall orchard development at Parramatta Creek. This is seen as a very real possibility, as the current suburban development in the area is restricting the ability of the present orchards to expand. It is also likely that some of the smaller and more economically marginal orchards will be subdivided for housing development.

While it would be desirable to retain at least some of the older structures and the orcharding landscape, none of the cultural heritage is seen as having sufficient integrity or significance in its own right to forcibly argue for preservation given the above constraints on long-term preservation. If funds were available for conservation works, then on the basis of this study, priority for conservation is recommended for —

- Keene's orchard, the property originally owned by Keene and Keene; and
- the 1936 cool store building and features (Walpole's Orchard).

Because there is so little interpretation of the apple industry, hence appreciation of the industry, the orchard tours provided by D. Burns at 'Avro Park' are considered important, and it would be beneficial to see these continue □



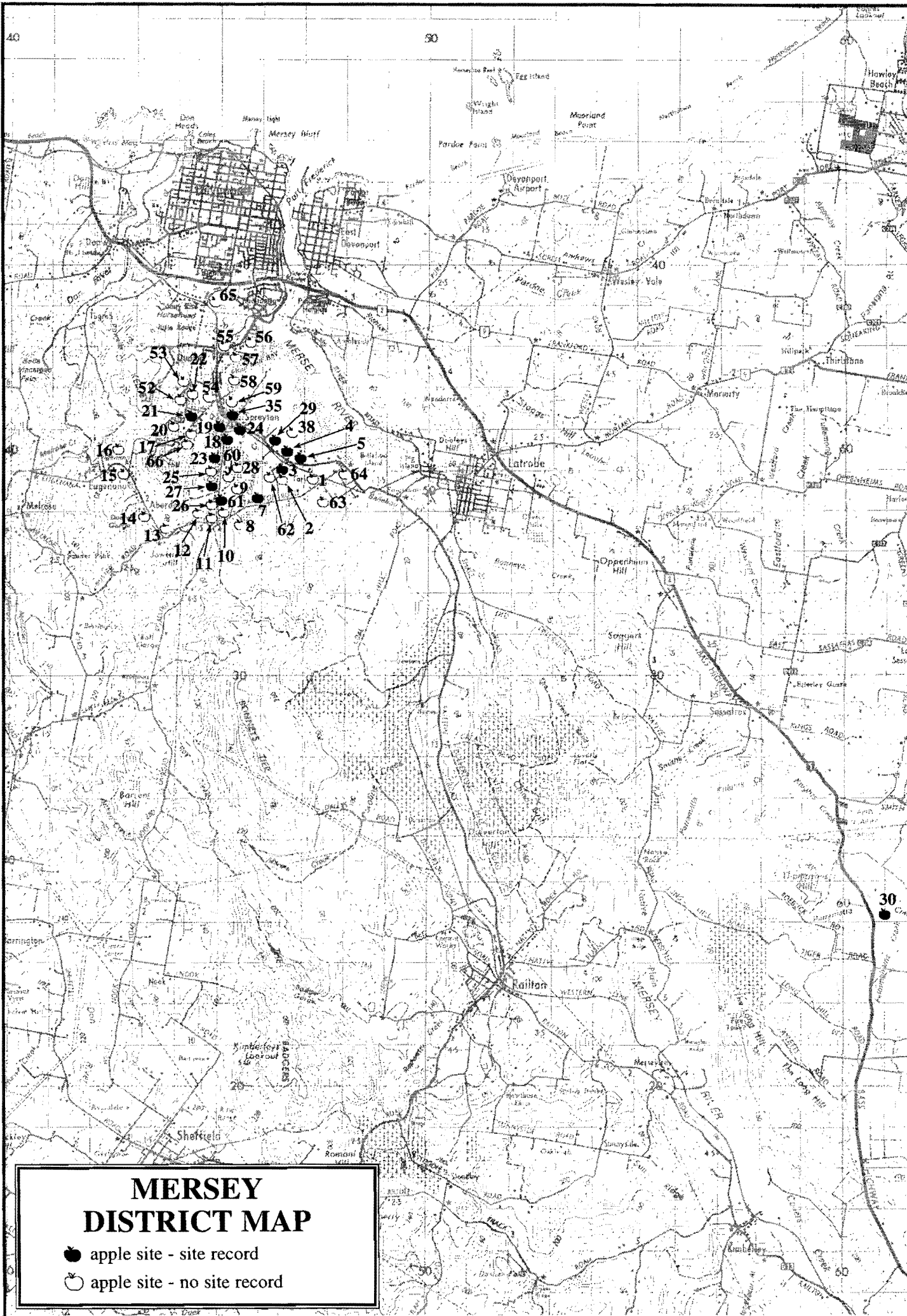
[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

Plate 12.7 Mersey (Spreyton): 1 - earliest cool store to be built in the region (c.1936) (Walpoles Orchard); 2 - cool store complex enlarged to also handle vegetables (RW Squibb & Sons); 3 - Interior of a present day large packing shed-cool store complex (JG Brouns Orchard); 4 - Tantallon Estate historic orcharding landscape - view across Brouns Orchard and Langworthys cool stores to the Mersey River flats.

MERSEY DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

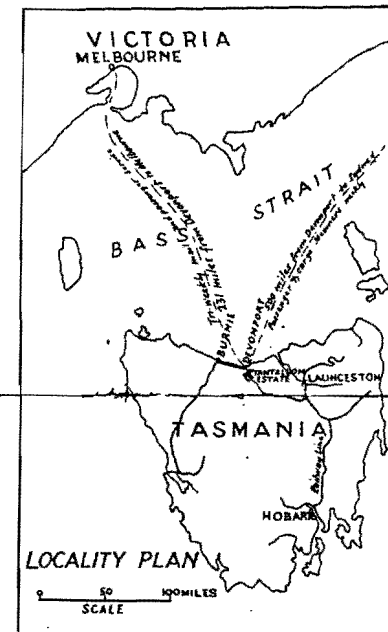
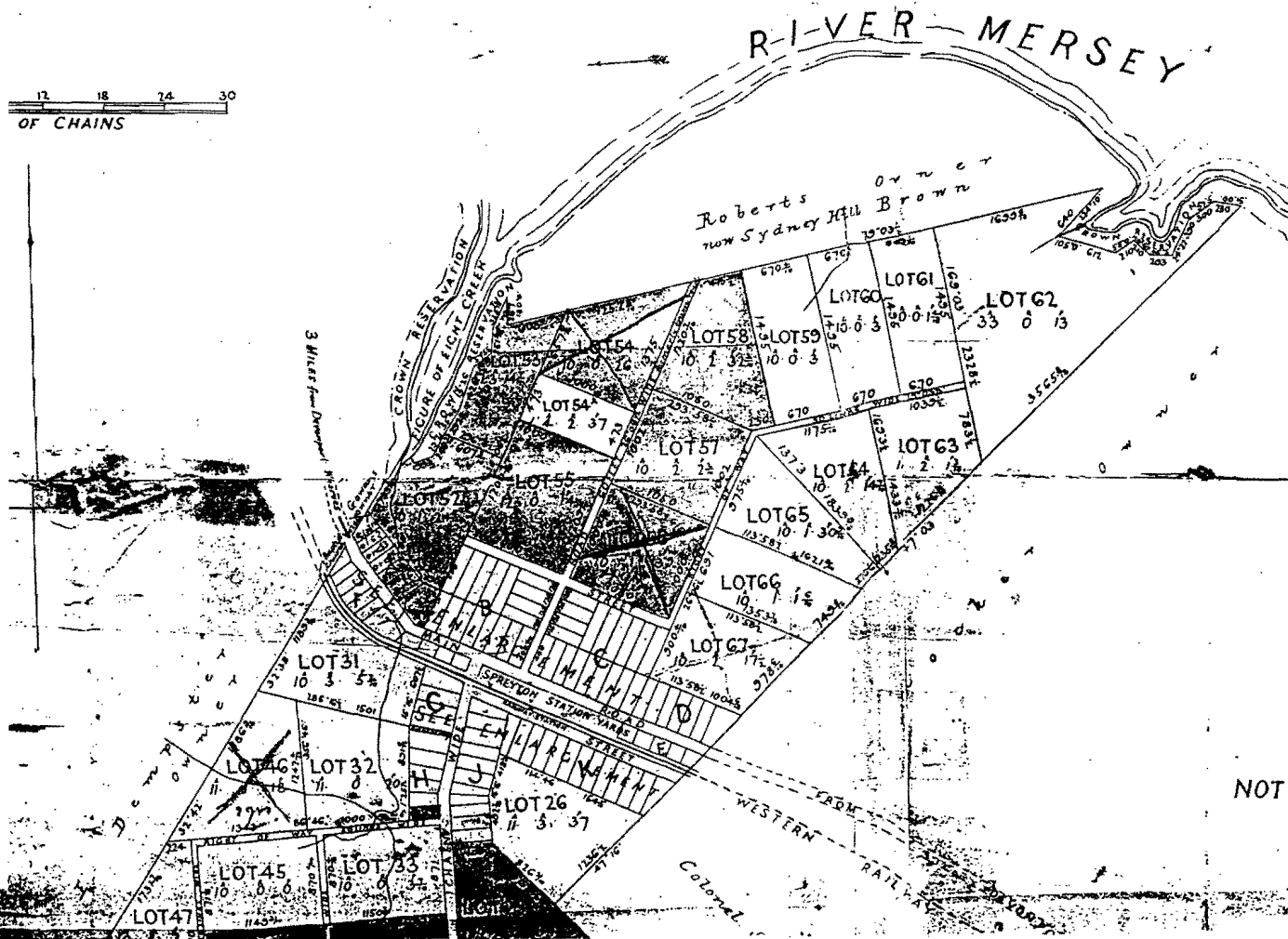
DE 1	Tantallon Orchard	○
DE 2	Windridge Orchard	●
DE 3	Viney's # 1 Orchard	●
DE 4	'Avro Park' (D. Burns)	●
DE 5	Walpole's Orchard	●
DE 6	Comber's Orchard	●
DE 7	Viney's # 2 Orchard	○
DE 8	Clovelly Orchard	○
DE 9	Girdlestone's # 1 Orchard	○
DE 10	Jowett's Orchard	○
DE 11	Keene & Keene's # 2 Orchard	○
DE 12	Whitehouse's Orchard	○
DE 13	Rundell's Orchard	○
DE 14	(no name)	○
DE 15	Keep's Orchard	○
DE 16	Girdlestone's # 2 Orchard	○
DE 17	(no name)	○
DE 18	J. B. Broun's Orchard	●
DE 19	R. W. Squibb & Sons Orchard	●
DE 20	Cornick's Orchard	○
DE 21	Andrew Smith's Orchard	●
DE 22	Eric Smith's Orchard	○
DE 23	Langworthy's Orchard & Cool Stores	●
DE 24	'Valleyview'	●
DE 25	'Rosemount' (Matthews)	●
DE 26	(no name)	○
DE 27	(no name)	○
DE 28	Capt. Billet's Orchard	○
DE 29	N. Montach & Sons Packing Sheds, Cool Stores & Orchard	●
DE 30	Clements & Marshall Parramatta Ck Orchards	●
DE 35	Spreyton Co-operative Packing Shed	○
DE 38	Cocker's Estate	○
DE 52	Owen Cornicks Orchard	○
DE 53	Laycock Brown's Orchard	○
DE 54	(no name)	○
DE 55	Finlayson's Orchard	○
DE 56	(no name)	○
DE 57	Turner's Orchard	○
DE 58	W. Girdlestone's Orchard	○
DE 59	Astell's Orchard	○
DE 60	St Clair Smith's Orchard	○
DE 61	Keene's Homestead & Packing Shed	●
DE 62	Viney's # 3 Orchard	○
DE 63	Broun's # 2 Orchard & Farm Block	○
DE 64	William Well's Orchard	○
DE 65	(no name)	○
DE 66	'Braeside' (Bishop's Orchard)	○

Figure 12.8 Locations (where known) for the Mersey district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded].



SUBDIVISION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MESSRS KEENE & KEENE KNOWN AS **THE TANTALLON ESTATE** COUNTY OF DEVON PARISH OF SPREYTON TASMANIA.

Map showing the Tantallon Estate subdivision, Spreyton, Mersey district
(source unknown). MAP A



NOTE - 1st Subdivision Lots 1 to 17

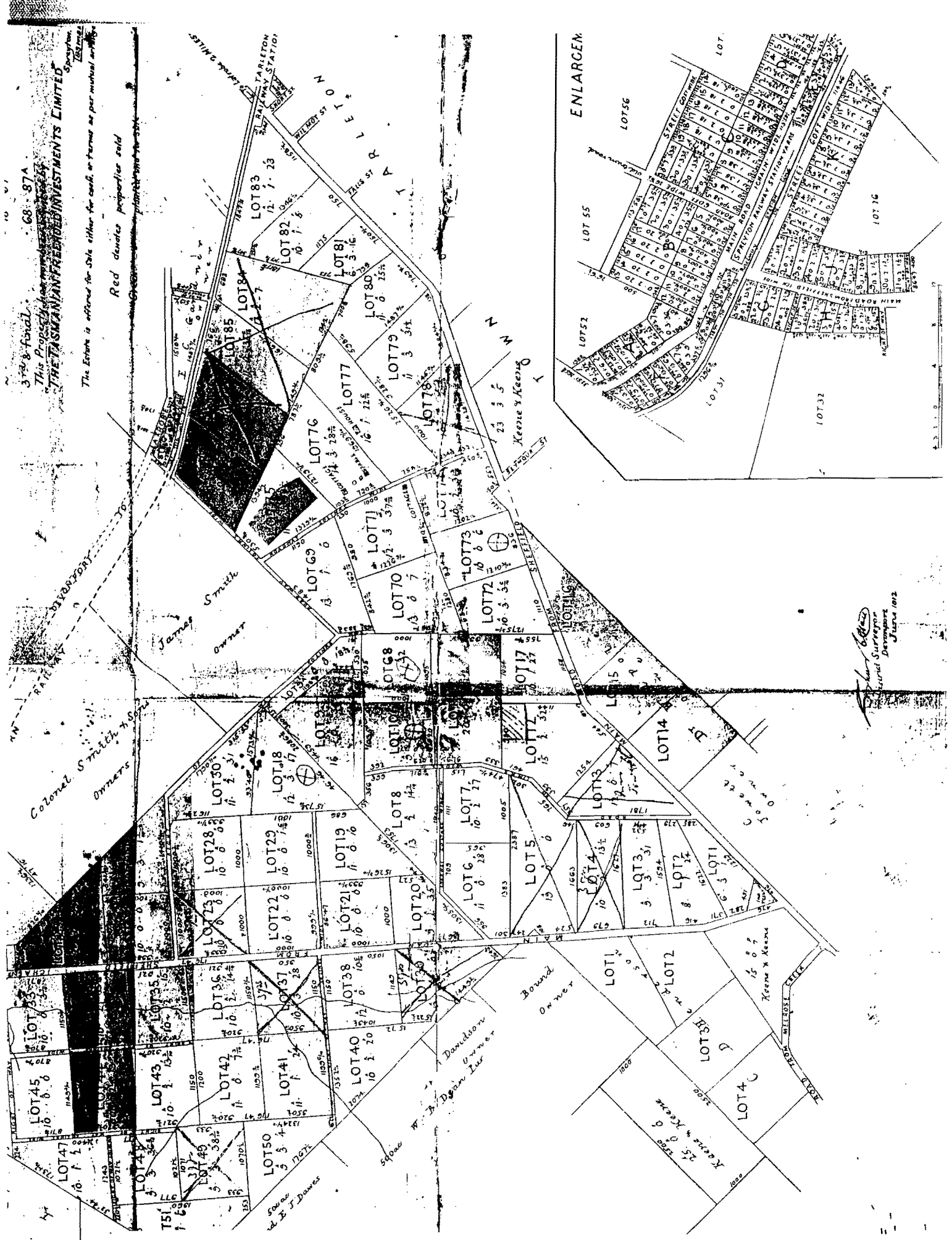
2nd - 18 - 67

3rd & final - 68 - 87A

This Property has now been acquired by

THE TASMANIAN TRUSTEES INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Spreyton
TASMANIA



Map showing the Tanatallon Estate subdivision, Spreyton, Mersey district (source unknown). MAP B (continuation of Map A)

12.9 BAGDAD

12.9.1 Introduction

The Bagdad area was a well known orcharding area growing a mixture of apricots, pome fruit and stone fruit. It had a small but strong commercial orcharding (and apple growing) industry in the late-1800s and early-1900s. Today, however, there is almost no physical evidence of the orcharding industry. The orchards were orchards on farms or dedicated orchards which ranged in size from around 3 acres to over 100 acres. Although not far from the Derwent, the Bagdad district was a distinct district with clear boundaries.

Historical information on the apple industry in the district is not easily accessible. The information for this district rests primarily on information supplied by Tony Goodwin and a small number of short archival documents. Because the district was small, very little physical evidence of orcharding remains, and Tony Goodwin was able to indicate the location of most of the district's orchards, the level of investigation aimed for in this district was to inventory all orchards and to inspect briefly those with known physical remains related to apple growing. No places were documented in detail. Because many of the former orchards were early 19th century farms with no remaining evidence of orcharding, the general farm-related features were not recorded in this district. The inventory for this district primarily shows the distribution and ownership of orchards around the 1930s. Tony Goodwin also provided a 1:25 000 map of the district showing the exact location of the orchards at roughly this period, and a set of brief notes about the orchards. It is understood that the Brighton Council hold a collection of historic documentation for the area, mainly photographs, but these were not researched due to the project time constraints.

The Bagdad apple growing district and the known apple industry related places whose location is known are shown in figure 12.9.

12.9.2 Historical Overview

The town of Bagdad is situated north of Hobart on the main Launceston–Hobart road. The district (with the exception of the orchard at 'Glenfern', Kempton) is contained within a valley about 11 km long and drained by Bagdad Rivulet which flows into the Jordan River near its confluence with the Derwent River. Bagdad and Mangalore are the two small towns in the valley and are approximately 30 km from Hobart.

Initial settlement of the area was relatively early, the area being close to Hobart and on the main transport route between Hobart and Launceston. The road, then later the railway (the Apsley line), were essential for commercial development of orcharding in this inland area. The road route was established in the 1810s, although the causeway across the Derwent, critical in connecting the Bagdad area with Hobart, was not completed until 1835. Ferries were used until this time, and the road was not fully completed until the late-1830s. The initial settlement was rural, mainly large mixed farms or estates, many taken up as land grants. These relied on grazing or crops for their main income. It is presumed that many of these farms and estates had their own 'home' orchards.

One land owner in the Bagdad area, John Espie, is reported as exporting 19 casks of apples to Sydney as early as 1833 (*Hobart Town Courier* 1833). Commercial orcharding, however, appears not to have generally commenced until the 1880s. Orchard records for 1892 list four orchards of between 0.5 and 5 acres in size. Many of the orchards were enlarged home orchards, but a number of dedicated orchards were established. Development of commercial orcharding was facilitated by the construction of a railway line through the valley (the Apsley line) in 1891, and the railway took over from roads as the main form of transport for the apples.

Because the orchards were mainly of small to medium size, and because they were close to Hobart, little infrastructure was developed. For example, few packing sheds were built as the apples were sent directly to Hobart for packing, or were packed in the only known co-operative shed at Bagdad. The daily transport of fruit to Hobart also meant that no cool stores were built in the district. There appears however to have been a jam factory at Mangalore (Isons Jam Factory) which is understood to have operated in the late-1800s, possibly from as early as the 1850s.

Production of apples was consistent but not large. In 1885 production from the area (also termed Green Ponds) was

1 731 bushels. This did not increase markedly until the early-1900s, with 13 045 bushels being produced in 1910. Orchard flourished through to the 1930s. In a 1920 review of the economics of keeping the Apsley line running, it is noted that "Bagdad is the centre of a flourishing fruit growing district" (CWofA Parliamentary Papers 1929, vol 2, p28). By the late-1930s however orcharding was declining. The industry declined further during the Second World War as many of the orchardists left to fight in the war, and most orchards ceased commercial production at the end of the war. The closing of the railway line after the Second World War was a major factor in the demise of orcharding in the valley, as the orchardists were reliant on the railway to transport the fruit to Hobart. The lack of maintenance of the orchards during the war, and the low rainfall and the lack of

irrigation were also important factors in the decline of orcharding in the Bagdad area. The industry was unable under these circumstances to compete with the other more successful districts.

With the demise of the industry, people who were out of work started seeking work in other areas. Work was sought close to Hobart but within commuting distance of Bagdad, for example at the Cadburys chocolate factory. Bagdad today is still a rural community, but no commercial orchards exist. A few small vineyards produce the only fruit now grown in the area on a commercial basis, and one apricot orchard has been recently planted.

12.9.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The following features of the apple industry in the Bagdad district have been identified through the historic research.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were pome and stone fruit, usually mixed pome and stone fruit. Most orchards grew a combination of fruits, and different orchards appear to have grown different combinations. The main fruits grown were apples, pears, apricots, plums, peaches and cherries. Few other types of fruit, e.g. small fruits, were grown in the district.
- *Location:* The orchards were focused along the valley floor from the southern end of Mangalore to the lower slopes of Constitution Hill. There was one large apple orchard at Kempton, but generally this was not an orcharding area due to the propensity for frosts in this higher, more inland area.
- *Environment:* The orchards were restricted to the valley floor and lower slopes. Apples and pears tended to be grown on the flats near the creeks, and apricots tended to be grown on the slopes where frost was less of a problem and because they tolerated drier conditions. Hail was a problem for the district. The soils were mainly heavy alluvial soils, but at least one orchard was on sandy alluvium and was reputed to have grown particularly nice apples and pears. The Bagdad fruit has been described as having good flavour and colour, primarily due to the heavy soils and dry, sunny climate.
- *Land clearance:* The valley has been completely cleared of native vegetation, although the native vegetation has been retained on the surrounding upper hillslopes. The land clearance was presumably effected in the early-1800s, prior to commercial orcharding.
- *Wind-breaks:* Plum trees (cherry plums) were frequently planted as wind-breaks (particularly against the westerly winds) around the orchards.
- *Tree spacing:* Tree spacings were traditionally 16 x 18 feet.
- *Irrigation:* Bagdad was a comparatively dry area but irrigation for the orchards was never developed, possibly due to the lack of water for irrigation. Shallow ploughing exacerbated the need for irrigation.
- *Cultivation practices:* Small areas of land were left without orchard and were used as pasture or for growing oats for chaff for the horses that worked in the orchard. The orchards were ploughed in May and mid-August. Oats were frequently sown between the trees and sheep grazed on the oats. The oats were also ploughed in as green manure. Picking went from December to April or May.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* Very few packing sheds were built in the valley as, with daily rail transport, there was no need to store the apples. There was one packing shed, the Bagdad Valley Co-operative Packing Shed, where all the small growers took their fruit to be packed, for a fee.
- *Cool stores:* None appear to have been built in the district, partly because of the daily rail transport, and partly because orcharding was declining in the district by the time Tasmanian orchardists were starting to build their own cool stores.
- *Timber sheds:* No data
- *Residences:* No data.
- *Pickers huts:* No data.
- *Processing:* Cider was commonly made in the district but not on a commercial basis. The style seems to have been a flat English cider. Tony Goodwin comments that the best cider was made from a combination of red and green apples rejected because of insects. The apples were cut up with spades, the juice extracted in small presses, and the juice fermented in wooden barrels. There was also one jam manufacturer (Ison) located in the district, however the dates of operation are not known.

Transport —

- *Water transport:* Not used as Bagdad is inland.
- *Land transport:* The fruit was transported by horse and cart to Hobart initially, and then by rail once the railway line was built in 1891. During the picking season there was a daily train service. Fruit picked and packed during the day would be packed into 7-ton louvered wagons in the early evening, collected some hours later, and unloaded at the Hobart wharf and straight onto the ships the same night.

Markets —

Insufficient data. The main market appears to have been the United Kingdom and Europe. It has been claimed that the quality of the fruit from Bagdad was such that it generally fetched a premium price in the UK and Europe.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: There was a strong demand for seasonal labour, which presumably came from Hobart. Within the district, orchardists with smaller orchards often worked part time for the bigger growers. The use of war-related labour is not known for the orchards of this district, although prisoners of war are known to have worked in dairies in the area. Education was provided for apple packing, with special classes for adults, while children learnt as part of the school curriculum.
- *Apple Festivals*: There appear to have been no special apple or pear festivals held in the Bagdad district.

12.9.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

With the exception of one orchard in Kempton, the orchards of the district were confined to the lower Bagdad Rivulet valley. In the heyday of orcharding, the valley would have been almost completely filled with orchards. Today there is almost no evidence of orcharding.

Of all the apple orcharding districts in Tasmania, the Bagdad district has the least cultural heritage remaining. To some extent this can be attributed to the relatively short life of orcharding in a district which had very early rural development, to the length of time since orcharding ceased (c. 55 years), and the lack of infrastructure development other than the railway, since produce could be transported to Hobart daily

For the Bagdad district, 47 places are listed in the Inventory, although only 45 are related to apples. Of the 45 apple-related places, most are orchards, with 28 places being dedicated orchards, 14 are orchards on larger farming properties, and one is an orchard and jam factory. This jam factory is the only known processing-related place in the district. The other two places listed are the Apsley Railway Line and the Bagdad Valley Co-operative Packing Shed.

Of the extant evidence, only 3 apple-related sites were identified. The only intact site is a fruit packing shed at 'Mountford'. This is a small painted timber (weatherboard) shed with a gable ended, corrugated iron roof and one large sliding wooden door (externally hung), 2 small doors and 2 small fixed pane windows, and resting on a concrete and brick foundation. It is understood to have no apple-related objects inside. The other two sites are the Apsley Railway Line and Isons Jam Factory & Orchard. The railway line has been pulled up and partly reused as the Midlands Highway, however the formation is extant south of Mangalore and north of Bagdad. It is understood that one of the railway cottages at Bagdad is also extant. The site of Isons Jam factory is today a fenced paddock with a few hawthorn trees growing along the fence, and a small, early style traction engine (possibly used to provide power to the jam factory) lying underneath one of the hawthorn trees. The land along the road is slightly raised compared to the natural land surface and it is possible that there may be archaeological remains relating to the jam factory in this area.

Although no other sites have survived and there are no extant apple orchards, a small number of features were observed that related specifically to orcharding in the district. These are a small number of sections of hawthorn, plum (cherry plum) or interplanted plum and hawthorn hedge, that are known to have been planted as orchard wind-breaks, or which occurred along the edges of known former orchards. These are mostly not maintained and most today consist of only a few straggling hawthorn or plum trees. Only about four such hedges were observed in good condition. There were also several pinus and cypress tree rows observed, however these are mostly along the main road, and are likely to have been planted for non-orcharding purposes. The orchards are now mostly paddocks, however, a number of former orchards have a few extant orchard trees still growing. These are mostly not maintained. Properties with remnant trees are 'Milford' which has retained part (c. 100 trees) of the stone fruit orchard, 'Mountford' which has scattered stone fruit and pear trees below the house, 'Sayes Court' which has a band of large trees (probably pears) across one field on the flats, Carl Grave's Orchard which has a single row of maintained plum trees along the south side of Chauncey Vale Road and some remnant stone fruit and pear trees on the north side of the road, and Clary Palmer's Orchard which has only a few remnant trees, mostly stone fruits, although some of the apple trees of the 'Alexander' variety are also believed to still be growing on the property.

There is no data on the related structures that have survived, as the historical information suggests there were few purpose-specific structures built in the district, and the early settlement meant that residences and general purpose sheds were already established for general farming before orcharding started in the valley and have been maintained for other uses following the demise of orcharding in the valley. While many of these buildings are extant, they are not seen as having a particular relationship to the apple industry. For this reason and because of the abundance of historical buildings in the valley, they have not been researched as part of this project. The general impression of the orchard residences in the district is that they are very old, and include a large number of early-1800s large sandstone dwellings, all 2 storey, with the remainder being primarily mid to late 19th century single storey weatherboard homes. The other related structures also appear to be primarily old, and of sandstone or timber construction.

Since no orchards remain and there is no obvious evidence of orcharding, the valley has no elements of an historic orcharding landscape. The large number of 19th century residences and farm buildings, the few small sandstone churches and cemeteries, the small field sizes which are now pasture, the numerous hawthorn, plum or interplanted hawthorn and plum hedges, the scatter of large, mature deciduous European trees, particularly oak trees and the willow-lined creeks, create, however, a strong and distinct early (19th century) rural landscape, particularly east of the Midland Highway.

12.9.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant features and sites identified in the Bagdad district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. In the Bagdad district, few of these types are represented by physical remains today. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites and features of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. and of feature types in table 13.3. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

It should be noted for the Bagdad district that since orchards were only part of the rural history for around 50 years of an approximately 180 year farming history, the nature and survival of non-apple specific buildings (structures) in this district have not been researched.

Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	none
	. Cypress (<i>Macrocarpa</i>) wind-breaks	rare
	. Plum (and hawthorn) wind-breaks	minor
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	very rare (1)
	. Cider making structures	none
	. Stables	no data
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	no data
	. Workers residences	no data
Related farm structures:	. Other sheds, dams, etc	no data
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	none orchard-specific
	. Railways	none
	. Railway sheds	none
Other:	. Factories	none
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none

None of the sites identified in this study are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI or are listed on the Register of the National Estate as farm / orchard related places. None of the identified sites have been listed or provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (at December 1997).

12.9.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

As can be seen from the discussion above, the preservation of orchard-related sites and features is very poor. There is only a single surviving intact apple-specific feature, which is the 'Mountford' apple shed. This shed however is disused, and although in moderate condition now (walls, roof, doors and windows are intact but the building has not been recently painted), it will fall into disrepair if it is not maintained. All other places have lost most features relating to orcharding, or those that survive such as the railway and the hedges are in very poor condition as they are not maintained. No apple trees appear to have survived although some examples of 'Alexander' apple trees may still be growing on what was Clary Palmer's Orchard. Of the orchard fruit trees which have survived, all are unmaintained except for the row of plums on the site of Carl Grave's Orchard, and the 100 stone fruit trees at 'Milford'.

The orchardists homes appear to be mostly extant, and a number of the sheds on the various properties were also possibly used in relation to orcharding. The conditions of these vary from good to poor.

12.9.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Since so little physical evidence of the apple industry in the Bagdad district survives, it is difficult to evaluate the significance the evidence may have had, particularly from a technological or stylistic perspective, or with respect

to features that were distinctive for the district compared to the rest of Tasmania. The known history of the district suggests that there were few places of historical significance.

The only sites which are considered to have cultural significance on the basis of this study are —

- Isons Jam Factory and Orchard site — which is considered to have high-moderate regional significance as the only processing site in the district; and which has potential state level significance if its date is mid to late-1800s and if the physical evidence at the site relates to the orchard and jam factory at the site.
- the 'Mountford' packing shed — which is considered to have high-moderate regional significance as the only extant, intact evidence of the Bagdad district apple industry.

In both cases the significance is less than it might be due to the limited intactness of the site. The Co-operative Packing Shed would have been significant at a regional level had there been substantial remains.

It should be noted that many of the places in the Inventory for the Bagdad district will have significance for non-apple industry related reasons. Because of the scope of the project this has not been considered here.

12.9.8 Management Issues

Because of the poor preservation of physical evidence related to the apple industry in this district, there are no major management issues.

Given the history of land use in the district and the place of orcharding in this history, as well as the constraints of this project with respect to field inspection and detailed historical research for individual sites, more detailed research is considered likely to assist in understanding the rural cultural heritage of the area and may lead to the identification of additional sites of significance in the area. The main management recommendations for the Bagdad district are therefore that —

- The results of the current study be augmented by inspection of and historical research into all the places listed in the Inventory for the Bagdad district, to ensure that all apple industry related cultural heritage is located, assessed and documented for the district. This is particularly important given the apparent poor preservation of this cultural heritage in the district.
- The archival material held by the Brighton Council relating to the apple / orcharding industry in the Bagdad district (a photograph collection and material relating to the Ison Jam Factory and Orchard) be properly archived as it would appear to be the main collection of documentary evidence relating to orcharding in the district. (Note: The collection was not inspected and it may already be adequately archived, however this needs to be assessed) □

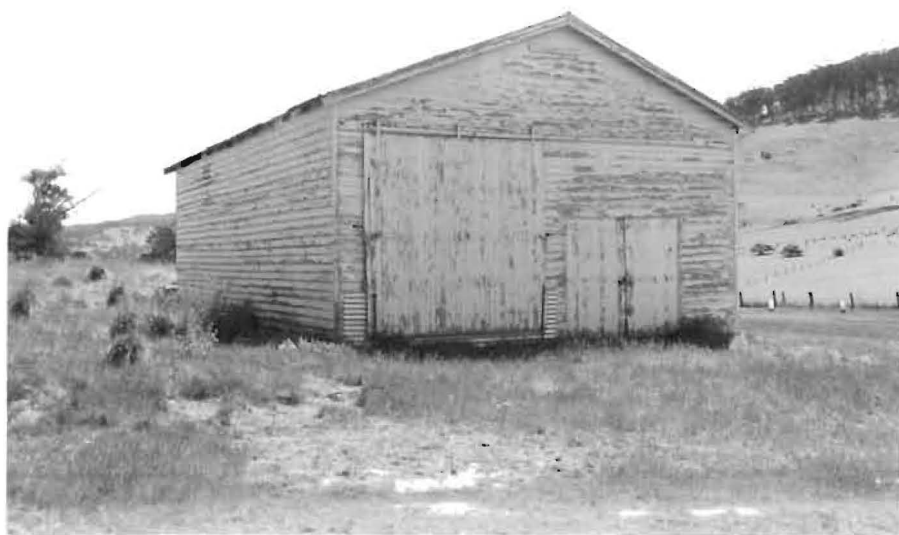


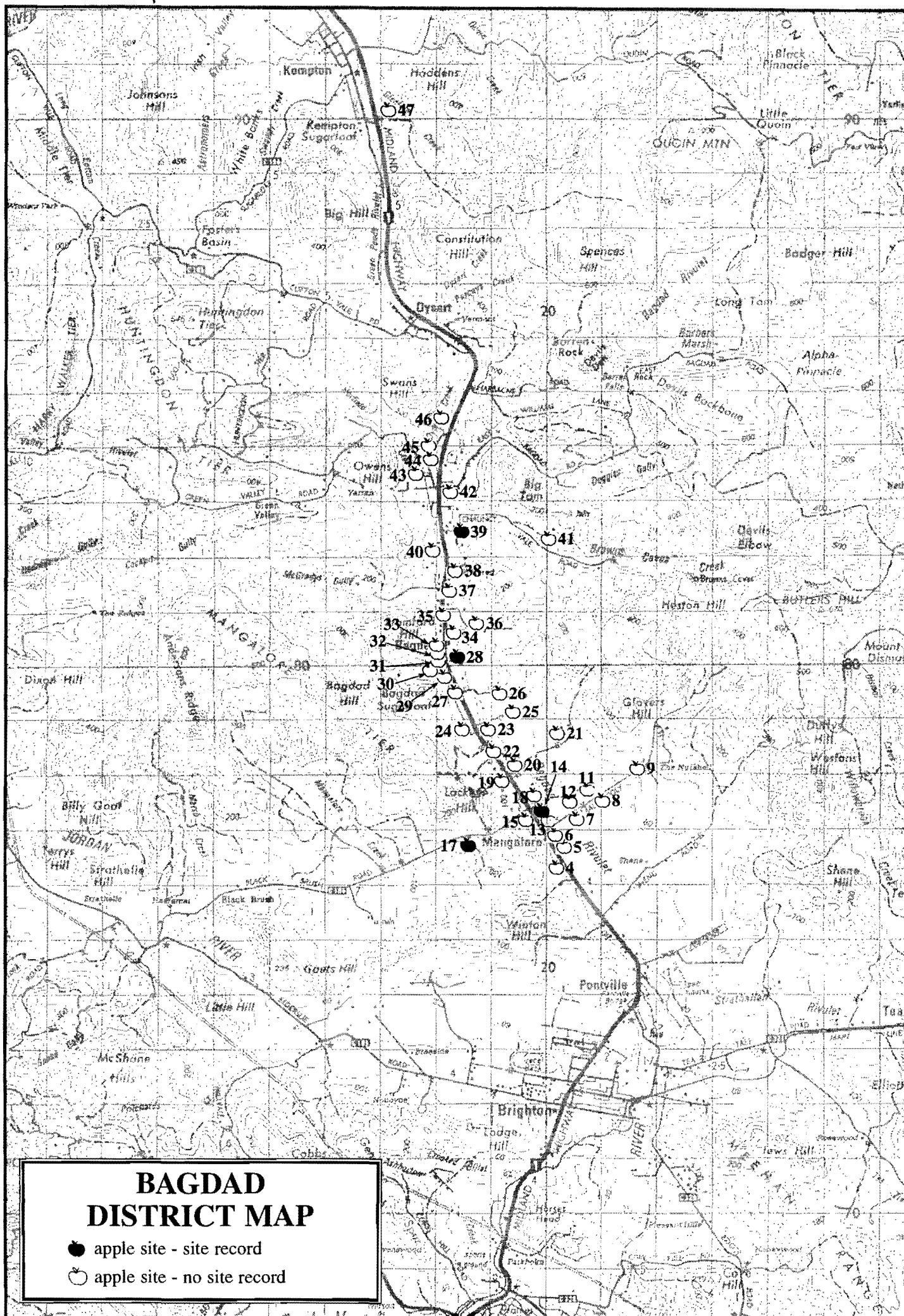
Plate 12.8

Bagdad:
 1—remnant interplanted plum and hawthorn boundary planting of former orchard ('Sayes Court');
 2—remnant orchard trees (apples and pears) in the Bagdad valley ('Sayes Court');
 3—only known extant unmodified packing shed in the region ('Mountford').
 [Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

BAGDAD DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

BA 4	'Oakwood' (John Porter's Orchard)	○
BA 5	Bill Eddington's Orchard	○
BA 6	Brown's Orchard	○
BA 7	David Smith's Orchard	○
BA 8	Alfred Besiers Orchard	○
BA 9	Lord Bros' Orchard	○
BA 11	Harold Besier's Orchard	○
BA 12	Watson's Orchard	○
BA 13	Robert Ramsey's Orchard	○
BA 14	Isons Jam Factory & Orchard	●
BA 15	Hall's Orchard	○
BA 17	'Mountford'	●
BA 18	Charles Smith's Orchard	○
BA 19	'Hillside' (Eddie Graf's Orchard)	○
BA 20	Mangalore Apple Orchard	○
BA 21	'Milford' (Goodwin's Orchard)	○
BA 22	Sibley's Orchard	○
BA 23	'Cornelian Hill' (Clary Eddington's Orchard)	○
BA 24	Claude Bailey's Orchard	○
BA 25	Webb's Orchard	○
BA 26	Les Fielding's Orchard	○
BA 27	Sidney Newman's Orchard	○
BA 28	'Sayes Court' (Chalmer's Orchard)	●
BA 29	Hallett's Orchard	○
BA 30	Wilson's Orchard	○
BA 31	Eric Johnson's Orchard	○
BA 32	Apsley Railway Line (Bagdad Station & Yards)	○
BA 33	Bagdad Valley Co-operative Packing Shed	○
BA 34	Mrs Robertson's Orchard	○
BA 35	Norris & Briggs' Orchard	○
BA 36	Thomas Eddington's Orchard	○
BA 37	Bagdad #1 Orchard	○
BA 38	Charles Hyland's Orchard	○
BA 39	Carl Graves' Orchard	●
BA 40	Gillows' Orchard	○
BA 41	'Heston' (Bisdee Bros' Orchard)	○
BA 42	Geoff Butler's Orchard	○
BA 43	Ted Porter's Orchard	○
BA 44	Lloyd Blake's Orchard	○
BA 45	Clary Palmer's Orchard	○
BA 46	'Rosebank' (Rosewood'?) (Swan's Orchard)	○
BA 47	'Glenfield' (Goodwin Bros' Orchard)	○

Figure 12.9 **Locations (where known) for the Bagdad district apple industry related places**
[● site (recorded), ○ not recorded].



12.10 DERWENT (NEW NORFOLK)

12.10.1 Introduction

Orchards were successfully established in the Upper Derwent at Uxbridge, Ellenvale and Hamilton, and around New Norfolk, and from the mid to late-1800s until the mid to late-1900s formed a small, but important area of apple production in Tasmania, with its own identity. The area is perhaps better known for its hop growing, also a major industry of the area, with hops and apples often being grown on the same properties. In this study, this area is referred to as the Derwent district, while the orcharding on the Lower Derwent, around Hobart and at Collinsvale, is included within the Hobart district. There also appears to have been reasonably clear geographic differentiation between the apple growing areas, and the stone fruit and main small fruit growing areas which were in the Ellendale area, the Magra area north of New Norfolk, the Sorell Creek area south east of New Norfolk and east along the Derwent.

Because the area is best known for hops growing, most of the historical information focuses on hops, and there has been a major hops heritage study conducted (Evans 1993, Paul Davies (in prep)). There is very little existing documentation about apple growing in the district. This study has relied heavily on Evan's (1993) history of hop growing in the region as it also discusses the apple industry and has historical information for a number of hop growing properties that were also commercial apple producers. Information on the apple orchards and apple production history has otherwise been primarily derived from oral information. The main informant has been Jim Terry, but information has also been supplied by Rita Cox, Geoff Shaw and Peter Wade. There were many recommended informants that could not be interviewed given the time constraints of the project. The Henry Jones IXL Collection held at Melbourne University is also likely to be a source of historical information for the district, but was not researched.

As in most of the smaller districts, the research aim for this district was to locate as many of the original apple orchards as possible and to document the extant evidence. This was achieved for this district by a review of the existing literature, questioning select local orchardists, mainly Jim Terry, and spending half a day driving around the district, primarily visiting the extant sites listed from the oral information. It had been intended to record in detail one of the early established hop and apple growing estates such as 'Valleyfield' or 'Bushy Park', but the apple-related evidence is so sparse now on these estates, that this was not carried out, and at 'Glenleith' the owner did not want the property documented in detail. 'Clifton Estate' in the Huon district is considered to be an equivalent, although it did not have the extensive irrigation which is typical of the larger Derwent district apple growing properties and was documented instead as an example of this type of place.

12.10.2 Historical Overview

Being close to Hobart, accessible from Hobart by water transport, and set in a wide, fertile, alluvial valley, the New Norfolk area was one of the first inland areas of Tasmania to be settled for farming. Land grants were made from the 1810s. The establishment of 'Turriff Lodge', a country residence and farm for the then Governor in 1815 (which continued in the same function until the late-1840s) indicates the early popularity of the area for agriculture. A further incentive was the first good quality road into the interior which connected Hobart with New Norfolk by around 1820. A number of the early land grants in the area were very large in size, and through this and the property acquisition practices of a number of the farmers in the area, in particular the Shoobridge family, many of the properties have remained large.

Apple growing commenced with the first settlement of the area, with the large estates having their own orchards for home consumption at least by the 1820s, and with home orchards being important at least until the early-1900s. The historical information suggests that commercial planting of apples in the district was not until the mid-1870s when some farmers realised the potential of the apple export market and anticipated it by planting out orchards. It is probable, however, that apples were sold to Hobart before this period. In the 1880s the production of apples rose substantially as the 1870s trees reached maturity.

In the Derwent the apples were initially grown mainly by prosperous farmers with large land holdings on land already cleared for agriculture. These large properties were mixed farms with livestock, root crops, grain, stone fruit and hops. Within the district, landowners such as the Shoobridges made major contributions to the early development of the Tasmanian overseas apple export market. The Shoobridge family initiated experiments in cultivation practices, particularly in pruning styles and in irrigation, and the cool storage of apples. The larger orchardists travelled overseas, mainly to North America and England which both had advanced apple industries, to bring new ideas and techniques back to Tasmania. In 1887 the Derwent Fruitgrowers Association was created with Mr Shoobridge as Chairman. To some extent the early new developments in cultivation practices, such as irrigation, were related to the developments in the hop industry.

In the early-1880s apple production levels in the Derwent were at about the same level as those of Glenorchy, a major production area of the Hobart district, producing about 32 300 bushels in 1885. In the late-1880s and

1890s the orchards of the mid and lower Derwent valley areas suffered badly from insect pests, but by the turn of the century the Derwent and Hobart districts combined were second only to the Huon district as a Tasmanian apple producing district. The Derwent district at this time was producing around 87 700 bushels annually, and after a brief downturn between 1900 and 1910, the production level in 1910 rose to over 100 000 bushels. At this time, production in the Derwent was slightly higher than production in the Glenorchy area.

Early orcharding in the area relied on the Derwent steamers to transport goods between New Norfolk and Hobart. The introduction of railway transport to the Derwent in around 1888 improved the transport of apples from the production areas, and more recently the same service has been achieved using road transport.

Although the first commercial orchards were those on the large mixed farming properties, smaller orchardists slowly became established in the area. In the early-1900s a co-operative company was set up by the New Norfolk Farmers. The co-operative was originally started with the aim of providing help to the smaller orchardists, but developed into an agricultural products business. It is also understood to have operated as a fruit packing co-operative. It was located alongside the New Norfolk railway line in Back River Road (Magra Road). Henry Jones also had a major interest in the area because of both the hops and the fruit growing. He encouraged the development of co-operatives in the area for hops and in 1920, because of its fruit production, Henry Jones chose New Norfolk as the location for a new soft fruit canning plant. Henry Jones also owned hop and apple producing property in the district, for example 'Glenleith'.

Apple growing continued steadily through to the Second World War. The orcharding continued through the war with some orchards utilising the Women's Land Army Corps for labour. Although a few orchards stopped commercial production earlier, most orchards continued until the major decline in the export market and the 'Tree Pull Scheme' in the late-1960s to early-1970s. Many of the orchards were converted at this time to small fruits or hops, but most are now used for grazing. Only a couple of commercial orchards continued, with the last large orchard ceasing production in 1996, and with one small orchard still continuing. With the ease of road transport in the last few decades, and with the increased need for mechanisation, the orchards that continued into the 1980s and 1990s started to truck the fruit to large packing, storage and export companies in other districts for sorting, packing and storage, rather than investing the large sums required to develop their own controlled atmosphere stores and to purchase the expensive sorting and labelling equipment required.

12.10.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The following features of the apple industry in the Derwent district have been identified through the historic research.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards in the region were pome and stone fruit, with small fruits also grown. The apple and pear orchards were mostly located from Lachlan north to New Norfolk and then up the Derwent as far as Gretna, with stone fruits and small fruit predominating in the other parts of the region. In the pome fruit growing area, while apples and pears were dominant on the orchards, other fruits such as apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, quinces and cherries were also grown, generally as minor crops.
- *Location:* The apple orchards were focused on the valley floor on the flood plains, but were also grown on the terraces and lower slopes of the valley. The early orchards were established on the Derwent flood plains in the same areas that hops were grown.
- *Environment:* The orchards were restricted to the valley floor and lower slopes. The valley floor has the worst frosts but apples and pears tend to be able stand frost better than stone fruit. The orchards on the flats were subject to occasional floods, with a major flood occurring in 1960. The soils were mainly heavy alluvial soils. The climate was hotter and drier than many other southern fruit growing districts and it is claimed that this produced better fruit.
- *Land clearance:* The valley has been completely cleared of native vegetation although the native vegetation has been retained on some of the surrounding upper hill slopes. The land clearance was presumably effected in the early-1800s, prior to commercial orcharding.
- *Wind-breaks:* Wind-breaks do not appear to be a feature of orcharding in the Derwent district. The hops had wind-breaks of Lombardy Poplar, and some of the present small fruits also have poplar wind-breaks, but there is no evidence of wind-breaks around the former orchards. Hawthorn hedges are common but rarely seem to be associated with orchard blocks. Cypress and pinus tree rows are rare and not known to be specifically associated with the orchards.
- *Tree spacing:* Tree spacings were traditionally 16 x 16 feet.
- *Irrigation:* The Derwent was a comparatively dry area and irrigation, developed initially in the district for the hops in the mid to late-1800s but also used in the early apple orchards, became commonplace on the orchards of the area. Irrigation was generally flood irrigation. In the very early establishments such as 'Bushy Park', the water was taken from creeks and fed through an extensive system of water races to the orchards and hop grounds, in other later cases water was pumped from the Derwent River. The change from ploughing in the orchards to no ploughing has resulted in shallower root systems and the trees consequently need more water. Overhead sprinklers were used on some of the later orchards both for irrigation and for frost control.

- *Cultivation practices:* In the late-1800s the Shoobridges developed a system of pruning which allowed more sunlight onto the fruit, and which was widely adopted. This is the 'vase' shaped tree which is found widely in Tasmania, even today.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* On many of the earlier commercial orchards, which also grew hops, it appears that apples were packed in the hops sheds as the hops required special purpose sheds while the fruit did not. Fruit packing sheds were only built later and generally on the larger orchards without hops. One co-operative packing shed operated in New Norfolk.
- *Cool stores:* Although W. E. Shoobridge developed cool storage for shipping in the late-1800s and was a close associate of Harry Benjafield who built the first dedicated fruit cool store in Tasmania in 1912, cool storage does not appear to have been used in the Derwent district until after the Second World War. No controlled atmosphere storage appears to have been used for apples in the district.
- *Timber sheds:* There is no mention of timber sheds. The oral information suggests that timber was stored and made up into boxes in the packing sheds. Local timber used for case manufacture included eucalypt and some wattle. Case timber was supplied to some orchards by Mark Leeson, and by Tutton from the Huon.
- *Residences:* Most of the orchards were established on existing farming properties with the existing residences continuing to be used. The larger orchards had numbers of permanent resident workers and brick or timber cottages were erected for the workers in the 1800s, while in the 1900s weatherboard cottages were most common.
- *Pickers huts:* Numerous pickers huts existed for the hop pickers. There is no information about apple pickers huts, but it is likely that the hop pickers huts were also used by the apple pickers, and it is known that in some cases, for example at 'Glenleith', the hops and apples were picked by the same seasonal workers.
- *Processing:* There was at least one apple drying works in New Norfolk which is known to have operated at least from 1927 but which closed down in 1931. Henry Jones IXL is reputed to have also set up a soft fruit canning factory in New Norfolk, but there appears to have been no other apple processing.

Transport —

- *Water transport:* Prior to the construction of the railway in the late-1880s, apples were taken by horse and cart to New Norfolk, or the nearest jetty below New Norfolk, and transported to Hobart by ferry.
- *Land transport:* Once the railway line was built in around 1888, orchardists became dependent on rail transport. Apples were taken directly to the Hobart wharves from a number of small stations in the apple growing areas along the Derwent, for example, from Hayes, Plenty and Glenora. During the picking season the trains would run daily, transporting the apples to Hobart in the evening. More recently road transport has been used.

Markets —

Insufficient data. The main market appears to have been the United Kingdom and Europe, and in the early days a quantity of fruit was exported interstate (to Sydney and Queensland). Earlier some fruit was used for jam making or drying. In the mid to late-1900s the export markets has been mainly Asia, but some fruit is still sent for processing—for drying and for juice.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour:* There was a strong demand for seasonal labour for the apple picking and packing. Local labour was used on most orchards, with New Norfolk supplying a ready pool, including patients of the Royal Derwent Hospital. The locals were employed as day labour. On the bigger orchards and where hops were also grown in quantities, seasonal labour was also drawn from Hobart. During World War II the Land Army Corps was employed on some orchards, but it appears that no prisoners of war were used on the orchards. It also appears that in this district all the work, including the packing, was generally done by men, with women occasionally working in the orchards. In the picking season it was common for the men to pick during the day and pack during the night. Education was provided for apple packing for all those who were interested.
- *Apple Festivals:* There appear to have been no special apple or pear festivals held in the Derwent district, partly as the focus has been more on hops and small fruit. Fruit growers had a local association from 1887 when the Derwent Fruit Growers Association was formed, although later the local associations became statewide associations.

Many of the features above are the same or similar to the hops industry, and many features were shared. For example most hop growing properties grew apples and both crops were grown on the same type of land (although apples were also grown on the lower slopes, which was not the case for hops. The irrigation and transport systems served for both the hops and apples; the same seasonal labour and accommodation was frequently used for both; and apples were often packed in the hop buildings. The differences in how hops were grown, their need for wind-breaks and the need for on-site drying kilns, however result in areas of hop growing having an appearance which is distinct from the orcharding areas, despite the many similarities, and with the hop growing being more evident.

12.10.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

The Inventory for the Derwent district lists 24 apple-related places. One of these was possibly only a home orchard and hence not related to the industry. There are also several other farm estates that possibly grew apples but which have not been listed. Of the 24 places listed, 22 were orchards. Only one of these was a dedicated orchard (and was a small early orchard), and the rest were farms with orchards or orchards on farm estates. Of the farms and farm estates with commercial orchards, approximately 14 also grew hops commercially. This close relationship of hops and apples is unique within Tasmania (there are only a few other known hop and apple places in the Huon and Hobart districts). Two places are packing sheds, although more packing sheds occurred on the farms with orchards. The Inventory lists only 1 processing-related place, an evaporating factory that operated around the 1920s.

In terms of the geographic extent of the orchards, they were mainly restricted to the broader flatter part of the Derwent valley upstream from New Norfolk, with only a few orchards being situated in the Lachlan valley. While apples were grown at Hamilton, and probably at Ellendale and Fentonbury and around Gretna, these are not remembered as commercial apple growing areas. These areas are all further inland, higher and generally steeper than the areas known to have been areas of commercial orchard.

While there are places related to the transport of apples, for example jetties and the Derwent Railway Line, these have not been listed as they were not constructed or used primarily for the transport of apples, and in the case of the jetties were mainly private jetties that were part of large farm estates which have been listed. Jetties were known at at least 3 places. With respect to the railway, no assessment was made of the places related to the railway, but although the railway is only used today for tourist trips to National Park and the stations are now derelict, a number of railway cottages at these stations have survived, and are mainly used as residences.

The Derwent district is unusual in that most known apple orchards (95%) were part of a larger farm or farm estate. While the apple orchards and other apple industry related sites have mostly disappeared, the farms have continued, primarily as pastoral properties, although on many which grew hops as well there has been a recent resurgence of hop growing, particularly around Bushy Park. Only two of the known apple orchards have survived to the present, and only one of these is still producing commercially, the other having ceased production in 1996.

The known sites are two farms with orchards, and two farm estates with orchards and hop growing. At the farm estates ('Bushy Park' and 'Glenleith'), many features survive that relate to the farm estates generally and to hop growing, but the only apple-related features at each site are the apple packing sheds, one now used for part of shearing shed and as a storeroom, the other as a garage. At the two farms with orchards ('Slateford' and 'Sunnybanks') the apple-specific features which were identified at both places included orchards and packing sheds / cool stores. Only around 13 acres of former orchard remain. Of this, about 5 acres is still commercial orchard, and the trees are relatively young, while the other 8 acres are of old trees which ceased to be commercially-productive in 1996. The main residences, workers accommodation, outbuildings, hawthorn hedges and other plantings also survive at these properties, although the original properties have been extensively sub-divided and the different features are now in both cases on different properties. At 'Sunnybanks' there is also the remains of an 1830s mud brick home, and a small building which operated as a roadside produce shop for the property (called the 'Apple Pip' and featuring a large papier mache apple on the roof) from the 1970s to the 1990s.

The four extant apple sheds are all on farms that had orchards, and nothing remains of the co-operative shed in New Norfolk. The apple shed at 'Glenleith' is the oldest extant shed and is likely to have been built in the 1920s–30s when Henry Jones owned the property and managed the hop and fruit production there. It is a very large weatherboard shed with timber framing, a double, gable ended, corrugated iron roof and a timber floor. The roof has skylights in the central roof sections. Its large size is unusual given its timber construction, and the central row of uprights inside the shed each of which has radiating joists is also unusual. The doors appear to be later modifications. The next oldest packing shed is the one at 'Bushy Park', which is a medium-sized, low, elongate, corrugated iron clad and timber framed shed with no windows, a concrete floor set at ground level, and four sets of metal sliding doors along one side. It appears to be of post-World War II construction. The other two sheds are of relatively recent construction, the 'Sunnybanks' shed being constructed in around 1967, and the 'Slateford' shed also probably dating to the 1960s or 1970s. Both are metal packing sheds and cool stores combined in a single building. There is no modification of the sheds in the Derwent district as is common in other districts where older sheds were added onto. The 'Sunnybanks' shed was built to replace earlier sheds which were located by the railway line, but which were old and liable to flooding. The earliest extant shed in the district (at 'Glenleith') is located on the property next to the other main farm buildings and away from the railway and road, while the other three sheds are more or less adjacent to the road, reflecting the use of trucks for transport.

While apple orchard related residences were not documented, a reconnaissance of the Derwent district indicated that, as for the Bagdad district, the main residences are mostly 19th century homes built of sandstone (generally 2 storey) or are substantial weatherboard homes (single storey). These homes have been modified to some extent but clearly reflect their early origins. Most also have established gardens with some plantings or arrangements from the 1800s. The workers residences on the farm estates range from derelict cottages, including rows of small conjoined cottages in stone, brick or timber, to early to mid-1900s weatherboard cottages. On the farms with

orchards, the workers residences appear to be mainly 1900s weatherboard homes with gardens, both usually plainer than the main residences. No data was obtained regarding other farm sheds and pickers huts since there are large numbers on each of the properties on which they occur, and these buildings usually have complex histories of use.

Given the few orchards which have survived, and the early rural settlement of the area which was not related to the apple industry, no part of the district can be considered to have an historic orcharding landscape. In the area where apples were mostly grown there is a strong rural landscape, and in those areas where hops were grown, as Evans (1993, 5) notes, 'Over 150 years of hop production in Tasmania has created a distinctive cultural landscape which characterises the Derwent Valley ... The impact of hop production on the landscape included not only buildings such as hop kilns and pickers cottages, but also patterns of field layout, wind-breaks, irrigation channels and dams. Remains of all these can still be seen today. The landscape has changed over time and contains evidence from the very early stages of hop production right through to the modern. Evidence exists of changing technologies, cultivation methods, ways of life and social traditions.' While many of the features noted as being distinctive of hop growing are also part of the heritage of apple growing in the area, clearly these elements are perceived as a hop growing landscape, particularly since the hop-related features, such as the hop kilns and hop fields are such distinct elements of this landscape.

12.10.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant features and sites identified in the Derwent district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites or features of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. and of feature types in table 13.3. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	rare (2)
	. Hawthorn hedges	rare
	. Irrigated orchards	rare (1, possibly a few more)
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	minor
	. Cool stores	rare (2)
	. Evaporating factories	none
	. Stables	no data
	. Pickers huts	some—known as hop pickers huts
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
	. Workers residences	common
Related farm structures:	. Sheds	no data
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	common (not apple-specific)
	. Railways	extant (not apple-specific)
	. Jetties	very rare (1)
	. Ferry / barge-related	very rare (1)
Other:	. Sawmills	none known
Objects:		none known
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none

None of the sites identified in this study are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI. Three places are listed on the Register of the National Estate as farms but the orcharding history is not acknowledged. These are 'Valleyfield' and outbuildings, the 'Tynwald' hop kilns and the 'Turriff Lodge' hop kilns. Four properties, 'Slateford', 'Cotswold', 'Redlands' and 'Tynwald', are listed on the first provisional listing for the Tasmanian Heritage Register, but apart from 'Tynwald' which is listed for the hop kiln, mill, mill race and the residence, only the residences are included in the listings for the other properties.

12.10.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

The Derwent district has overall poor preservation of apple industry heritage, although it has relatively good preservation of other rural heritage such as the early 19th century farm estates and the hop industry heritage. In the Derwent district there are only 4 sites out of 25 which are known to have extant features specifically related to the apple industry.

Most of the orchards have been removed and have been replaced by small fruits, hops or pasture. The productive 5 acres are young, well maintained trees, and the 8 acres which have recently ceased to be commercially-productive, while retained, are unlikely to have continued quality maintenance. Many of these trees are around 110 years old, and are likely to soon die if they are not carefully looked after.

Of the four packing sheds that are extant, the two most recent are in good condition and are still being used as produce stores. The other two are also in moderate-good condition, but are older and will be likely to require maintenance relatively soon. This is particularly the case for the 'Glenleith' packing shed, which is now around 70 years old, is a timber building which is only partly used, and is beginning to deteriorate (the north end is exposed to the weather as the door is missing, and some floor timbers have rotted).

As in other districts, the residences are all in good condition, and in most cases have continued in use as residences. In a few cases, where the residences have acknowledged heritage value, and where owners have had the resources, the residences have been restored or at least maintained in very good condition.

12.10.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

As for the Bagdad district, it is difficult to evaluate the cultural significance of the apple-related heritage since so little physical evidence of the apple industry survives and because, for most apple-related properties, the apple growing was only one part of a complex of activities, many of which were equally or more culturally significant.

Because of the complexity of the sites and the constraints of this project, only the significance of known, specifically apple-related features are considered here. It should be noted that many of the places in the Inventory for the Derwent district will have significance for non-apple industry related reasons, but because of the scope of the project this has not been considered here. Many places not considered below may also have significance related to the apple industry but this could not be ascertained in this project given the level of research undertaken in this district.

The significance of the sites documented is evaluated by the project as follows —

- *'Sunnybanks'* — The original orcharding property and the collective orcharding-related features are considered to have high regional significance as one of only two relatively well preserved orcharding complexes in the district, and as one of the longest surviving commercial orchards in the district. The site also has regional significance due to its association with the Terry family, particularly the well known orchardist M. B. Terry. The site is also considered to have state level significance which derives from having retained a section of 1880s orchard trees which are still healthy productive trees (which produced commercially until 1996). (There is only one other orchard known in Tasmania which has orchard trees dating to the 1800s).
- *Glenleith Packing Shed* — This feature is considered to have state level significance as a rare type of apple packing shed and for its associations with Henry Jones IXL. It is also considered to have high level regional significance as the earliest extant purpose-built apple shed, and one of the few extant apple sheds in the district, and as an example of a rare, specifically apple industry related feature on one of the early farm estates of the district. (Note: Any use of this evaluation for consideration for listing the site, should be discussed beforehand with the owner).
- *'Slateford'* — The original orcharding property and the collective orcharding-related features are considered to have high regional significance as one of only two relatively well preserved orcharding complexes in the district, and as one of the longest surviving commercial orchards in the district. The site also has regional significance due to its long association with the Terry family, particularly the well known orchardist M. B. Terry. The apple-related significance for this site is not considered as high as for 'Sunnybanks' as the extant orcharding features are younger, and there is less variety of features preserved. 'Slateford' has acknowledged (although not apple-related) significance given its provisional listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
- *Bushy Park Apple Shed* — This is considered to have high-moderate regional significance as one of the few extant apple sheds in the district, and as an example of a rare, specifically apple industry related feature on one of the early farm estates of the district. Given its mid to late-1900s age, it is not considered to have particular historic significance, or significance deriving from association with the Shoobridge family. The 'Bushy Park' property, however, should be attributed high regional significance and state level significance for its association with the Shoobridge family, for having one of the earliest commercial apple orchards in the district

and for the early exports and technological developments which had national and international significance and which were carried out on, or in, association with the property.

There are a number of apple-related places that are listed in the Inventory which have acknowledged significance through their listing on the Register of the National Estate or Tasmanian Heritage Register, although not in relation to the apple industry. These should also be attributed with significance as apple industry sites as indicated, and are as follow —

- *'Valleyfield'* — The property generally should be attributed high regional significance and state level significance for its association with the Shoobridge family, for being one of the earliest commercial apple orchards in the district and for the early exports and technological developments which had national and international significance and which were carried out on, or in, association with the property.
- *'Tynwald'* — Local significance as an early apple orchard in the district. (More research may reveal other aspects of significance related to the apple industry).
- *'Turriff Lodge'* — Local significance as an early apple orchard in the district. (More research may reveal other aspects of significance related to the apple industry).
- *'Cotswold'* — Local significance as an early apple orchard in the district. (More research may reveal other aspects of significance related to the apple industry).

12.10.8 Management Issues

There are three main management issues identified for this district. One relates to the recent introduction of new historic cultural heritage legislation and landowner concerns. At least one property owner expressed concern about the restrictions on farm management that would be imposed by listing the property, or features of the property, on cultural heritage registers. As more owners of heritage places become aware of the legislation, more are likely to become concerned.

While listing on the Register of the National Estate has few implications for landowners of apple-related heritage in Tasmania, listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register does result in constraints to farm management by constraining the works that can be undertaken on registered places, and will be particularly unwelcome by farmers who do not wish to take cultural heritage preservation into account or who are under financial pressures to substantially redevelop their property. It also imposes a real financial obligation, as a conservation plan is likely to be required prior to any works on the building, and there is a perceived financial obligation on the landowner to maintain the property, particularly when there are no, or extremely limited, funds available through the listing bodies, and there is no obligation for these to provide financial incentives to the landowner.

The second issue is the limitations of the evaluation for this district which result from the fact that most of the places in the Inventory are historical properties which have complex histories, are large with numerous features related to a number of activities, and which have frequently had many uses, including possibly apple-related uses. It is, therefore, time consuming to research each place to determine their apple-related history and heritage. As for Bagdad, each place requires considerable research for a sound assessment, and many unlisted places of the same type need to be researched to determine if they grew apples.

Thirdly, as in all cases where preservation is recommended, there are the issues of who pays, and the roles and obligations of the landowner and the community. In the Derwent district there are two sites considered to be of state level significance, which it would be highly desirable to retain. Both will need work, particularly the orchard plantings, which will require considerable ongoing maintenance which is highly costly. It is suggested that the most cost effective way of achieving this, and a way which shares the work and benefit amongst the stakeholders, is to develop a strong community involvement in the management of such sites, for example designating the orchards as 'community orchards' where the community are responsible for its maintenance, but where major costs are funded through government.

Recommendations which arise from the above discussion and the assessment of significance are —

- The local community, in particular the landowners, be encouraged to preserve and maintain the features of state level significance, i.e. the 'Glenleith packing shed' and the 1880s orchards at 'Sunnybanks' (or at least part of the 1880s orchard). Consideration should be given to making some funding available for this purpose if some long-term preservation guarantee is undertaken by the owners.
- The results of the current study be augmented by inspection of, and historical research into, all the places listed in the Inventory for the Derwent district, to ensure that all apple industry related cultural heritage is located and documented for the district. This is particularly important given the apparent poor preservation of this cultural heritage in the district, and the historic nature of many of the properties. Additional oral research should also be undertaken to ensure all apple industry related places in the district are included in the Inventory.

- Action be taken by the Tasmanian Heritage Council in conjunction with the local council to inform local owners of heritage properties of the values and implications of listing properties on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate, to encourage co-operative cultural heritage preservation ☐



Plate 12.9

Derwent:

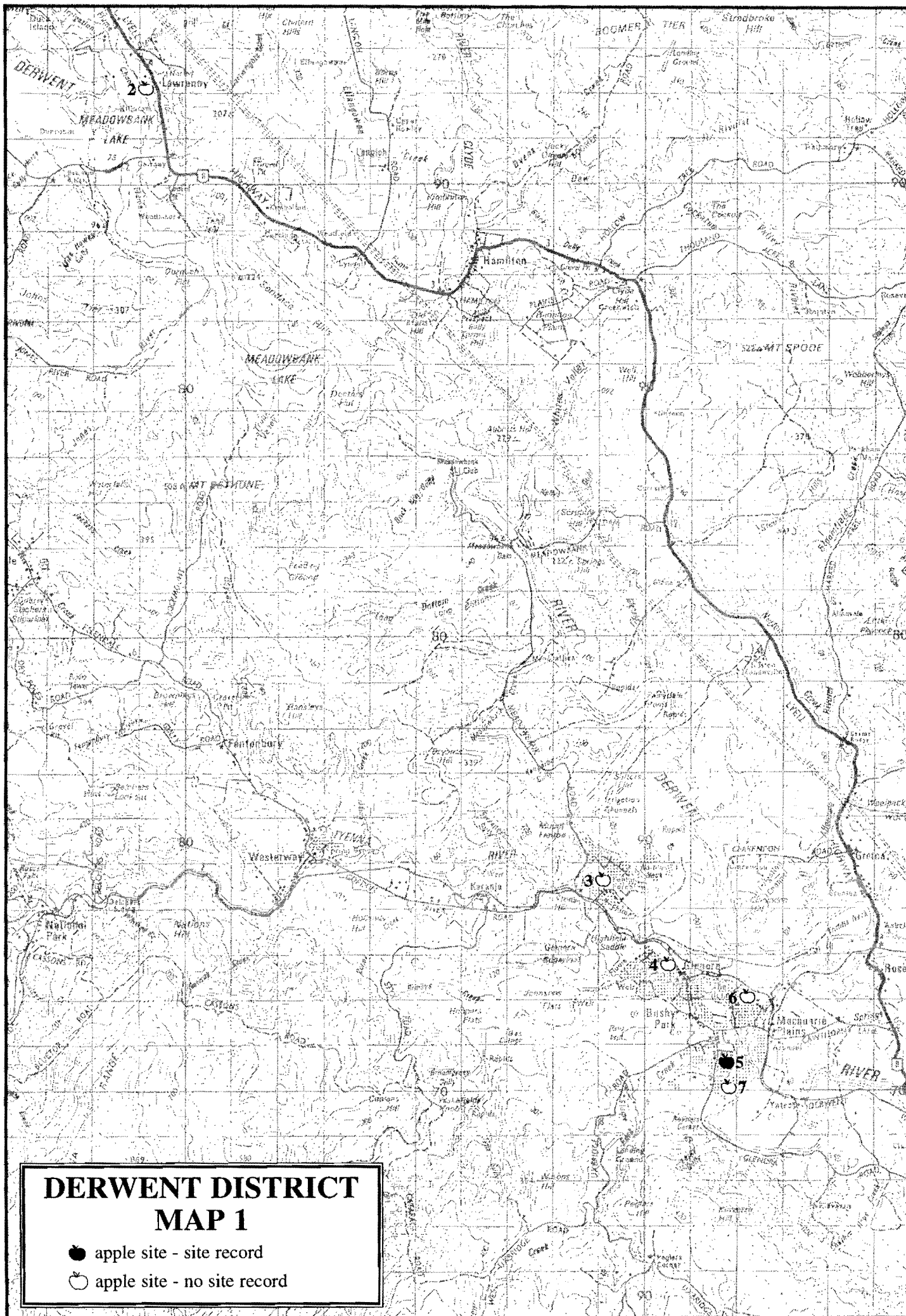
- 1—Orchard of 1880s apple trees (commercially productive until 1996) ('Sunnybanks');
- 2—'Bushy Park' apple packing shed (mid-1900s);
- 3—packing shed and cool store on the only surviving commercial orchard in the district ('Slateford').

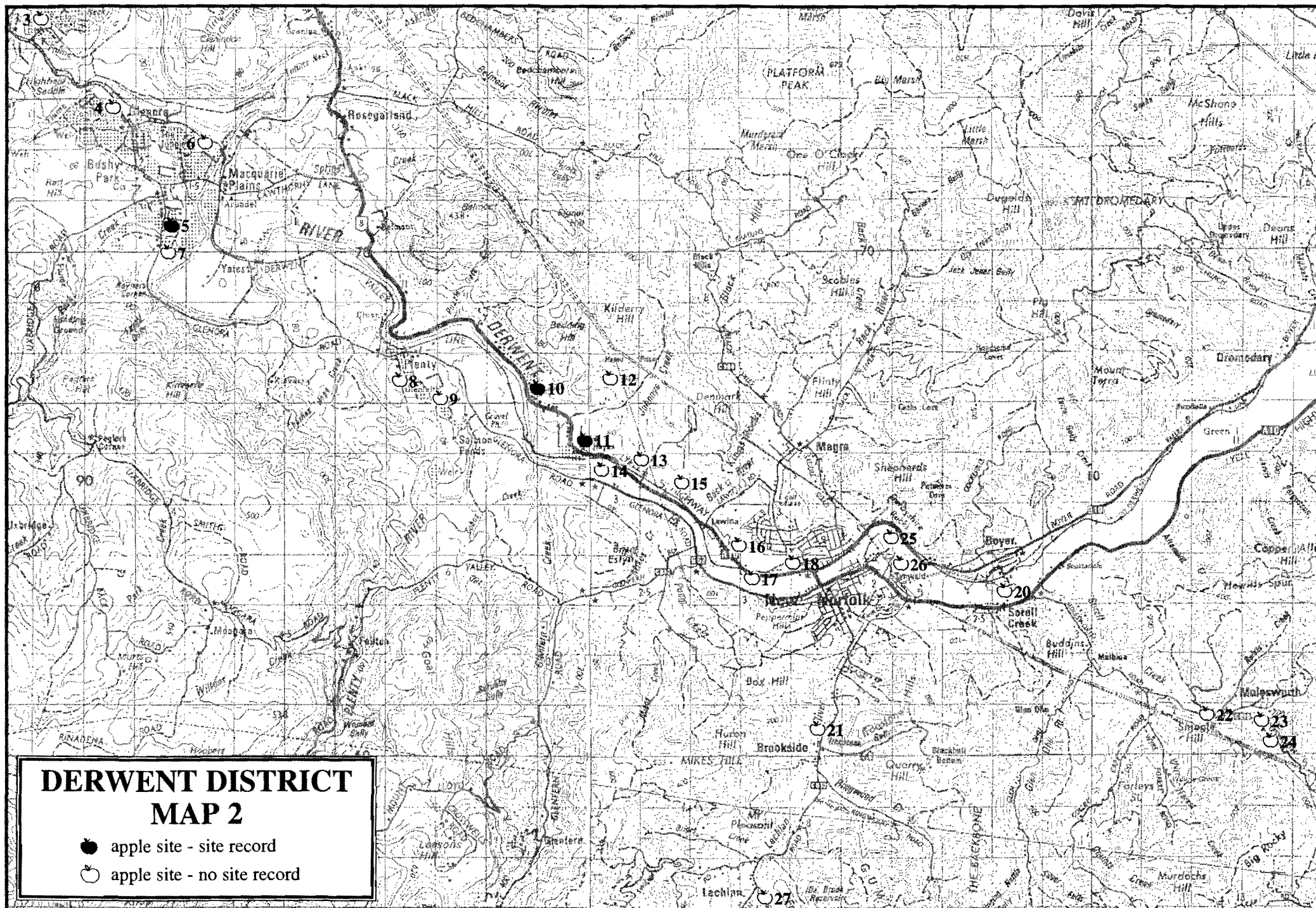
[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

DERWENT DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

DW 2	Lawrenny Estate	○
DW 3	'Fenton Forest'	○
DW 4	Glenora Fruit Store	○
DW 5	Bushy Park Apple Shed	●
DW 6	'Kenddale'	○
DW 7	'Keamarie'	○
DW 8	'Glenleith'	○
DW 9	'Redlands'	○
DW 10	'Slateford'	●
DW 11	'Sunnybanks'	●
DW 12	'Kilderry'	○
DW 13	'Springfield'	○
DW 14	'Linden'	○
DW 15	'Mayfield'	○
DW 16	Terry Lane's Orchard	○
DW 17	'Valleyfield'	○
DW 18	New Norfolk Co-operative Packing Shed	○
DW 20	Boyers	○
DW 21	'Cotswold'	○
DW 22	Douglas Road Orchard (pears)	○
DW 23	600 Collinsvale Road Orchard (pears)	○
DW 24	634 Collinsvale Road Orchard (pears)	○
DW 25	'Turriff Lodge'	○
DW 26	'Tynwald' (Lachlan Mills Estate)	○
DW 27	'Hydehurst'	○

Figure 12.10 **Locations (where known) for the Derwent district apple industry related places**
[● recorded, ○ not recorded].





12.11 HOBART

12.11.1 Introduction

The Hobart area has been considered separately from the Derwent apple district as it has a different history of development with an emphasis on apple processing and transport, and with large numbers of small early orchards which were primarily lost in the mid-1900s through urban development. The Hobart district recognised in this report includes all the Hobart metropolitan area from Kingston to Bridgewater, and satellite areas such as Collinsvale to the west and Cambridge and the Lauderdale–South Arm area to the east.

The research for this area has relied heavily on existing heritage studies, which provide summary histories and inventories of sites. This has been possible as most of Hobart except the Bridgewater and Kingston areas have been included in heritage studies. It was considered an appropriate approach because of the complexity of the primary information and the loss of most of the apple-related sites. No oral interviews were carried out for the project in the Hobart district, however Clive Ockenden and Helen Ockenden of ‘New Farm’ provided considerable useful information on ‘New Farm’, the Tasmanian Cool Stores and Harry Benjafield’s Moonah property. Approximately one day was spent inspecting places in the Hobart–Glenorchy area known to have extant evidence and which were poorly documented and for which a location was known.

The main studies used have been Scripps (1997) Hobart industrial heritage study and some earlier (1996), related unpublished research notes, Scripps (1993) New Town Rivulet heritage study, Terry’s (1994) heritage study of Glenorchy (which summarises information from Alexander’s (1986) history) and Waight’s (1995) heritage study for the Glenorchy area, Hudspeth’s (1992) heritage analysis of the Lindisfarne area and Hudspeth & Scripps (1994) heritage study for the City of Clarence. Scripps (1997) has been the most useful because it focuses on industrial heritage. The other studies, while providing useful summary historical information, list primarily residential buildings (with little accompanying information) as heritage places, and it is difficult to determine if they are related to the apple industry. This is particularly the case in Hudspeth & Scripps (1994). A small number of place-specific studies have been used to provide site-specific information (McConnell 1989, Pikusa 1995, McConnell & Robertson 1996).

As a result of the information sources used, it is considered that for this area the study has located most of the few, very early, large farm estates with orchards, but few of the small dedicated orchards which produced the bulk of the apples from the 1880s through to around the 1930s. Location of these earlier orchards would require analysis of early maps and records such as the Post Office directories, and oral interviews with select people who were orchardists in the orcharding areas in the early-1900s. Other than the Calverts, no such people have been identified.

The Hobart apple growing district and the known apple industry related places are shown on figure 12.11.

12.11.2 Historical Overview

From the early-1800s large areas of the lower Derwent around Hobart Town were taken up as large land grants, and large farming estates were established by generally wealthy landowners. Orchards were often established on these farm estates, initially as home orchards, but later (from around the 1840s–50s) as commercial orchards, mostly supplying Hobart, but also in some cases exporting fruit, including apples, interstate. The goldfields were a major export destination during the 1860s–70s gold rush period, both for fresh apples and for processed apples in the form of jams and cider. As the market for overseas export of apples was established and export was facilitated by the development of shipping cool storage, and as the demand for fruit for jams increased, numerous small dedicated orchards were established, primarily in the Glenorchy and Clarence areas, but including more rural areas such as South Arm (Sandford & Gellibrand) and Collinsvale (Sorell Creek). This expansion of orcharding appears to have mainly occurred from around the 1880s to the 1910s, which is similar to the main expansion periods for the other Tasmanian orcharding districts. By about 1940, however, there was considerable pressure to redevelop a lot of the orcharding areas as new residential suburbs, and the 1940s saw the almost complete removal of Hobart’s orchards, and their replacement by suburban housing. A small number of orchards were known to continue on the less developed fringes in the Bridgewater area where some orchards may still survive, and in the South Hobart area (above Cascades) where they were burnt out in the 1967 bushfires.

As Tasmania’s major urban centre and with the best port facilities in the State, Hobart was a focus for the processing of apples and the transport (export) of apples and processed goods from the beginning of the industry to the present. Initially most fresh apples for export were shipped to Hobart, then later brought by rail, then by road, to the port, where they were stored, in some cases packed by export companies, and then shipped interstate and overseas. Although other export facilities were developed in the State in the 1900s, Hobart remained a major apple export facility. Because of the focus for export and also because of its local supply, especially earlier, Hobart was also the location for a large proportion of the apple processing works, and for associated places such as warehouses, cool stores, and the head offices of major industry companies such as co-operative societies, exporters and manufacturers. Companies which had widespread interests, but which had offices in Hobart, include the Port

Huon Fruit Growers Association, the Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative Society, Chiltern Thompson & Co. Exporters, and Henry Jones & Co.

Apple and other fruit processing appears to have been conducted on a large-scale commercial basis including export from the 1860s, but mainly from the 1870s–80s. Scripps (1997, 34) notes that ‘the fruit industries of the Huon and Channel grew side-by-side with the jam and preserve industries, and for a time at least, fishermen could earn more shipping the casks of fruit up the river to Hobart than they could by fishing’. Jam making (Henry Jones IXL), canning and cider making (Port Huon Fruit Growers Association) persisted until the 1970s. Cider making is still carried out in Hobart (Cascade Brewery).

Although the focus of the processing was in the central area of Hobart, particularly near the wharves, there were a number processing factories in Glenorchy, but these appear to have been scattered. There also seems to have been a tendency to move factories regularly to expand or because of changed ownership and to take advantage of other central facilities. This trend included the relocation of earlier, outlying (Glenorchy, New Town and Hobart fringe) factories to the Hobart wharf area. Since the 1970s, however, with the high price of land in inner Hobart, the limited number factories which still operate have relocated to the outer areas of Hobart. The fruit and vegetable exporters, however, have tended to remain in Hobart, although on the fringes of the central business district.

There were associated industries such as sawmilling and fertiliser manufacturing which were essential to the apple industry, and for which it was advantageous to be close to the orchards, but which could not operate in central Hobart. Sawmills supplying Hobart were located in the forests in the Collinsvale area and on Bruny Island and in the Channel. The fertiliser factories of the late-1800s and early-1900s were mainly ‘bone mills’, producing fertilisers from a mixture of meat and bone waste and night soil from the Hobart suburbs. Because of the raw materials used they needed to be close to Hobart but not too close. Consequently the bone mills were located along the Derwent north of the city, including at Shag Bay and the present Electrolytic Zinc Co. site, and used water transport for the supply of raw materials. The bone mills were largely replaced in the 1940s by the superphosphate produced by Electrolytic Zinc Co. as a by-product of zinc production. By the 1950s the production of superphosphates from Electrolytic Zinc met all Tasmania’s superphosphate requirements (McConnell 1989).

The historical information below relates to particular aspects of the Hobart apple industry and is largely extracted from the heritage studies.

Clarence Area

As noted by Hudspeth & Scripps (1994, 38) ‘The whole district was and remained rural. ... Pome and soft-fruit growing, potatoes, and vegetables were the staples of the local economy, greatly stimulated by the growth of the fruit industry and expansion into British markets in the 1890s and afterwards. Lindisfarne and Geilston Bay, and much of Rosny, Montagu Bay and Bellerive were covered with orchards, and this persisted until after the second World War.’ Although dry, Sandford to South Arm was frost free and therefore had a distinct agricultural advantage. It also had extensive orchards. The orchards were dominated by apricots, which were most suited to the dry conditions and poor soils of much of the area, but most orchardists also grew pome fruits. They comment that ‘fruit growing was Clarence’s most conspicuous agricultural activity until the 1960s’ (Hudspeth & Scripps 1994, 122).

In the first decade of European settlement the development of agriculture in the area suffered many handicaps, and one of the first successful farmers in the area was Daniel Stanfield, who also grew apples and is known for sending what was probably the first shipment of apples to Britain, as well as exporting to the mainland goldfields during the mid-1800s rushes. James Murdoch of ‘Craigow’ was also an early, innovative farmer in the region, and also grew apples. The rural settlers were generally fairly self-sufficient. During the mid to late-1800s the smaller farmers and orchardists struggled against competition from new, more productive country areas and also were limited by the need for water transport of their goods to Hobart proper. Larger landowners and producers, such as the Calverts at South Arm who had extensive orchards, ran their own shipping transport.

There was a major development of the orcharding industry in the Clarence area in the 1880s and 1890s. This is largely attributed to the ‘energetic efforts of Henry Jones in securing overseas markets and improving methods of packing and shipment’, although it is also commented that ‘his monopolisation of most of these services often caused resentment, and some of the larger Clarence fruit farmers prided themselves on their independent marketing methods’ (Hudspeth & Scripps 1994, p. 123). By the 1880s an extensive shipping network had also developed in the D’Entrecasteaux Channel, including the Hobart eastern shore and South Arm, which aided the transport of fruit. As well as shipping goods to markets, supplies were also delivered, often from around the Channel. For example material for fruit packing cases was delivered to South Arm from Bruny Island or down the Channel by boat. The size and long-term nature of the industry in the area provided considerable local employment in all areas of the industry. It is not known who were the major orchardists in the Lindisfarne-Bellerive area where smaller orchards were most common, but in the Sandford–South Arm area they were the Mays, the Alomes, the Gellibrands and the Calverts.

The orcharding dominated, rural economy of the area is regarded by Hudspeth & Scripps (1994) as dominating the occupational pattern of the area well into the 1920s, and as resulting in a community-based, traditional way of life established in the late-1800s and which persisted until after World War II. Unlike Glenorchy, where orcharding mostly ceased by about 1950, orchards in the Clarence area continued through to the 1960s, and to the early-1970s when the failure of overseas exports finally closed orcharding on the eastern shore. By the mid-1960s, the fruit industry was changing, with many smaller growers forced out by the marketing and technological changes. The decline was aided by a rural review within Clarence, which encouraged the closure of smaller rural properties, with recommended subdivision of these, and alternative development such as sand mining.

Glenorchy Area

The Glenorchy area was initially settled by Europeans as land grants made in early days of colony. 'By the 1830s most of the land north of Humphreys Rivulet was in the hands of small farmers ... Many grants were sold and resold, with land consolidating into the hands of Hobart merchants or colonial officials... The largest tracts were those of men like George Hull of 'Tolosa', William Murray of 'Murrayfield', Henry Bilton of 'Claremont' ... Men such as these were in the minority, but they dominated the life and economy of the region.' (Terry 1994, 20). 'As the population increased through the century [1800s] so did the settlements. Farms were consolidated and agricultural labourers lived nearby to work on the larger properties. With the gazettal of the rural municipality of Glenorchy in 1864, O'Briens' Bridge became the municipal centre with its sixty houses, factories, shops and workshops, a post office, three churches and three inns.' (Terry 1994, p. 41).

Some of the large landowners established orchards. Terry (1994, 21) comments that 'In the mid-19th century fruit and hop growing emerged as major rural industries in Glenorchy. By 1830 apples were grown for both eating and cider making (Morgan, pp. 104–5). While Gatehouse had grown fruit at 'Greenleas' ['New Farm'] it wasn't until the 1860s that orchards began to cover much of the districts arable land'. 'New Farm' in Moonah is known to have had commercial apple orchards by the 1860s. Large properties known to have had commercial orchards in the 1880s include 'Murrayfield', 'The Grove', 'Albert Park' and 'New Farm'. According to Terry (1994, pp. 21–22) 'At the turn of the century fruit was the staple crop with 1160 acres of orchards (*Cyclopaedia of Tasmania*, 1900, p. 431) making Glenorchy the biggest fruit growing area in Tasmania (Alexander 1986, p. 56). Apples and apricots dominated, with peaches, pears and plums also being grown'. Apples were shipped overseas, mostly to Britain.

Although the orchards were centred in Moonah–Glenorchy, Collinsvale (known earlier as Sorell Creek) was also an important commercial orcharding area within the Glenorchy municipality. The area was initially settled by immigrants from Germany and Denmark who had mainly agricultural backgrounds, and for whom the climate and general environment of Collinsvale was similar to that where they had come from. By 1876 there were '20 landowners at Sorell Creek, some of them northern European farmers who had immigrated under Government sponsorship in the early-1870s. These settlers ... were pleased to take up cheap land in the high valleys, carrying their belongings up the steep hill from Berridale, building rough slab huts and clearing the land by hand. In 1881 the town of Bismarck was proclaimed, and at the end of the century 83 families lived in the district, mostly living by farming' (Alexander 1986, p. 79). Orchards were established in the Collinsvale area in the 1880s, mostly on farms and frequently in conjunction with small fruit growing which was also an important product of the area. By the early 20th century fruit growing in the area was dominated by Gustav Voss of 'Fernside'. In the 1920s the largest grower, Gustav Voss, employed about 20 men permanently.

In the fruit industry, work was very seasonal. The big fruit growers provided plenty of work. 'The work was gender biased with men predominating as fruit pickers and women as hop pickers (Alexander 1986, p. 108). Children were an integral part of the workforce for poor families and school attendances tended to be very low during picking seasons. Many pickers were imported from outside the district, providing employment for Hobart's urban poor (Wapping History Group, pp. 180–1). Festivals and street parades marked the end of the harvest (Alexander 1986, p. 56)' (Terry 1994, p. 47).

In the Glenorchy area, orcharding continued to be a major commercial activity, with orchards continuing to expand and develop into the 1920s. Much of this expansion was in the Collinsvale area and to the north of Glenorchy as far north as Bridgewater and Brighton. Then, 'Suburbanisation, industrialisation and markets ravaged by world war led to the industry's decline. Expensive court battles over the scarce water resource in 1910–14 were mostly lost by orchardists (Alexander 1986, p. 98' (Terry 1994, 21–22). 'The Grove' and Benjafields Estate ('Albert Park') were two of the larger orcharding properties that were subdivided after World War I. A second phase, the major period of decline, occurred following World War II, mainly due to the strong competition from New Zealand and because, from the late-1940s, 'Land was subdivided for industrial and concurrent suburban development, leaving little room for orchards ... While there was still some orcharding in 1948, many were lost to 1950s subdivisions, erasing an industry that dominated Glenorchy's economy and public life for almost a century' (Terry 1994, pp. 21–22).

Although Hobart proper was the major processing centre for the apple industry in the district, there was some processing carried on in Glenorchy, and some of the highly successful factories in Hobart started out as small operations in the Glenorchy area. 'Murrayfield' had a factory complex manufacturing candles, soap, vinegar and cider from the mid-1800s, the cider being made from apples from its own orchards. This cider was the first large-

scale commercial cider production in Tasmania and was exported. Following a number of factory moves and company changes, this cider eventually became Tasmania's well known 'Mercury' cider. Other processing factories for fruit (it is not known how extensively apples were used in these, if at all) were Sawyers Jam Factory and the Tasmanian Preserving and Trading Company (also known as The Rabbit and Fruit Preserving Company), both of which operated from at least the 1880s. One cool store which was known to have been dedicated to the storage of pome fruit was Dr Harry Benjafield's and Douglas Ockenden's cool stores at 'New Farm' built in 1912. This was the first refrigerated cool store known to have been designed and built in Tasmania expressly for pome fruit. The technology, a Cooper Madison, ammonia-based refrigeration system, was state of the art technology, and considerable experimentation with conditions for the cool storage of apples and pears was carried out at the cool store. Case timber was supplied by sawmills (mostly spot mills) in the hinterland forests around Collinsvale from around 1900. These were larger mills were at Fairy Glen and in Collinsvale.

Hobart

There have no doubt been apple trees planted in the Hobart area since its first permanent European settlement in Sullivan's Bay. However, few commercial orchards are known from the central Hobart area. The earliest commercial orchards are likely to have been in the New Town Rivulet area which became the 'market garden of the colony' soon after British occupation (Scripps 1993, p. 5), and where large farms and orchards were being established from the 1820s, and were well established by the 1860s. The rural character of the New Town and Lenah Valley areas was retained until World War I, but the orchards started disappearing from the 1920s (Scripps 1993). The history of orcharding along the New Town Rivulet is essentially similar to that of the Glenorchy area. There was also a small number of 20th century orchards in the upper South Hobart area.

The apple industry history of Hobart, instead, has been dominated by its function as a major centre and port. This has resulted in the area being a focus for industry, including the processing of apples and other fruit. The main fruit processing was jam making (which used limited apples), evaporating, general preserving (canning, pulping and juicing), and cider making. The histories of these different industries in Hobart are summarised below.

Jam Making: 'Jam making as a commercial undertaking did not really get going in Hobart until the 1850s, although it was no doubt carried on as a cottage industry long before. A major impetus to the industry was the demand created for all sorts of foodstuffs by the gold rush to Victoria. A number of local manufacturers shipped jam and preserves to the goldfields. Although some of these businesses did not last long ... two firms established in the late-1850s [George Peacock, H. C. Peak] lasted more than thirty years. ... Peak claimed to have been the 'first large jam manufactory in Hobart Town [established 1858]. ... Another large jam manufacturer in competition with Peak was Charles Eagle Knight who established his factory about 1870 [Johnson Bros and W. D. Peacock were others] ... There was a number of smaller manufacturers in Hobart in the early-1870s including W. Wilson...and C. F. Cresswell ... During the 1870s too, the Tasmanian jam industry became dominated by Hobart-based firms.' (Scripps 1997, p. 29). However, according to Scripps (1997, p. 29) there was in fact a decrease from 10 to 5 jam factories in Hobart between 1870 and 1875, even though by this time Tasmania had a good reputation for jam, so much so, that other jam makers tried to pass inferior products off as Tasmanian.

Jam exports declined in the 1880s and continued to do so into the 1890s due to competition from Victorian jam makers, and by 1900 there were only about 7 Hobart jam factories (Jones & Co., W. D. Peacock, Johnson Bros, Taylor Bros, Wilson Williams & Co., F. W. Moore & Co., and the Wright Bros). Until around 1900 jam making was a relatively simple procedure—boiling up fruit and sugar in large copper pans over wood or charcoal fires. The jam was packed in tins or earthenware jars, and packed in wooden cases for transport. A number of printers specialised in printing jam labels. Some of the larger factories, e.g. George Peacock, also produced fruit pulp which was transported interstate and overseas for jam making (Scripps 1997).

The beginning of the 20th century saw a major change to the jam industry. New plant was developed and Henry Jones & Co., who embraced this technology emerged as the major jam maker, producing alone as much as all the other Hobart jam factories combined. Jones & Co. took over the Hunter Street premises of George Peacock, and later extended its occupation to most of Hunter Street, incorporating cool stores and refrigeration works in the complex. The other major jam manufacturer of the early-1900s in Hobart was W. D. Peacock who had a factory at Salamanca Place. In the 1920s he was taken over by Jones & Co. Peacock's premises were noted for being 'scrupulously clean', possibly implying that Jones & Co.'s factory was not? (Scripps 1997). Jones & Co. (IXL) were the only Hobart jam makers to survive beyond the 1920s.

General Preserving: The earliest known fruit preserving works was the Tasmanian Preserving and Trading Company in Glenorchy (c. 1882). Fruit was preserved at this factory but little is known of its operation. The only other commercial general preserving works known in Hobart was the factory at 2 Castray Esplanade, which was started by the Austral Fruit Preserving Co. in 1894 for preserving fruit and vegetables, and which was known to have dried apples. In about 1896 the factory was taken over by John Weedon (Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Works) who specialised in drying apples which were exported all over Australia. He also made dried soups, and jams. Weedon was taken over by Taylor Bros in 1902 who until 1918 used the site for jam making. In 1920 the same site was taken over and facilities expanded into a canning and juice producing factory by the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association (Scripps 1997). Large quantities of apples were processed here from 1920 to 1975. The

Port Huon Fruit Growers Association also had storehouses for their produce in Battery Point (Ross Slip Site) and at their head office in Davey Street (McConnell & Robertson 1996, Scripps 1997).

Although not strictly preserving, vinegar manufacture using apples was also carried out in the Hobart area. Vinegar was made at 'Murrayfield' at least by 1872, and was made from apples combined with other fruit, sugar beet and cabbage, the apples and presumably most of the fruit and vegetables coming from the property. The capacity of the 'Murrayfield' factory was 15 000 gallons at any one time. Other known vinegar manufacturers include John Erp & Sons (c. 1890, Elizabeth Street) and Thomas Wood (1898 – c. 1915, Murray Street) (Scripps 1997).

Cider Making: Although still ciders have been made in Tasmania for home consumption since the first orchards were planted until present, commercial cider making has been extremely limited. The earliest known commercial cider factories (late-1800s to early-1900s) were in the Hobart area (although orchards on the east coast and 'Woolmers' are known to have exported apple cider to the Victorian goldfields in the mid to late-1880s). Other cider factories operated from the 1920s and 1930s through to the 1950s in New Norfolk, Latrobe and Launceston (Scripps 1997).

As far as is known, cider was first produced commercially at 'Murrayfield' in Glenorchy (1883). By 1900–10 the 'Murrayfield' factory was the largest producer of cider in Australia, exporting the cider interstate. The factory used apples from the 'Murrayfield' orchards as well as quantities from other local growers to produce a sparkling, champagne-style cider. In 1898 the factory was producing 4 000 gallons a year, and in 1901, there were 25 000 gallons maturing on-site. Other early cider makers were Wright Bros (taken over by Thomas Ball), and Henry Hart, later Hart & Co. (Scripps 1997).

In 1908 Hart built a new cider factory in Brisbane Street and formed a company with a French wine maker and another from Great Western Vineyards. 'The new premises were claimed to have the most up-to-date appliances available and the company were in a position to take as many apples as they could obtain' (Scripps 1997, 48). Hart, however, died in 1909 and Murdoch of 'Murrayfield', who had been considering moving his factory, formed the Tasmanian Cider Company with Sydney Chancellor and a noted French vigneron and champagne maker, established the 'Mercury brand of cider, and moved to Hart's factory. They were so successful that they moved to a large refurbished premises at Salamanca Place in 1912. The ownership of the factory changed to the Southern Tasmanian Co-operative Cider Company in 1937, then to the Port Huon Fruit Growers Co-operative Association in 1951, but the cider was still marketed as 'Mercury Brand'. The Port Huon Fruit Growers Co-operative Association operated out of the Salamanca Place factory until 1970 when it built a new factory in South Hobart. In 1971 the factory was taken over by Tasmanian Breweries who continue to market under the 'Mercury' and 'Apple Isle' labels. The Tasmanian Breweries had been making cider in the South Hobart area from 1923, having previously operated a cider factory (as the Cascade Brewery Company) in an old malthouse in Collins Street from 1910.

12.11.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The following features of the apple industry in the Hobart district have been identified through the historic research.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards in the region were mainly apple and pear orchards with some small fruits on the western shore (New Town–Lenah Valley, Glenorchy including Collinsvale, along to Bridgewater and Brighton, and some in South Hobart) and apricots and apples on the eastern shore (from Geilston Bay to South Arm), with apricots being dominantly or exclusively grown in the very dry areas. The larger earlier orchards tended to grow a range of fruits including plums and cherries. These were mostly farms with orchards, and in most areas except Moonah–Glenorchy this pattern of mixed farming continued even though the properties were relatively small. In Moonah–Glenorchy many of the small orchards are believed to have been dedicated orchards.
- *Location:* The apple orchards were focused on the lower gentler slopes of the Derwent River, but also in the flatter, lower alluvial slopes and flatter benches of the Collinsvale area and on the low hills and sandy country of South Arm. The location of the orchards had implications for the transport of goods (refer 'water transport').
- *Environment:* With the exception of Collinsvale, which was at c. 400 m asl and 6 km inland, the orchards were primarily grown on the lower slopes of the Derwent Estuary within around 2 km of the river. The area was relatively frost free (except for Collinsvale), particularly South Arm.
- *Land clearance:* Little is known of this aspect. The early land grant properties would have had to clear land, so also the smaller orchards established up until around the 1890s, and most of the Collinsvale and Sandford–South Arm orchards. After that most orchards would have been established on already cleared farmland.
- *Wind-breaks:* No data.
- *Tree spacing:* No data.

- *Irrigation*: On the eastern shore, which tended to be dry, regular water supply was an issue and many farmers and orchardists built tanks and dams, and the orchards must have been watered at least in the drier periods. Nothing is known of the orchard irrigation practices.
- *Cultivation practices*: No data. A map of the Mt Stuart Orchard shows the tree planting arrangement and layout. Harry Benjafield was a close colleague of the Shoobridges, and it is possible that he implemented some of the pruning and other innovations developed by W. Shoobridge. He is also known to have experimented himself and to have developed new varieties. He is credited with the development of the Democrat apple (Terry 1994), although Alexander (1986) attributes this development to the Duffys at Glenlusk.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds*: No data.
- *Cool stores*: Freezing works and cold storage were developed in the 1880s in Hobart but it is not clear if they were used for fruit until the early-1900s. The first dedicated fruit cool store in Tasmania was built by Harry Benjafield of 'Albert Park' and Douglas Ockenden of 'New Farm' in 1912. It is likely that from around the 1910s-20s apples were kept in cool storage prior to processing by the large processing companies, and prior to export by export companies, and at the wharves. No controlled atmosphere storage has been noted, although it is likely that some were constructed at the Port of Hobart after about 1970.
- *Timber sheds*: No data.
- *Residences*: Little is known about the residences. It appears that the larger farm estates had large main residences built from around the 1870s. Most of the other areas are understood to have had weatherboard residences, either small cottages or larger houses. The Collinsvale area, settled by people of German and Danish origin, includes construction styles very similar to their places of origin.
- *Pickers huts*: Little is known about the construction and use of pickers huts in the district. The Collinsvale area is the only area from which pickers huts are known.

Processing (for details, refer to 'Background History' above) —

- *Preserving — general*: Only 2 general fruit preserving companies were known in Hobart, one in Hobart and one in Glenorchy. Both were close to the water. The nature of fruit processing at the Glenorchy works is not well known, and the Hobart company initially dried apples, other fruit and vegetables, later made jams, and from 1920 canned fruit and produced apple juice.
- *Jam Making*: The first large-scale commercial jam manufacturing started in Hobart in the late-1850s. The jam making industry was at its peak in Hobart in the 1870s with about a dozen companies operating in the district, mostly in Hobart proper. The jam was made using traditional methods of boiling fruit and sugar in large copper pans over wood fires until around 1900. The jam was made in purpose-specific factories although other processing was not uncommon in the one factory. The factories also moved over time as larger premises were needed. By 1900 there were about 7 jam manufacturers in Hobart, and after the 1920s the only manufacturer was Henry Jones & Co.
- *Cider making*: Several cider factories operated in the district from at least 1883. The first was in Glenorchy and the later ones in Hobart proper and South Hobart. They mostly produced sparkling cider. By 1971 only one company continued. The factories were purpose-built or utilised refurbished industrial sites. Little is known of the manufacturing process and technology.

Transport —

- *Water transport*: The apple industry in the Hobart district has been focused for the whole of its existence on the port. Initially all apples were transported to markets by water. Apples were shipped into Hobart for local consumption and for export interstate and overseas by ship. The reliance on the Port of Hobart for shipping exports of both fresh and processed apples continued until present. The port provided a focus and the processing factories and exporters also tended to have factories or offices near to port.
- *Land transport*: From the late-1880s overland transport was used to transport apples within the district on the western shore, but it was not until about the 1940s that boats ceased to be used for the transport of apples from the eastern shore and Bruny Island. The Port of Hobart was also a major railhead from the late-1880s, receiving railed apples from the Derwent, Bagdad, Launceston and other parts of the north coast. Since the Second World War carriage of apples to the Port of Hobart has mainly been by road transport.

Markets —

Hobart was the main point of export for Tasmanian apples from the inception of the industry until present. The markets were complex, but initially fresh apples were mainly sent to Britain and interstate. Then the apples were sent interstate, to Britain and Europe, and more recently to Asia. The markets for processed apples has been much more diverse. In the very early days of the industry major markets were Hobart itself and the Victorian goldfields.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: Both local and seasonal labour appears to have been used in orcharding in the area. In the Glenorchy area in the late-1800s the rural labour force was poor and dominated by convicts and ex-convicts. 'Much of the work was seasonal, with labourers either moving to other areas, working in factories or surviving on very little when farm work was not available' (Terry 1994, 47). The work remained highly seasonal using local and imported pickers, with pickers being required not only for apples but for other fruits and hops. A large number of poorer Hobart residents picked fruit in the district. Women, men and children were all used in the picking season in various capacities. Collinsvale also utilised a lot of local and seasonal labour. In the 1920s the largest grower, Gustav Voss, employed about 20 men permanently with another 100 being imported into the valley at harvest time. Little is known of the labour sources in the Clarence area, but Hudspeth & Scripps (1994) note that the size and long-term nature of the industry in the area provided considerable local employment, for whole families, friends and casual labour, in all areas of the industry, suggesting that the labour force was mostly locally drawn. Little is known about the labour in the processing factories, although comments about employment in particular factories suggest that at least until the First World War, most employees were men.
- *Apple Festivals*: No specific apple festivals were held in the Hobart district, however, mention is made of street parades and festivals being held in the Glenorchy area to celebrate the end of summer and the fruit picking (Alexander 1986). The more general farming practices of the Clarence area were celebrated by holding 'Ploughing Matches' (Hudspeth & Scripps 1994).

12.11.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

This study clearly shows that the Hobart district, while having two distinct major orcharding areas, one covering most of Clarence, and one covering large areas of Glenorchy, also had a specialised role in relation to the apple industry as a major urban centre and a major port. This urban and transport focus resulted in Hobart having the most extensive apple processing of any district, mostly focused around the city centre within about 4 km of the port, frequently beside it. The orchards were amongst the earliest commercial orchards in Tasmania, but had largely been replaced by suburban residential settlement by about 1950. Very little evidence of the industry remains, particularly as well preserved, intact sites or features with high integrity (possibly only the Tasmanian Cool Stores at Moonah). The Hobart area retains many of the residences and factory buildings, but these comprise only the original structures and retain little in the way of internal features related to the industry. The fringing rural areas (Collinsvale and South Arm) have no known surviving apple orchards and although some features such as houses survive, other farm sheds and pickers hut, these are mostly disused and in poor condition.

The Hobart district Inventory lists 65 places (refer table 13.1). These comprise 1 early planting, 21 orchards which are mostly farms with orchards, 1 pickers hut, 1 packing shed, 3 cool stores, 24 factories, 2 warehouses, one also an office, 12 jetties / wharves, 1 land transport place and 3 sawmills. The cool stores are all parts of other listed places. The orchards are extremely under represented because the research concentrated on known sites, and most of the orchards no longer exist. Pickers huts and packing sheds, while few in number, are most commonly located on orchards and therefore are not listed as separate places. Sawmills are also considered to be slightly under represented, however, most other site types are considered to be reasonably accurately represented, given that the data are based on systematic heritage studies for Hobart, Glenorchy and Clarence, the main municipalities (cities) which comprise Hobart.

The known factories include 10 jam factories, 1 evaporating factory, 2 general preserving factories (canning and juicing), 10 cider factories, and 1 fertiliser factory that was owned and run by the Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative Society for a part of its life and which produced fertiliser for apple orchards. The factories often carried out more than one type of processing. One cider factory also made fruit cases and jam, and one made vinegar from apples and other fruit, while one general preserving works also operated as an evaporating factory at one stage, and as a jam factory at another stage. While jam factories have been included, it is likely that they processed only small quantities of apples, and therefore had only a minor relationship to the apple industry. Some of the larger ones were owned by companies who exported fruit (e.g. Henry Jones & Co., and W. D. Peacock), and in these cases are known to have exported considerable quantities of apples.

Some 44% (28) of these places are known to have survived in some form, but four are little more than archaeological sites. For approximately 22% of places nothing is known about the evidence that remains, for 17% nothing is thought to survive, and the remaining 17% have no surviving evidence. The places with extant evidence (sites) include the following types—14 orchards (mostly farms with orchards), 1 packing shed, 9 factories (4 jam factories, 1 general preserving factory, 3 cider factories, 1 fertiliser factory), 2 warehouses, 1 wharf / jetty (Port of Hobart) and 1 land transport site (a fruit sled pathway). The condition of these sites is discussed in section 12.11.6.

Some sites contain more than a single feature, and an analysis of known extant features in the district produces a slightly different picture of the extant apple industry related evidence of the district. With respect to features, 14 orchardist residences are known to exist, 2 packing sheds, 3 occurrences of additional residences, 5 occurrences of other sheds, 4 occurrences of pickers huts, 1 fruit sled pathway, and 1 wind-break. These features are mainly

located on former orchards. No historical orchard plantings are known for the district. More closely related to the transport and processing of apples are 2 cool stores, 3 warehouses / offices, 4 jam factory buildings and 3 cider factory buildings, and one wharf complex. Only one set of movable objects was identified, and this was a small miscellaneous collection on a former orchard.

Little observation can be made about the nature of the early orchards in the Hobart area with the limited evidence available. The apple-related features that have survived are mostly from the well known large farm estates and mixed farms on both the eastern shore and western shore. No well preserved complexes survive, and mostly only the residences, and possibly some outbuildings (generally not described) survive. No residences have associated orchards, and only 4 farm residences have surviving associated general outbuildings. One of these also has a set of pickers huts, while two other sets of pickers huts are associated with residences only. One orchard has an associated apple packing shed ('Fernside'), and one has a cool store and other residences ('New Farm').

The historical and physical evidence indicates that most of the residences that survive were the second main residence to be built. They were built after the farms were well established and are large, generally 2 storey, well built, sandstone homes (e.g. 'Albert Park', 'Murrayfield'). These have mostly had later modifications, but these seem mainly to be superficial, at least externally. Other residences of this type survive in association with some of the processing sites, but appear to have had little direct connection with the apple industry (e.g. 'Ranelagh' in front of Peak's Jam Factory, and Vallance's house in front of Hart & Co.'s Cider Factory). On the eastern shore, timber (weatherboard) appears to have been more commonly used than sandstone. The residences that survive at Collinsvale are mostly weatherboard cottages, and are likely to be more typical of the residences on the smaller orchards. There is one known residence at Collinsvale which is intact, and which, in spite of modifications over time, reflects the Germanic origins of the original settlers, with the style closely paralleling the style of traditional German Schleswig-Holstein farm houses (Pikusa 1995). This residence, Voss' Cottage, is essentially a half timbered house with whitewashed walls (infills) and a steep pitched, shingle roof. Although there have been later additions in weatherboard, it appears that this is the only extant example of half-timbering in Tasmania (Pikusa 1995). The fruit sled pathway has not been inspected, so is not described. The only known wind-break is a line of mature cypress (*Macrocarpa*) at 'Murrayfield'.

As noted above, very few specifically apple-related structures survive in the district. It may be that these were not a part of the Hobart orchards. Hudspeth & Scripps (1994, 123) comment that 'In Clarence, the huge apple sheds and pickers huts evident in other fruit growing areas of southern Tasmania are not found, testifying to relatively small-scale production and the self contained nature of the local industry'. The two known extant packing sheds are in the Glenorchy-Collinsvale area, and the 4 examples of pickers huts are all in Collinsvale. The pickers huts appear to be roughly built dwellings. The two sets described are weatherboard clad. One set is described as having a kitchen lean-to, and the other set as having chimneys and small windows (Waight 1995). The only orchard-based packing shed (part of the Voss properties at Collinsvale) is not described and has not been inspected. The other known packing shed was not purpose-built, and its use as a packing shed was short-term and opportunistic. This is the Lady Jane Franklin Museum (Ancanthe) in Lenah Valley, which cannot be considered typical of an apple packing shed of the region.

The only other orchard-related feature known is the Tasmanian Cool Stores, which were purpose-built in 1912 on 'New Farm', and used to store apples from 'New Farm', 'Albert Park' and other nearby orchards. The cool store used essentially a Madison Cooper ammonia-based refrigeration system—including for the insulation system, the Cooper Chloride of Calcium Process to defrost the piping, and the Cooper False Floor and False Ceiling System for air circulation. The structure is mainly brick, with a plant room constructed in stone, and some later weatherboard additions. It is essentially a large, single storey (but high walled) building. It had timber floors and internal timber wall and ceiling lining. A second, brick cool store of 2 storeys (1 storey is a basement at the base of the slope) was constructed in about 1917, and was refrigerated from the main plant.

The complex is amazingly intact. In the original building one of the original 2 Cunningham and Gearing (Atlas Engineering Works, Cape Town) upright oil engines are still in the plant room and the 2 later generations of Werner engines (Melbourne) are in situ and in working order. The adjacent workshop appears to have been little modified since built in 1912, and untouched since the cool store closed down in 1973. The cooling tower and coils are also extant, even the 'Tasmanian Cool Stores' name plate on the second cool store building survives. Internally there has also been only minor modification, primarily the replacing of the false floor with a stronger timber floor, the removal of one of the mezzanine floors, and the creation of a few new internal doors, all to accommodate fork-lifts. Most of the refrigeration ducting has been removed from inside the cool rooms, but the construction (walls insulated with layers of wood shavings and horsehair), the lining, the mezzanine floors, and examples of the ducting, as well as the locations of removed ducting, are all preserved.

The other known extant cool store is the freezing works of Henry Jones & Co. The Henry Jones & Co. freezing works was a large industrial freezing works and is unlikely to have been used for apple storage. The Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Canning Factory cool store was also used extensively for apple storage. Its date of construction is not known, but the present building, brick with concrete structural elements, is typical of post-World War II designs and unlikely to be the original cool store building.

While a number of the buildings which housed the factories and warehouses are extant, none are known to contain industry-related fixtures and fittings. The buildings all appear to be typical of their period of construction, and all have undergone some later modification, usually at the rear rather than at the front, to extend the apple-related use or for later reuse. The Hunter Street buildings used by George Peacock and Henry Jones & Co., the Peacock #1 Jam Factory in Murray Street and the Salamanca jam factories that survive (W. D. Peacock, Johnson's) were the earliest factories and buildings. These are all multi-storey sandstone buildings of Georgian warehouse style. The Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Battery Point Stores were of similar style construction. The extant factories and warehouses that date to from around the 1870s to about 1910 (Jones & Co. Jam Factory, Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Canning Factory and Head Office and Store, Hart and Co. Cider Factory) are all multi-storey brick buildings, which again are thought to have been typical of the construction of the period (late Georgian to Federation Warehouse style). They mostly have plain facing brickwork, gable end roofs of corrugated iron usually hidden behind a low parapet, small paned windows, and engaged brick piers or pilasters in the wall construction. The later Henry Jones & Co. buildings have the strongly emphasised window arches and other features regarded as typical of the Federation Warehouse style (Apperly et al. 1989). Hart & Co.'s Cider Factory, by contrast, is a comparatively small, plain, industrial building, measuring only about 6 m x 14 m.

The Port of Hobart is not described here as it is very large and extremely complex and has not been recorded. It has many elements, all dating to different periods and has utilised different construction styles. Little of the earlier structures survive.

Only one collection of objects relating to the apple industry was encountered in this district. This was the collection of objects at 'New Farm'. Those objects noted during the inspection included the collection of tools in the Cool Store workshop which appears to be intact, and Douglas Ockenden's (?) manure cart for fertilising the orchards. There are also likely to be other objects at 'New Farm' which relate to farming and orcharding more generally.

12.11.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant features and sites identified in the Hobart area. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. The number of known, extant individual features, which provides a somewhat different picture to the site numbers, is provided in table 13.3. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Early Plantings:	. Historical plantings of apples	none
Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards (there is no data on the orchard features that existed)	none known
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds . Cool stores . Pickers huts . Orchardists (owners) residences . Workers residences	very rare (1) rare (2) rare (3) minor no data
Related farm structures:	. Stables . Other farm sheds	none known minor
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed) . Jetties	common very rare (1)
Processing:	. Evaporating factories . Jam factories . General preserving works . Cider factories (pre-1970)	none known minor none rare (2)
Other and Associated:	. Warehouse / storehouse . Company offices . Sawmills . Fertiliser factories	very rare (1) rare (2) possibly more none known none known
Objects:		very rare (1)

Of the places identified in this study, seven are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI. In no case is the relationship of the site to the apple industry indicated except for the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association store at the Ross Slip Site (HB 12) and the Shag Bay Bone Mill (HB 42). Except for these sites, and the Tasmanian Preserving and Trading Company at Glenorchy (HB 30) which generally processed fruit, none of the listings mention features that are related to apple industry, e.g. the cider factory at 'Murrayfield' (HB 28), the Tasmanian Cool Stores at 'New Farm' (HB 25), or 'Voss' Cottage' in Collinsvale (HB 34). The Jones & Co. (HB 2) listing is only for the Compressor Room.

Six of the places are provisionally registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (HB 2, HB 4, HB 25, HB 26, HB 28, HB 65), five are known to be classified by the National Trust (HB 2, HB 4, HB 18, HB 53, HB 65) although a couple of main residences of the early large rural estates may also be classified, and ten are listed on the Register of the National Estate (HB 2, HB 3, HB 4, HB 5, HB 7, HB 12, HB 18, HB 25, HB 53, HB 65). It is interesting to note that none of these places on the Register of the National Estate are identified as apple production related, rural or processing places, even though two are large farming estates, five were jam factories and one was a brewery. The Henry Jones & Co. provisional listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register does not include Nos 23–27 Hunter Street which are also understood to have been part of the complex, and the listings for the farms ('Murrayfield', 'New Farm' and 'Albert Park') only include the residences, and not the rest of the farms. It is of interest that only one eastern shore place appears to be listed on any of the Registers.

12.11.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

As has been noted above, little survives of the physical evidence of the apple industry in the Hobart area. The orchards are all gone, and so mostly are the related structures such as residences, packing sheds, other residences, and other outbuildings. The loss of this orchard-based heritage is primarily due to urban expansion in the 1900s, particularly after the Second World War. The development of the former orchards into suburban housing areas has meant that the destruction of the orcharding evidence, except in the rural areas, has been complete.

Urban renewal and development, together with fires, has also taken its toll on the factories of the district. What has survived has been substantially modified in all but a handful of cases. The only relatively intact feature known is the Tasmanian Cool Stores. The freezing works at Henry Jones & Co. are also understood to be relatively intact. The rest of the known inspected features appear to have retained only the structure, but nothing in the way of fittings and fixtures, particularly elements relating to the apple industry. They therefore provide little information about the historic apple industry. Three processing-related sites—the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Canning Factory, the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Battery Point Stores and the Shag Bay Bone Mill, survive only as archaeological deposits and a few foundations.

In general what has survived is in good condition, however, in rural Clarence, as Hudspeth & Scripps (1994, 120) observe, the 'Old barns and outbuildings are falling into decay, and their history is likely to disappear with them'.

The same appears to be the case with the extant but disused farm buildings, pickers huts and residences in the Collinsvale area.

The condition of the Port of Hobart is difficult to assess without a more detailed investigation. For some time now the port has been undergoing extensive change and modernisation, and currently there is extensive warehouse adaptive reuse (Kings Wharf) and proposals for more development, as well as proposals for the demolition of features such as the silos at Princess Wharf. This adaptive reuse is resulting in extensive changes to the structures. Given that the majority of adjacent associated offices, factories and warehouses have been retained and well conserved, this large-scale, and visually intrusive modernisation of the wharf area is unfortunate from a heritage conservation point of view, as the setting for the warehouse and the historical connection with the port is not being maintained.

Because of the impacts of urban modernisation and suburban development, the correlation between reuse and survival in good condition found in the rural-based apple districts is not as strong in the Hobart district except perhaps in the case of residences. Places that have survived intact and in good condition appear to be a matter of good luck or a particular interest in family heritage, as in the case of the Tasmanian Cool Stores at 'New Farm'.

12.11.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

The following discussion of significance relates only to significance in relation to the Tasmanian apple industry, unless other significance has already been determined. Some places may have other aspects of significance which are not discussed here. The jam factories have not been assessed in this study since they mostly used fruits other than apples, and the degree to which they used apples and therefore were part of the apple industry is at this stage unclear.

Sites considered to be of very high state level and higher level significance include —

- *Hobart Port* (HB 1) — This site is considered significant as the major port for the receiving of local apples and for the export of Tasmanian apples over the entire period of the Tasmanian apple industry. Numbers of wharves and port installations were dedicated to, and designed for, the handling of fruit, primarily apples. Volumes of fresh apples shipped annually exceeded 3.5 million bushels, and processed apples were also shipped from the port. The port also provided a major focus for the location of other industry-related places, particularly processing places. Apples exported from the port were sent interstate and to a range of international ports. In this respect, and because of the reliance on Tasmanian apples in the export destinations, the port is also considered to have national and international level significance.
- *Henry Jones & Co. Jam Factory Complex* (HB 2) — While essentially a jam factory and freezing works, the complex is also understood to have been used as warehouses and cool storage by Henry Jones & Co. for the receiving of local apples prior to their interstate and overseas export. Given the major role of Henry Jones & Co. in the production, export and marketing of apples, this site is considered to have high state level significance as the centre of the Henry Jones & Co. business empire. It also is considered to have national significance for this reason. Scripps (1997) assessed the significance of the site as of local and state historical significance as an industrial site and for its association with the Jones & Co. business empire in general, and Henry Jones in particular.
- *Tasmanian Cool Stores* (HB 25) — This set of buildings is considered to have very high state level significance as an extremely intact example of an early ammonia type cool store. It has additional state level significance as the first cool store designed and built expressly for fruit (apples and pears), and as the oldest surviving example of a Tasmanian cool store (by 20 years). It also has significance for its association with the well known orchardist and innovator, Dr Harry Benjafield. It is not, however, the first commercial attempt at the cool storage of fruit in Tasmania as suggested in Scripps (1997) (refer EST 3, Benders Cool Store).

Four other sites are considered also to be of state level significance but at a medium–high level. These are —

- *Hart & Co. Cider factory* (HB 14) — Although only the building itself is extant, the site is considered to have state level significance as the oldest extant evidence of a Tasmanian cider factory (built 1908), as the second known commercial cider factory in the State, and the first location at which the ‘Mercury’ Brand of cider was produced. Scripps (1997) considers the site to have local and state significance as a purpose-built cider factory and for its association with the industrialist Leslie Murdoch, the Tasmanian Cider Company, and the ‘Mercury’ brand of cider, which is still manufactured.
- *Cascades Cider factory* (HB 21) — Although only the building itself is extant, the site is considered to have state level significance as one of the oldest extant Tasmanian cider factories (it commenced operation in 1910) (and for its association with the Cascade Brewery, although this is only indirectly apple-related).
- *Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Office and Stores* (HB 13) — has state level significance as a well preserved, relatively intact and unmodified warehouse and office building for a major apple industry company. It is the only known extant Tasmanian example of an industry-related office and warehouse.
- *‘Murrayfield’* (HB 28) — Although only the residence survives, this site is considered as being of state level significance for its historical apple industry related role as the site of the first known commercial Tasmanian cider factory, and as the site of one of Tasmania’s earliest commercial apple orchards. Its significance is downgraded due to lack of physical evidence related to these historical attributes. As quoted in Scripps (1997), its previously assessed significance is regional and state significance for primary processing and industrial associations, and local significance for size and range of production, size of labour force and longevity.

While all other sites in the area are considered to have some significance as elements of the Tasmanian apple industry, only the following are considered to have only regional level significance —

- *Tasmanian Brewery Cider Factory* (HB 18) — is considered to be significant as one of the few extant cider factory buildings in the Tasmania, operating as a cider factory from 1923. It may be of higher level significance if there are early plant and other cider manufacturing features extant. The Brewery site generally has been previously assessed as being of local and state significance for longevity and continuity as a traditional rivulet-based industry, for its ability to demonstrate changes in technology and for its association with Peter Degraives (Scripps 1997).
- *Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Canning Factory* (HB 11) — is significant as the only general preserving factory known to operate in the Hobart area which processed quantities of apples. Its significance is reduced by its poor preservation.

- *'New Farm'* (HB 25) — the full complex of features of this property has significance as rare, extant evidence of an historically important, major, 19th century farm estate orchard complex, and as one of only two industry-related sites in the Hobart district which has an association with Dr Harry Benjafield who was an important innovator and pioneer in the pome fruit industry in Tasmania. The property complex also contains the Tasmanian Cool Stores which are considered to have high state level significance in their own right.
- *'Albert Park' residence* (HB 26) — has significance as rare, extant evidence of an historically important, major 19th century farm estate orchard complex, and as one of only two features in the Hobart district which has an apple-related association with Dr Harry Benjafield who was an important innovator and pioneer in the pome fruit industry in Tasmania.
- *'Forest Hill' residence and outbuildings* (HB 47) — has significance as rare, extant evidence of an historically important, major, 19th century farm estate orchard complex, and for its associations with the May family, important orchardists and an important Hobart family. It has other non-apple industry related significance (Hudspeth & Scripps 1994).
- *'Fernside' including the original Peter Voss Orchard and Farm* (HB 34 & 35) — This combined site (all owned by Gustav Voss) is regarded as having regional significance as the only known historical orchard in the district to retain an apple shed. The older cottage, known as 'Voss Cottage' has been evaluated as having state level significance as the only known extant Tasmanian example of a half timbered house, and as reflecting the traditional building styles of the place of origin (Germany) of its builder, Peter Voss (Waight 1995). The later residence is considered also to have local significance for its association with Gustav Voss, as the rehearsal space for the Bismark Brass Band, and as a local convent with a chapel (Waight 1995).
- *Fairy Glen #2 Orchard* (HB 39) — is regarded as having significance as one of the better preserved historical orchards in the region. While no orchards remain, the orchard contains an extant residence typical of the area, numerous pickers huts, and other farm sheds, all dating to the early to mid-1900s. There is also a fruit sled pathway nearby that may be related to the orchard. The place is also considered to have local significance as the house was built by local identities Henry Rabe and Florence De Jersey (Waight 1995).
- *Other pickers huts* (HB 37, 38, 40) — are regarded as significant as rare extant examples of pickers huts in the district. These pickers huts are all also considered to have local significance as rare surviving in situ pickers huts in the Collinsvale district (Waight 1995).

The following uninspected places are considered to have potentially high regional or state level significance if they are found to have extant physical evidence that indicates the nature of the place and its purpose —

- Bridgewater Evaporating Factory
- Wright Bros Cider Factory (Thomas Balls Cider Factory)
- G. B. Albury's Cider Factory
- Mt Stuart Orchard
- 'The Grove'
- 'Stanfield'
- remnant orchards or orcharding features on South Arm, particularly orchard complexes, and those associated with the Calverts, Gellibrands and Alomes
- extant original jetties associated with the industry.

12.11.8 Management Issues

Since most of the orchards, orcharding evidence, and factories have been lost through urban and suburban development, the management issues are relatively few, particularly with respect to conserving representative industry-related examples. A consequence, however, of this scale of loss, is the imperative to conserve the rare and historically significant examples that have survived. The need to conserve such places becomes even more urgent since a number of sites in the district are the oldest surviving examples, the only, or one of only a few, surviving Tasmanian examples. Another consequence of this loss, combined with the somewhat unusual Hobart district industry-related heritage (which complements the main rural districts by having the main warehouses, port and factories, as well as the earliest commercial orchards) is the need to interpret this special facet of the industry's history.

Also for this district, as noted above, there has been limited inspection of industry-related sites and places in the rural parts of the district. These areas are likely to contain evidence of the industry and require further research and field inspection. The widespread loss of the physical evidence in the main orcharding areas also suggests that there is a relatively urgent need to obtain what information is available about orcharding in them through oral interviews with people associated with orcharding in these areas from around 1900 through to World War II.

On the basis of the above, the following recommendations are made in relation to the heritage of the apple industry in the Hobart district —

- Urgent action be taken to ensure the preservation and interpretation of the following sites of high to medium-high state level significance —
 - Hobart Port (HB 1)
 - the Henry Jones & Co. complex in Hunter Street (HB 2)
 - the Tasmanian Cool Stores at 'New Farm', Moonah (HB 25)
 - Hart & Co.'s Cider Factory in Brisbane Street (HB)
 - Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Office and Stores in Davey Street (HB 13)
- The preservation and interpretation of the following sites of medium-high state level significance to high regional level significance also be considered —
 - Cascades Cider factory (HB 21)
 - Tasmanian Brewery Cider Factory (HB 18)
 - 'New Farm' (HB 25)
 - 'Forest Hill' residence and outbuildings (HB 47)
 - 'Fernside' including the original Peter Voss Orchard and Farm (HB 34 & 35) — primarily the two residences and the apple packing shed.
 - Fairy Glen #2 Orchard (HB 39) — residence, pickers huts and other farm buildings.
 - The better preserved examples of the other pickers huts (HB 37, 38, 40).
- Further research be carried out into the history and heritage of the district with particular emphasis on —
 - the Collinsvale, Bridgewater–Brighton, and Sandford–South Arm areas which were poorly researched by this study and considered to have potential to have significant physical evidence;
 - the potentially significant places that have not been investigated as part of this study, and which include —
 - ◊ Bridgewater Evaporating factory
 - ◊ Wright Bros Cider Factory (Thomas Balls Cider Factory)
 - ◊ G. B. Albury's Cider Factory
 - ◊ Mt Stuart Orchard
 - ◊ 'The Grove'
 - ◊ 'Stanfield'; and
 - the history of the urban orcharding areas of Hobart, Glenorchy and Clarence through oral interviews with knowledgeable ex-orchardists.
- It is also recommended that the more utilitarian apple industry related use of the Lady Jane Franklin Museum (HB 65) as an apple packing shed needs to be more generally acknowledged□



Plate 12.10

Hobart: 1 - a mid-late 1800s residence - Dr. H. Benjafields residence at 'Albert Park'; 2 - Tasmanian Cool Stores, Moonah - oldest extant dedicated cool store in Tasmania (1912); 3 - interior of workshop, Tasmanian Cool Stores, Moonah.

[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

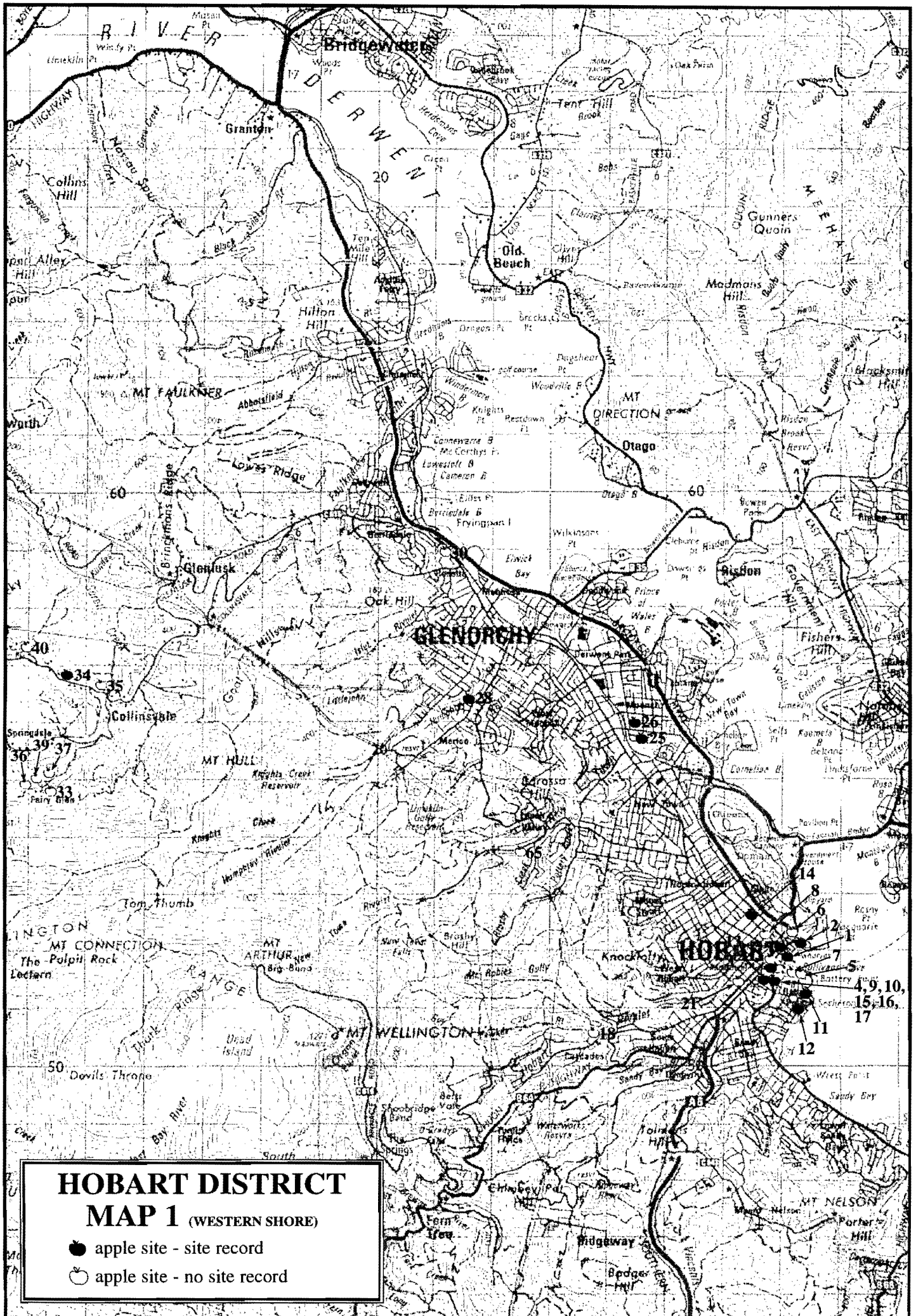


Plate 12.10 Hobart cont: 4 - early apple related buildings (late 1900s jam factory) in the Hobart port area; 5 - oldest extant cider factory in Tasmania - also first location that 'Mercury' cider was made (Hart & Co. cider factory, built 1908); 6 - early 1900 jam factory and warehouses in the Hobart port area (H. Jones IXL); 7 - PHFGA general preserving factory - the office block (building behind empty space) is the only remains.

HOBART DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

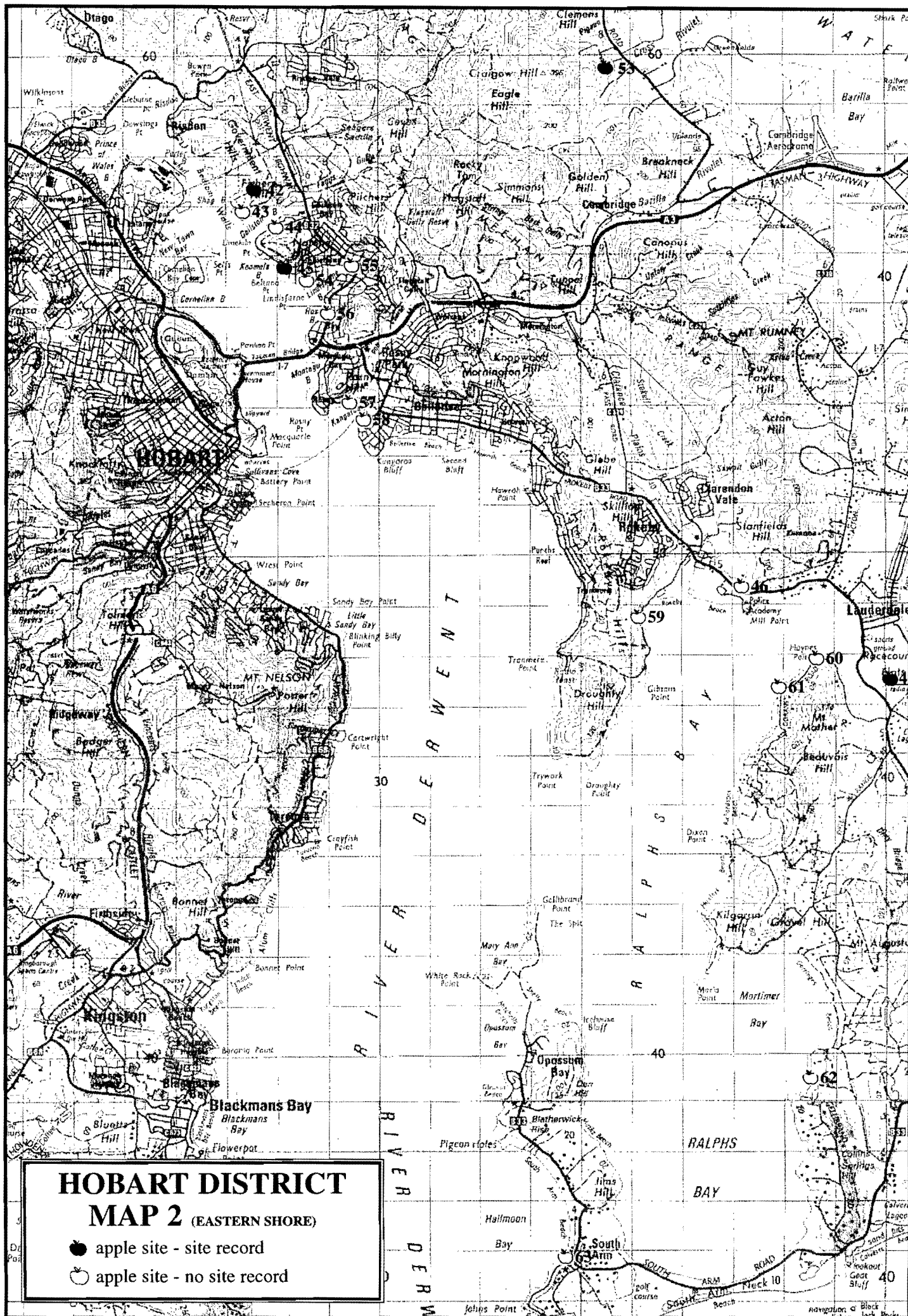
HB 1	Hobart Port	●		
HB 2	H. Jones & Co / IXL Jam Factory	●		
HB 3	Peak's Jam Factory	○		
HB 4	George Peacock's #1 Jam Factory	●		
HB 5	WD Peacock & Co Fruit Preserving Works	○		
HB 6	Knight's Jam Factory	○		
HB 7	Johnson's Jam Factory	○		
HB 8	Wilson's Jam Factory	○		
HB 9	Cresswell's Jam Factory & Export Office	○		
HB 10	Moore & Co Jam Factory	○		
HB 11	Port Huon Fruit Growers Assoc Canning Factory	●		
	(also - Austral Fruit Preserving Co,			
	- Fruit & Vegetable Preserving Works &			
	- Taylor Bros Jam Factory)			
HB 12	Port Huon Fruit Growers Assoc Battery Point Store	●		
	(also the Ross Patent Slip)			
HB 13	Port Huon Fruit Growers Assoc Hobart Offices & Store	●		
HB 14	Messers Hart & Co Cider Factory	●		
HB 15	Tasmanian Cider Company	○		
HB 16	Southern Tasmanian Co-operative Society Cider Factory	○	(as for HB 15)	
HB 17	Port Huon Fruit Growers Co-operative Society Cider Factory	○	(as for HB 15)	
HB 18	Cascade Brewery Cider Factory	○		
HB 21	Cascade Cider Factory	○		
HB 25	Tasmanian Cool Stores	●		
	(also - 'New Farm' ('Greenleas') &			
	- Gatehouses Brewery)			
HB 26	'Albert Park' ('Benjafield Estate')	●		
HB 27	'The Grove' (H. Wright)	○		
HB 28	'Murrayfield' (W. Murray, later L. Murdoch)	●		
HB 30	Tasmanian Preserving & Trading Company	○		
	(also known as the Rosetta Rabbit & Fruit Preserving Co)			
HB 33	Fairy Glen #1 Sawmill	○		
HB 34	Peter Voss' Farm & Orchard	●		
HB 35	'Fernside' (Gustav Voss)	○		
HB 36	Fairy Glen Fruit Sled Pathway	○		
HB 37	Fairy Glen #1 Orchard	○		
HB 38	Fairy Glen Pickers Huts	○		
HB 39	Fairy Glen #2 Orchard	○		
HB 40	Fehlbergs Farm & Orchard	○		
HB 42	Shag Bay Bone Mill (fertiliser factory)	○		
HB 43	'Woodberry' (Russell Bros)	○		
HB 44	Geilston Bay #1 Orchard	○	HB 58 Bellerive Jetty	○
HB 45	Beauty Point Orchard	●	HB 59 Rokeby Jetty	○
HB 46	'Stanfield' (Daniel Stanfield)	○	HB 60 Sandford Jetty	○
HB 47	'Forest Hill' (May family)	●	HB 61 Richardsons Jetty	○
HB 53	'Craigow Estate' (James Murdoch)	●	HB 62 Ralphs Bay Jetty	○
HB 54	Lindisfarne Jetty	○	HB 63 Half Moon Bay Jetty	○
HB 55	Rose Bay #1 Jetty	○	HB 64 Opossum Bay Jetty	○
HB 56	Rose Bay #2 Jetty	○	HB 65 Lady Jane Franklin Museum (Ancanthe)	○
HB 57	Smelting Works Jetty	○		

Figure 12.11 Locations (where known) for the Hobart district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded].



HOBART DISTRICT MAP 1 (WESTERN SHORE)

- apple site - site record
- apple site - no site record



12.12 CHANNEL

12.12.1 Introduction

In this report, the 'Channel' is the area of land associated with the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and stretching south from North West Bay in the Margate and Howden area, taking in Bruny Island and the opposing mainland Tasmanian coast down to Verona Sands. Generally the Huon and Channel are linked and were considered as a single district with respect to orcharding however, because the Huon and Channel is such a large area, and because more detailed information could be obtained for the Channel area, the Channel area has been considered separately to the Huon in this report. The areas also have had a slightly different history, particularly with respect to connections to Hobart, and today few orchards operate in the Channel area, while orcharding is still a major rural industry in the Huon, albeit considerably reduced.

The level of investigation in this area was to establish the locations of all the orchards and other orchard-related features that had existed, and to document all the extant features. This has been possible for most areas of Bruny Island using documentary information and oral information. For the mainland side of the Channel, only orchards which have extant remains have been identified and documented. The documentary information relating to this district is not extensive, and information from this district has relied heavily on a detailed 1914 description of orchards on Bruny Island (Cradoc 1914) and oral information from Bob Smith (Lunawanna) and Gary Groombridge (Trial Bay). Extant features were assessed through a half day inspection of South Bruny Island, mostly accompanied by Bob Smith, and a half day inspection of the mainland side of the Channel (driving along the Channel Highway and major side roads) from Gordon to Margate. Most extant apple industry related buildings (not residences) were photographed.

The Channel apple growing district and the known apple industry related places are shown in figure 12.12.

12.12.2 Historical Overview

Some settlement occurred in the Channel area in the early-1800s, however, the main period of settlement was from the 1840s, with land being taken up primarily for rural production. While fruit, including apples, were undoubtedly grown from about the 1840s in the Channel, commercial orcharding was not established to any great extent until the 1870s–80s. There appears to have been a major period of orchard establishment in the 1890s to 1910s, particularly on Bruny Island, with existing farms planting out orchard blocks, and with large areas of native vegetation being cleared for new orchards and farms with orchards. The orchards appear to have been generally between 2 and 25 acres in size.

On South Bruny Island where a lot of early orchards were established, the aspiring orchardists came from a range of backgrounds—English immigrants, orchardists or farmers from elsewhere in the Huon, immigrants of a military background from England and India, and Hobartians, many of whom were business people and office workers. In some cases there were previous associations with the industry, for example H. T. Gould, the Hobart chemist who was a friend of Harry Benjafield who had orchards in Moonah and on the Tasman Peninsula. Most orchards were established on single private land purchases, however, there was at least one scheme for large-scale land subdivision for orchard establishment proposed in the Cookville area around 1914, although this did not come to fruition. As in the Huon, the Channel area managed to avoid pests and diseases in the late-1800s whereas many of the other districts were experiencing problems with pests at this time, allowing the area to become more commercially successful.

As was the case in the Huon, early orchards were planted along the coast, because orcharding at this period was dependent almost entirely on water-based transport. The Channel, with its relatively protected waters, allowed for regular and reliable transport by water. This dependence on water transport continued well into the 1900s, and in the case of Bruny Island, the commercial activities on the island were entirely dependent on water transport until the ferry service was introduced in 1954, when goods including apples, were trucked via the ferry. Because the flatter land is around the coast, the roads have also been established around the coast. Very few orchards are therefore located inland.

There was a decline in orcharding in the Channel around the 1930s, to some extent associated with the depression. On south Bruny Island many orchardists sold out to other orchardists, changing the pattern of orchard ownership from a large number of small orchards to a smaller number of larger orchards, with the larger orchards being scattered on smaller orchard blocks managed by different members of the one family, but with few new orchards being established. This pattern remained essentially the same until numerous orchards were pulled out in the 1970s during the Tree Pull Scheme. Only about four or five orchards on Bruny Island survived the early-1970s. Most of these ceased to operate commercially in the late-1980s to early-1990s as the trees were old and apple production was not seen as commercially attractive enough to warrant replanting. Today only a single apple orchard is operating commercially, although an organic apple orchard has been recently planted.

On the mainland coast, the pattern appears to have been slightly different. Following a late-1920s–30s decline in orcharding, some orchards continued, but new orchards were also established. The older, failed orchards along the coast were often on land that was not really suitable for orchards, but they had good coastal transport access. The later orchards, however, were not dependent on water transport and so tended to be located further inland, up the major valleys, although generally no further than about 3 km from the coast. There was some purchasing of smaller orchards by other continuing orchardists, however this was not as common as on Bruny Island, and the amalgamation tended to occur post-World War II. Prior to the Tree Pull Scheme in the 1970s there were about 100 orchards producing commercially in this area, but few survived this period. Orchards were mostly pulled out and the land used for grazing. Some orchards in this area were seriously affected by the 1967 bush fire, with a few being completely put out of production. Some discouraged orchardists subsequently took advantage of the Tree Pull Scheme.

Today there are only about 6 commercially-productive apple orchards on the west side of the Channel, and no new orchards have been established. One of these orchards, Trial Bay Orchards, also operates as a major fruit packer and exporter. The orchard has been operating as such since the late-1950s, and has handled fruit for a large number of orchardists throughout Tasmania. The land that was formerly orchard is now mostly grazing land, but with some areas close to the centres being used for housing.

12.12.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The historical research has provided the following information on the heritage of the apple industry in the Channel.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were apple and pear and stone fruit orchards, although apples were the most common fruit grown, and usually the major fruit grown on an orchard. On Bruny Island the orchards were mainly apple orchards with some pears also grown.
- *Location:* Restricted to coastal localities to take advantage of lower slopes and access to water transport. Most orchards are within approximately 3 km of the coast and located on gentle coastal slopes and on the lower slopes and floors of valleys draining directly to the sea.
- *Environment:* The environment appears to have been well suited to apple growing. Orchards were mostly planted on alluvial soils, or the deeper soils of gentle slopes. Orchards planted on shallow, dry soils on headlands were generally not successful.
- *Land clearance:* Although some orchards were established on cleared farmland, large areas of native forest were cleared for orchard establishment.
- *Wind-breaks:* There are few wind-breaks as the orchards tended to rely on the protection of the natural forest which lies at the back of most orchards. The location of orchards in the valleys also possibly reduced the need for wind protection.
- *Tree spacing:* No data.
- *Irrigation:* Irrigation was first introduced into the area in the 1960s, with the first irrigated orchards being in Margate. The irrigation enabled larger apples, more suited to the newer market, to be produced. Irrigation is not known on Bruny Island.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds:* Packing sheds were built on individual orchards and also as co-operative packing sheds. The co-operative sheds were mainly built by the major export companies. No co-operative packing sheds are known to have existed on Bruny Island.
- *Cool stores:* Cool stores were built as part of packing shed complexes mainly after World War II, and on the larger orchards.
- *Timber sheds:* No reference is made to timber sheds in the historical and oral information.
- *Residences:* There is little data on the residences, however, given the early settlement of the Channel, residences are likely to include early farm residences as well as houses built between the 1890s–1910s, when many of the orchards were developed.
- *Pickers huts:* Local people were used for most of the seasonal work, and so pickers huts were not a feature of the orchards of the area.

Transport —

- *Water transport:* Earlier transport of apples was entirely by water and therefore jetties were important infrastructure. Jetties known to have been used for transport of apples include those at — Lunawanna, Alonnah, Simpsons Bay, Adventure Bay, Great Bay, Barnes Bay, Dennes Point, Howden, Margate, Snug, Oyster Cove, Kettering, Woodbridge, Birchs Bay, Flowerpot, Middleton, Gordon and Verona.
- *Rail transport:* Rail transport was not a feature of the apple industry in the Channel.
- *Road transport:* Road transport was important for most of the orcharding period for getting apples from the orchard to the nearby jetty. It was only from the 1950s that the long distance trucking of fruit became important, replacing the strong reliance on water transport.

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations*: Fruit was mostly exported overseas but some fresh apples were sold in Hobart. Some fruit was used in the drying industry.
- *Other destinations*: Overseas markets have been the main destination of the apples. The main overseas market was Europe (primarily Britain), but more recently the main market has been Asia.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: General work on the orchards was carried out by the owners and, in some cases, by full-time employees. Picking and packing generally utilised local people and rarely required or used itinerant or seasonal workers.
- *Women Orchardists*: Women orchardists are not known from this area, and only one orchard is known to have been owned by a woman.
- *Apple Festivals*: No special apple or pear festivals were held in this area.
- *Land Army*: The use of Land Army women is not known for this area.
- *Prisoners of War*: The use of POW's during World War II is not known for this area.

12.12.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

As part of the Huon and Channel district, the Channel area was a major apple growing area. The inventory includes 125 apple industry related places, 80 of which are on Bruny Island. The places identified for Bruny Island are likely to be the majority of places on Bruny Island which have had an association with the apple industry. For the mainland side of the Channel, however, only a small number of the former orchards have been identified, although most of the jetties used for apple transport, the co-operative or company packing sheds and processing works are thought to have been identified.

The types of places identified for the Channel include 44 dedicated orchards and 52 farms which had, or have, commercial orchards. These orchards make up around 78% of all known places in the area. Eight packing sheds, either formerly part of an orchard, or run by a company or a co-operative were identified, as well as an evaporating works at Kettering and a sawmill which cut case timber near Lunawanna. Eighteen jetties used for apple transport are also identified. The jetties were well spaced along the Channel coast, being located at most of the centres.

There are only a few differences apparent between the Bruny Island and mainland areas, other than the slightly different timing for orchard expansion in the two areas. The main difference is the lack of co-operative and company packing sheds, cool stores and processing factories on Bruny Island. There is also a slight difference in the patterning of orchards, with orchards on Bruny Island being strongly focused around a small number of centres, while on the mainland, the orchards occupied most low, gently sloping ground with deep soils and hence were more spread out along the whole coast.

Field inspection indicates that few of the earlier orchards are still productive. Only 11 maintained apple orchards were located, and only 5 of these are known to export apples. There is evidence of another 32 orchards in the form of remnant orchard trees (mostly pears and stone fruit) or packing sheds. Although 25 residences associated with orchards were located, considerably more are likely to survive on former orchards for which there is no identifiable evidence of apple growing. The total number of extant packing sheds located is 23. No purpose-built cool stores, other than on orchards were located. These were three packing shed / cool store complexes. These are all less than around 30 years old, are part of currently commercially-productive orchards, and are mostly controlled atmosphere storage. No cool stores are known to have been built on Bruny Island. There is believed to be no evidence remaining of the evaporating factory at Kettering. Nothing survives of the original jetties, although many of the sites of the jetties have newer timber jetties.

The sites, or places with known physical evidence, represent 39% of the known places associated with the industry. The real survival rate is likely to be much lower as a large number of orchards on the mainland Channel coast have not been included in the Inventory through lack of information.

The orchards which survive are of three different types. The main commercial orchards range in size from around 10–100 acres, and grow mainly apples, some pears and / or cherries. Few of these orchards have retained any older fruit trees, and the oldest trees are thought to have been planted after about 1930. Although most have very recently planted trees, none have adopted the new trellising or espalliered style for the apple trees. Most of these orchards are irrigated and have at least one residence, and often one or two other residences for other family members or permanent employees, and have one or two packing sheds. In most cases at least one packing shed will be a post-1970 packing shed and cool store complex. The second type of orchard is the small blocks of approximately 2 acres. These appear to sell their produce locally, are mostly interplanted rows of pome and stone fruit, with a residence usually in, or next to, the orchard block. These orchards do not appear to have packing sheds, but most have at least one small farm shed which may be a general purpose shed. The most common surviving orchard type is the remnant orchard. This usually comprises a paddock with between 3 and 20 trees planted at regular intervals, clearly regularly pruned previously but unmaintained in the last few years. In a couple of cases almost the whole orchard block survives but the trees are also unmaintained and trees that have died have

not been replaced. For the remnant orchards it is difficult generally to locate associated residences or sheds. Insufficient orchards remain for any area to be considered as an historical orcharding landscape.

There are few surviving orchard-related plantings. On Bruny Island several cypress or pine tree rows were evident, presumably originally planted as wind-breaks. These are mostly very mature. No wind-breaks were noted on the mainland coast, and not all orchards on Bruny Island had wind-breaks. One modern orchard block (on Bruny Island) has poplars planted as a wind-break. Few other plantings were noted, although the residences generally, but not always, had some garden, even though this sometimes consists of only a few bushes.

The residences known to have been associated with the orchards all occur on the orchards. Their placement is either beside the road alongside the orchard or back from the road in the orchard. The residences range in style considerably, from small cottages to substantial large homes of clearly well-to-do landowners. The more substantial residences tend to occur on the earlier large orchards where large amounts of money were invested, or on the earlier farms which had orchards and where the style and size of the house was not related to the profitability of the orchard. The residences are almost all weatherboard-clad with corrugated iron roofs, regardless of their age, and range from plain to decorated (carved barge boards, iron lacework, etc). Most are single storey, although two early, 2 storey residences are known. One house of lathe and plaster construction was noted in the Lunawanna area, but was in very poor condition (CH 59). It is thought to be early, because of its construction style. A couple of brick residences were noted in the Woodbridge area (CH 107) and are thought to date from around the 1960s–80s. The style of house suggests that extant residences range in age from late-1800s (c. 1880s) to around the 1960s. The area appears to have a somewhat higher percentage of very early residences (c. 1880s – c. 1910) than other districts, except the Huon.

Packing sheds are the next most common site and feature type. The sheds range in size and style considerably, but most sheds are made of timber, and the main variations appear to be age-related. Most sheds are located very close to the roads which access the orchards. The packing sheds on Bruny Island are all located on orchards, and are all timber sheds built before about 1960. As in other districts, the earlier sheds are small, timber-framed with unpainted weatherboard or overlapping horizontal paling cladding, with gable end roofs, usually with no windows or only a couple of small windows, and 1 or 2 double sliding wooden doors. They are usually slightly raised off the ground on stone or timber footings, and have timber floors. Several of these were noted on Bruny island, but none on the mainland part of the Channel area.

The later sheds, dating to around the 1930s–50s, again are of timber, mostly painted or unpainted weatherboard sheds or unpainted vertical board sheds with timber floors raised up to 1 m off the ground at the loading side / end, with corrugated iron gable end roofs with skylights. There are usually at least 2 double sliding wooden doors, a swing door and a few windows which are slightly larger than in the earlier sheds. Skillion extensions or later added rooms are not uncommon. One shed of this period (CH 111) is unusual in that it has an asymmetrically-sloped roof, with a steep front slope and a gentler rear slope. The Henry Jones & Co. 'Brookfield' packing shed which is of this period is quite substantial, and is one of the largest timber packing sheds observed in Tasmania outside the Huon and Henry Jones & Co's packing shed at 'Glenleith' in the Derwent district. In other districts, sheds built after the Second World War until the 1970s were usually of corrugated iron, but no corrugated iron sheds were noted in this area and it seems that timber was used in preference because of its availability.

The most recent sheds, built from the 1970s onwards, are all 'Kliploc' type aluminium-clad buildings with high sides, metal sliding doors, limited corrugated iron cladding in some cases, very low-pitched corrugated iron gable ended roofs, and are built on a concrete slab at ground level. The doors are large to allow for the use of fork-lifts. These sheds are usually combined packing sheds and cool stores, and house modern grading and packing equipment. Only 1 fibro-cement panelled packing shed was observed (CH 101). This was a small shed, with a moderately steeply-pitched corrugated iron roof.

While other farm sheds were noted on a number of orchards or former orchards, the level of research did not allow for detailed recording of these or analysis of their use. They are not discussed further except to note that they were generally small, show the same range of materials as used for packing sheds, and in general are smaller and more variable in style than the packing sheds. As noted above, it is likely that some of these were used for orcharding-related activities on the very small orchards which do not appear to have, or have had, packing sheds.

The only other site type for which there is evidence is the 1788 apple planting site at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island. The location of the actual planting by Bligh is not known, but it is thought to have been in East Cove. The plantings are commemorated by the recent planting on the east side of the caravan park of 3 apple trees (still small, young trees) and the erection of a wooden sign (recently fallen over) which briefly outlines the historical event. This appears to be a community effort.

12.12.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant features and sites identified in the Channel area. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Early Plantings:	. Historical plantings of apples	very rare (1)
Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	minor
	. Cypress wind-breaks	minor
	. Irrigated orchards (post-1960 only)	common
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	minor
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	rare
	. Pickers huts	none known
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
	. Workers residences	no data
Related farm structures:	. Stables	none known
	. Hop ovens	very rare (1)
	. Other farm sheds	minor
Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	common
	. Jetties	none original
Other:	. Evaporating factories	none
	. Sawmills	none
Objects:		none known
Apple orcharding landscapes:		none

None of the sites identified in this study are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI, registered or provisionally registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, or are on the Register of the National Estate as a rural or apple production related place.

12.12.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

Where features have survived, they are usually in moderate to good condition. This is particularly true of the buildings. Only two buildings in very poor condition were noted—one an early house near Lunawanna (CH 59) and the other a packing shed of which only the concrete foundations remain (CH 98). In all other cases the buildings are intact and structurally sound. As in the other districts, the reuse or continued use of the residences and packing sheds has been an important factor in their survival. However, in this district buildings seem to be reasonably well maintained even when they are disused. It would appear that landowners have completely demolished sheds for which they have no use, or which are in poor condition, and maintain those they keep.

The orchards, where they are still productive, are well maintained, but there appears to be no maintenance of orchards once they cease to be commercial. Clearly, large acreages of orchards were pulled out, particularly in the early-1970s as part of the Tree Pull Scheme, and the land returned to pasture or sub-divided for hobby farms. The nature of the trees that are left suggests that the remnant orchards are mostly orchards that have ceased to be commercially-productive since the early-1970s. The 1967 bush fire was responsible for some loss of orchard and other apple industry related features, however, this is not evident in the physical evidence today.

None of the early jetties are known to have survived, and in most cases they have been replaced by more modern jetties or wharves. There also appears to be no remaining evidence of the co-operative packing sheds of the area, or of the evaporating factory at Kettering that operated at least in the 1920s.

The 1788 apple planting site has no extant original evidence and the exact location is not known. There are, however, 3 young apple trees, a fenced enclosure and a wooden sign in the general area to commemorate the event. Unfortunately, the site appears to be poorly maintained.

12.12.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

The following discussion relates only to significance in relation to the Tasmania apple industry, unless other significance has already been determined. Some places may have other aspects of significance which are not discussed here.

Only two sites in the Channel area are considered to be of higher than regional level significance. These are —

- *1788 apple planting site on Bruny Island* (CH 126) — which is considered to have high state level significance as the site of the first planting of apple trees in Tasmania. (If this is in fact the site of the earliest apple trees in Australia, then the site would have national level significance. Additional research into the history of early settlement in NSW is required to establish this).
- *'Brookfield'* (CH 123) — This site, particularly the apple-related features such as the packing shed, are considered to have state level significance because of the property's association with Henry Jones & Co., which itself is considered to be of state and national significance. The packing shed is also considered to be of high level regional significance as a well preserved and very large packing shed of its period.

While all other sites in the area are considered to have some significance as elements of the Tasmanian apple industry, only the following are considered to have higher level significance. The significance is described below for each site.

- *Trial Bay Orchards* (CH 112) — is considered to be of high regional significance as one of the few early surviving, still commercially-productive orchards in the district, and also of low state level significance for its role since the late-1950s as a major fruit packer and exporter servicing orchards throughout the State.
- *J. W. Smith & Sons Orchard* (CH 62) — is considered to be of high regional significance as one of the best preserved, early (1910s) orchards in the district, and the last surviving commercially-productive orchard on Bruny Island. J. W. Smith & Sons were also major orchard owners and a major orcharding family on the Island.
- *Domeny's Orchard* (CH 101) — is considered to be of high regional significance as one of the best preserved early (1910s) orchards in the district, and one of the few still commercially-productive orchards in the region.
- *Muir's Orchard* (CH 108) — is considered to be of moderate regional significance as one of the few surviving early (1910s), still commercially-productive orchards in the district.
- *Birchs Bay Packing Shed* (CH 103) — is considered to be of moderate regional significance as one of the few well preserved pre-World War II packing sheds in the district.
- *Little Peppermint Bay Packing Shed* (CH 111) — is considered to be of moderate regional significance as one of the few well preserved pre-World War II packing sheds in the district.
- *Burnaby's Apple Shed* (CH 120) — is considered to be of moderate regional significance as one of the few well preserved pre-World War II packing sheds in the district.
- *Frank Dillon's Orchard* (CH 10) — is considered to be of high local significance and moderate regional significance for its well preserved, early packing sheds.
- *'Dillonville'* (CH 31 & 32) — is considered to be of high local significance as an early orchard with surviving orcharding evidence, and for its association with the Dillon family who were early settlers in the Alonnah–Lunawanna area.
- *'Thornbury'* (CH 1) — is considered to be of high local significance as one of the earliest large orchards on Bruny Island (c. 1906) which still has some surviving evidence (remnant orchard, residence, related plantings), although the original property has now been subdivided.
- *Cripps Orchard* (CH 107) — is considered to be of high local significance as one of the few commercially-productive orchards still in the region (its significance is reduced because of the lack of early industry-related features at the orchard).

The following sites, which were not inspected, are considered to have potential regional level significance as early orchards or pioneering properties if they have surviving orcharding-related features —

- *'Myrtle Grove'* (CH 9)
- *'Maryville'* (CH 46)
- *'Sunnyside'* (CH 47)
- *Walter Calvert's Orchard* (CH 49)
- *Dennes Point Orchard* (CH 56).

The generally low level significance of sites in this area is due mainly to the poor survival of orcharding-related features and the lack of well preserved complexes or sites. Poor site or feature integrity may also result in a lower overall significance for a site.

12.12.8 Management Issues

As in most districts, the main issue for management of the apple industry heritage is how to maintain the physical evidence in a situation where most of the evidence is privately owned, and where the landowners need to earn a living from their land. In this district the situation is more acute since reuse or continued use is the most effective way to preserve the heritage, yet in this district orcharding has declined since about the 1950s and is

continuing to decline, with only a handful of orchards continuing to produce commercially. On Bruny Island there is only one commercially-productive orchard remaining, and although it has been recently replanted, there is no guarantee that it will continue for many more years. While uses may be found for residences and packing sheds it is unlikely that it will be economic to preserve the orchards, and because these are composed of living elements they also require continual care if they are to be maintained. The strong trend in this area for smaller orchards to send fruit direct to larger packing sheds elsewhere, also reduces the need for packing sheds and the maintenance of packing sheds on the smaller orchards.

This district appears to already have lost a large amount of physical evidence of the early orcharding, so there are no well preserved complexes, few particularly significant early or unusual orchards or buildings that have survived, and few sites with a high level of intactness and integrity. This means there is less significant heritage to have to consider conserving, but it does mean there is more urgency to preserve the small amount of significant, well preserved heritage that does exist.

It should be noted that the investigation of the heritage (or sites) for this area has not been exhaustive, and there are possibly additional sites on North Bruny Island and perhaps a few unlocated sites on the mainland section of the area. It will take more research to establish this.

Intactness and integrity is not always necessary for a site to be of significance, and this is the case with the Bruny Island 1788 apple planting site. Although the exact location of where the fruit trees were planted is not known and although there is nothing left of the original plantings, the historical significance of the planting of the apple trees is considered to be sufficiently high that the general area has significance through the event. It is therefore considered of value to commemorate the event and its general location. The importance of the place will be reflected in its management, and it is therefore important that the site and any fixtures be well maintained.

Given the above, it is considered desirable to try and preserve a number of the regionally significant earlier apple-related structures, primarily the packing sheds, of the area. This will require a willingness and a commitment from the landowners and the community generally. The sites that have been evaluated as having state level significance, the 1788 planting site and 'Brookfield', are clearly important and should be listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and efforts made to ensure their long-term preservation. In the case of the 1788 planting site, it is important that the fixtures be properly maintained □



Plate 12.11

Channel:

- 1—1788 early planting commemoration site, Adventure Bay, Bruny Island;**
- 2—unmaintained orchard, Lunawunna (Corneys #1 Orchard);**
- 3—H. Jones & Co.'s 'Brookfield' apple packing shed, Margate.**

[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

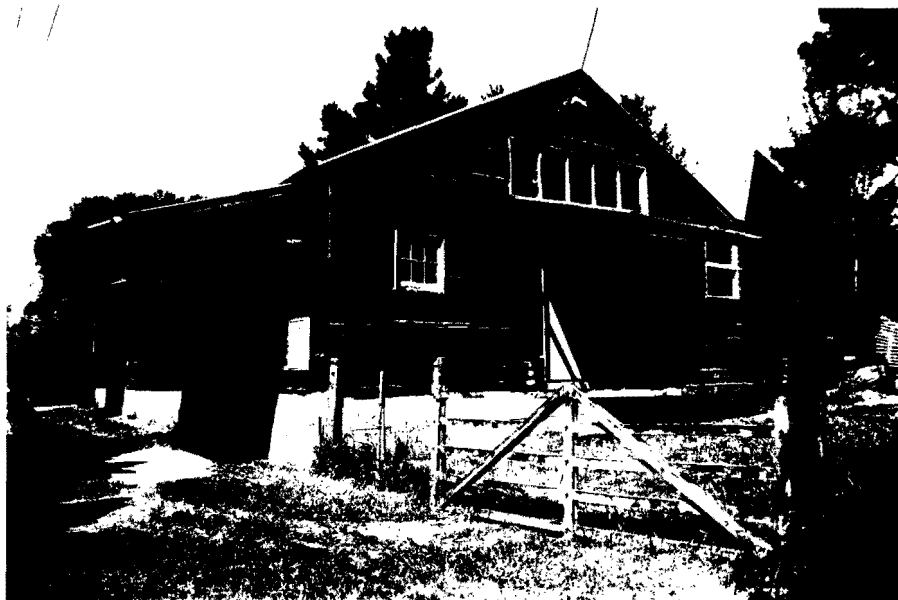


Plate 12.11

Channel (cont'd):

4—horizontal paling shed (c. 1914) Lunawunna (J. W. Smith & Sons Orchard);

5—small weatherboard shed (mid-1900s) (Birches Bay Packing Shed);

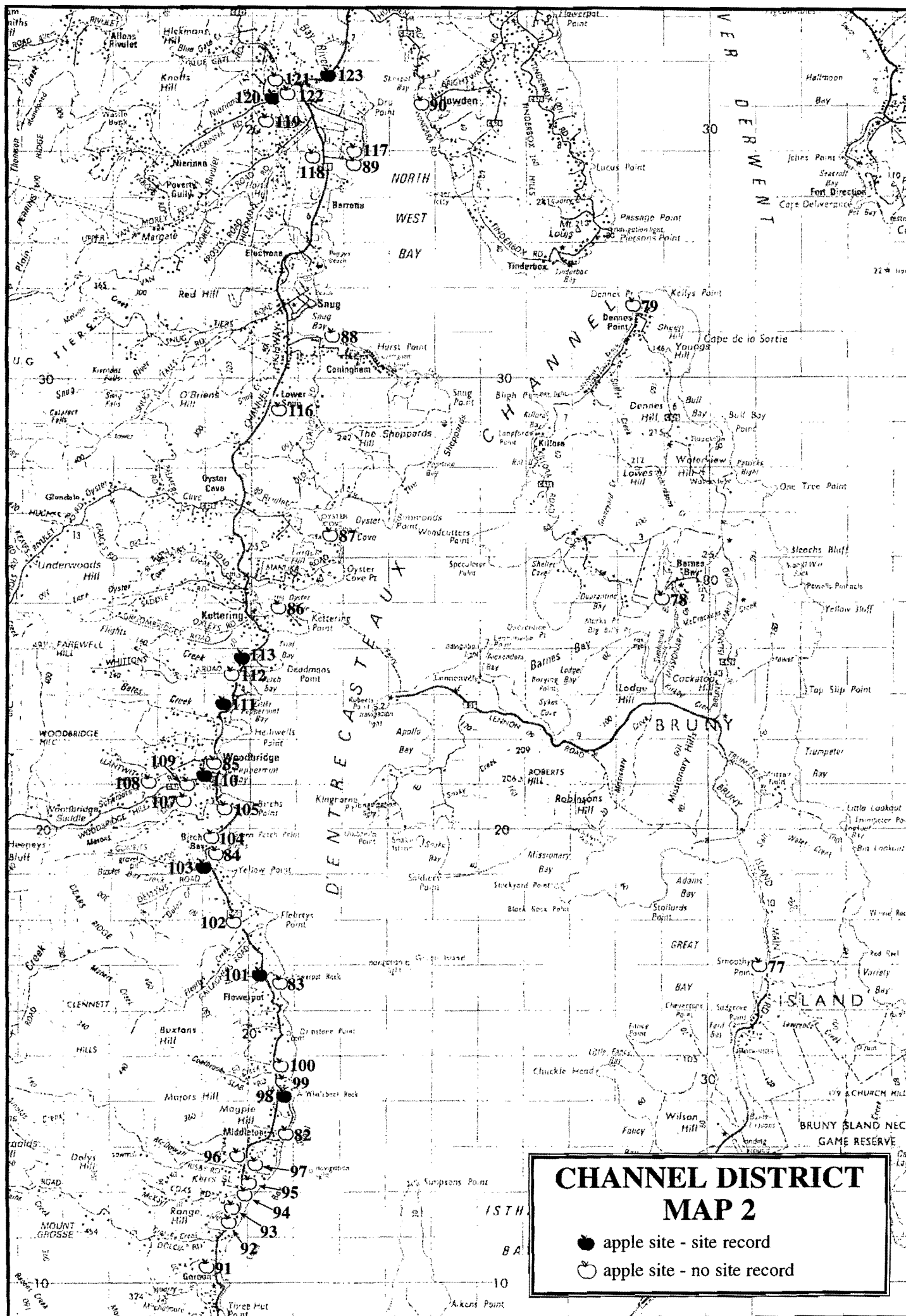
6—painted weatherboard shed (mid-1900s) (Little Peppermint Bay Packing Shed);

7—vertical board packing shed (late-1940s) (J. W. Smith & Sons Orchard. [Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

CHANNEL DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

CH 1	'Thornbury'	●	CH 85	Woodbridge Jetty	○
CH 5	'Bruny Vale'	●	CH 86	Kettering Jetty	○
CH 6	Farrell's Orchard	○	CH 87	Oyster Bay Jetty	○
CH 10	Frank Dillon's Orchard	○	CH 88	Snug Jetty	○
CH 12	Connollys #1 Orchard	○	CH 89	Margate Jetty	○
CH 15	'Mavista'	○	CH 90	Howden Jetty	○
CH 24	Gray's Orchard ('Suva' & 'Morella')	○	CH 91	Gordon #1 Orchard	○
CH 30	Edward Bros' Orchard	○	CH 92	Gordon North #1 Orchard	○
CH 31	'Dillonville'	○	CH 93	Cox's Road Orchard	○
CH 32	Dillon's #2 Orchard	●	CH 94	Middleton #1 Orchard	○
CH 57	Cuthbert's #2 Orchard	●	CH 95	Middleton #2 Orchard	○
CH 58	Lobdale's Orchard	○	CH 96	Middleton #3 Orchard	○
CH 59	'Clovelly'	●	CH 98	Middleton North Packing Shed	●
CH 60	Connolly's #2 Orchard	●	CH 99	Middleton #5 Orchard	○
CH 61	Cuthbert's #2 Orchard	●	CH 100	Middleton #6 Orchard	○
CH 62	J. W. Smith & Sons Orchard	●	CH 101	Domeny's Orchard	●
CH 63	'Belmont'	●	CH 102	Birchs Bay South Orchard	○
CH 64	The 30 Acre Orchard	○	CH 103	Birchs Bay Packing Shed	●
CH 65	Albert Connolly's Orchard	○	CH 104	Malcolm Smiths Orchard	○
CH 66	Great Taylor Bay Orchard	○	CH 106	Woodbridge #1 Orchard	○
CH 67	Corney's #2 Orchard	○	CH 107	Cripp's Orchard	○
CH 68	Corney's #1 Orchard	●	CH 108	Muir's Orchard	○
CH 69	J. W. Smith & Sons #2 Orchard	○	CH 109	Woodbridge #2 Orchard	○
CH 70	'Brookford'	○	CH 110	Woodbridge Packing Shed	●
CH 71	Simpsons Creek East Orchard	●	CH 111	Little Peppermint Bay Packing Shed	●
CH 72	Mrs Hansson's Orchard	○	CH 112	Trial Bay Orchards & Packing Shed	○
CH 73	Adventure Bay Jetty	○	CH 113	Jack Rex's Packing Shed	●
CH 74	Alonnah Jetty	○	CH 116	Snug #1 Orchard	○
CH 75	Lunawanna Jetty	○	CH 117	Troweena Orchards	○
CH 76	Simpsons Bay Jetty	○	CH 118	Meredith's Orchard	○
CH 77	Great Taylor Bay Jetty	○	CH 119	'Southdown'	○
CH 78	Barnes Bay Jetty	○	CH 120	Burnaby's Apple Shed	●
CH 79	Dennes Point Jetty	○	CH 121	Margate #1 Orchard	○
CH 80	Verona Jetty	○	CH 122	Margate #2 Orchard	○
CH 81	Gordon Jetty	○	CH 123	'Brookfield'	●
CH 82	Middleton Jetty	○	CH 125	1788 Bligh Apple Planting Site	●
CH 83	Flowerpot Jetty	○	CH 126	J. Hawkin's Orchard	○
CH 84	Birchs Bay Jetty	○			

Figure 12.12 Locations (where known) for the Channel area apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded].



12.13 HUON

12.13.1 Introduction

Since its early European settlement, the Huon has been renowned as both a timber and apple producing region. Extensive areas, generally close to the coast or Huon River were established with orchards, primarily apple orchards, and unlike many of the other apple orcharding districts in Tasmania, many of these areas have continued to grow apples until the present day. In spite of, or perhaps because of, its continued history of apple growing, and with the widespread introduction of new technology, the Huon is relatively poor in early (19th century) well preserved apple industry cultural heritage, however it has a wealth of 20th century industry heritage of most types. Orchardling in the Huon was both sides of the Huon River from Mountain River in the north to Southport in the south.

Because the Huon was, and still is, a major apple growing area, and given the time constraints of the project, it was decided to only record places and sites considered to be of heritage interest or value and to gain a general overview of the heritage from oral information. To do this it was necessary to talk to at least one person in each main centre, however, we found that each person had so much local information that we decided to document the Huon to the same level as most of the other districts, i.e. to document the locations of all the orchards and other orchard-related features that had existed in the areas the oral informants were familiar with, and to document all the extant features we could find out about through limited field survey and oral interview.

Given our limited interviewing, there are, however, gaps and the analysis for this district is far from complete. Although most of the Huon has been researched through oral interviews and some two and a half days of field reconnaissance and site recording, areas which are very poorly covered are Mountain River–Crabtree, Nichols Rivulet–Garden Island Creek, Glen Huon–Judbury and central and west Geeveston. The following people provided very useful information on the location of current and earlier orchards and on the extant orchards, packing sheds, processing factories and other apple industry heritage in their locality—Frank and Elsie Clark, and Dave O'Neill — Cygnet; Peter and Margaret Harris — Grove; Betty Frankcomb — Ranelagh; Brian Clark — Huonville and Franklin; Nathalie Norris — Castle Forbes Bay; Murray and Pat Harwood — Geeveston; Hedley Calvert — Carins Bay to Brookes Bay and Ranelagh; Robin and Jo Upcher — Dover; and Charlie Plummer — Southport. Predo Jotic, Peter Harris, John Frankcomb, Don Gordon-Smith, Nathalie Norris and Bob Grundy provided information on the specific sites investigated which were — 'Clifton', Port Huon, the Franklin Evaporators, the Castle Forbes Bay orcharding landscape, the Grove Research Station and the Huon Valley Apple Museum.

The Huon apple growing district and apple industry related places with known locations are shown in figure 12.13.

12.13.2 Historical Overview

Apple growing in the Huon started in the early-1840s and developed primarily as a monocultural industry, the apples being grown mainly on small dedicated orchards, although some of the earlier orchards were established on larger farms, or by timber getters and sawmillers with some land. Virgin soil, regular rainfall, slopes allowing natural drainage and wind protection, as well as the work and determination of the early settlers, turned the region into Tasmania's major commercial apple-producing district. The yields per acre were outstanding and the resulting profit allowed the small orchardists to expand. This intensity of cultivation was specific to the district, and, although initially opened up through timber getting and for farming, the region grew more and more dependent on apple orcharding.

The first orchards were planted along the coast and navigable rivers because access to this region was dependent entirely on water transport. In the 1830s, there were tracks joining Hobart and Huonville, but traffic on these was limited to pony or horse, thereby limiting goods transported on these tracks to the basic necessities. In 1855 the road was progressively improved to allow access for light carts. By 1869 the journey from Hobart to Huonville could be made by coach. The first bridge across the Huon was built in 1876 at Huonville, replacing the earlier ferries. Due to the Huon area's dense native vegetation, water transport was the preferred mode of transport for heavy goods. The apple industry took advantage of the infrastructure already set up for the timber industry of the region. Not only did the orchardists rely on the timber mills for the apple cases, but the apple cases were also loaded at jetties and transported by boats established for the transport of timber. Accessibility to Hobart was a major factor in the success of the apple industry in the Huon. In 1920 a new, special purpose, apple exporting facility was established at Port Huon, where new jetties and a deep water wharf were built. Apples shipped from Port Huon did not need to go to Hobart.

The early focus of the apple orcharding was the Huon Valley to Port Huon (Grove and Ranelagh to Geeveston). Orchards slowly developed southwards along the coast to Dover and beyond, in close association with the timber industry and relying on its infrastructure. The sawmilling industry was also an asset for the apple industry as hardwood cases could be produced locally.

In the 1870s and early-1880s the numbers of orchards increased substantially, with new areas opening up in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and on Bruny Island. Apple production rose steadily from the 1880s into the early-1900s. The district managed to avoid pests and diseases in the late-1800s while many of the other districts were experiencing problems of this nature at this time. This allowed the Huon district to become more commercially successful, and put it in a prime position for export.

The orchardists rapidly organised themselves into associations such as the Huon Fruit Growers Association (1885–86) and establishing collective packing sheds. Industries, such as the Franklin Evaporators, were also established to capitalise on the industry, utilising apples unsuitable for export. The industry also offered full-time employment to local people and encouraged settlement in the region. Small fruit growing was also a successful industry, benefitting from the development of the apple industry by adapting apple industry techniques such as cool storage and packaging.

The Huon remained a major apple growing area through until the 1950s, with hundreds of small but highly-productive orchards supplying apples for local consumption and overseas export to the Hobart and Port Huon wharves and for local processing to canning factories, pulping factories and evaporating factories. Unlike most other apple districts, the Huon does not appear to have suffered a major late-1920s–30s or post-World War II decline, and in fact, experienced an increase in the number of apple processing factories started after the War. Major export companies and co-operative enterprises operated through most of this period, although there appears to have been an early-1900s burgeoning of co-operative enterprise (e.g. Port Huon Fruit Growers Co-operative Association) and a post-World War II rekindling of interest in co-operative enterprise which had flagged in the mid-1900s. During this period the Government set up a dedicated research farm (orchard) in the Grove area.

The Huon however, like the other districts, experienced a major decline in the 1960s–70s. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the Huon's orchards went out of business between 1961 and 1975 (Watson 1987). The 1967 bushfires burnt out some orchard and associated sheds and homes, but it did not have a major impact on the industry. Most orchards were lost during the 1970s with the Tree Pull Scheme, the Huon losing close to 50% of its orchards and the bulk of its processing facility at this time. With the increased costs of production and requirements for cold storage, many orchards stopped grading, packing and cold storing their own fruit and started sending their fruit directly to the larger orchards which graded, packed and stored fruit, either by buying from the smaller orchardists, or on a co-operative basis. This pattern continues today, with the major packing and storage companies being Calvert Bros, Reids, Shields, Driessens, Clements & Marshall and Craig Mostyn, and with some 200 orchards continuing to operate, and a small number of new orchards developing. The current orchards range considerably in size, and employ a variety of production methods, including organic growing and a wide range of planting, pruning and growing methods and tree stock.

Unfortunately for the industry, in the mid-1990s there has been an increase in apple production elsewhere in the world and there is considerable competition for markets. There has been a consequent loss of confidence in the future of the industry with a number of growers in the Huon at present pulling out substantial acreages of orchard, and tending to rely on cattle instead for an income. It is not clear if this trend will continue.

12.13.3 Historical Research derived Heritage Background

The historical research has provided the following information on the heritage of the apple industry in the Huon.

Orchards —

- *Products:* Orchards were dominantly apple orchards, although a few pears were grown in most orchards. The varieties grown reflect the changes in varieties and demands over time as in other districts, however, the varietal collection maintained by the Grove Research Station and which contains many varieties collected in the Huon (by Mort Page) indicates the enormous number of varieties that have been grown in the Huon since orcharding started in the area.
- *Location:* The orchards are mainly located along the lower coastal slopes, and inland up the wider valleys on the valley floors and up the lower slopes. The location appears to be related to lower, gentler slopes and access to water transport.
- *Environment:* The environment appears to have been extremely well suited to apple growing, with parts of the Huon having the highest yields per acre of any apple growing area in Australia. Orchards were mostly planted on alluvial or deeper soils of gentle slopes. In the Huon, however, orchards appear to have extended into comparatively high elevations and areas of steeper slopes than elsewhere in Tasmania.
- *Land clearance:* Although some orchards were established on cleared farmland, large areas of native forest were cleared for orchard establishment.
- *Wind-breaks:* There are few wind-breaks as the orchards tended to rely on the protection of the natural forest which lies at the back of most orchards. The location of orchards in the valleys also possibly reduced the need for wind protection.
- *Tree spacing:* There is no well defined spacing apparent from the historical and oral information, but a number of orchards appear to have had, and continue to have, very close spacing along the rows.

- *Irrigation*: Irrigation appears not to have been generally a feature of orcharding in the Huon until the mid to late-1900s although there was irrigation as early as around 1900. Nor does draining of orchards appear to be a feature except in some of the lower lying and wetter areas such as at Southport.

Infrastructure —

- *Packing Sheds*: Initially (up until about the 1910s) it appears that most orchards built their own small packing shed, although in some cases other sheds, even rooms in homesteads, were used for packing and storing apples, and some packing occurred directly into cases in the orchards. From the 1910s to the 1950s and 1960s, most orchards built and maintained their own packing sheds, but there were some periods when a number of orchardists became part of co-operative growers schemes which established packing sheds at the points of departure (i.e. main jetties). Since the late-1960s–70s only the large orchardists have tended to maintain their packing sheds, developing them into cool store and controlled atmosphere (ca) store complexes with modern equipment, and packing and storing fruit for the smaller orchardists who no longer use their own sheds. The medium size growers have, however, tended to maintain their own packing sheds and cool stores, but have not expanded.
- *Cool stores*: Cool stores were built as part of packing shed complexes, mainly after World War II, on the larger orchards. Cool stores since about the 1960s have tended to be ca stores. The earliest cool stores appear to have been developed as part of the major wharf infrastructure—at Cygnet, and at Port Huon in the 1920s and 1930s.
- *Timber sheds*: Timber sheds are known to have been used in the Huon for case timber drying and case making, although in some areas cases were made from green timber, and during the period of use of the Canadian case when the bulk of timber, at least initially, was imported. The Huon also is the only district which is known to have had large specialised case making factories (e.g. the Standard Case Manufacturing Company in Huonville), and this is probably a reflection of the area being a major timber industry area.
- *Residences*: There is little data on the residences, as although they are numerous, they are not seen as being specifically related to orcharding. Given the early orcharding in the Huon, residences are likely to include early (mid to late-1800s) farm residences as well as houses built on dedicated orchards.
- *Pickers huts*: Imported seasonal labour seems to have been used mainly since the mid-1900s. Pickers huts were built to accommodate this seasonal labour. In at least one instance (e.g. at ‘Waterloo’), the location of orchards close to the water has meant that some seasonal workers have arrived in their own boats and have lived in them.

Transport —

- *Water transport*: Earlier transport of apples was entirely by water and therefore jetties were important infrastructure. In many cases, jetties built for the timber industry and boats used for the transport of timber were also used later, or in conjunction, for apple transport. Initially all the apples were transported to Hobart for export, but from about the 1920s, when large wharves were established at Port Huon and Cygnet, apples have been exported directly as well as via Hobart.
- *Rail transport*: Rail transport was not a feature of the apple industry in the Huon. Rail transport was however important in the timber industry, and in some cases the orchards were established out along the timber tramways into newly cleared land. The Four Foot and Six Foot Roads in Geeveston are an example of this.
- *Road transport*: Road transport was important for most of the orcharding period for getting apples from the orchard to the nearby jetty. It was only from around the 1930s that the longer distance trucking of fruit to Hobart became important. It was not until the 1970s that road transport completely replaced water transport.

Markets —

- *Tasmanian destinations*: Fruit was mostly exported overseas but some fruit was sold in Hobart and exported interstate, particularly in the 1800s. The Huon, from c. 1900 to the 1950s, had a number of processing factories for apples. These included several evaporating factories and a smaller number of canning and pulping factories. These factories used locally grown fruit, particularly varieties not suitable for overseas export, as well as the surplus produce. Much of the processed fruit was also exported overseas. There was no known commercial cider manufacture in the Huon, although it seems that a number of orchardists made their own scrumpy-style cider for summer, home consumption.
- *Other destinations*: Overseas markets have been the main destination of the apples. The main overseas market was Europe (primarily Britain), but more recently the main market has been Asia.

Social and Labour —

- *Labour*: General work on the orchards was carried out by the owners and on the larger orchards permanent workers were employed. Initially most orchards were about 5 acres, which was about the acreage that could be managed by a single family and which would support one family. In the picking season, local labour appears to have been used mainly up until the mid-1900s while orchards were small. As orchards got larger, and on the earlier large orchards, labour was drawn from the local area, Hobart, interstate and overseas, except in the Cygnet area, which appears to have continued to use mainly local labour. There appears to be a strong preference, at least in the late-1900s, to employ overseas and interstate seasonal labour, as these people are often experienced and hard working. On some orchards, the same seasonal workers are re-employed each year, many of whom spend the year moving from one state to another to find full-time employment in the orchards.

- *Women Orchardists*: Most women who lived on orchards worked in their own orchards, most commonly in the packing sheds and administration. Only a few women, however, are known to have owned orchards or to have managed orchards, and this is only since about 1940. There appears to be no prejudice towards women as orchardists in the area (N. Norris, pers. comm.) and the lack of women orchardists is seen as primarily reflecting the generally accepted gender roles in the rural workplace. These trends are changing, and in 1996 a Huon woman orchardist, Naomi Clark-Hansen, was named Tasmanian Rural Woman of the Year—recognising the role women have played and are now playing in the orcharding in Tasmania.
- *Apple Festivals*: The Huon is known for its Apple Festival, and is only one of two districts in Tasmania where an annual apple festival was a feature. The Apple Festival was not an early tradition, being instituted only in 1952, and running until the 1970s decline. The festivals, participated in widely by the orchardists of the Huon, were understood to have been largely started through the enthusiasm and interest of a Cygnet man, Father Kemp. The festivals were all held in Cygnet.
- *Social (General)*: Perhaps because of the dominance of orcharding in the Huon, the oral information suggests that many aspects of life in the Huon were integrated with orcharding. There appear to have been a number of institutions such as Friday evening shopping to allow for weekend work on the orchards (especially during the picking season), and regular dances appear to have been held in a number of the district's apple sheds. Sheds were used for other social functions including church services, in one case a church conference (Len Rowe's shed at Waterloo), and CWA meetings, with apple cases being able to be used for seating where there was a shortage of chairs.
- *Land Army*: There is no information on the use of Land Army women for this area.
- *Prisoners of War*: Italian POW labour seems to have been used by a number of orchards in the Huon during World War II.

12.13.4 Overview of the Cultural Heritage

The Huon is by far the most extensive apple orcharding area still remaining. As well as containing a number of productive orchard blocks established between c. 1890–1930 (Predo Jotic, pers. comm.) the area appears to have the most extensive orchards utilising the most modern techniques. Although modern orchards and technology are being employed elsewhere in the State, e.g. at Hillwood on the East Tamar and in the Spreyton area, the Huon has the greatest concentration. As well as high levels of continuing production, the Huon also has a large number of well maintained industry-related features which span the history and range of activities of the industry in the district, although there are few 19th century features other than residences, and no orchards older than around 60–70 years. There appear to be no major intra-district differences, therefore the district is treated as a single unit in the discussion below.

The Inventory for the Huon district (table 13.1) contains approximately 385 places, c. 57% (219) of which are known to have extant evidence (i.e. are sites), and c. 16% of which (62) have been recorded (at a minimum level). Given the limitations of the study, the Inventory is considered to have captured in the order of 75% of all apple industry related places in the Huon. The real proportion of places which have extant remains is thought to be in the order of 40–50%, as it is considered that the method of place identification in this district has captured the more recent places which have extant evidence.

The Inventory lists a wide range of types of places for the Huon including standard orchard-related features, but also including a range of service industry places such as sawmills, apple case factories, nurseries and a research station, and downstream processing and transport-related places such as evaporating factories, canning factories, pulping factories, wharf head packing sheds and cool stores and wharves and jetties. Approximately 77% of places (296) are orchards, with only 30 known to have been farms with orchards, or orchards with other means of earning income. Seventeen places (4.5%) are packing sheds not associated with orchards and eight (3%) are cool stores not associated with orchards. Sixteen (4%) processing factories are known for the district and comprise 12 evaporating factories, 3 pulping and / or canning works and 1 jam factory. Five (3%) places are nurseries which supplied to the orchards, although a number of orchards acquired trees from Walker's Nursery at Lalla and Launceston. There are 41 (11%) known apple-related jetties, although there are thought to be some, mainly those on individual orchards, which have not been identified. Only 4 apple-related sawmills have been identified although there were large numbers of these in the forests behind the Huon and many orchards had their own sawmill. The scope of the study did not allow for the sawmills, mainly 'spot mills', to be identified.

Preservation of apple industry related features in the Huon district is relatively good, with at least 57% of identified places being known to have surviving remains. Approximately 20% of places identified are believed to have no apple industry related features remaining, although this has only been field checked in a small number of cases, and for the remaining 23% of places the presence of industry-related features is not known. An analysis of sites (i.e. places where there is surviving evidence) by type (table 13.2) indicates that of the 219 known sites in the district, around 84% are orchards. Of the remaining c. 16% of sites, approximately half (17) are packing sheds (a number of these would have been part of an orchard originally but there is no evidence for this today), 6 are dedicated cool stores, 4 are factories, 3 are nurseries, 3 are sawmilling-related, 1 is a research station (modern), 1 is a museum (modern), and 3 are identified historic orcharding landscapes. It can be seen, therefore, that there is

extant evidence of all the place types identified, and that apart from jetties which have only a c. 10% survival rate, there is c. 50% or better preservation for each place type.

At sites, however, generally not all the features have survived, and in fact there are very few sites which are 'intact' in this sense, although many have a high degree of integrity (i.e. remain as apple industry places with the only change being the evolution of the apple industry related function). There are a number of orchards, for example, where the only surviving evidence is the residence and / or packing sheds, although this is not as much the case in the Huon as in the other districts. For example, only 88 orchard plantings were identified compared to some 130 orchard packing sheds (note—the most reliable information is for these 2 feature types). It can be seen from table 13.3 that the numbers of features that have survived provide a different picture of the heritage of the Huon apple industry than an examination of the heritage by site type. table 13.3 shows that known apple industry related features (mostly older than 1970s) comprise 159 packing sheds (36% of all features in the Huon), 88 orchard plantings, 72 residences, 21 other orchard residences (for permanent workers), 25 other sheds, five of which are known to be stables, 40 cool stores (includes packing shed-cool store complexes), 9 controlled atmosphere (ca) stores (includes, and is mostly, packing shed-ca store complexes), 7 sets of pickers huts, 2 occurrences of wind-breaks, 2 intact jetties, 4 apple processing factories, 2 sawmill-related, 2 nurseries, 1 varietal collection and 2 collections of objects. It should be noted that the data for feature types not specifically apple-related (e.g. residences, other residences, other sheds) and for sawmills is not as reliable as for the other feature types, given the methodology for identifying features for this district.

The following discussion summarises the nature of the apple industry related sites and features of the Huon district —

Orchards

The orchards (88) that survive are all commercially-productive orchards which are well maintained. These are of three types —

- The smaller orchard (< c. 15–20 acres) where the orchard is leased to a larger orchard, or where the orchardist sends the fruit to a larger orchard and cool store for packing, storage and export. This trend has emerged since the development of ca storage and the development of sophisticated and highly expensive grading, labelling and packing machinery. These orchards retain the orchard plantings, the residence, older packing sheds and cool stores, other farm sheds, and were unlikely to have had features such as secondary residences and pickers huts.
- The medium size orchard (c. 15–50 acres) where packing and storage may be done elsewhere or still done in relatively small packing sheds and cool stores. These orchards have a similar range of features to the smaller orchards, but will generally have a newer packing shed and cool store, and one secondary residence, but generally did not have pickers huts.
- Large orchards (> c. 50 acres) which have remained viable and have had the finance to keep up with the modern technological developments. These orchards now grade, pack and store fruit for smaller orchardists in large packing shed and cool store (including ca stores) complexes which are mostly extended earlier packing sheds and cool stores. As well as the packing shed-cool store complex, which is a major feature of these orchards, they will usually have a primary residence and a number of secondary houses and cottages, a set of pickers huts, several other farm sheds, including a garage, and possibly older packing sheds and a jetty. These orchards usually lease or own a number of orchards in their locality. The largest of these in the Huon at present are Calvert Bros (Waterloo), Reids (Geeveston), Driessens (Castle Forbes Bay) and Shields (Huonville).

With respect to the orchard plantings, none older than the c. 1930s are known, although some older trees have been pulled out only in the last few years. The extant orchards are well maintained and it is common in a single orchard to find a range of age of trees and planting and pruning methods. For example a single orchard may have blocks of single trees planted in rows, which are all vase pruned, which are new and / or old, with new trees being planted to replace individual very old or dead trees; blocks of new orchard using the New Zealand steel trellising system; and blocks of dwarf stock planted using the diagonal pole trellising method. The most common style of pruning is the vase style. One example (HU 182) of pruning was noted where the trees are vase-pruned but where the forking starts higher, almost 1 m above the ground, and the trees tend to appear more bushy. This style of pruning is referred to here as the 'wine glass' style. One noticeable feature, at least at Castle Forbes Bay, is the close spacing of trees along the rows, which is noticeably closer than in the other Tasmanian apple growing districts and is a feature of orchards of a range of ages. It was presumably a contributing factor to the extremely high apple yields / acre of the Huon.

Only at 3 orchards were wind-breaks evident and these were both orchards established at least in the early-1900s. In one case cypress had been used (HU 345) and in the other two cases (HU 191 & HU 348) poplar had been used.

Irrigation was common in the extant orchards but the widespread introduction of irrigation is only since about the 1970s. There were a small number of dams in orchards, and these are also likely to have been built for irrigation and date from post-1970. A small number of orchards also had small corrugated iron water tanks, usually on a low timber or steel stand. These are mostly beside packing sheds or small sheds thought to be spray sheds, and

therefore are likely to be associated with apple spraying and grading. No evidence of drainage was identified, although a small number of orchards in areas of wetter ground are known to have drained their orchards.

Residences and packing sheds are the most common extant features of orchard sites in the Huon, and often the only evidence. These and other residences are described under 'Residences and pickers huts' and 'Packing sheds', respectively, below. Other types of sheds were also fairly common, and the most obvious was the garage. The garages appear to be mostly 1900s garages but of a variety of ages, yet of very similar design, with timber frames, vertical board or corrugated iron cladding except along one side which is left open, dirt or concrete floors, and with corrugated iron skillion roofs. A small number have petrol bowsters (including some old style ones). A distinctive feature of a number of the garages, especially in the Franklin–Geeveston area, is the front facade of the sheds which is of vertical board or planks, with the opening having a distinctive upturned U-shape, achieved by diagonal edges in the corners (refer HU 301). These garages appear to be used for farm equipment and small trucks, and usually accommodate 2–3 vehicles. Small, single car garages or car ports are often found near the residences. These are usually timber structures with double swing doors at the front end and no windows.

Although stables would have been common until the mid-1900s when orchardists mostly converted from work horses to trucks and tractors, few stables seem to have survived. Generally the structure appears not to have survived, rather than it being a case of substantial modification. Known stables are all small timber sheds, generally built in the same materials and general style as the other sheds (including the packing shed) of the same period. They can be distinguished by their generally small size, relatively high walls and single swinging timber door, often in two sections. There is at least one excellent example, which still retains its shingle roof, which is part of a well preserved complex of orchard sheds at Castle Forbes Bay (HU 295).

The only known orchard which also grew hops in the Huon district is 'Clifton Estate' at Ranelagh (HU 191), and the property still has hop fields and a large, now disused, timber hop kiln. The other purpose-specific, but non-apple related structure noted on the orchards were dairies and barns, although these are rare. In many cases old, disused packing sheds are being used as barns, at least for storing hay.

Residences and pickers huts

The Huon district has the greatest diversity of residences of all the Tasmanian apple districts. The residences range in age from mid-1800s to c. 1970s, and have been built in a range of materials, predominantly timber, but also stone and brick. Interestingly, no houses of fibro-cement sheet were identified, although this was a common material for pickers huts and also used in packing sheds in the district, and for residences in other districts. This may reflect the periods at which residences were built, but is also likely to reflect the ready availability of timber in the Huon, and the greater affluence of orchardists generally noted for the Huon compared to the other districts. In general the primary residence is the more substantial of the residences on any one orchard, while the secondary, or employees (or other family members) residences were simpler, usually weatherboard, homes.

The range of ages, and of availability of finance, has also led to there being a much greater diversity of styles of house in the Huon than in other districts. There are excellent examples of 19th century weatherboard houses which are mainly 1) square, on stone foundations, with steeply pitched (narrow centre ridge) hip roofs with two brick chimneys; 2) U-shaped, by virtue of 2 parallel gable roofed ends with a gabled perpendicular central joining section set at the rear, with a moderate steeply pitched roof; and 3) small, moderate steeply pitched gable end roofed cottages with front verandahs. The only stone residences are also 19th century, the known examples being 'Clifton' at Ranelagh (HU 191) and Smiths Orchard at Lucaston (HU 177). In the Geeveston area an unusual and distinctive style of late 19th century orchardists residence was observed. This was single or double storey weatherboard dwellings with very steep pitch gable roofs with decorated barge boards, typical of what has been termed the 'Victorian Carpenter Gothic' style (Apperly et al. 1989). The O'Halloran's Orchard residence (HU 301) is an excellent example.

The 20th century residences are mainly moderate-sized dwellings of weatherboard with hipped roofs and a central brick chimney. These are mostly mid to late-1900s in age, and in some areas (south of Geeveston and the Lucaston area) there are a number of residences that are c. 1970s and possibly replace earlier houses burnt in the 1967 bushfires. There are a number of clearly Federation style weatherboard houses scattered throughout the district which appear to be little modified, at least externally, and are well maintained substantial dwellings. A small number of 20th century brick residences were observed. These were generally standard homes of the 1950s–70s, but two were substantial homes with decorative facades and rounded elements typical of the inter-war period (HU 198 & HU 334).

The pickers huts, as noted, are mostly restricted to the larger orchards. They are very simple accommodation, generally one or two-roomed huts or single rooms in conjoined in a row. At any one orchard now there is between c.2 and 10 pickers huts, although 'Clifton Estate' (HU 191) has by far the largest set observed in this study for anywhere in Tasmania, with 21 huts still extant, with an additional 20 huts recently sold and moved. These huts were used by both the hop pickers and the apple pickers (frequently the same people). The huts are generally a small distance from the residences and packing sheds and on the edge of the orchards. They tend to be randomly arranged or roughly in rows in a cluster, except for the 'Clifton Estate' huts which are very neatly arranged in a grid pattern with a central ablution block and cover 2–3 acres. The pickers huts in the district are

mostly of vertical board or fibro-cement and most have a brick chimney, although in one case corrugated iron chimneys were observed (HU 335). No plantings (gardens) were observed associated with the pickers huts which usually sit in a grassed area.

Packing Sheds and Cool Stores

As with residences, packing sheds and cool stores in the Huon come in a plethora of styles, materials and sizes, and varied construction methods. Sheds range from very small garage size early orchard sheds to massive co-operative sheds. There are, however, some commonalities, one of which is that all sheds have gable roofs, and almost all have sliding doors, either internally hung or externally hung. These two features, along with their relative dimensions, make them distinctive as apple packing sheds.

The packing sheds can be loosely divided into the following types —

- Small, early (late-1800s to early-1900s (pre-World War I)) sheds, usually found on orchards, and which are rectangular with steep to moderately-pitched gable roofs, usually set on stone and mortar foundations, and timber-framed with weatherboard, vertical board cladding or vertical planks with battens. The vertical planks with batten cladding appears to be an early type cladding, while the vertical board cladding seems to be more common in the later sheds. The sheds are at ground level or only slightly raised above ground level. Some of the later sheds sit on low brick or stone footings. These sheds generally have a small number of small, fixed, multi-paned sash windows and an internally-hung single sliding wooden door, usually in the centre of one side. They may have another sliding door or a small swing, timber door. There are a large number of these sheds still extant, mainly in the area from Huonville south to Waterloo.
- Small to medium-sized, early to mid-1900s sheds which are also found on orchards or may be co-operative type sheds near former jetties. These usually rest on concrete foundations with floors c. 0.5–1 m above the ground. They generally have internally-hung, single, wood, sliding doors, and the larger sheds will have doors on a couple of sides, usually two or three along one or both sides or doors at an end and side. These are mostly vertical board clad sheds of small to medium-size with moderately steep pitched roofs. They frequently have small raised skylights. Some of the larger sheds of this period are well built painted weatherboard sheds, and some of the larger, later sheds also had early cool stores built into them, although most sheds of this period are only packing sheds.
- Large painted weatherboard sheds — These sheds are distinguished by the quality of construction and the use of true weatherboard cladding, generally painted. They are generally medium to large-sized and have medium-pitched roofs which are corrugated iron clad, internally-hung single wooden sliding doors and large multi-paned windows. A number also have decorative elements (e.g. extra gabling, skylights, half gabling) which is unusual in other districts. These sheds tend to be packing sheds and cool stores, and the larger ones are generally located near jetties and were major sheds that directly exported the fruit.
- Medium-large, post-World War II sheds — There are a number of medium to large sheds that were built in the around late-1940s to 1960s. They tend to be plain sheds set on concrete foundations, generally at ground level, and are clad with one of the following materials—weatherboard, vertical board, corrugated iron or fibro-cement panels. The use of corrugated iron and fibro-cement panel cladding is comparatively rare in the Huon. These sheds tend to have large, externally-hung steel doors, and a few had steel ‘roll-a-doors’; a few large windows or no windows; and corrugated perspex sheet skylights in medium to low-pitched, corrugated iron roofs. These sheds are mostly located on orchards.
- Large, recent metal sheds — Sheds built from the c. 1970s onwards are corrugated iron or aluminium (most recent, ‘Kliploc’ type) clad; are set at ground level on concrete slabs; have no windows; have large metal sliding doors; and have low pitched corrugated iron roofs. They are usually combined packing sheds and cool stores. The most recent cool stores are controlled atmosphere stores and the most recent of these (from around the mid-1980s) are constructed of aluminium cladding with external steel framing. Generally these sheds occur as conjoined or linked (by a roofed area) sheds. Larger orchards which pack for others usually have a large shed complex incorporating sheds and cool stores from different periods of the 1900s. It is typical to have a central painted weatherboard shed and cool store, corrugated iron elements (packing storing areas and cool store) and new aluminium clad (often external steel framing) controlled atmosphere stores, often part of the packing shed-cool store complex. Smaller orchards which continue to do their own packing will also often have a complex but usually of only two sheds—a vertical board or corrugated iron clad shed linked to an aluminium clad cool store by a flat, steel-framed, corrugated iron roofed area used for bin storage and loading trucks.

While most sheds are of the main types described above, there are a small number of sheds of a particular period which have been modified by extending once or twice in a similar or later style. There are also some sheds of unusual construction. These include —

- a brick packing shed at Dover (now modified by other use);
- packing sheds built out over the water on specialised footing at Surges Bay and Brookes Bay ;
- the Port Huon complex, including Calvert’s packing sheds and cool stores, which are extremely large and well built.

There are also a small number of very new (1990s) very large packing sheds-cool stores, where the whole shed has been built at the one time. These very recent sheds are not considered in this report.

The packing sheds and cool stores are, in general, similar to the range of sheds and cool stores identified in the other districts. There are however some features which are distinctive of, or peculiar to, the Huon district. These features include —

- Wooden sliding doors which are almost all single, internally-hung doors, whereas most other districts tend to have mainly double, externally-hung, sliding wooden doors.
- In some parts of the district, particularly south of Huonville, the door handles of the wooden sliding doors are vertically elongate holes, hand-carved into the side of the door. These were not noted elsewhere.
- The use of stone and mortar or drystone for foundations and footings is the norm for the earlier sheds in the Huon, but is rare elsewhere in the State. This may to some extent reflect the poor preservation of early sheds in other districts.
- The large, well built, true weatherboard sheds which frequently had decorative elements were not observed in the other districts. While they are of a particular period, they are considered to reflect the high level of wealth and high level of investment in the industry in the district—in the Huon in the early to mid-1900s.
- A relatively high percentage of vertical board and weatherboard clad sheds, while corrugated iron and fibro-cement panel sheds, which are common in other districts, are comparatively rare in the Huon.

The above characteristics may, to some extent, be a reflection of different periods of construction rather than different types of construction in this area, but there are clearly some styles of construction distinctive of the Huon. Clearly regional differences appear to be less use of fibro-cement panelled construction (e.g. compared to the Tamar), and the internally-hung, single, wooden sliding doors.

Wharves / Jetties

As in the case of the other districts, the jetties and wharves relating to the apple industry are very poorly preserved, and it is therefore difficult to discuss the nature of these features. Of the two known jetties / wharves to have survived, only the Port Huon Wharf was inspected. This was a major wharf built for the direct export of apples and originally comprised a very large deep-water timber wharf (pier) with land-based packing sheds and offices. Little remains of the original structures except for the large land-based weatherboard packing shed and cool store (and the slightly later packing shed and cool store of Calvert's) since the wharf was rebuilt in the 1950s. The new wharf is of concrete construction on concrete piles, and is unusual in that it was built in two sections with a separate centre section to accommodate a central row of crossed steel raker piles, rather than having the standard arrangement down each side. The very large timber cool store on the wharf, new offices and the inspection point, all constructed at this time are still extant. The wharf is therefore a good example of a dedicated fruit export wharf facility constructed post-war.

The smaller, earlier jetties that were used for loading apples onto marine transport are understood to have been mainly small timber jetties.

Processing Factories

The Huon appears to have had the largest number of apple processing factories, and also has the best preservation of these types of places, although few factories are extant. Unfortunately, given the economics and changing technology, of the small number of the factory structures that survive, most have been extensively altered inside, and only two retain their original function—a canning factory (HU 138) and an evaporating factory (HU 245). No Huon jam making factories were identified in this study. Again, given the few surviving examples, it is difficult to discuss the nature of the factories, particularly the canning factories, for which only one example survives (Cygnet Canning Company (HU 138) now Clements & Marshall's Canning Factory) which was not inspected.

Three of the 12 known evaporating factories have extant structures (Franklin Evaporators (HU 245), Norris' Evaporating Factory (HU 282), and the Jones & Co. Dover Evaporating Factory (HU 365)) and these are all of a similar shape which is reminiscent of the tobacco drying kilns in Victoria, but longer. Since these extant factory structures range from early-1900s to post-World War II, the similarity in style indicates that the style changed only minimally over time. The drying kilns are understood to originally have all been wood-fired, drying the apples by allowing heated air to rise through slatted floors on which the sliced apples were spread, and with the heated air rising and passing out the roof of the building. A factory may have had a number of adjacent drying 'floors' along the length of the kiln. The structures reflect this method of drying and are narrow high buildings (c. 2 storeys), with steeply-pitched roofs with a raised ridge-line vent running the length of the ridge. The kilns have at least two sides which are not surrounded by buildings to allow for the storage and movement of the timber to the kilns and because of fire risk. They all tend to have other associated packing shed type buildings and, in some cases offices attached or associated. The cladding of the factory buildings tends to reflect the main shed cladding material of the period of construction, with the Dover factory (now Casey's Steam Museum) being clad in fibro-cement sheet, and the other two factories having been more recently re-clad in aluminium (the nature of the original cladding is not known).

The Franklin Evaporators, established in about 1910, continues to operate as an evaporating factory, using the same type of technology as it had originally. The layout and types of equipment are very similar to the original factory (although the actual equipment has been replaced and is relatively modern), the factory was largely destroyed by fire on at least two occasions, and there has been some modernisation to incorporate fork-lifts. It is understood that the technology used, that of using wood fires to dry the fruit on a stationary floor by convection

currents, is for large-scale dried fruit production now a very rare technology on a world scale. Features likely to be associated with an evaporating factory of the types that were constructed in the Huon include the processing area (apple sorting, peeling, slicing and bleaching), the drying floors and kilns, a rehydration area, a packing area, a cool store, bin storage areas, timber yards, an office, and possibly staff facilities. The Franklin Evaporators also has an apple crusher and juicing facility, which although mechanised operates on the early juice extraction methods of pressing the crushed apple in cloth-lined trays. Although the trays are filled by hand, the pressing is hydraulic.

Sawmills and timber-related

The sawmills which generally produced timber for apple case manufacture, and which were prevalent in the Huon area, mainly in the Southern Forests, were the 'spot mill' or 'box mill'. It has not been possible to research these in this study, but for the Huon, Parham (1992) provides an overview of these site types. These mills cut the timber in a restricted locality, and then were moved when the timber supply was exhausted. In Parham (1992, 21) they are described as highly mobile and makeshift, and are comprised of 'a big tractor engine sitting on two logs and they had a belt running off that onto a saw bench'. In some cases they might have a rough bush shelter erected over the work area. The traction engine and other reusable material were transported from place to place on a sled using horses. They operated from the c. 1880s to the c. 1940s. Parham (1992, 22) goes on to say that while 'this type of mill was very common once, few published sources describing their operation exist' and that 'Little evidence is reflected in the physical remains, generally only piles of sawdust, if anything'.

The other site type identified in the Huon district was the case making factory. These are related to the spot mills, in that the case making factories are understood to have sawn the timber into the planking for cases and made up the cases. The only extant case making factory identified in the Huon (and in the study) is the Standard Case Manufacturing Company in Huonville (HU 200) which operated from c. 1950 to the mid to late-1960s. Although the factory initially used imported softwood, it later used eucalypt cut in the Southern Forests and milled by its own sawmills. This factory appears to have been the main supplier of the Standard case, at least in the Huon, and is a large complex in Huonville. The factory comprises two large, conjoined gable ended, corrugated iron clad sheds that sit on concrete foundations (above the ground) and have large externally-hung steel sliding doors. These are understood to be the actual case making areas. A third smaller shed, but of similar design, is situated to the south and was the workshop. There is a small fibro-cement panel office by the main entrance between the road and the case making sheds. In the south-west corner are a series of tall narrow buildings with a raised ridge vent running the length of each roof. These are similar in general appearance to the evaporating factory kilns and are the kilns for drying and seasoning the timber for the cases.

Nurseries

Only one extant apple orchard supplying nursery (Tahune Fields (HU 178)) is known for the Huon district other than the Grove Research Station (see below). These are the only known currently operating Tasmanian orchard nurseries. Although there were formerly several orchard supplying nurseries in the Huon (Gloucester Oates, 'Forest Home', Colin and Dean Voss' nursery, and Charlie Crouch & Sons), the oral information suggests that a large number of orchardists also obtained nursery stock from Walker's Nursery in the north of the State (Lilydale district).

Orcharding Research Station

The Grove Research Station (HU 172) is the only extant orcharding research institution in Tasmania and one of only a few in Australia, and has operated since c. 1950. In Tasmania there was an earlier Government-run research station for orcharding between Kingston and Leslie Vale (HU 161) which operated only for a short period in the 1940s and closed down in 1950 when the Grove Research Station was set up in its stead. The Grove Research Station is located in traditional orcharding country, and was formerly part of Charles Harris' Orchard (HU 169). The research station is relatively modern and has all new, purpose-built buildings. Most of the orchards are new experimental orchards, but the research station also houses two varietal collections. One is a general varietal collection for modern commercial production purposes, and the other is a heritage varietal collection. This was started by a Huon orchardist, Mort Page, who collected many varieties locally. It has been added to, including through donations of varieties from interstate collections which were closed down, and is now the only major heritage and general varietal collection in Australia, although small by world standards. The heritage collection has around 400 varieties. As well as maintaining a gene pool through the varietal collections and working on the development of new varieties, the research station carries out research into tree stock, pest and disease control, and various cultivation methods, and also demonstrates new orcharding systems. Advice is made available to Tasmanian orchardists.

Apple Industry Museum

The Huon Valley Apple Museum (HU 171) at Grove is the only dedicated apple industry museum in Tasmania and has the best single collection of apple industry related objects. The Museum was initially housed at Franklin (in an old church hall) then moved to Casey's Steam Museum at Dover, and later moved to its present location at Grove where it is appropriately housed in a former co-operative apple packing shed (Charles Harris' Orchard (HU 169)) which has only been minimally modified to house the museum. It is currently run by a local, fourth generation orcharding family. The museum collection and displays include a varietal display (annually renewed from the Grove Research Stations varietal collection), a range of orchard tools, the range of picking buckets and packing cases used locally, an apple peeling machine and a few early apple graders, most of which were collected from the Huon. The museum also has a range of documentary material, including a large photographic collection. Although the museum has a strong regional emphasis and there are few displays that systematically interpret the development of the apple industry technologically or geographically, the museum provides an excellent opportunity to learn about earlier aspects of the apple industry in Tasmania, and represents a valuable collection.

Orcharding landscapes

As the district with the greatest continuity of orcharding, there is the greatest opportunity for orcharding landscapes to be preserved in the Huon. Areas which retain extensive areas of orchard include Cradoc, Ranelagh–Lucaston, Franklin, Castle Forbes Bay, Waterloo, and west Dover. In most of these cases (except Franklin and west Dover), the development of the area was primarily driven by orcharding. These areas can all be considered to be historic orcharding landscapes, although in general they are not of particularly high quality given that the areas have considerable areas of pasture which replace earlier orchards, few of the older industry-related structures survive, many new elements have been introduced, and / or in some cases the orchard plantings use new and visually very different systems to those of the earlier orchards.

The Castle Forbes Bay area, however, is considered to be a very high quality historic orcharding landscape. It is a landscape that was almost exclusively dedicated to orcharding, with the original layout retained, most of the earlier structures retained, very little new (post-1960s–70s) development, very little non-orcharding related new development, a range of site / place types associated with the industry, and with a high density of orchards (at least in the eastern half of the valley) with little new style of plantings. The area reflects the continuation and evolution of orcharding from the late-1800s to the c. 1970s. It contains a range of late-1800s to c. 1970s residences, packing sheds, stables, garages and other sheds, and early-1900s to c. 1970s pickers huts, cool stores and a early-1900s evaporating factory (reused). The orchard trees range in age from around the 1930s to the present. There are no tree rows or other planted wind-breaks, but these do not appear to have been a feature of the Castle Forbes Bay orcharding landscape. The field shapes and sizes and house locations still reflect the earlier orchard blocks and orchard distribution and the roads reflect the early orchard-based development of the valley, as does the extent of clearance of the native vegetation. Unfortunately the jetties have not survived. The social centre is marked by extant structures such as a church, garage and shop, and the evaporating factory all located at a road junction.

12.13.5 Place (Site) Types

The following summarises the apple industry heritage place types and extant features and sites identified in the Huon district. The place types listed are all those types known to have occurred historically. Some of these types may no longer be represented by physical remains. The abundance of each site type given is a general indication of the number of sites of that type still existing today irrespective of condition. The actual numbers of known and extant sites of each type are provided in table 13.2. All known orcharding places, extant or not, are listed in the Inventory (appendix 1), and a summary by type is provided in table 13.1. Known, inspected places (sites) are documented in the 'Place Records' in Volume 2.

Early Plantings:	. Historical plantings of apples	none known
Orchards:	. Traditional style orchards	common
	. Cypress or poplar wind-breaks	very rare
	. Irrigated orchards (post-c. 1960)	common
Buildings:	. Apple packing sheds	common
	. Cool stores	common
	. Controlled atmosphere stores (recent)	minor
	. Timber sheds	none
	. Pickers huts	minor
	. Orchardists (owners) residences	common
	. Workers residences	common
Related farm structures:	. Stables	rare
	. Hop kilns	very rare (1)
	. Other farm sheds (particularly garages)	common

Transport infrastructure:	. Roads and tracks (unsealed)	comm
	. Jetties	rare
Other:	. Nurseries	rare (2)
	. Orchard research stations	very rare (1)
	. Evaporating factories	rare (3)
	. Canning or pulping factories	very rare (1)
	. Sawmills	rare
	. Case making factories	very rare (1)
	. Museums	very rare (1)
Objects:		rare
Apple orcharding landscapes:		minor

Few of the places identified in this study for the Huon district are listed on the Parks and Wildlife Service THPI, registered or provisionally registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, and no places are listed on the Register of the National Estate as a rural or apple production related place. The only THPI registered places are Calvert Bros Spot Mill (8211:143), and Deep Hole Jetty (8211:15). The only place that is provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register is also classified by the National Trust and this is 'Wincanton' at Grove. There may be other residences classified by the National Trust associated with orchards, however, the National Trust data and the data for places in this study do not allow these places to be easily identified.

12.13.6 Condition of the Cultural Heritage

Not only does the Huon district have relatively good preservation of the physical evidence of orcharding in terms of the numbers of sites and features relating to the apple industry, but the condition of this evidence, where observed, is generally good. There appears to be a generally high level of land and building maintenance in the district. The corollary to this is that few of the older (19th century) features (presumably in poorer condition), appear to have survived.

The orchards which have survived mostly appear to be productive, well maintained orchards, and very few areas of remnant orchard trees were observed. This may be a function of the need to pull out trees for financial return during the Tree Pull Scheme, but is also thought to reflect the need to keep the land productive, the most common option being to graze cattle. Older, less productive orchard has been pulled out and replaced with new trees and new varieties.

Similarly, the orchard structures are well maintained. Almost all the packing sheds observed, even the small older sheds, are well maintained. Despite the often early building construction, the sheds are structurally sound, generally with the cladding and roofing intact, or repaired where this is not the case. Windows appear to be looked after, or boarded up. There appears to be a tradition of replacing older packing sheds with newer sheds on the same site, however, many older sheds have been retained. Many of the older sheds are no longer used for apples, but continue to be maintained, often as general storage sheds, but often with no regular use. The same applies to the residences and other farm sheds, although, the other farm sheds appear to be slightly less well maintained generally. The residences are mostly in very good condition, possibly since most have ongoing occupation, regardless of the fate of the orchards. The cool stores and ca stores are mostly fairly recent (mid to late-1900s) and so are generally in good condition.

The factories that have survived have had continuing use, or reuse. These factory structures are also in very good condition. This has been achieved in a number of cases by repair and maintenance. For example the Franklin Evaporators, and Norris' Evaporating Factory at Castle Forbes Bay are both in very good condition, but both have had their kilns reclad. In other cases, particularly where there has been ongoing, but different use (reuse), the maintenance of the good condition has been at the expense of integrity of the structure (i.e. they have been highly modified such that the orcharding-related use may not be evident).

As well as generally good preservation of individual features, there are a number of sites which have survived as well preserved complexes (i.e. are relatively intact with a high degree of integrity), although there is a smaller proportion of orchards which survive as orcharding complexes in the Hobart district compared to most other districts. Sites which are known to fall into this category include orchards ('Waterloo', 'Clifton Estate' (apples and hops), John McCarthy's Orchard, Scott's Orchard, Lomas' Orchard), processing factories (Franklin Evaporators, and Clements & Marshall's Canning Factory), and wharves (Port Huon). The Castle Forbes Bay orcharding landscape would also fall into this category.

The two site types that appear to have survived in very poor condition, if at all, are the jetties and sawmills. The sawmills were mainly spot mills which were highly mobile, and as a consequence little is likely to survive anyway except for sawdust heaps. This appears to be the case in the Huon (Parham 1992). The original jetties,

mostly timber structures, would now be around 100 years old. Given their environment, the timbers will deteriorate relatively quickly and jetties need constant maintenance or replacement. Given that many of the jetties ceased to be used from the late-1930s, they have not been maintained and have consequently deteriorated completely. Only a few have remaining original evidence. Some of the jetties, where there is still a use, although not related to orcharding, have been completely replaced. Port Huon, the major orcharding wharf in the Huon, was completely replaced by a concrete structure in the 1950s and is in very good condition, although the wharf shed and cool store is only in moderate condition, with deterioration of some of the cladding starting to occur.

12.13.7 Cultural Heritage Significance

Because the knowledge of the heritage of the apple industry in this district is poor, and the information for known sites very limited in most cases, significance assessments for the individual sites have not been carried out, except where sites are known or judged from the existing information and knowledge of the heritage to be of high regional, state, or outstanding significance. More comprehensive regional data and site histories and physical information is required to assess all the apple industry related heritage in the district.

It should be noted that the high significance sites discussed below have only been evaluated on the basis of their significance in relation to the apple industry. Further, because of the limited number of sites inspected, there may be many other places and sites in the district, that may be of cultural significance.

Outstanding and state level significance

The following sites are considered to have significance at the state or national level (as indicated) as they are well preserved (intact) examples, with high integrity and / or are examples of rare types of sites or rare surviving examples of site types that are considered important elements of the Tasmanian apple industry. The list includes all extant processing sites and jetties.

- *Castle Forbes Bay Orchardling Landscape* — this cultural landscape is today in terms of its physical evidence, a 100% orcharding landscape demonstrating the evolution of orcharding over the last c. 120 years, with most elements and layout related to orcharding retained, and containing almost the full range of apple industry related site features, as well as many late 19th century / early 20th century features. Although there has been loss of approximately 50% of the actual orchards, the visual impression is of large acreages of adjacent orchards, and there has been almost no recent infill or change. These elements make the landscape an excellent representative sample of an orcharding landscape and a high integrity landscape. The landscape is considered to be of high state level significance and to have national level significance as an Australian historic orcharding landscape, given the age of its initial development and many of the features.
- *Port Huon Wharf and shed complex* [HU 275 & HU 276] — is considered to have high state level significance as a well preserved wharf which was a major point of export interstate and overseas. The complex is a better representative example than any of the other major Tasmanian apple wharves as it is much better preserved than the Hobart Wharves, Beauty Point or Cygnet, and the structures demonstrate more clearly its use as an apple wharf than does the Inspection Head Wharf which is a later and more multi-purpose facility.
- *W. A. G. Smith Evaporating Factory (Franklin Evaporators)* [HU 245] — this site is considered to have high national level significance as the oldest and one of only two surviving evaporating factories in Australia, and as the only Australian example which dries apples on a stationary floor (and kiln) using wood fires. While the technology used is historic, the equipment has been replaced and is relatively modern. The technology is not known to be used any more at this scale of production, and the factory may have international significance as a rare example of such fruit drying technology which is still in operation and commercially-productive.
- *Cygnet Canning Co.* [HU 138] — this site is considered to have high state level significance as one of the few extant apple processing factories that is still in production. (The nature of the plant is unknown and may have little significance in its own right).
- *Standard Case Manufacturing Co.* [HU 200] — Although not still operating this site is the only known extant apple case making factory in Tasmania (possibly in Australia) and is currently relatively intact with a high level of integrity. The site is considered to have high state level significance.
- *Huon Valley Apple Museum* [HU 171] — This museum is the only serious collection of objects relating to the apple industry and the only permanent, interpretive centre for the industry. Moreover it has an excellent collection of photos and objects which are of significance in their own right as collections. It is therefore considered to have high state level significance. It has additional significance in that it is also housed in a representative example of a co-operative packing shed on one of the Huon's early orchards.
- *Grove Research Station* [HU 172] — this site is considered to be of high state level significance as the only extant dedicated orchard research institute in Tasmania, and possibly Australia, and for its varietal collection, particularly the heritage variety collection, the largest and only serious varietal collection in Tasmania. It is

also considered to have national level significance for its large heritage varietal collection (partly contributed from other states where research organisations and varietal collections have closed) which is believed to be the largest in Australia.

- *Lower Wattle Grove Jetty* [HU 151] — although not inspected, it is understood that the original jetty survives. If this is the case, then this jetty is considered to have state level significance as a rare surviving example of a typical Tasmanian apple jetty.
- *'Clifton Estate'* [HU 191] — this site is considered to have state level significance as both a well preserved, early Tasmanian orchard complex, but also as the best extant Tasmanian example of the integrated farming of hops and apples, which is a feature of the Derwent and Huon and Channel. It also has a stone residence, rare on commercial Tasmanian orchards, and associations with the Frankcomb family, a pioneer orcharding family in the district.
- *Joseph Lomas' Orchard* [HU 206] — this place is regarded as having state level significance for its strong association with Joseph Lomas who was an important contributor to the Tasmanian apple industry through his inventions. He invented a number of tools for the apple orcharding industry which were used extensively throughout Tasmania. The orchard is also considered to have high regional level significance for as a well preserved early (late-1800s) orchard complex, and is considered to be a representative example of an early orchard with significance in this respect at the state level.
- *PHFGA #1 Dover Packing Shed* [HU 363] — this site is considered to have state level significance as the only brick packing shed definitely known to have been built in Tasmania and as the only extant example (despite some loss of integrity). It is also a rare surviving example of a Port Huon Fruit Growers Association packing shed (the only other is at Port Huon).
- *Surges Bay and Brookes Bay Packing Sheds* [HU 344 & HU 347] — these two packing sheds are well preserved and are considered to be of state level significance for their unusual design and placement which was over the sea. The sheds themselves are both good representative examples of packing sheds of the region.
- *Scott's Orchard* [HU 332] — this site is an early (late-1800s?) site and a well preserved complex with high integrity and orchard structures of a range of periods, although it is unlikely to have original orchards. It is therefore considered to have state significance as an early well preserved orchard, and for its high degree of preservation, particularly as an early orchard.
- *'Waterloo'* [HU 334 & HU 335] — is considered to be of state level significance as a representative, well preserved orchard complex with most elements retained, and because of its historical associations with Stafford Bird and the Calverts who orcharded in more than one district and who were also pioneer orchardists. It is also one of the few orchards in the State with extant evidence of an on-site sawmill for case timber.
- *Ian and Diane Smith's Orchard* [HU 177] — this site is considered to have regional significance as a well preserved early orchard complex, but is also considered to have state level significance (low) as a rare example of an orchard with a stone residence (one of four known extant stone commercial orchard residences, and the only one that is not part of a large farm estate).

Regional significance

The following sites are considered to have high regional level significance as early orchards. Those which are well preserved orchard complexes are considered to have higher significance than those which are not well preserved.

- John McCarthy's Orchard [HU 295] — well preserved complex with high integrity of orchard-related structures although the orchards have not survived (now owned by Tim Griggs).
- Bowe's Orchard [HU 279] — well preserved complex
- John Clark's Orchard [HU 221] — well preserved, of historical significance and also had flour mill
- 'Coombe' [HU 159]
- 'Wincanton' [HU 166]
- Charles Harris' Orchard [HU 169]
- 'Forest Home' [HU 185]
- 'Rookwood' [HU 186] — part of 'Forest Home'
- 'Amesbury' [HU 190] - part of 'Clifton Estate'
- H. Thiessen's Orchard [HU 302]
- Harry Harwood's Orchard [HU 303]
- 'Stanmore' [HU 353]
- Francis' Orchard [HU 361]
- Hay's Orchard [HU 367]

The following are considered to have high regional level significance as extant examples of early cool stores in the district (the Port Huon Cool stores are included as part of other higher significance sites above), or as early processing places or early nurseries.

- Jack Presnall's cool stores [HU 50]
- Merv Cato's cool stores [HU 57]
- Norris' Evaporating Factory [HU 282] (now owned by Eric Seabrook)
- Jones & Co. Evaporating Factory [HU 365]
- Gloucester Oates Nursery [HU 180] — first Huon nursery

Although not individually assessed, as the dating is not firm enough, it is considered that all 19th century evidence specifically related to the apple industry, and particularly pre-1890 evidence, is of high regional and state level significance as it appears that 19th century apple industry features are rare both in the district and throughout Tasmania. No 19th century orchard plantings are known to survive in the Huon district, but a number of former orchards with other extant orchard features do. Sites in this category include —

- O'Halloran's Orchard [HU 301] — which has a distinctive 19C house and a distinctive packing shed.
- Glock's Homestead — the homestead is mid to late 19th century and was the homestead of pioneering family in the Waterloo area and later had an orchard.

There are likely to be a number of other sites in this category in the Huon, but many of the identified Huon places require firmer dating and field inspection to determine their survival.

12.13.8 Management Issues

The Huon is somewhat different to most of the other districts in respect to the apple industry heritage it contains, and the community awareness of, and interest in, that heritage. The Huon has perhaps the best preservation of the range of industry-related places of any of the districts. This may be related to the high level of ongoing orcharding, hence ongoing use, in the district. The issue for management then is how to conserve the significant elements when there is a relatively large amount of heritage, including Tasmania's best historic orcharding landscape.

With respect to the value the community places on the heritage, there appears to be less interest in the historic aspects of the industry in the Huon generally than in other districts, although there a number of people who are interested in both the history and the heritage, and the district has the only historic interpretative facility provided by the Huon Valley Apple Museum. The relative lack of interest in the history is of interest given the historic importance of orcharding in the region and the comparatively good preservation of the evidence of this. The lack of interest is thought to derive from the fact that orcharding is still a way of life for many people in the district, and is therefore not seen as something of the past, and because people are so familiar with what is around them, they do not see that the historic evidence is rapidly disappearing or that the preservation of the historic evidence in the Huon is something special. A better appreciation of the heritage of the district may result in more interest in both the history and conservation of the heritage. It should be noted, however, that since the Huon has a relatively high degree of preservation of early orcharding features which are well maintained, there must be a number of private owners in the district who do consider these features have sufficient value to warrant their preservation.

An understanding of the nature and significance of the heritage is important, because, as for the other districts, most of the heritage is in private ownership, and it is critical for the preservation of the heritage that the owners understand its value. The heritage will not be preserved if the owners do not appreciate the value or historic interest of the orcharding-related features. The private ownership is also a management issue in the sense that it is a huge task for the private owners to properly conserve the heritage features they own, particularly when many orchardists are struggling to make a living from orcharding at present. Assistance therefore needs to be provided to the orchard heritage owners in the form of community support, industry support and government support.

The raising of awareness and provision of assistance is seen as a high priority for the Huon, as there are many orchardists with disused industry-related heritage, particularly packing sheds. Rather than spend money on maintaining unused buildings, it is simpler to demolish the buildings. Without assistance and an appreciation of their value, these features are highly at risk. A number of early orchards and packing sheds are known to have been pulled down in the last few years.

An associated priority for this district, particularly in light of the relatively superficial coverage by this study, is to complete the identification and assessment of industry-related places in the district. This will require more interviews and field reconnaissance to fill in the geographical gaps in knowledge of places, field inspections of identified places to determine their condition, and more detailed historical information and public consultation to determine the cultural significance of the identified industry features. This is seen as particularly important, as, given the large amount of historical industry evidence there is in the district and the cost of preservation and maintenance, there is a need to focus conservation efforts on those which are most significant. The areas which are considered to have the highest priority for field reconnaissance and oral research are the Cygnet area, Geeveston (other than the Four Foot Road), Glen Huon and Crabtree–Mountain River. With respect to historic research,

considerable archival research is necessary, but there are also a number of pioneering families with descendants who are still working in the industry who could provide valuable information on the history of the industry.

The research in the Huon district suggests that there are still opportunities for the industry through tourism. For a number of decades of the mid-1900s the Huon was, with little promotion or marketing, a major focus of tourism in Tasmania, with large numbers of tourists flocking to the see this specialised rural landscape with its 'English' rural qualities and the beauty of the apple blossom in spring. The tourist focus has now shifted and the clean, green, wilderness aspects as well as the natural and gourmet food products are being heavily promoting. However, in spite of the marketing, the historic heritage of Tasmania is still a major tourist drawcard for Tasmania, with Port Arthur being the most visited Tasmanian tourist destination. There is also today opportunity for educational tourism.

Although the apple industry may feel it has lost its tourism potential, this study has indicated that Tasmania, and indeed the Huon, has some of the best historic orcharding heritage in Australia, and therefore has potential to market its heritage aspects, even though its production aspects no longer draw tourists. There is considered to be scope for interpretation, scenic tours, and accommodation. Features which are seen as being of potential tourist interest are the early, well preserved orchards, the 19th century buildings, the Castle Forbes Bay cultural landscape, the Franklin Evaporators, the Huon Valley Apple Museum, the Grove Research Station varietal collection, the Standard Case Manufacturing Company, Port Huon Wharf, the extreme southern orchards at Dover and Southport, and possibly the organic orchards which emphasise Tasmania's clean, green image.

Specific recommendations in relation to the apple industry of the Huon area, and not covered elsewhere in this section, are as follow —

- All the highly significant sites should be recorded in detail, particularly the processing-related sites (i.e. the Franklin Evaporators, The Standard Case Manufacturing Company, Cygnet Canning Company, the Port Huon Complex, Scott's Orchard, Joseph Lomas' Orchard, John McCarthy's Orchard, 'Waterloo', 'Clifton').
- Castle Forbes Bay is regarded as a high quality historic orcharding landscape, and the best in Tasmania, possibly Australia. As such it is recommended that this orcharding landscape be retained. Retention, however, will require co-operation and commitment from the private owners of the area and from the community, and possibly some financial assistance from the Government for necessary conservation works.
- Given the significance of the Grove Research Station heritage variety collection, particularly its meaning for Tasmanian orcharding history and its quality and rareness, it is important that this varietal collection be maintained.
- As the only formal interpretive centre in Tasmania for the industry, and as it houses important photographic and object collections, the Huon Valley Apple Museum is very important and should be supported. Although a private museum, consideration should also be given to it being a recognised collection which might attract and hold other industry-related objects that require a home (this, however, would need some agreement about later disposal of objects, particularly if the Museum were to close).
- Given the size of this district and the scale of the apple industry in the district, and the therefore limited ability to thoroughly research the district within the scope of this study, additional research into possible heritage places, sites and their history and significance should be carried out for all the district, but most urgently for the Cygnet area, the Geeveston area (other than the Four Foot Road), and the Lucaston–Mountain River area.
- Development works in the district need to take into account the potential cultural significance of the apple industry features. In particular, the significance of packing sheds, which are frequently located on the road edge, needs to be considered by the council and / or Department of Transport when undertaking roadworks in the district. In the Cygnet area at least two packing sheds, possibly of significance, have been lost recently through road works □

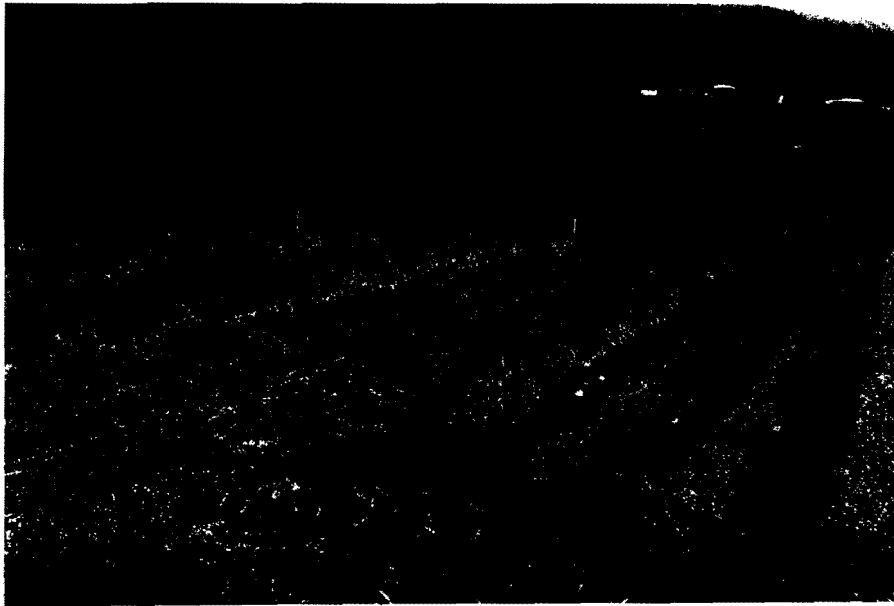


Plate 12.12

Huon: 1 - heritage variety collection, Grove Research Station; 2 - apple orchards and hop fields on 'Clifton Estate', Ranelagh; 3 - mid-late 1800s orchardists residence, Castle Forbes Bay (Bill James Orchard); 4 - orchardists residence, c. 1900, Geeveston (O'Halloran's Orchard).

[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].



Plate 12.12

Huon cont: 5 - pickers huts (hops & apples), 'Clifton Estate', Ranelagh; 6 - Franklin Evaporators today - kilns and firewood supplies; 7 - 1920s cool stores at Port Huon (Calvert Bros Cool Stores); 8 - Port Huon.

[Photo: Anne McConnell, QVMAG Collection].

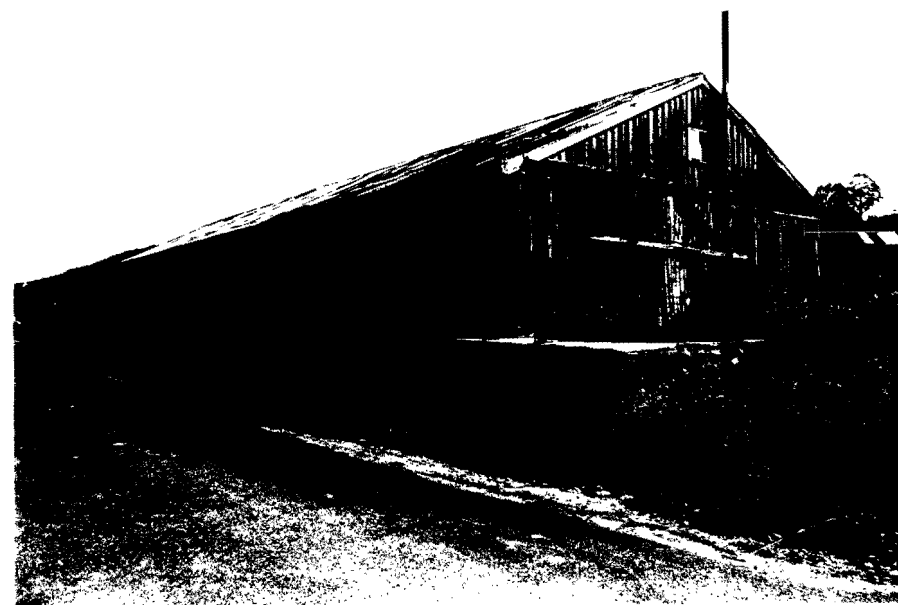
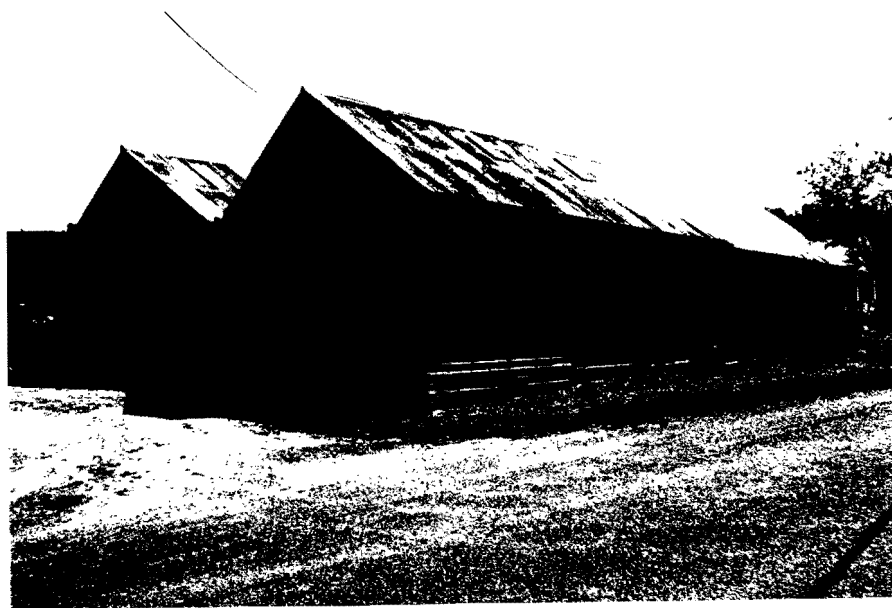


Plate 12.13

Huon cont: Packing sheds and packing shed complexes of the Huon - 1 - late 1800s horizontal paling shed (South Franklin #1 Orchard); 2 - early-mid 1900s unpainted weatherboard shed (Neil James, Castle Forbes Bay); 3 - painted weatherboard shed (early-mid 1900s) - church services were held in this shed (Len Rows Packing Shed, Waterloo); 4 - vertical board shed (mid 1900s) (E. Burgess' Orchard, Geeveston).

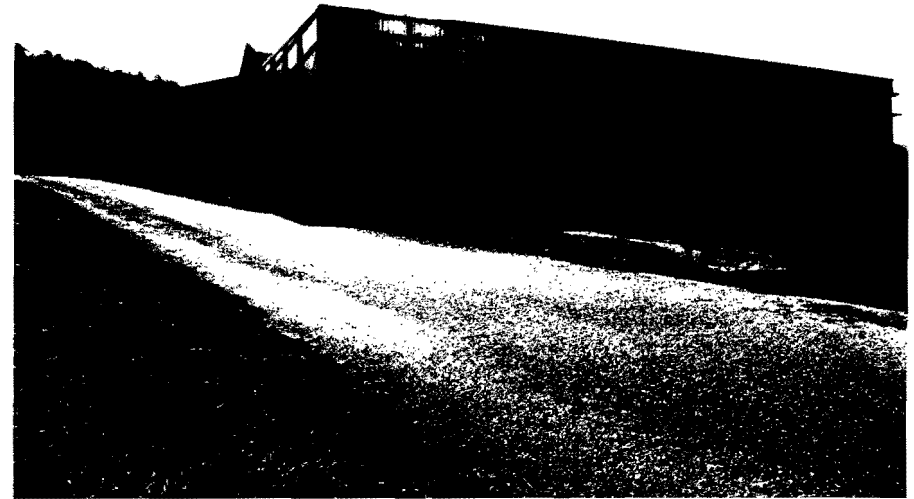
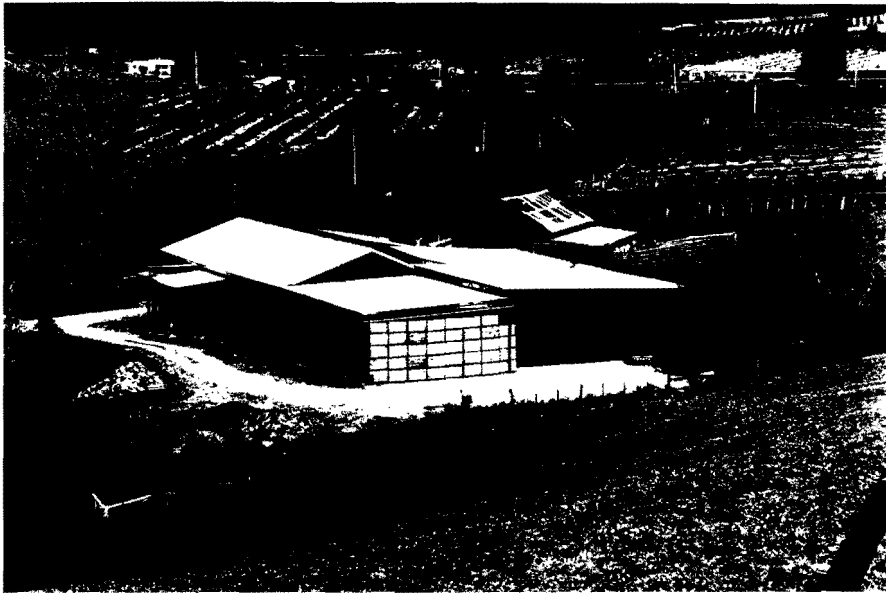


Plate 12.13

Huon cont: Packing sheds and packing shed complexes of the Huon cont- 5 - corrugated iron shed (mid-late 1900s) (David Sharps Orchard, Waterloo); 6 - large packing shed-cool store (mid-late 1900s) (Eric Seabrooks Orchard, Castle Forbes Bay); 7 - aluminium sheet and external metal framed packing shed-cool store (Franklin); 8 - packing shed built out over the water (Brookes Bay Packing Shed).

HUON DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS

HU 24	George Clark's Orchard	○	HU 190	'Almesbury' (Frankcomb's)	○
HU 56	Gerald Davis' Orchard	○	HU 191	'Clifton Estate' (Frankcomb's)	●
HU 58	Bill Innes Orchard	○	HU 192	Mosquito Point Jetty	○
HU 119	Frank Brown's Orchard	○	HU 194	Lollara (North) #1 Packing Shed	○
HU 123	Bob Steven's Orchard	○	HU 195	Lollara #2 Packing Shed	○
HU 139	Langdons Point Wharf	○	HU 197	Dowlings Road Orchard	○
HU 140	Garden Island Jetty	○	HU 198	'Bentley'	○
HU 141	Randals Bay Jetty	○	HU 199	Clements & Marshall H'ville Cool Stores	○
HU 142	Deep Bay Jetty	○	HU 200	Standard Case Manufacturing Company	●
HU 143	Coal Jetty	○	HU 202	Longley's Orchard	○
HU 144	Crooked Creek Jetty	○	HU 203	Smith's Orchard	○
HU 145	Lovett Jetty	○	HU 205	V. J. Skinner's Evaporating Factory	○
HU 146	Lovett Deepwater Jetty	○	HU 206	Joseph Lomas' Orchard	●
HU 147	Lymington Jetty	○	HU 208	Huonville Cool Stores	●
HU 148	The Drip Jetty	○	HU 209	Short's Orchard	○
HU 149	Herlihs Jetty	○	HU 210	Shield's Orchard & Cool Stores	○
HU 150	Petchys Bay Jetty	○	HU 211	Clive Griggs' Orchard	○
HU 151	Wattle Grove Jetty	○	HU 212	Dick Skinner's Orchard	○
HU 152	Glaziers Bay Jetty	○	HU 213	Kevin Griggs' Orchard	○
HU 153	California Bay Jetty	○	HU 214	Josh Griggs' Orchard	○
HU 154	Harrisons Jetty	○	HU 215	Dudley Griggs' Orchard	○
HU 155	Cradoc Jetty	○	HU 216	Keith Jolly's Orchard	○
HU 156	Woodstock Jetty	○	HU 217	D. C. & J. M. Calvert's Orchard	○
HU 157	Huonville Jetty	○	HU 218	Percy Maxfield's Orchard	○
HU 158	Marsh Jetty	○	HU 219	Short's Packing Shed	○
HU 159	'Coombe'	○	HU 220	Dougie Maxfield's Orchard	○
HU 160	Doug Lucas' Orchard	○	HU 221	John Clark's Orchard	●
HU 161	Leslie Vale Research Station	○	HU 222	Algie Clark's Orchard	○
HU 167	Craig Mostyn & Grower's Pty Ltd	○	HU 223	Jimmy Mason's Orchard	○
HU 168	Hansens Orchard	○	HU 224	Jack Cane's Orchard	○
HU 169	Charles Harris' Orchard	●	HU 225	Robin Cane's Orchard	○
HU 170	F. J. Parsons Evaporating Factory	○	HU 226	Bernard Latham's Orchard	○
HU 171	Huon Valley Apple Museum	●	HU 227	Jack Latham's Orchard	○
HU 172	Grove Research Station	●	HU 228	Jim Welling's Orchard	○
HU 173	Basin Road Orchard	○	HU 229	Alfonso Cane's Orchard	●
HU 174	Grove South Orchard	○	HU 230	Verdon Cane's Orchard	○
HU 175	Lollara Road #1 Orchard	●	HU 231	Reuben Judd's Orchard	○
HU 176	Griggs Lucaston Orchard	●	HU 232	Graham Welling's Orchard	○
HU 177	Ian & Diane Smith's Orchard	●	HU 233	Ken Griggs' Orchard	○
HU 178	Tahune Nursery & Orchard	○	HU 234	'Kentfields'	○
HU 179	Gordon Mitchell's Orchard	○	HU 235	George Stansfield's Orchard	○
HU 182	'Northbridge Park'	○	HU 236	Barnett's Orchard	○
HU 183	Ranelagh #1 Packing Shed	●	HU 237	Dave Flakemore's Orchard	○
HU 184	Ranelagh #1 Orchard	●	HU 238	Kingston's Orchard	○
HU 186	'Rookwood' (Calvert's)	○	HU 239	Ernie & Stan Bertlo's Orchard	○
HU 189	J. Shepherd's Evaporating Factory	○	HU 240	Ronald Flakemore's Orchard	○

Figure 12.13 Locations (where known) for the Huon district apple industry related places
[● recorded, ○ not recorded]

Note - approximate locations are known for approximately 150 places in the Cygnet area but are not shown here. List continued next page.

HUON DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS - CONTINUED (p2)

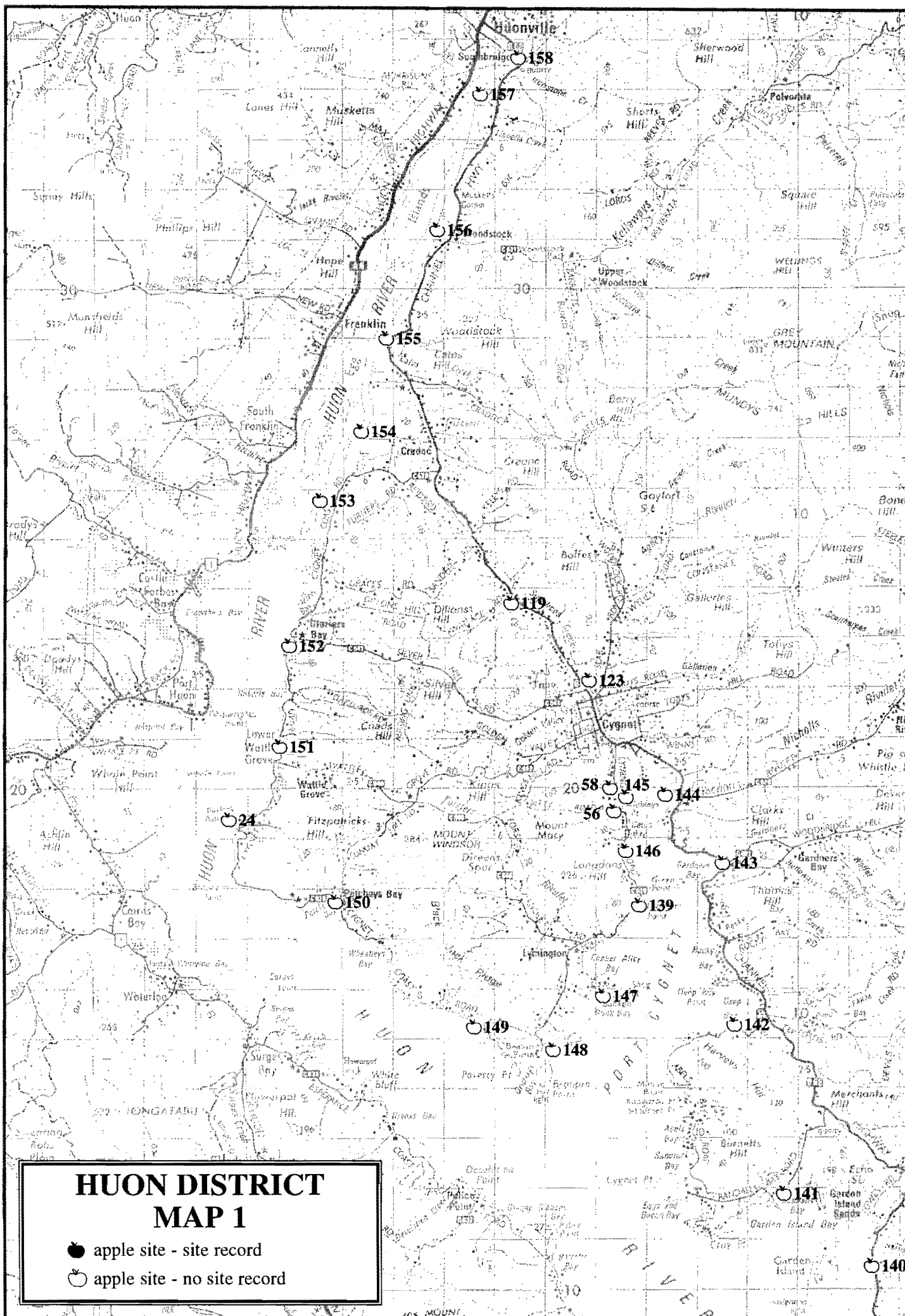
HU 241 Albert Reeve's Orchard	○	HU 294 Syd Davey's Orchard	●
HU 242 Franklin Steamer Stores	○	HU 295 John McCarthy's Orchard	●
HU 243 Peacocks Jam Factory	○	HU 296 Carr's Orchard	●
HU 245 WAG Smiths Franklin Evaporators	●	HU 297 Bob James' Orchard	●
HU 246 Jim Welling's Orchard	○	HU 298 Neil James' Orchard	●
HU 247 John Norris' Orchard	○	HU 299 Tyson's Orchard	○
HU 248 Schuecker's Orchard	○	HU 300 Bennett's Orchard	●
HU 249 McMullins Orchard	○	HU 301 O'Halloran's Orchard	●
HU 250 Oswald Nichlas' Orchard	○	HU 303 Harry Harwood's Orchard	●
HU 251 Cupits Orchard & Cool Store	●	HU 304 Edward Burgess' Orchard	●
HU 252 Daniel Ryan's Orchard	○	HU 305 Gilbert Pepper's Orchard	○
HU 253 Brennan's Orchard	●	HU 306 Andy Harwood's Orchard	●
HU 254 Franklin south #1 Orchard	●	HU 307 Hadley Pepper's Orchard	○
HU 255 Sam MacIntosh's Orchard	●	HU 308 John Burgess' Orchard	○
HU 256 Max Griggs Orchard	○	HU 309 Max Hohne's Orchard	●
HU 257 Arthur Schreck's Orchard	●	HU 310 Cliff Roberts Orchard	○
HU 258 Bill Driessen's Orchard	○	HU 311 Bob Evans' Orchard	○
HU 259 Walker Bros Orchard	○	HU 312 George Thompson's Orchard	●
HU 260 Tony Walker's Orchard	○	HU 313 Donnelly's Road #1 Orchard	○
HU 261 Os & Syd Flakemore's Orchard	○	HU 314 Four Foot Road #1 Packing Shed	○
HU 262 Lester Walker's Orchard	○	HU 315 Four Foot Road #2 Packing Shed	○
HU 263 John Kellaway's Orchard	○	HU 316 Four Foot Road #1 Orchard	○
HU 264 Holmes ? Jetty	○	HU 317 Four Foot Road #3 Packing Shed	○
HU 265 Clarks Jetty	○	HU 318 Four Foot Road #4 Packing Shed	○
HU 266 New Road Jetty	○	HU 319 Four Foot Road #5 Packing Shed	○
HU 267 South Franklin Jetty	○	HU 321 SD Reid & Sons Cool Store	○
HU 268 Jackson's Jetty	○	HU 322 Geeveston South #1 Packing Shed	○
HU 269 Heriots Point Jetty	○	HU 323 Geeveston South #2 Packing Shed	○
HU 270 Castle Forbes Bay #2 Jetty	○	HU 324 Geeveston South #3 Packing Shed	○
HU 271 Castle Forbes Bay #1 Jetty	○	HU 325 Geeveston South #1 Orchard	○
HU 272 Shipwrights Point Jetty	○	HU 326 Geeveston South #2 Orchard	●
HU 273 Kermandie Jetty	○	HU 327 Geeveston South #4 Packing Shed	○
HU 274 Port Huon wharf	●	HU 328 Geeveston South #5 Packing Shed	○
HU 275 Calvert's Port Huon Cool Store	●	HU 329 Scotts Road #1 Orchard	●
HU 278 Nathalie Norris' Orchard	●	HU 330 Ashlin's Orchard	○
HU 279 Bowe's Orchard	○	HU 331 Scotts Road #1 Packing Shed	○
HU 280 Eric Seabrook's Orchard	●	HU 332 Scott's Orchard	●
HU 281 Bill James Orchard	●	HU 333 Carins Bay #1 Packing Shed	○
HU 282 CE & FG Norris' Evaporating Factory	●	HU 334 'Waterloo' (Calverts)	●
HU 283 Castle Forbes Bay South #1 Orchard	○	HU 335 David Sharp's Orchard	●
HU 284 Castle Forbes Bay South #2 Orchard	○	HU 336 Glocks Homestead	●
HU 285 Driessen's Orchard	●	HU 337 Len Rowe's Packing Shed	●
HU 286 Murrell's Orchard	○	HU 338 Tysons Orchard	○
HU 287 John James' Orchard	●	HU 339 Coad's Orchard	●
HU 288 Don James' Orchard	●	HU 340 Glocks Road Apple Shed	○
HU 289 Triffett's Orchard	●	HU 341 Glocks Road #1 Orchard	○
HU 290 Gordon Smith's Orchard	●	HU 342 Waterloo South Packing Shed	○
HU 291 Jack Kiles Orchard	●	HU 343 David Jackson's Orchard	○
HU 292 Ben Watson's Orchard	●	HU 344 Surges Bay Packing Shed	●
HU 293 Matt Davey's Orchard	●		

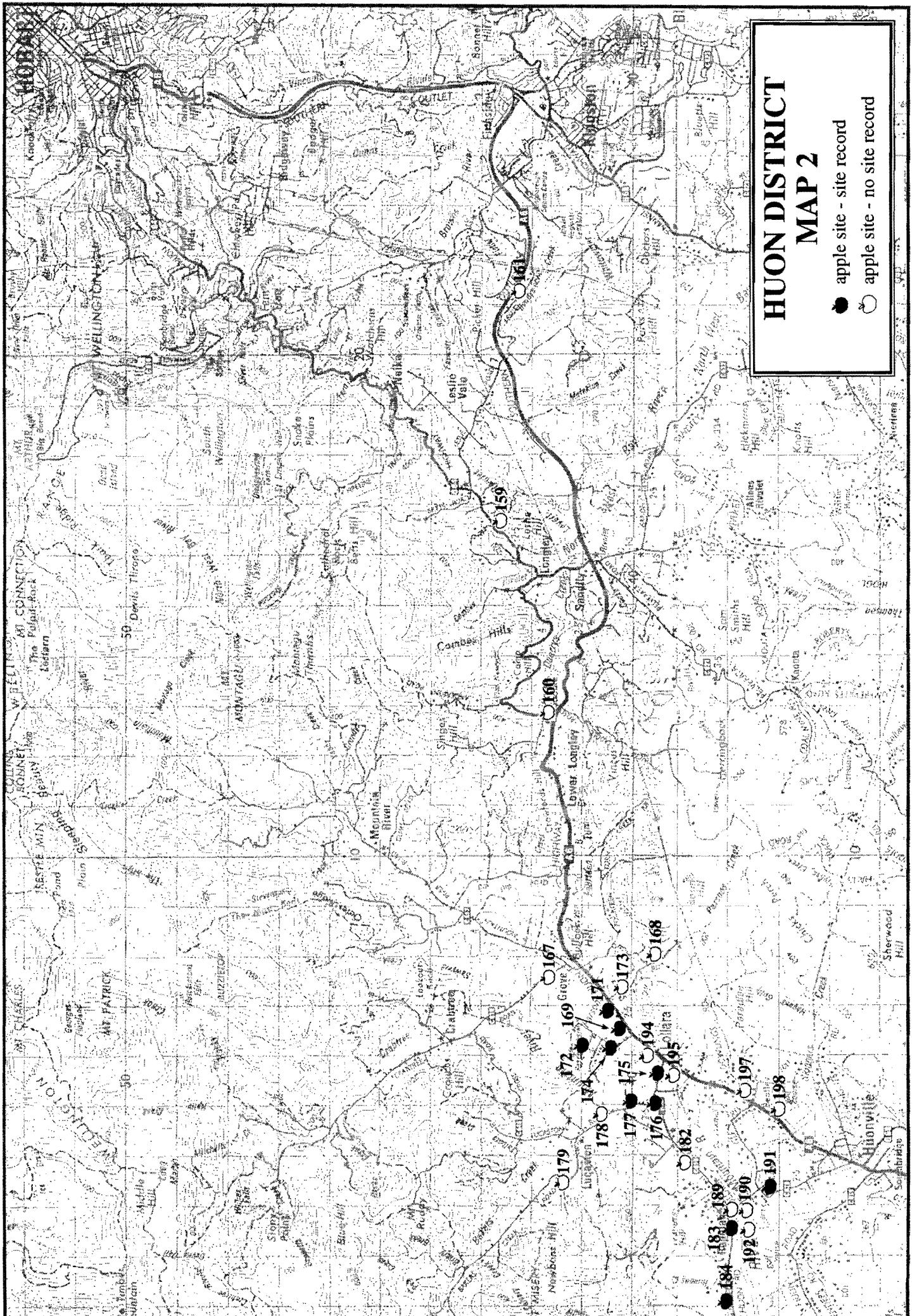
Figure 12.13 Locations (where known) for the Huon district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded] Note - approximate locations are known for approximately 150 places in the Cygnet area but are not shown here. List continued next page.

HUON DISTRICT PLACE LOCATIONS - CONTINUED (p3)

HU 345 Max Smith's Orchard	○
HU 346 Doyles Orchard	○
HU 347 Brooks Bay Orchards & Packing Shed	●
HU 348 'Fritton' (Upchers)	●
HU 349 Hornsey's Orchard	○
HU 350 Davis' Orchard	○
HU 352 Jackson's Orchard	○
HU 353 'Stanmore' (Clennetts)	○
HU 354 Morrisby's Orchard	○
HU 355 Arthur Glass' Orchard	○
HU 356 Ryan's Orchard	○
HU 357 Ron Exeter's Orchard	○
HU 358 Reeves Orchard	○
HU 360 Ford's Orchard	●
HU 361 Francis' Orchard	●
HU 362 Waldo Seabrook's Orchard	○
HU 363 PHFGA #1 Dover Packing Shed	●
HU 364 PHFGA #2 Dover Packing Shed	○
HU 365 Jones & Co Evaporating Factory	●
HU 368 Plummers Orchard	○
HU 373 Senior's Orchard	○
HU 374 Southport Jetty (Hythe)	○
HU 375 Deep Hole Jetty	○
HU 376 Meads Creek Jetty	○
HU 377 Dover Jetty	○
HU 378 Garths Jetty	○
HU 379 Brooks Bay Jetty	○
HU 380 Surges Bay Jetty	○
HU 381 Waterloo Jetty	○
HU 382 Carins Bay Jetty	○


Figure 12.13 Locations (where known) for the Huon district apple industry related places [● recorded, ○ not recorded] Note - approximate locations are known for approximately 150 places in the Cygnet area but are not shown here.




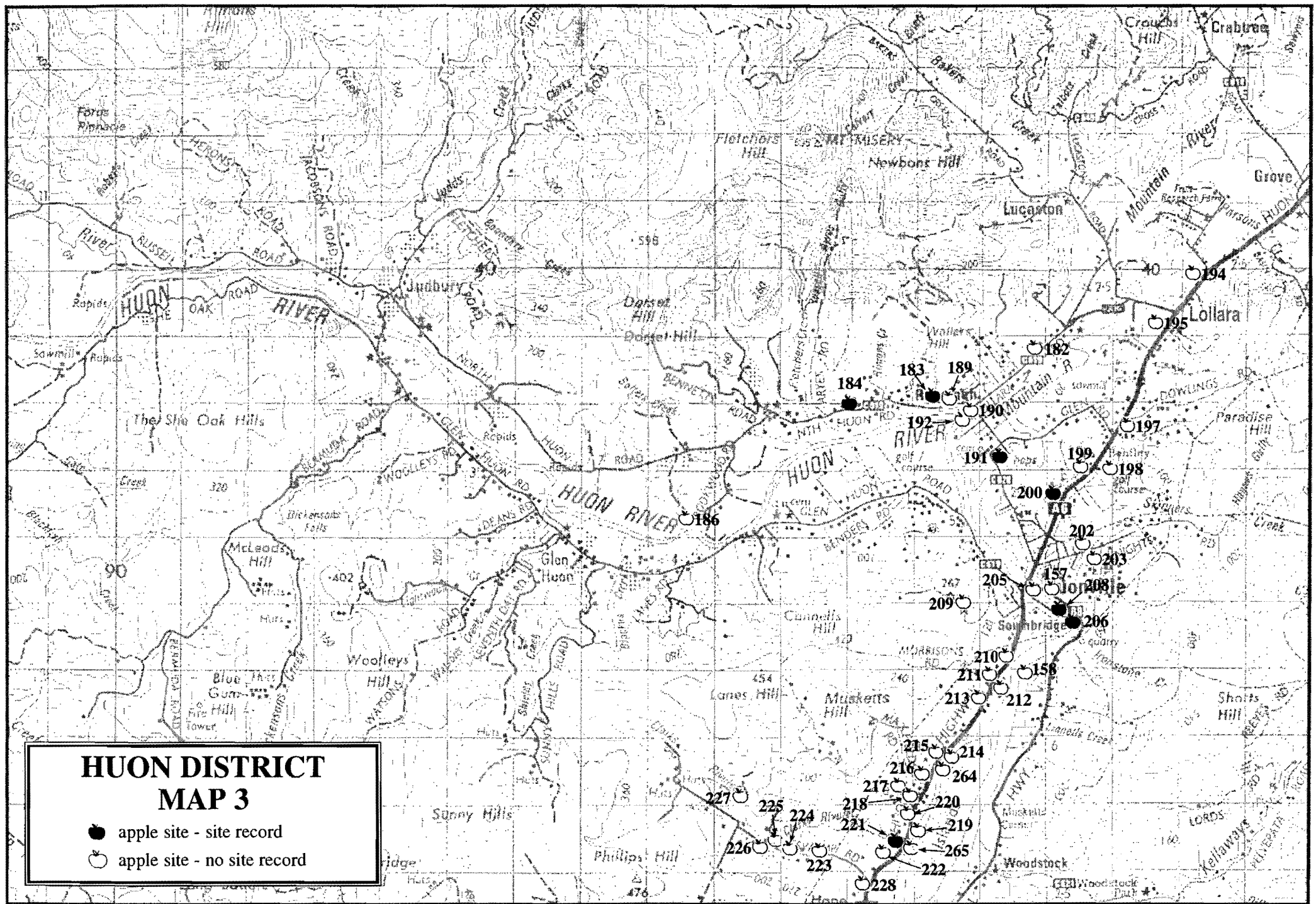


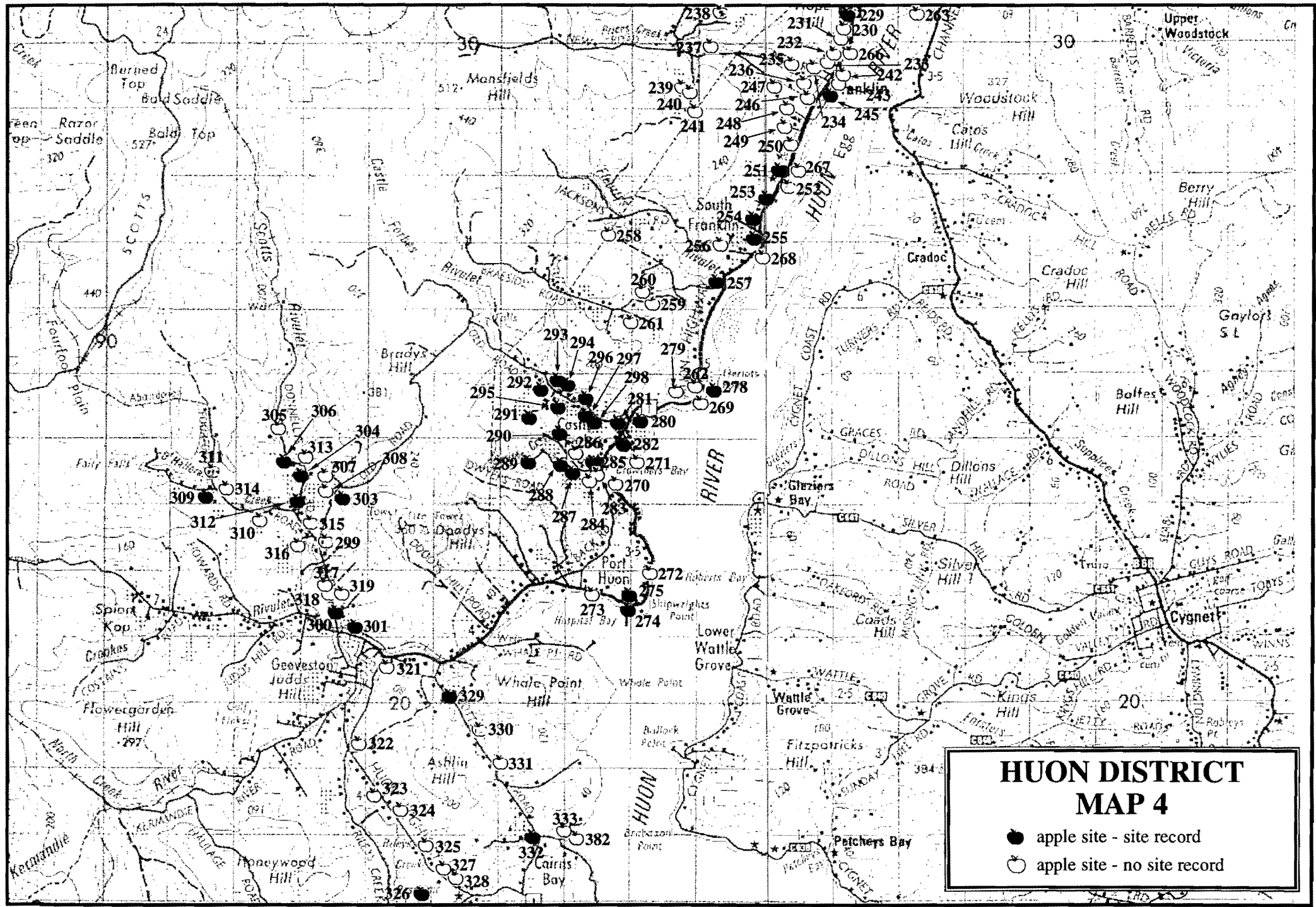
HUON DISTRICT

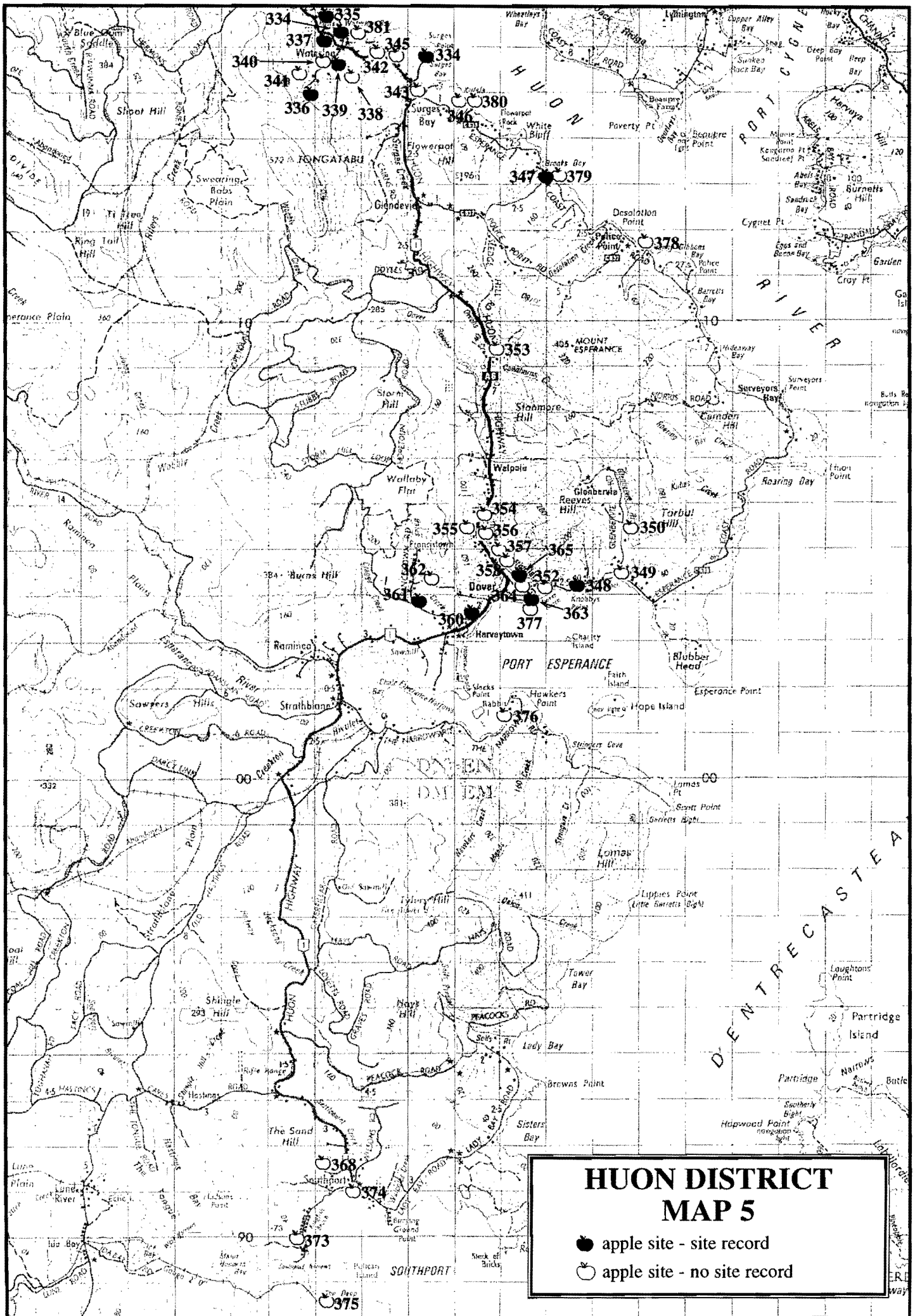
MAP 2

 apple site - site record

 apple site - no site record







13 RESULTS 2—TASMANIAN OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

13.1 WHAT THERE WAS—THE INVENTORY

13.1.1 The Inventory

The Inventory of all those apple industry related places in Tasmania that could be identified by this study is provided in appendix 1. The Inventory lists all the places that could be located through oral information, field inspection or in the literature reviewed for the project.

The Inventory is incomplete, however, in many respects. Many orchards and related places are still not known as the field inspections and literature review for the study has not been exhaustive. The Inventory also suffers from the fact that a lot of data has come from only one or two particular time slices (these are different for different districts, depending on where the information has come from). Also, because orchards are generally known by the owner's name, yet ownership of many orchards changed, some of the orchards may be listed more than once under different owners names in different periods. Despite these shortcomings the Inventory provides the most complete picture we have at present of the industry across the State. It is hoped also that by documenting the sites to the level we have in this study, it will encourage others to add information to develop a more comprehensive and accurate inventory of apple industry related sites in Tasmania.

The Inventory lists individual places by orcharding district or area (refer figure 1.1). Within each district each place has been allocated a unique number to aid cross referencing and to avoid confusion where places may have similar names. Where places are registered on the Tasmanian Historical Places Index (THPI), on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) or classified by the National Trust (NTC), this is indicated. At the time of the completion of the study inventory some 3 000 sites had been provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR). Provisionally listed industry-related sites are also indicated. Available information for each place is also listed in summary form in the Inventory. More information may be available for a place if a Site Record has been completed for the place, and this, together with the information source types, condition and additional information requirements, are also indicated in the Inventory.

For each district a map provided (in chapter 12, *Results—Regional Analysis*) showing the location of each place for which the location is accurately known. Each map is accompanied by a list of the places shown on the map.

13.1.2 A Summary of the Places that have been part of Tasmania's Apple Industry

A summary of the Inventory is perhaps the most instructive way of getting an overview of the places that have been part of Tasmania's apple industry. Because of the way the Inventory has been compiled, it provides not only an indication of what is known to still exist, but also what has been there in the past, although there are limitations to this as indicated in section 13.1.1 above. How and why these places were established and involved is described in the history of the apple industry, provided in chapters 4 to 9.

Analysis of the Inventory indicates that since commercial orcharding started in Tasmania there have been hundreds of Tasmanian places associated with the apple industry. The Inventory lists almost 1 200 apple-related places, and this is thought to represent somewhere between 50% and 70% of the total number of places that have existed. For some districts (Tasman Peninsula, Scottsdale, Lilydale, Mersey, Bagdad and Derwent), the Inventory is considered to reasonably accurately reflect the total number of places that have existed. However, for the larger and earlier districts such as Hobart, the Huon, the Channel, and the Tamar, many of the apple industry places that have existed, mainly the orchards, are missing from the Inventory.

The numbers and types of all places identified in this study are summarised by district in table 13.1. The information in table 13.1 is derived directly from the Inventory.

Table 13.1 SUMMARY OF THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY INVENTORY (all places identified, listed by district and place type)

DISTRICT	total places	places recorded	early plant-ings	orch-ards	orch & farms	orch estate	orch & other	pick-ers huts	packing sheds	cool stores	factor-ies	ware-house/store	land trans-port	jetties	sawmills	nurseries	research farms	museums
Tasman Peninsula	60	19	-	31	11	-	5 a	7	1	1	-	-	-	4	(1)	(1)		
Swansea	23	9	1	-	20	-	3 b											
East Coast General	10		-	8	1	-	1 c	-	-									
Scottsdale	13	2	-	13														
Lilydale	44	9	-	37	3	-	3 d	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	(2)		
East & South Tamar	59	13	-	37	7	4	1 e	-	3	3	2 j		-	2	-			
West Tamar	234	24	1	182	16	11	2 f	-	10	3	1 k		-	8	-	(2)		
Mersey	66	14	-	56	4	2	1 g	-	2	1	(1)		-	-	(1)	(1)		
North Coast General	3	0	-	3														
Midlands General	16	0	-	14	2													
Baghdad	45	4	-	28	14	-	1	-	1	-	(1)	-	1					
Derwent	25	3	-	1	21	-	-	nd	3	-	2 m							
Hobart	65	13	1	4	15	-	2 h	1	1	3 (3)	24 n	2	1	12	3			
Channel	125	23	1	44	52	-	-	-	8	-	1 p	-	-	18	1			
Huon	383	62	-	264	24	-	6 i	-	17	6 (2)	16 q	-	-	41	3	5 (2)	2	1
Totals	1171	195	42	722	190	17	25	8	45	20 (5)	48 (3)	-	2	85	9 (2)	11 (6)	2	1

Key Table 13.1 -

- a (TP) - 1 sawmill; 1 nursery; 3 probation stations
- b (SW) - 3 cider making facilities (2 cellars, 1 cider house)
- c (ECG) - 1 cider making facility (cider house)
- d (LI) - 1 sawmill; 2 nurseries
- e (EST) - 1 cider making facility (cider house?)
- f (WT) - 2 nurseries, 1 cool store
- g (DE) - 1 factory (jam, etc)
- h (HB) - 1 cool store, 1 cider factory
- i (HU) - 2 cool stores, 2 nurseries, 1 flour mill, 1 museum

- j (EST) - 1 evaporating factory, 1 jam making factory
- k (WT) - 1 general processing works (canning/pulping)
- m (DW) - 1 evaporating factory, 1 general preserving works (pulping)
- n (HB) - 10 cider factories, 10 jam factories, 2 general preserving works (evaporating/canning/pulping/juicing), 1 evaporating factory, 1 fertiliser factory.
- p (CH) - 1 evaporating factory.
- q (HU) - 12 evaporating factories, 4 general preserving works (pulping/canning/juicing)

A profile

Each of the major orcharding districts—the Huon, the Channel, the West Tamar and Hobart had hundreds of places related to the apple industry. These were primarily orchards, but with service, marketing and export-related places such as roads, jetties, wharves, warehouses, offices, co-operative packing sheds and cool stores, evaporating and other processing factories, cider factories, nurseries, sawmills for case timber, case factories, and fertiliser factories. The commercial orchards appear to have evolved from farm estates with home orchards, to farm estates with large commercial orchards, mostly in southern Tasmania in the c. 1840s–70s. Once the market for apples was established, numbers of smaller farms established orchards, and numbers of small dedicated orchards were also established. The orchards depended heavily on transport of the produce, and were therefore initially clustered along waterways with the main processing and transport infrastructure being located in the centre of these foci, usually situated where there was a good jetty location. Aspect and slope and soils were taken into account in locating orchards, but soil type does not appear to have been particularly important, as long as the soils were not waterlogged.

The orchards spread out from these foci, clustering thickly in areas of good soils and slopes, resulting in the development of road networks to link the orchards and the jetties. This has changed little over time, although orchards became dependent on road transport rather than water transport from around the 1930s. As indicated in the history, the periods of expansion of the orchards differed from district to district.

The commercial orchards were generally from around 3 acres to 200–300 acres. In most cases apples were the dominant fruit grown with generally a small amount of other fruit being grown. It was less common for the orchards to grow only apples, or for apples to be the minor crop. Pears were the most common other commercial fruit grown with apples, especially on the Tasman Peninsula. On the eastern shore in the Hobart area, apricots were also a major commercial fruit, with apricot orchards also being common. Other fruits that were commonly grown with apples included plums, quinces, cherries and walnuts. In wetter areas such as Collinsvale (Hobart district) small fruits were also often grown on the same properties that had commercial apple orchards.

The smaller orchards were generally dedicated orchards, growing fruit only on a commercial basis. The larger orchards were generally orchards on larger, mixed farms. There were, however, a small number of important dedicated, commercial orchards which tended to carry out experimental orcharding and were generally at the forefront of new developments, and which serviced other smaller orchards in the area through the introduction of new methods and varieties and through provision of infrastructure such as jetties and packing sheds. In northern Tasmania, in the Mersey and Tamar districts, a feature of the establishment of orcharding was the subdivision of large areas of land, bought for this purpose, into a large number of small orchard blocks. These were described as ‘orchard estates’. These were mainly a feature of the early-1900s.

The smaller districts—the Tasman Peninsula, Scottsdale, Lilydale, the Derwent, Bagdad, and the Mersey—were very similar in their nature and development. Each district is believed to have had only in the order of 50 commercial orchards, or less in the case of Scottsdale. In the Lilydale, Scottsdale and Bagdad districts, and the Derwent from the 1880s, the orcharding relied on road and rail transport for the export of apples, and the orchards and infrastructure tended to develop around these transport facilities. These smaller districts did not always have the same level of infrastructure as the bigger districts, tending to send the produce to the main ports for processing, and in some cases packing and cool storage as well. Commercial orcharding also appears to have only really become established from the 1880s–90s in these districts, whereas commercial orcharding the larger districts was well established by the 1860s–70s.

The main foci of processing appears to have been the major cities and ports, mainly in the south of the State. Early cool stores were first established in these centres. The main ports were Hobart, Launceston, Beauty Point, Franklin, Cygnet and Port Huon, while the main processing centres were Hobart, Huonville–Franklin, Cygnet, New Norfolk, Launceston and Beauty Point. Hobart was unquestionably the major port and processing centre, with evaporating factories, canning, juicing and pulping works, jam making factories (including early and well known companies such as George Peacock, W. D. Peacock, and Henry Jones & Co.), cider factories, and a large wharf and nearby storage facilities. Hobart maintained this position and infrastructure throughout the history of the industry, while Launceston’s facilities of this type were replaced by new facilities at Beauty Point. From the 1920s, Beauty Point was the location of the main northern apple export facility. Hobart and Launceston were also the location of the major apple merchants and shipping agents.

As well as having the highest concentration of apple processing and export facilities, the Hobart and Huon were the earliest established commercial orcharding districts, the first orchards being established on large farm estates such as ‘Stanfield’, ‘Craigow’, ‘Murrayfield’ and ‘New Farm’ in the Hobart area, and the smaller but also general purpose farms in the Huon. The first interstate markets for these orchards was the Victorian goldfields during the gold rush. In Hobart and Launceston there was an early loss of orchards due to suburban residential development, although the orchardists did not give up their land without a struggle.

The Swansea district was not a major commercial production area, however there were very early orchards in the district. These orchards were all small orchards on the major, primarily pastoral properties, established on the east

coast around Swansea in the early-1800s, and which, given their location, needed to be self-sufficient in food. The orchards were established to provide for the farm and farm employees, but it appears that the surplus was sold either locally or shipped with other farm produce from local jetties to Hobart or the mainland (Melbourne and Sydney). The orchards were of around 2–5 acres and were planted near the homesteads on flat, generally alluvial, land.

As far as can be ascertained there were a small number of small commercial orchards, either dedicated or on mixed farms, that were located outside the main districts in other parts of the State. The nature and history of these orchards is largely unknown. The presence of these orchards are thought to reflect attempts to establish new orcharding areas, but where for some reason, possibly the lack of infrastructure and costs or inappropriate environments, there was little general or ongoing interest in establishing orchards. Triabunna is an example of this with 'Rostrevor' being a very successful orchard, but remaining the only commercial orchard in the area.

Each district is discussed in more detail in chapter 12.

Place types

A number of place types have been identified from the Inventory. The range of place types that are associated with the industry include —

- *Orchards* — These are the dedicated orchards, growing only apples or apples with some other fruits, although there may be some other crops and livestock for the orchardist's consumption. These properties range mainly from c. 3 acres to c. 100 acres, although larger properties existed. On the larger properties not all land would have been put into production. An orchard of around 5 acres was the maximum size that could be managed by one family prior to mechanisation, and this influenced the size of many of the earlier dedicated orchards. The properties generally comprised the orchard plantings, at least one residence (for the orchardist), and one or more general purpose sheds (garages, for storage, etc). They usually had their own small packing sheds, and often had drainage, wind-breaks, and if large, horse stables. Wind-breaks were not generally a feature of more vegetated areas such as the Huon and Tasman Peninsula where orchardists relied on the surrounding natural vegetation for protection. Irrigation and associated dams are relatively recent features, except on the eastern shore of the Hobart district. Orchards are the predominant site type with around 62% of all places listed being dedicated orchards.
- *Orchards on farms* — These are existing farms that established a commercial orchard on part of the farm, generally in response to new markets or a boom in the apple industry. The orchards were generally on mixed farms, and in the Derwent there is a strong correlation of apple orcharding and hop growing. The orchards on these places were in the same size range as those of dedicated orchards, although in some cases the areas of orchard were very large, as for example at 'Rostrevor' which had up to 500 acres of orchard. Farms with orchards had similar apple-related features to the dedicated orchards—packing sheds, garages, stables, other sheds, residences, tracks, wind-breaks, irrigation, dams, and drains, but also tended to have complexes of other farm buildings, for example barns, shearing sheds and hop kilns. In some cases, larger sheds were multi-purpose and used as packing sheds. Only around 16% of places are farms with orchards.
- *Orchards with other facilities / production* — These are orchard properties which are not on mixed or other types of farms but which have a source of production other than the orchard, or have a specialised apple industry related function. Some of these places manufactured cider on a limited or full commercial basis (e.g. 'Murrayfield'), had commercial cool stores (e.g. 'New Farm') or ran a nursery (e.g. Walker's at Lalla) or a sawmill (e.g. Kelp's Orchard). In some cases there was also another non-industry related processing activity carried on, such as Clark's Orchard in the Huon which also ran a flour mill. In a small number of cases the orchards had a very different earlier use, but the orchards were able to use the infrastructure. This is the case with three of the probation stations on the Tasman Peninsula. This type of place represents only c. 2% of listed places and 2.5% of all listed orchards.
- *Orchard Estates* — These are large areas of land that were acquired and subdivided for small orchard blocks of between 2 and 30 acres. They were termed 'orchard estates', and were a feature of the Tamar and Mersey in the c. 1910s, the major period of orchard expansion in the State. Some of these estates were highly successful, for example 'Tantallon Estate' at Spreyton. It is likely, however, that most of the estates, particularly those on the upper Tamar, were never fully subscribed, and many of the orchards established did not survive in the long-term due to poor locations and often poor management by absentee landlords. Seventeen orchard estates are known. This represents around 1.5% of all listed sites. It should be noted that these estates are not counted as orchards, and all known orchards established on these estates are listed separately as individual orchards, and described as 'estate orchards'.
- *Pickers huts* — Pickers huts have been identified as separate place types although they usually occur on the orchard property, as they are relatively rare, are indicative of the use of non-local labour, and are usually of very different construction to the other orchard buildings. Sometimes no other evidence of orcharding may be

left. Pickers huts are known only from the Tasman Peninsula, Hobart and the Huon area and represent around 0.5% of places listed, although many are located on orchards, and in fact make up about 2% of extant feature types. Other special purpose buildings related to housing workers on a temporary basis, such as prisoner of war accommodation, are included under this place type. Prisoners of war are only known to have worked on commercial orchards on the Tasman Peninsula, on the East Tamar and in the Huon.

- *Packing sheds* — Apple packing sheds occurred mainly on individual properties, however, small orchards sometimes did not have their own packing sheds and used those of the larger orchards, or in the larger districts where there were large numbers of small orchards, co-operative packing sheds were built. Packing sheds on orchards have not been identified separately, unless they cannot be reliably related to an orchard. Co-operative packing sheds represent around 4% of the listed places.
- *Cool stores* — Cool stores are similar to packing sheds in that many of the larger orchards built their own cool stores as part of the packing shed complex. These cool stores usually date to the late-1930s or later, although a comparatively early one, and the first known cool store designed and built for the cool storage of fruit, was built in 1912 in Hobart at 'New Farm'. As with the packing sheds, the smaller orchardists tended to use large central cool stores. In the Bagdad district cool stores were not built at all, as the fruit was sent off daily by rail to Hobart and loaded onto the ships the same day. Prior to the late-1930s, commercial cool storage was only available in the urban centres. Cool stores not on orchards represent around 1.5% of the listed places. Controlled atmosphere stores have not been listed, except where they occur on orchard properties, as they are a relatively recent form of cool storage.
- *Factories* — From the early days of apple growing, entrepreneurs were finding ways to process the locally grown apples that could not be exported fresh, due usually to damage or glutted markets. One of the first industries to use apples was cider making. Cider was initially made on properties and, if sold commercially, was sold locally or given to friends, or as in a couple of cases, sold in small amounts to the Victorian goldfields. Orchards which made cider for other than home consumption are listed under 'orchards with other production / facilities'. Hobart, however, was the centre of commercial cider making, with 10 factories known to operate in the area. More common early processing was jam making. Large commercial jam factories were located in Hobart and Launceston and 11 such factories are known to have operated. Evaporating was the most common form of processing of apples, with the first commercial evaporators being established in the 1890s and apple drying continuing to present. Unlike the cider factories and jam factories, the evaporating factories were located in centres in the apple growing districts as well as in the major centres of Hobart and Launceston. Sixteen factories that dried apple have been identified. Other apple processing factories were for apple juicing and pulping, and for canning fruits. Eight of these type of works have been identified, but little is known about them. Factories for the processing of apples, excluding jam factories (which only processed limited quantities of apples, if any) represent around 3.1% of listed sites.
- *Warehouses / stores* — Only two such places which were not part of a factory or port site were identified in the study. Both were in Hobart and belonged to the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association which was a major southern Tasmanian apple growers co-operative association. One of the stores was also the head office for the Association.
- *Tracks / paths / roads* — Tracks, paths or roads outside orchards and built specifically for apple industry related purposes are also recognised as a place type. Only two places of this type have been listed, as railways, roads and tracks which were part of the general development of a district are not considered apple industry specific, hence not listed. One of the features is a fruit sled pathway in the Collinsvale area, the other is the Apsley railway line which serviced the Bagdad area. The Apsley line is listed as the bulk of the freight carried was fruit, and it was the orcharding industry that kept the line running in the middle of the 1900s.
- *Jetties / wharves* — Given the heavy reliance, especially in the early days, of the apple industry on water transport for both local transport and interstate and overseas export, jetties and wharves have been identified as an industry place type. Many jetties were specifically built for transporting apples, while others were built for the transport of other produce, but used heavily for apples. Examples of the latter are the timber industry jetties of the Huon and south coast which were later used by the apple industry. From the very early days of the industry, jetties were built on individual orchards, or were facilities shared by a number of smaller orchards. Jetties belonging to individual orchards were also frequently shared with other orchardists. There are a small number of facilities at the other end of the spectrum—the very large wharves that were built or used primarily for the export of apples, such as those at Hobart, Port Huon, Beauty Point and Inspection Head. Other major wharves were at Franklin and Cygnet. Wharves and jetties represent around 7.5% of listed places.
- *Sawmills (and other timber industry related)* — These place types were generally not directly related to the apple industry as they also provided timber for other purposes. There were, however, a number of small temporary mills which operated in the forests, often as adjuncts of larger mills or sawmilling companies, and these were known as 'spot mills', or 'case mills' or 'box mills' when they mainly cut timber for apple boxes. They were most common in the Southern Forests, supplying case timber to the Huon and Channel orchardists. There are also a small number of sawmills, such as French's Mill at Branhholm, which cut

softwoods exclusively. These supplied the whole of the State when softwood apple cases were in vogue, although quantities of softwood case timber were imported from overseas (Europe and Canada). A small number of sawmills were operated by orchardists, usually on their property, and these supplied local orchards with case timber. Sawmills known to be associated with the apple industry represent <1% of listed places, but this is considered to be a major under-representation, due to the limited investigation of this type of place in this study.

- *Nurseries* — Nurseries were also important for the apple industry. They introduced or developed and provided root stock, new tree stock and new apple varieties to the orchardists. The nurseries are not well known, but the nurseries that were identified in this study were all part of apple (or apple and other fruit) orchards. Nurseries are known from the Tasman Peninsula, Lilydale and Huon. The largest and mostly widely used nursery in the State appears to be the Walker's nursery at Lalla. Nurseries represent around 1% of listed places.
- *Research farms* - Research farms operated somewhat like nurseries, but also tended to investigate orcharding methods such as optimum spacing, pruning and irrigation methods, and also investigated pests and diseases and their control. Only two fruit research farm are known to have existed in the State. This is the Grove Research Station in the Huon, and its forerunner, the Leslie Vale Research Station. These were both government enterprises. There was mention of an agricultural research facility in the Hagley–Deloraine area which had a fruit section that provided advice to orchardists before the Leslie Vale and Grove research stations were established, but we have not been able to validate its existence in this study.
- *Museums and apple industry interpretative centres* — Only one museum dedicated to apple growing exists in Tasmania. This is the Huon Valley Apple Museum at Grove. There is no knowledge of earlier museums or interpretative facilities of this kind. There is very little interpretation of the industry in any other museums or interpretation facilities elsewhere in the State, except for orchard tours run by one of the Spreyton orchardists (at 'Avro Park') and a recent, temporary, museum-based exhibition, *Apples from Oz*. Objects relating to the industry such as early apple graders and apple crushers for cider making are on view at one other historic orcharding and farming property ('Woolmers Estate') as part of a self-guided tour of the property, but with little interpretation.
- *Movable objects* — Movable objects relating to the industry have not been dealt with in any detail by this study. A number of objects such as ladders, apple cases, stencils, apple graders, case nailing machines, apple carts, a manure cart, tractors and other equipment used in the orchards have been noted on various properties inspected, and a selection of these items are on display at the one apple museum. In general, there appear to be very few of any one type of item in existence in the State, and most of what was observed is of Tasmanian manufacture and design.

It can be seen from the above and from table 13.1 that orchards, which were mainly dedicated orchards, were by far the most common places relating to the apple industry in the State, representing around 80% of all apple industry places identified in this study. It is likely that with other thematic and urban studies a larger number of processing and service sites such as jetties and sawmills, and to a lesser extent factories, which were not exclusively related to the apple industry may be identified. However, it is considered unlikely that these will ever collectively represent more than about 15% of the apple industry related places as there are also a large number of orchards which have not been identified as part of this study.

The above discussion is about all the apple industry related places that are known to have existed up until around the 1970s. The discussion in the next section (13.2) summarises what evidence is left of these places □

13.2 WHAT THERE IS TODAY—THE HERITAGE

A surprisingly large number of sites, i.e. places with surviving evidence, were located relating to the apple industry, but generally only parts of these places have survived. This study located 446 places with extant apple industry features, compared to the 1171 places identified as having existed since the initial development of the industry (refer the Inventory, appendix 1). Based on this and the study constraints, it is estimated that for around 35% of industry-related heritage places, some evidence has survived.

What has survived? The following discussion looks at the places and features that have survived, at what aspects of the industry these relate to, to the condition of what has survived, and also looks at how similar these places are across the State. It is a summary of the physical heritage of Tasmania's apple industry. Places with extant evidence have been termed 'sites' rather than 'places', to differentiate extant evidence from places identified as being related to the apple industry without reference to the preservation of those places. The 'places' are discussed in section 13.1, above.

The discussion below is unfortunately an incomplete picture due to the limitations of this study, primarily insufficient time to fully research the history and heritage of each district (study limitations are discussed in chapter 3, and the level of coverage for each district is discussed in chapter 12 under *Introduction*). The places discussed below are listed in the Inventory, and more detailed information for those sites visited or for which there is more than summary information (around 45% of sites) is provided in the Site Records in Volume 2. For the descriptions of the features, considerable use has been made of the information from the more detailed inspections and recordings of the 30 selected special or representative 'type sites' (refer discussion section 3.3).

13.2.1 The present day heritage—a profile

The site types

Analysis of the places with extant remains (i.e. sites) listed in the Inventory indicates that there are at least 446 apple industry related sites in Tasmania (refer table 13.2). This is 38% of the identified places relating to the industry. This number includes orchards where the domestic residence is the only surviving evidence. Given that the field inspections are not exhaustive there are likely to be more sites, particularly in the Huon and Channel. The number of additional sites is estimated to be around 50% more than identified by this study. It is also expected that the additional sites will be of a range of 'site types'.

The total number of sites in each district varies, from 219 in the Huon to only 2 in the Scottsdale district. The number of sites in each district is not a direct reflection of the number of apple industry places in each district, but can be generally considered to reflect the size of the industry in the districts. If, for each district, the number of known sites is compared with the number of identified places, then there has been variable preservation across the State. The survival rate of places related to the apple industry ranges from 90% to 10%. The highest preservation is in the Swansea district where there was very little commercial orcharding, but where the properties on which the orchards were established are very old and large, and have persisted. The number is artificially high, as in most cases the sites retain no evidence of apple orcharding except, in some cases, for a few old trees. Sites in the district with more extant, directly related evidence of the industry or orcharding make up only 20% of the known sites. This is similar for most districts, and those sites which have specifically industry-related evidence, are considered to comprise only about 20–25% of the places identified.

The West Tamar appears to have the lowest preservation, but given the very restricted field inspection and interviews, it is likely that there are considerably more sites not identified by this study. Scottsdale district which has a survival rate of 15% is considered to accurately reflect the degree of preservation in that district, as do the figures for the Tasman Peninsula (86%), the Mersey (45%), Bagdad (7%), and the Derwent (16%). The districts with the highest degree of preservation also have the highest percentage of still productive orchards, suggesting that there is a link between the preservation of places and the maintenance of the industry, as might be expected.

Table 13.2 SUMMARY OF THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE SITE TYPES (all places known to have extant apple industry related features)

DISTRICT	total sites	% of known places	early plant-ings	orch-ards	orch & farms	orch & other	packing sheds	cool stores	fact-ories	ware-house	land trans-port	jetties	sawmills	nurseries	research farms	museums	cultural landscape
Tasman Peninsula	43	86%		25	11	1	2	1				2	1 (1)	1 (1)			2
Swansea	18	90%			18												
East Coast General	3	30%		2	1												
Scottsdale	2	15%		2													
Lilydale	10	23%		8	1	1								1 (1)			
East & South Tamar	11	21%		5	5		1										
West Tamar	23	10%	1	9	4	1	5 (2)	3 (3)	1			2		1 (1)			
Mersey	30	45%		21	3	4	1	4 (4)					1 (1)	1 (1)			1
Baghdad	3	7%					1		1		1						
Derwent	4	16%		1	1		2										
Hobart	28	44%		3	9	2	1	1 (1)	9 a	2	1	1					
Channel	49	39%	1	26	17		5										
Huon	219	57%		162	19	4	17	6 (1)	4 b			4	3	3 (2)	1	1	3
total	446	38%	2	262	93	12	35	14 (9)	15 (1)	2	2	9	5 (2)	7 (6)	1	1	6

Site numbers in brackets indicate that they are part of a large site already counted as the site proper.

All the place types identified by the study relating to the industry are represented by sites, although some types are very poorly represented, and there may only be one or two examples of a particular site type. As a group, orchards of all types are the best represented sites, accounting for around 82% of all sites. There are 367 known orchard sites. Within this group, dedicated orchards are the best represented, being about 59% of all sites. Orchard estates are not represented as they are a type of place which is difficult to define in 'site' terms, and appear to have been largely unsuccessful enterprises. A number of dedicated orchards that were established on orchard estate blocks however are represented (refer table 13.4). Orchards that were farms are the next most common site type, being around 21% of all known sites. The numbers of other site types are very small. There are fewer than 35 sites of any other type identified, and for most site types there are less than 10 examples known. It should be noted, however, that this does not necessarily mean that the feature type is poorly represented. For example while there are 35 identified packing shed sites, there are in fact 266 known extant packing sheds in the State. Only 15 apple processing sites are known.

It is, therefore, also important to look at the features that are preserved at the sites to get a more accurate picture of the nature of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry. The features are discussed below.

The features

The known extant features are listed for each site in the Inventory (appendix 1). This information is summarised in table 13.3, which shows the number of extant features, grouped into types, for each district. The features of each district are described in more detail in chapter 12.

Early plantings

Although not directly related to the apple industry, the early plantings, mark the beginnings of apple growing in Tasmania. They are also of importance to the European settlement and horticultural history of Tasmania. The earliest known planting of an apple tree in Australia was at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island in 1788 by William Bligh. One of the apple trees is known to have survived to at least 1792, but its longer term history is not known and it certainly has not survived to the present day. The approximate site of the plantings is marked by a sign and three recently planted apple trees. The York Town Historic Site also is a site of very early apple tree planting, with trees having been planted in 1804 as part of the first colonial settlement in northern Tasmania. As at Bruny Island, there is no evidence today of the original plantings. The general York Town site is marked by a memorial. The very first farms in Hobart were also possibly early planting sites, but again, they have not survived. The earliest known extant apple tree in the State occurs on an east coast farm. The tree was a garden planting, not an orchard tree. It is believed to have been planted in about 1830, the seedling having been brought to Tasmania from England.

Orchards

Known orchards (plantings) that are extant and still productive number 142. Orchard plantings represent 14% of extant features. These orchards range from a couple of acres to around 50 acres in extent. Most of the older trees have been regrafted for the production of later more economic varieties, and old trees that have died or become unproductive have been replaced. All these extant orchard plantings appear to have had similar styles of pruning, with the trees having the common vase shape. The older orchards tend to have more open prunings and to have wider tree spacing, and there was one orchard observed in the Huon which has higher main trunks (c. 1 m above the ground) rather than branching near ground level. None of the orchards have particularly high trees (although ladders are required for picking), as is common with the earlier English orchards, although apparently the first trees planted on 'Clifton Estate' were grown in this style. Two of the orchards in the West Tamar have an unusual style of pruning which involves retaining the central leader and results in the trees having a 'candelabra' shape. Tree spacing is fairly consistent throughout the State, ranging from approx. 20 x 20 m to approx. 16 x 16 m, with the spacing becoming less as the orchards become younger. Orchards in the Huon however, particularly around Castle Forbes Bay have much closer plantings, which undoubtedly contributed to the extremely high yields of the Huon orchards historically.

The extant orchards were mostly established in the 1910s–30s, with a small percentage established between the 1880s and 1910s. Few orchards, however, have trees planted before about 1930. The oldest known orchards which retain original plantings have trees dating to the 1880s (and more recently) and are Tucker's Orchard in Scottsdale, and 'Sunnybanks' in the Derwent. Extant apple orchards are known from all districts except Bagdad, Hobart, Swansea and Lilydale. The Huon and Spreyton (Mersey) areas are by far the richest areas of extant orchards, containing 88 and 23 extant historic orchards respectively, in total around 78% of all known extant historic orchards.

Table 13.3 SUMMARY OF TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE SITE FEATURES

DISTRICT	early plant- ing	orch- ard	resid- ence	other resid- ences	pickers hut	packing shed	cool store	ca store	stable/ timber shed	other sheds	wind- break/ other plants	irrigat- ion/dam /tank/ drains	land trans- port	jetty/ wharf	saw- mill	factory build- ings & plant	cider manuf .	nurs- ery	varietal collect- ion	move- able objects
Tasman Peninsula		5 (6)	30	5	8	20	5		1 (1)	13	8 (1)	1		2						1
Swansea	1	- (8)	18	6		2	1		2 (1)	6	1 (5)	2					3			
East Coast General		2	2			1				1										
Scottsdale		1 (1)	2	1		2				2	1 (2)									1
Lilydale		- (1)	8			10			1	5										1
East & South Tamar		5 (1)	9	7		10	5	3	1	5	6 (3)	3					1			1
West Tamar	(1)	5 (3)	12	3		14	4		2	10	1 (2)	3		2		1				
Mersey		23	21	2		18	11	5	1	4	5 (1)				1				1	
Baghdad		- (5)	3	nd		1			nd	nd	3 (3)		1							
Derwent		2	4	nd	nd	4	1		nd	nd	- (3)	2+	1	1						
Hobart	1	- (1)	14	3	4	2	2			5 (3)	1 (2)		1	1		4 (jam)	3			1
Channel	- (1)	11 (13)	25	7		23	1	2		11	5 (2)									
Huon		88 (5)	72	21	7	159	40	9	5	20	2 (3)	5		2	3	4		2	1	2
total	2 (2)	142 (44)	220	55	19	266	70	19	13 (2)	82 (3)	38 (27)	16	3	8	4	9	7	2	2	7

Numbers in brackets for - Early plantings - is for memorials
 - Orchards - is for where only a few orchard trees remain
 - Stables/timber sheds - is for timber shed, with the unbracketed number representing the number of stables
 - other sheds - is for warehouses (may have associated offices)
 - windbreaks - is for other field plantings, for example, hawthorn hedges, pittosporum groves.

Additional rare features not listed above include stone walls (2), wells (2), tennis courts (2), and cemeteries or gravestone (3)

nd - no data

A further 44 places were identified as having remnant orchard trees, usually between around 2 and 20 trees, very rarely apple trees. These features were most common in the Swansea and Channel districts. From this study it appears that apple trees, when not tended, have a very poor chance of survival compared to other fruit varieties. In former orchards that grew a range of trees, plum, pear, quince and mulberry trees tend to survive untended for long periods, but apple trees rarely survive. Where apples and pears have been grown together, it is common to still find a few pear trees but no apple trees. The reasons for this are probably the lack of general hardiness of the apple trees in the Tasmanian environment and perhaps their appeal to possums.

Orchard-associated features

There were a number of features often, but not universally, associated with the orchards. These included stone walls, fences, field boundary plantings such as wind-breaks (generally pine or cypress, and occasionally plum and hawthorn) and hawthorn hedges, drains (usually underground), irrigation, dams and water tanks (these generally serviced the sheds). A number of these are extant, although often only as remnants.

Thirty-eight properties where wind-breaks still occur were identified, and a further 27 properties had other field boundary plantings, mostly hawthorn hedges, but in some cases plum or other fruit trees, rows or scattered European trees of various sorts, or native trees such as wattles marking the boundaries of the orchard. Wind-breaks are most common in the East Tamar, Mersey, Channel and on the Tasman Peninsula, while the other field boundary plantings are most common in Swansea (which had the oldest orchards).

Only 16 properties had evidence of water supply or drainage. Drains were early features, but are underground and are therefore difficult to identify. Irrigation was, with only a few exceptions, a relatively recent feature of orchards in Tasmania. They were, therefore, not generally recorded as heritage features. 'Rostrevor', 'Bushy Park', 'Valleyfield', 'Sunnybanks' and 'Woolmers Estate' were properties where irrigation was known to be an early feature, although today little evidence remains except at 'Sunnybanks', where the original piping is intact. At 'Rostrevor' the dam, part of the steam engine used to pump the water from the dam, and most of the water races which supplied water from the dam to the orchards still exist, but there is no evidence of irrigation in the orchard blocks. 'Woolmers Estate' is similar with the only extant evidence being the building by the river which housed the horse-drawn pump. In most cases this early irrigation was flood irrigation, with water being gravity fed or pumped to holding tanks or dams. Although a small number of dams were noted on orchards, these are likely to have been established for more recent irrigation. Water storage tanks for other than domestic purposes were noted on only five properties, one of these being a cool store, and two being associated with spray sheds. Their distribution does not appear to be related to particular localities.

Residences

The most common extant feature relating to the apple industry is the orchardist residence, with 220 being identified in this study. This represents 22% of all extant features. There are probably more, but they were difficult to identify except from oral information or where there were other clearly apple industry related features present. Orchardists residences are well represented in all districts. The highest number of identified residences is in the Huon, where the former orchards were most numerous. In other districts such as the Tasman Peninsula, the Mersey and the Channel, the relatively high numbers of residences reflects not only good preservation, but also the more detailed knowledge of the apple industry heritage in that district.

The extant residences were mostly built from the 1930s to the 1960s. These are generally modest but substantial painted weatherboard homes with brick chimneys and corrugated iron roofs. They reflect the type of home being built at the same time in the suburban areas of Tasmania. In general there are gardens around the residences. The Huon, Swansea and Hobart areas are the main exceptions, with the Huon having a large number of older houses, many dating to the mid to late-1800s and built mainly in weatherboard. The known extant residences in Hobart and Swansea are mostly of mid to late-1800s age with the earlier ones being substantial stone residences or weatherboard cottages, and the later ones being medium-sized weatherboard homes. These older residences mostly were located on farms or farming estates with orchards but there are also a small number of older residences on former orchards. A few have had little modification since they were constructed. Three are known from the Tasman Peninsula, a couple from the Spreyton area and from the Channel and Huon, and one from the Scottsdale district. The Scottsdale residence is one of the few known to incorporate hand-split timbers from the property in its construction.

Unusual residences include five brick orchard residences (one in the East Tamar and two in the Spreyton area of c. 1950s style, and two in the Huon of inter-war period with decorative facades and rounded elements), two orchard residences which are strongly Edwardian in appearance (one on the West Tamar and one on the Tasman Peninsula), and a small number of double storey weatherboard homes with steeply pitched roofs and decorated barge boards that could be described as 'Victorian Gothic Carpenter' in style (Apperly et al. 1989) in the Huon. The Huon also has a number of weatherboard residences that are clearly of Federation style.

The residences were generally located on the orchard, usually close to the packing sheds and other sheds, and usually close to the road. In the Spreyton area and in the Huon and Channel, the residences are near the packing sheds. In many cases these are screened from the sheds and have separate entrances, but generally the house and work area have a common entrance and little screening from each other. On only two properties was there evidence

of leisure activities being carried out on the properties. In both cases the properties had a tennis court. Strong regional stylistic or age differences for orchard residences are lacking, except in the Swansea, Huon and Hobart districts where, as noted above, residences were frequently part of large, early farms or farm estates and the residences tend to be earlier and reflect more wealthy ownership.

A number of orchards employed full-time staff, particularly on the larger farm and orchard properties. Sometimes more than one family member and his or her family also lived and worked on the same orchard. These workers were generally accommodated in residences that were similar in style to the main residence, but slightly smaller. Fifty-five such residences have been identified and they are known in most districts, except Lilydale.

The high number of extant orchard residences is attributed to the fact that regardless of how the land owner was employed, including after the orchards were pulled out or closed, the landowner still had to live on the property. In most cases the easiest and cheapest option would have been to maintain the existing residence.

Pickers huts

There is a widely held view of apple orcharding as highly seasonal with respect to employment, and of seasonal workers flooding into orcharding areas in summer to pick the apples. Although large amounts of extra labour were needed for the apple picking and help was frequently needed for spraying and pruning, large seasonal influxes of workers were not a typical scene for the Tasmanian apple orchards. It appears that orchardists in most districts employed local people who travelled to the orchards each day from their own homes on nearby farms or in nearby towns. The only areas which routinely used outside seasonal labour are the Tasman Peninsula, the Huon, the Collinsvale area (Hobart district) and the very northern part of the West Tamar. In the Huon there was a preference for experienced pickers from interstate or overseas, while in the north part of the West Tamar labour was supplied mainly by Victorians who were only one day's travel away across Bass Strait.

This pattern of use of seasonal labour is reflected in the distribution and preservation of pickers huts. The only known extant pickers huts are in the Huon, in Collinsvale and on the Tasman Peninsula. Nineteen sets of extant pickers huts were identified, and represent only about 2% of extant apple industry features identified (all huts used by temporary or short-term workers have been termed 'pickers huts' in this study). Although most were used by pickers, they were also known to be used by the Women's Land Army and prisoners of war employed during World War II. The only known extant huts used by prisoners of war are on the Tasman Peninsula, and in two cases earlier convict period buildings were used, while in one case the hut was purpose-built.

Pickers huts were generally one and two roomed, free standing, or conjoined in various combinations, and with separate ablution blocks, often of concrete brick construction. The number of huts and their arrangement differ, ranging from individual huts, to three or four in a line, to up to collections of more than 20 huts neatly laid out in a grid pattern. The huts were generally basic, as they were only briefly used. They were small and they generally had a wood-burning fireplace, a few rough benches as shelving, and one or two beds. Most of the huts were wooden and the extant huts are mostly vertical board, weatherboard or fibro-cement clad with corrugated iron roofs. Generally they were built on the property, usually between the orchards and the packing sheds, and the huts on any one property were identical or very similar. In some cases the huts were transported in, having been used elsewhere. On the Tasman Peninsula, one extant hut was purchased from the Hydro-Electric Commission, and one had been a Tasman Peninsula forestry camp accommodation. In some cases existing structures were used. Of note in this respect is the use of convict Probation Station buildings on at least two orchards on the Tasman Peninsula.

Packing sheds

After orchard residences, packing sheds are the most common extant feature associated with the apple industry, with 266 packing sheds having been identified. This represents 27% of all recorded features. There are extant packing sheds in all districts, but the greatest numbers of packing sheds are known in the Huon, with 159 known extant packing sheds identified (60% of all known packing sheds). Swansea, the East Coast General, Scottsdale, Bagdad, the Derwent and Hobart districts have very few known packing sheds, each having one or two known extant packing sheds.

The extant packing sheds vary in type and collectively represent the range of sheds that have been constructed throughout the history of the apple industry. Over time the main variation has been in the change in materials, and to a lesser degree, stylistic changes. The materials were initially hand-split timber used as horizontal paling or weatherboard cladding, and then sawn timber used in the same manner. The next material to be used (from the c. 1920s to the 1950s), was fibro-cement panel cladding, initially small panels with timber strapping, but later larger, unstrapped panels were used. In some cases sheds of this type of construction had timbered lower sections (at least in the West Tamar where the use of fibro-cement is common). In the late-1930s and 1940s, and possibly as late as the early-1950s, some timber sheds were built using vertical board construction. Corrugated iron cladding was used commonly from the 1950s until the early-1980s except in the Huon and Channel areas where timber (vertical board and weatherboard) was used until the 1960s as timber was easily and cheaply available. The earlier sheds have timber framing but the later sheds have metal framing. From the early-1980s, ridged profile aluminium cladding, e.g. 'Kliploc', has been the most common construction material, with the very recent buildings, in particular the controlled atmosphere stores, having external metal framing. Only one brick packing

shed is known (in Dover), and there is one reference in the literature to a brick packing shed in the Launceston area (about to be constructed in 1914). This changing use of material over time in the Tasmanian apple industry is comparable to the changing use of materials in industrial construction generally in Tasmania, although there are a few regional variations, such as the extended use of timber in the Huon, which relates to the ease of obtaining materials, and their cost.

As noted above, the extant sheds represent the range of packing sheds that have been built over time. Farm sheds and hop sheds on the early agricultural properties, although not classed as packing sheds, were the earliest sheds for sorting and packing apples, and a number of these are extant. Only two of the very early type of apple packing shed which uses hand-split timbers are known, and only part of the original construction has been retained as in both cases the shed has been extended. There are a small number of the slightly later small, unpainted weatherboard sheds on dry stone footings with timber floors or with dirt floors. There is at least one identified in most districts (except for the Swansea, Bagdad, Derwent and Hobart districts), and there are several known in the Huon. Fibro-cement panel sheds also occur in most districts but are most common in the West Tamar and the Spreyton area, and comparatively rare in the Huon. Corrugated iron packing sheds also occur in all districts. Aluminium clad sheds, the most recent type, occur in proportion to the size of the present day industry in the different districts. None are found in the Bagdad, Hobart, Swansea, Lilydale or Scottsdale districts, are rare on the Tasman Peninsula and in the Channel, but are relatively common elsewhere.

Other design elements of the packing sheds which have varied over time are the roofs. Although corrugated iron has been used for roofing for most of the period of the industry, very early sheds (19th century) which would have had shingle roofs. The roofs are ubiquitously gable ended roofs although the pitch of the roofs has changed over time (a progressive lessening of the pitch, as well as a general raising of roof height). Apple sheds prior to about 1910 have distinctively steeply pitched roofs, and sheds built since around the 1970s have distinctively shallowly pitched but high roofs. The construction of the foundations and flooring has also changed over time. The earliest sheds had dirt floors with no foundations, only bedlogs, or a few loose brick or stone footings. From c. 1900–1910 the sheds generally had wooden floors, often specially built for extra strength (e.g. at ‘Rostrevor’) and were generally raised off the ground, initially on stone, brick or timber footings and later on concrete foundations. This allowed the cases to be loaded directly onto trucks and wagons from floor level. From around the 1960s, as the industry became more mechanised and fork-lifts were introduced, the sheds have been built on ground level concrete slabs.

Packing sheds generally have two to three doors. These generally comprise one standard door and one or two double sliding, externally-hung doors for the produce (in the Huon most doors are single wooden sliding doors rather than double sliding doors, and they are generally internally-hung). Larger sheds have more doors. In smaller sheds there may be single sliding door. Sheds without sliding doors are very rare, and are mainly the very early sheds which instead had double swing doors. Earlier doors were wooden. From around the 1960s to the present, doors were of corrugated iron or ridged profile iron. In modern construction there is also a tendency to have large open roofed areas with no doors, either as connecting areas between sheds (breezeways) or along one side of the main shed. There are generally only a few small windows in packing sheds, and these appear to have been built mainly for light. The earlier sheds have small, fixed, multi-paned, wooden-framed windows similar to those in domestic residences of the same period. From around the 1930s–40s, sheds tended to have less or no windows, only louvred ventilation in gable ends and skylights in the roofs. The early skylights were small raised metal rim rectangles with glass, but from c. 1960s the skylights have mostly been sheets of corrugated perspex. A small number of packing sheds, usually the larger ones dating from the 1920s to 1940s, have raised ridgeline sections for ventilation, or as clerestories. Considerable light and ventilation appears to have been obtained through the doors.

The sheds have generally become larger over time. It was rare, however, to demolish a shed and completely rebuild. As a consequence most sheds on the older, still productive orchards are a complex single shed, integrating a number of styles of construction which reflect its periods of expansion. There are a couple of examples where the original sheds are almost completely hidden from external view by the more recent developments. There was no standard design for expanding the sheds, and the way in which it was done has tended to reflect the availability of space and the orchard’s commercial orientation. These complexes usually have integrated cool stores.

Some of the construction styles and materials used were influenced by the size and commercial standing of the orchards, or as to whether the shed was on an orchard or was a co-operative packing shed. The study, however, has found no consistent differences between the orchard packing sheds and the co-operative sheds except that co-operative sheds of a particular period will be larger than orchard packing sheds of the same period. In the Huon, there are also a number of extremely large packing sheds which were built and owned by large orchardists, co-operatives and companies. These are unusual in their size, quality of construction (painted, true weatherboard), and decorative elements (gabling).

There appear to be few regional differences. Regional differences noted, such as the prevalence of fibro-cement clad packing sheds in the West Tamar and Mersey districts is considered to reflect the main period of construction in those districts, rather than being a true regional difference. The only clearly regional differences noted are in the

Huon and in the Lilydale districts. There is relatively extensive use of concrete in the construction of apple packing sheds in the Lilydale district, where except for the roof, one shed is built entirely out of concrete. In the Huon, as noted above, there were very few fibro-cement packing sheds and corrugated iron clad sheds were a comparatively late feature, and this difference is thought to be due to the relative cheapness and availability of timber. The Huon also has the very large, well constructed sheds noted above, and a prevalence of small early sheds which is thought to reflect the strong growth of the industry in the area in the c. 1870s–1910s. The Huon also has the only known brick packing shed, and has two extant packing sheds built out over the water. Although these are of standard general construction, they have different footings because of the different environment in which they are located.

Apple sheds are generally easily distinguished from other farm sheds or other industrial sheds by their particular relative dimension, their gable ended roofs, their small number of windows, their small windows, wooden sliding doors on the longer sides of the shed, and the raised floor level. Although other sheds have these elements, they rarely have this combination of elements. The packing sheds of c. 1900 to the 1940s are perhaps the most distinctive of the packing sheds.

Cool stores

Seventy cool stores were located by this study. These are all cool stores which were built for, or had a major role in, apple storage, and include modern cool stores. Most of the known extant cool stores (57%) occur in the Huon district. There are no extant cool stores in the Bagdad, Lilydale or Scottsdale districts, and only 1 in the Channel, as the industry was relatively small and in general closed down relatively early in these areas, or there was no need for storage due to regular, efficient transport to the main centres. Although cool stores existed prior to about 1910, they were multi-purpose cool stores and fruit storage (including apples) is thought to have been a minor component of what was stored. The first known dedicated fruit cool store was built in 1912 for pome fruits on an orchard in Hobart. This cool store, the Tasmanian Cool Store on 'New Farm', was built by Harry Benjafield and Douglas Ockenden as a dedicated pome fruit cool store and is the earliest extant cool store in Tasmania. It is a brick structure with some stone and timber elements and consists of 2 sets of stores. It is still standing and intact, in good condition and with a high degree of integrity, but is disused. The plant is still on site, and the main features—the mezzanine floors, the wall construction (layered horsehair and wood shaving insulation), the refrigeration coils, false ceilings and part of the ducting survive, although the false floors have been removed.

Generally the early fruit cool stores were co-operative or commercial stores used by a number of orchardists and were located near the export port rather than near the orchards, and only a few are known (in the Huon and Tamar). The next oldest known extant cool stores are the 2 extremely large painted weatherboard packing sheds and cool stores at Port Huon (including Calvert's sheds) which are unusual in their size, quality of construction and decorative nature. These are thought to date to the 1920s. There may be also cool stores of this age in the Cygnet area, however, the sites in the Cygnet area are thought not to be in as good condition (although they were not investigated).

It was not until the 1930s that cool storage was built on individual orchards, and these frequently were used to store apples for other orchardists in the district. Two extant examples are known—at 'Rostrevor' and on Walpole's Orchard in Spreyton. From about the 1940s, the cool stores tended to be on the orchards or co-operative stores in orcharding centres. From around the 1970s, however, there has been a change in the use of cool stores, with major orchards taking on the earlier role of the co-operatives, building large controlled atmosphere stores on their properties, and buying, packing, storing and exporting fruit from the surrounding smaller orchards. There have also been a few non-orchard based cool stores, such as Craig Mostyn & Co., who perform this same function. The orchard cool stores tended to be integrated into the packing shed complexes. Cool stores of all periods survive, but the early cool stores are rare.

Of the extant cool stores located on orchard properties, the earliest are the 'Rostrevor' and Walpoles Orchard cool stores. The cool store at 'Rostrevor' was originally built in 1931 as a free standing, three-roomed store, but it is now part of the packing shed complex and has lost its original strapped asbestos sheet cladding. The internal walls and ceilings are timber-lined and sawdust has been used as the insulating material. The cooling was by ammonia refrigeration and the pipes are still intact, as is the refrigeration plant which is housed in a small shed attached to the cool store. The cool store on Walpole's orchard was built in c. 1936 and is believed to have been the first cool store in the district. Unfortunately this site has not been investigated, but is disused and appears from the road to be intact and relatively unmodified externally, although in poor structural condition. Other extant, relatively early (up to the 1950s) cool stores on orchards, are of similar construction but not as well preserved, and are located at Lees' Orchard and 'Rewa' on the East Tamar and Broun's Orchard in Spreyton. The early cool store at Lees Orchard and at 'Rewa' used 'buzzer chips' (wood joinery waste) for insulation. The dating of the co-operative cool stores is poor, but it is thought that most extant co-operative cool stores, apart from the Port Huon cool stores, are somewhat later, dating from around the 1950s. There are a number of extant co-operative cool stores, although these are mostly found in the larger districts (the Tamar and the Huon) and on the Tasman Peninsula.

The cool stores are generally not highly distinctive and are mostly part of a larger packing shed and storage complex. The construction materials and general design is usually similar to that of the apple packing sheds of the same period although in some cases they can be distinguished from the packing sheds by their higher walls. The cool stores generally have no windows although they do have ventilation, usually in the form of slatted vents high in the walls or in the gable ends.

Controlled atmosphere (ca) stores

Controlled atmosphere (ca) stores are an advanced form of cool store developed in the 1970s, and essentially replaced the earlier 'cool stores'. Like cool stores they have been either built on orchards or as part of co-operative packing shed and cool store complexes. Because they are later, they have usually been built onto existing packing shed and cool store complexes. Only 19 ca stores were identified by this study, approximately half of which are in the Huon. The other districts with ca stores are the East Tamar, the Spreyton area of the Mersey district, and the Channel, and there are believed to be some also in the West Tamar district.

Like the cool stores, the construction of the ca stores is similar to that of the packing sheds of the same period. The earlier ca stores are corrugated iron clad and the later ca stores are built in aluminium sheet. They are generally high walled with shallowly-pitched gable ended roofs and are on ground level concrete foundations (slabs). The metal clad sheds are metal-framed, and those built recently have distinctive external metal framing.

The ca store on 'Rewa' is of interest as it was the first nitrogen-operated ca store in Tasmania and used an early (prototype) system of a plastic tent erected inside the existing cool store and which was filled with nitrogen. This system is still used at 'Rewa', but is not known to be used elsewhere in the State. The four ca stores in the Spreyton area are also of interest in that, although built on productive apple orchards and used to store apples, they have been developed into very large packing shed and cool store complexes for the storage of a range of fruits and vegetables. These Spreyton cold stores service the large vegetable growing industry of the north-west coast, and are seen as important for the ongoing commercial viability of the orchard properties. A similar trend has occurred in the Channel and Huon where the ca store and packing shed complexes have continued to be developed and contain extremely modern equipment, and which grade, pack, store and export the apples from the smaller orchards who cannot afford to develop their own modern facilities. This servicing of the smaller orchards has been important in the economic survival of the larger orchards. The main orchards which have provided this service are Trial Bay Orchards, Calvert Bros, Reids, Shields and Driessens.

Other sheds

Orchards generally had a range of other sheds which were used for a variety of purposes, generally storage of a range of things, e.g. hay, timber, equipment (including vehicles and farm plant), or for stabling horses or for other livestock such as chickens. The only apple industry specific sheds were the 'timber sheds' used for storing and drying case timber and often for making up the apple cases. Prior to the 1940s horses were used extensively on orchards for ploughing and transport, and stables were required to house them. These other sheds are common on orcharding properties and have been identified on approximately 95 properties. In general they are timber constructions, except on some of the earlier, larger properties where they were built in brick or stone.

Only 2 extant timber sheds are known. One is on 'Rostrevor' in the Swansea district and one at 'Tasma Vale' on the Tasman Peninsula. These are both of wooden construction and date to early this century. The construction style is similar to that of the packing sheds built at the same time on the respective properties, but are a little rougher in construction. The 'Rostrevor' timber shed still has the case making benches intact. It appears that generally the timber was stored in part of the packing shed or in a skillion lean to on the shed, or in another multi-purpose shed, and purpose-specific 'timber sheds were not commonly constructed.

Thirteen stables were identified. These are most common in the Huon. Stables were also located at 'Tasma Vale' on the Tasman Peninsula, 'Rostrevor' and 'Muirlands' in the Swansea district, 'Woolmers Estate' in the South Tamar, 'Hollybanks' in the Lilydale district, at 'Rewa' on the East Tamar, at C. A. Nobelius Orchard and Bowen's Orchard in the West Tamar, at 'Orchard Hill' in the Mersey district and at 'Mountford' near Bagdad. Most of these stables were built as part of the general farm prior to orchards being established on the properties, and mostly date to the first half of the 19th century. They reflect generally the style of construction of the period for that area, and the materials used include stone, brick, and timber, although these materials are generally not mixed in any one stables. The stone stables at 'Rostrevor' are on the Register of the National Estate. The extant stables which were built as part of orcharding enterprises are all of weatherboard construction with dirt floors and appear to be of standard design for stables. The stables at John McCarthy's Orchard at Castle Forbes Bay is a particularly good example and has high integrity.

It is of interest that so few stables have survived on the orchards, when there was such a large number of orchards established prior to the 1950s. The oral information suggests that not all orchards had stables as smaller orchards borrowed horses from larger orchards or other nearby farms, rather than have their own horse. In other cases the stables were pulled down or substantially remodelled for accommodating the vehicles which replaced the horses, since they were less substantial structures.

Although little attention was paid to the non-industry specific, or later, farm sheds a distinctive style of construction was noted in the Huon in the Geeveston area. The sheds, particularly those with one open end such as the garages, were of vertical planks, frequently vertical board construction, low skillion corrugated iron roofs and the facade above the opening was usually of vertical planks cut to give the shed a distinctive inverted angular U-shape door.

Tracks, paths, roads and railways

The only types of places that were included in this feature type were those built specifically and exclusively for the apple industry, although they may have been used later for other purposes. Roads and tracks on individual properties or places are also not included unless they are unusual.

Only three features or sites of this type were identified, although it is likely that more exist but have not been identified. The extant features are the Apsley railway line that was critical to the transport of apples from the Bagdad area, a fruit sled pathway at Collinsvale, and the remains of a barge and fixtures that operated to transport apples across the Derwent above New Norfolk. There were also several railways sidings with sheds that were predominantly used for apple transportation, however, none of these appear to have survived except for the 'Lalla' packing shed in the Lilydale district.

Jetties and wharves

Water transport was the most important form of transport for apples during most of the history of the apple industry. Numerous jetties, built and used from the early-1800s until the c. 1950s, were located around the State, particularly on the Tamar and in the Huon area. In this study only three extant examples out of some 100 jetties of this type were located, one at Blackwall on the West Tamar, one in the Huon (Wattle Grove), and one on the Derwent near New Norfolk. Only three other jetties retain any original jetty features or fabric. These are the Nubeena and Koonya jetties on the Tasman Peninsula and the Bayview Estate jetty which have only the abutments and one or two piles remaining. A small number of other jetties retain access tracks or roads but no actual fabric. Given the poor survival of these jetties it is not possible to analyse their construction. The loss of jetties is attributed to their total abandonment in favour of roads from around the 1930s–50s. Given their environment, jetties require regular maintenance, and are unlikely to survive if not used. Jetty remnants are also frequently removed for safety reasons.

Wharves have survived somewhat better. This is perhaps due to their large cost of establishment, hence ongoing usage where possible. Survival related to ongoing use is well demonstrated by the Beauty Point and Inspection Head wharves on the Tamar. The Beauty Point Wharf, which was replaced by the Inspection Head facility, has been demolished except for part of its abutments. There is now a small wharf in approximately the same location, but this services much smaller vessels than the original wharf. The Inspection Head Wharf is intact. The Hobart Wharf and the Port Huon Wharf, the main wharves for the southern Tasmanian apple industry, have also survived. Only the Port Huon wharf, however, can be considered an extant, high integrity, example of an apple wharf facility as it retains not only the wharf structure but also the associated packing sheds and cool stores which were built and used almost exclusively for apple exports.

Sawmills

Only four places have extant sawmill features. The small number of extant sawmill features is partly a bias of the study which did not investigate service sites such as sawmills unless they were directly associated with an orchard or factory. The sawmill features identified by the study are very different in their nature and locality. One is a sawmill that was owned by orchardist J. Broun, and established his 'Orchard Hill' property in Spreyton in the late-1940s. The sawmill was moved about 1 km down the road in around 1976 and is still operating. The only known extant evidence of sawmills on orchards, that operated to cut timber for the orchard are at 'Waterloo' and John Clark's Orchard in the Huon, where a sawdust mound provides the typical evidence of a former sawmill. The fourth site is in Huonville and is the Standard Case Manufacturing Company. This site, although currently disused except for storing old plant, is relatively intact in terms of the structures, and all elements of the site, including the kilns, have been retained. It was a large factory, and the only known large case making factory, as opposed to sawmill, in the State.

Nurseries

Of the seven known apple orcharding nurseries, only one has survived as a nursery. It is the Tahune Fields Nursery and Orchard. The only other place that supplies and experiments with root stock and apple varieties is the Grove Research Station, but this is not technically a nursery. None of the other nurseries are known to retain any infrastructure or features relating directly to apple tree propagation or apple tree and varietal development. Apart from the Grove research station, all the identified nurseries were on orchards. It is not known whether they had separate nursery-related buildings or whether the other orchard buildings were used.

Varietal collections

There are few varietal collections of apples in Tasmania, and few orchards grow more than about 5–10 varieties of apple. The few that grow more varieties grow less than about 30 varieties, and would then only have one or two trees of some varieties, with in some cases a number of varieties being grown on the one tree. One orchard, Avro Park Orchard at Spreyton, is unusual in that it has one tree with over 100 grafted varieties. This tree is a curiosity

and was deliberately developed as such. The less common varieties on the tree are understood to mainly come from the Grove Research Station.

The Grove Research Station has the only serious varietal collection in Tasmania. It is also now the only major collection in Australia, as the collections in South Australia and NSW have not been maintained since the early-1980s (Predo Jotic, pers. comm.). The research station has two varietal collections, a commercial variety collection and a heritage variety collection. The Research Station grows about 700 varieties. Approximately half of these are heritage varieties. The collection is seen as an important pool of genetic material for varietal development and as genetic stock for the industry. The heritage collection is also considered to be of historical importance. The research station which was established in 1951, has obtained these heritage varieties from a number of sources, including interstate and local sources in the Huon.

Movable objects

Only movable objects specific to the apple industry and which are now redundant technology have been considered in this study. There are surprisingly few objects of this type extant. Only seven places are identified as having such objects, although several more have small numbers of miscellaneous small objects such as wooden apple cases, case stencils and ladders. The Huon Valley Apple Museum has objects representing many Tasmanian developments and inventions, and demonstrating many of the changes over time, for example with respect to picking buckets and apple packaging. As well as cases and picking buckets, it has an apple grader, a case press, hail rockets, spray units, ladders, picking bags and boxes, and a variety of hand tools used in the orchards and in the sheds. The museum collection, although mostly restricted to items from the Huon, is an excellent collection and the best Tasmanian collection.

Collectively one foot-operated and three hydraulic case presses were identified. The three hydraulic presses are of Benbar manufacture. In all, six early apple graders were identified. The earliest two are Lomas graders (one, 'Excelsior', patented in 1905, the other in 1908); two date to the 1930s and these are manufactured by D. Harvey of Box Hill, Victoria. One is a 'Twin Screw' designed and built by Cleon Benjafield in 1933, and the other is an old grader but its manufacture and date could not be determined without moving it. The Lomas and Benjafield graders are of Tasmanian design and manufacture. Several early revolving drum type graders of c. 1950s design were noted in different orchards and some were still in use. These were not recorded as they were considered to be comparatively recent. A couple of horse-drawn apple carts or wagons exist at 'Woolmers Estate' and there is one hand-pushed manure cart at 'New Farm'. A small number of movable objects associated with apple cider making were also identified in this study (these are discussed under 'Cider making' features, below).

There appears to be no clear association between the nature of what has survived, where it is found, and the history of that location. The only commonality is that the orchard owners at all places have an interest in the history and / or the technological developments of the industry.

Cider making

Cider making was not a major feature of the apple industry in Tasmania. Several commercial enterprises were established and these are discussed under *Factories*, below. Where cider was made on orchards, the cider making usually took place in a cellar below the residence or in buildings which initially had other uses. This cider making was mainly a 19th century feature, and only one property, 'The Springs' is known to have continued cider making up until the second half of this century.

Cider making features were only located on four properties. 'Woolmers Estate' in the South Tamar area is unusual in having two apple crushers. One is a large circular sandstone structure with a horse-drawn sandstone 'grinding' wheel located in a shed added onto the woolshed and the other is a small hand-operated American design apple crusher, now housed in the stables. The sandstone crusher is generally regarded as being for apple crushing although its design suggests this may not have been what it was designed and installed for. At 'Apslawn' a large stone building was erected as a cider house and flour mill early in the establishment of the property. This property was not inspected as part of this project, but the cider house still stands. 'Apslawn' was the first Tasmanian property of the Lyne family, who are well known for local cider making from the early-1800s to the present. 'The Springs' which features a cellar below the homestead which was used for cider and wine making, using fruit from the property's own orchard (established mainly for the purpose), was also owned by the Lyne family. It also retains a number of objects used for the manufacture of the cider. The objects include rough wooden benches for the wooden barrels, a small number of barrels, a chair and some other utensils used by Brewis Lyne, who was the main owner and cider maker on the property. The cider is understood to have been made, stored and drunk in the cellar. Brewis' son, Cliff Lyne, continues the family tradition of cider and wine making and owns a number of barrels from 'The Springs' and a cider press which uses parts of the cider press from 'The Springs'. 'Glen Gala' also has a cellar below the homestead which is understood to have been used for the manufacture and storage of cider.

Factories

Only 12 extant apple processing factories have been identified through this study. This includes 3 cider factories in the Hobart district, 3 apple dehydrating factories in the Huon, 2 general processing factories (canning / pulping / drying / juicing)—one in the Huon and one on the West Tamar and 4 jam factories in the Hobart district. The

relationship of the jam factories to the apple industry is unclear, as in general fruits other than apple were mainly used for jam. These factories are not discussed here. The factories are all located in major centres with major export ports, with most (58%) extant factories being in Hobart. The factory buildings all survive and are intact, although they have in some cases been modernised, extended or reclad since they were built. Except for the Franklin Evaporators and the Clements & Marshall Canning and Drying Factory in the Huon, and possibly the Henry Jones & Co. Canning factory at Beauty Point, none retain the factory plant.

The extant cider factories range in age from c. 1908 to the 1970s, the latest, the Tasmanian Breweries factory in South Hobart having been built in 1970 for the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association (Port Huon Fruit Juice Co.) and which continues to manufacture 'Mercury' label cider, as well as producing non-alcoholic varieties. The forerunner to this factory, the Cascades Brewery cider factory in Collins Street, is also extant and dates to 1910. The oldest extant factory is the cider factory built in 1908 for Hart & Co., and was the factory in which the 'Mercury' label cider was first produced. This earlier factory was housed in a low 2 storey brick building typical of factory type architecture of the period.

The evaporating factories that are extant are of a distinctive style. The kilns (drying areas) are all tall narrow rectangular buildings with a ridge-line vent the length of the roof. Two are reclad in aluminium, and one has the original fibro-cement sheet cladding. There are processing areas associated with the kilns which are housed in large packing shed style buildings which appear to be typical of the style of their period of construction. At the Franklin Evaporators the kilns and processing areas are connected. The Franklin Evaporators, which continue to fire the kilns with timber, has a large area of timber drying yard on one side of the factory. The Franklin Evaporators is the only evaporating factory which is still operative. Although the equipment has been replaced, the layout of the factory and the style of the equipment dates to the c. 1920s. The technique for drying is using a stationary slatted floor with a wood fire underneath, with the apples being spread and turned by hand. This is the only factory in Australia known to use this older style technique, and is possibly only one of few large-scale factories in the world using this drying method. The Franklin Evaporators and the Clements & Marshall factory are the only two currently productive apple evaporating factories in Australia.

The other main type of extant apple industry related factory is the general fruit preserving factory. These tended to process apples in various ways, including pulping, canning, juicing and drying. The 2 extant examples are the Clements & Marshall factory at Cygnet and the Henry Jones & Co. factory at Beauty Point. The Clements & Marshall factory is the only one still operative in Tasmania. Although not inspected, it is understood to retain a considerable amount of earlier, or earlier style, equipment. The factory primarily dries and cans apple pulp. The Henry Jones & Co. factory is also understood to have been primarily a canning factory. It is a set of 3 very large, multi-storey, fibro-cement clad, gable end roofed buildings. The largest building has 2 large internal brick chimneys.

Cultural Landscapes

As cultural landscapes were not considered a site type in recording places, and represent rather, a special type of collection of sites and features arranged in a landscape, they are considered separately. A cultural landscape could be considered a 'higher' more complex level of heritage item or place than a 'site' comprising a number of sites. Defining and recognising cultural landscapes is a complex issue (refer section 11.1). Recognition of cultural landscapes is considered important from a cultural heritage management point of view, particularly with respect to acknowledging the interactions of different aspects of the industry, hence the interrelationship of the sites, and in acknowledging social values. Given this and this study's focus on the physical heritage, apple industry cultural landscapes are therefore defined as those areas of land which have a concentration of sites and features which are representative of an intensively orcharded area, or which have a suite of sites and features arranged in a definable area of land in such a way as to demonstrate how the different aspects of the industry articulated and which are the dominant component of that landscape. It is possible to have apple industry landscapes that differ because of different regional approaches to the industry or because different landscapes represent different time periods. The apple industry cultural landscapes have been termed 'historic orcharding landscapes' in this study, partly to indicate that only the orcharding industry layer of meaning, and only landscapes which reflect early orcharding has been considered.

Using the above definition, six historic orcharding landscapes have been recognised. These are —

- Castle Forbes Bay (Huon)
- Ranelagh–Lucaston (Huon)
- Waterloo (Huon)
- Tantallon (Spreyton) (Mersey)
- Parsons Bay Creek–Highcroft area (Tasman Peninsula)
- Koonya (Cascades area) (Tasman Peninsula)

Franklin (Huon), west Dover (Huon), Cradoc (Huon) and Legana–Freshwater Point (West Tamar) also have concentrations of orchards, but in the case of Franklin and Dover, the orcharding was not the dominant and

formative influence for the development of the cultural landscape, and at Cradoc and Legana, the modernisation has been such that the integrity of the historic landscape has been severely compromised.

The orcharding landscapes identified are of variable quality as cultural landscapes. The best is considered to be Castle Forbes Bay. Castle Forbes Bay is a moderate-sized area which was, and continues to be, exclusively given to orcharding and which has a high level of preservation of places and features, and a range of features of a range of ages. It contains all the elements of an orcharding landscape and some processing sites as well. Moreover it has had little new (post-1970s) development of the orchards. It is considered to be a very high quality historic orcharding landscape.

The Waterloo, Ranelagh–Lucaston and Tantallon historic orcharding landscapes are moderate-sized areas which largely evolved as orcharding areas and still have considerable productive orchards. They contain a range of orcharding-related places of different types, but no processing type places, associated service industry places or places related to the social activities of an orchard. The Tantallon landscape is of particular interest as the cultural landscape correlates well with the area of the former ‘Tantallon Estate’, an orchard estate that was the genesis of the apple industry in the Spreyton area. Parsons Bay Creek–Highcroft is also of a moderate size, and was exclusively orcharding land, and although it retains a number and range of apple industry features, it now has only a couple of productive orchards. The Koonya–Cascades area is a small area for a cultural landscape and includes only two or three apple orchards. There is only one extant orchard in this area although there are a range of apple industry features preserved. Also, the area was never exclusively an orcharding area and so the cultural landscape is a composite landscape with contributions from other activities, including from its convict use.

13.2.2 Condition

The condition of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry is very variable. It ranges from well preserved orchard complexes to places that have had all fabric and other evidence destroyed. It is not possible to give a meaningful overall statement of the condition of what is left. It is important to note, however, that the number of places with some extant evidence represents around 35% of the places that have had close associations with the apple industry, and if places that have only extant homesteads or a few remnant orchard trees are excluded, then this percentage is reduced to 20%. Less than about 50 sites have retained all or even the majority of their apple industry related features. Where evidence exists, its actual condition (i.e. nature of the fabric) is generally good. The condition of each place identified in the study is indicated in the Inventory (appendix 1).

The discussion below summarises the condition of the sites associated with the apple industry, and explores how well preserved the sites are. The survival (i.e. whether there is extant evidence or not) of sites and features is discussed in section 13.2.1, above.

Condition—a regional overview

Regionally, preservation can be summarised as follows —

Tasman Peninsula

Only a few apple orchards remain relatively well preserved with their orchard plantings, orchard-related buildings and residences intact. A number of other properties have apple-related buildings and residences intact, but no longer have orchards. Small packing sheds, and minor buildings such as pickers huts and stables have largely been removed or are in poor condition, however the majority of the larger packing sheds and cool stores are still extant and are generally in good condition. They are still used for fruit, or have some other agricultural purpose. Planted features of the earlier orchards are very mature and will soon be overmature. Adaptive reuse is particularly the case on the Tasman Peninsula where many former orchardists have gone into dairying, other stock or chicken farming, and this accounts for the relatively good condition of buildings but the generally poor preservation of the orchard plantings.

Swansea

Most of the farm estates which had orchards are well preserved farm complexes, and ‘Rostrevor’ is considered to be an outstanding example with good preservation of the site and features, including the only apple packing shed, cool store and timber shed in the district. It appears, however, that none, or possibly only one, orchard (planting) still exists although they are frequently marked by a few old unmaintained fruit trees. The condition of the jetties is not known.

East Coast General

Not enough is known about the east coast orchards to comment.

Scottsdale

There is little remaining of the Scottsdale district orchards. Only two sites exist. One, however, is considered an outstanding example of a very early commercial orchard having retained most of its original 1880s features as well as later features, and these are generally in good condition.

Lilydale

Very little is left of the orcharding industry in Lilydale except for a number of packing sheds and residences. The residences are in relatively good condition, however only about half of the 10 extant packing sheds are in good condition. These are the more modern ones along the Lalla road, and the older sheds are dilapidated and in need of repair. The only known co-operative packing shed was burnt by fire after only a short operating life and was not replaced. No orchards with trees remain.

East and South Tamar

There is comparatively little physical evidence remaining from the apple industry in this district. What has survived, however, is mainly in good condition. Both Lees' Orchard and 'Rewa' are the best preserved orchards as they have retained all the original buildings and orchards (although many of the trees have been replaced), and all the features, with exception of a few smaller sheds, are in good condition. None of the jetties known to have been associated with apple transport in the area have survived apart from the abutment and possibly a few timber piles. Few of the processing factories and cool stores in Launceston appear to have survived, and those that have are understood to be in poor condition.

West Tamar

In general the preservation and condition of the extant evidence of the apple industry is very poor in the West Tamar district. For example, only about five productive orchards remain out of more than 200 orchards that used to exist in the district. Although so little remains, what does remain is mostly in good condition. The best preserved feature, and generally in best condition, is the orchard residence. The large co-operative packing sheds and processing works are still intact and structurally sound, and the smaller packing sheds not associated with orchards are in very good condition where they have survived. The only maritime transport feature that is in good condition is Inspection Head, and no jetties, except possibly at Blackwall, are known to have extant remains.

Mersey

In general, the condition of the orcharding heritage in the Mersey Valley district is poor, with none of the orchards in the district remaining except in the Spreyton area. Within the Spreyton area, however, the preservation is excellent relative to most other parts of the State. The orchards of, and adjoining, the original 'Tantallon Estate' have to a large degree survived and are still operating as successful commercial orchards. As well as the orchards surviving as businesses, it appears that most of the structures built on the properties since their establishment have also survived and are in good condition, resulting in many cases in well preserved orchard complexes.

North Coast General

Not enough is known about the North Coast General orchards to make comment.

Midlands General

Not enough is known about the North Coast General orchards to make comment.

Bagdad

This district has the poorest preservation of apple industry related cultural heritage of all the districts. No productive orchards survive, and out of at least 45 commercial orchards that produced apples, there are only four places which have remnant trees. The only specifically apple-related feature which has survived is a single small packing shed on a property that was a farm and orchard. For this district, however, the apparent preservation is biased as the district had few packing sheds and no cool stores originally, and the residences and other infrastructure have not been researched for this report as they were largely in place before the orcharding.

Derwent

Preservation of apple industry related heritage is also poor in the Derwent district. Out of at least 25 apple-related places, only four are known to have features which are specifically related to the apple industry. There are only 2 orchard sites which can be considered preserved complexes, however, these have substantially reduced orchards, and only one is commercially productive. The property has subdivided so that different features now occur on different properties. The other features are two packing sheds which have survived are in moderate condition. There are numerous residences extant and which are in good condition through continued use, however these are considered to be general farm residences rather than apple industry sites.

Hobart

No historic apple orchards are known to have been preserved in the Hobart area, and the preservation of associated structures, e.g. packing sheds, stables, residences and other farm sheds is also extremely poor, with no well preserved complexes identified. The district is unusual in that even very few extant orchard residences have been identified, although they have survived better than the orchard plantings. The loss of this orcharding heritage is primarily due to increased urban expansion from around the 1930s. It is the areas of orchard on the rural fringe

tend to retain residences and other farm sheds, and these are in general in poor condition, and are disused and not being maintained. The factory preservation has been relatively good, with the majority of factories surviving, but generally only as shells, although one is a still operative cider factory built in 1970 and two of the factories have only archaeological deposits remaining. In general that which has survived and remains in good condition is there because there has been ongoing use. For places other than residences the ongoing use has been an adaptive reuse and this has generally resulted in considerable interior modification. Adaptive reuse of the Port of Hobart is also resulting in a loss of integrity of the site.

Channel

Where features have survived they are usually in moderate to good condition. This is particularly true of the buildings. Only two buildings in poor condition were noted. This appears to be partly a factor of extant buildings being well maintained regardless of whether they are in use, coupled with the demolition of older buildings that are in poor condition. Orchards that are still productive are well maintained, but there appears to be no maintenance of orchards once they cease to be commercial.

Huon

Not only does the Huon district have relatively good preservation of the physical evidence of orcharding in terms of the numbers of sites and extant features relating to the industry, but the condition of this evidence, where observed, is generally good. There appears to be a generally high level of land and building maintenance carried out in the district. While this is to some extent the product of demolishing the older structures which are in poor condition, the relatively large numbers of late-1800s – early-1900s residences and packing sheds, and their good condition, even where disused, indicates considerable effort being expended in maintaining rural property. Despite often early construction, the sheds are generally structurally sound, with boarded up windows, maintained roofs and cladding, and in some cases recladding. No unmaintained orchards or orchard trees were noted in the district as productive orchards appear to be well maintained, while non-productive orchards are pulled out and the land developed for another use, generally grazing. The factories are also in good condition, but where the use of the structure has changed the adaptive reuse has generally been at the expense of the integrity of the site. The Standard Case Manufacturing Company factory which is the only extant disused factory is in the poorest condition, but the buildings appear to be structurally sound. Most of the jetties have not survived due to their age and the effects of the environment.

Condition of site and feature types

It is also of interest to look at the condition of each of the different site types and features recognised on a statewide basis. Rather than look at each site type and feature separately, they have been grouped when the condition of feature types is related and tends to be similar. Identified cultural landscapes and their integrity, which reflects their condition, are discussed in section 13.2.1, above.

Orchards and orchard complexes

The orchards and orchard structures are very varied in condition. Generally, however, where orchards are extant, then they are productive and still maintained, and the associated apple industry structures are still in use and are in good condition. In a few cases there has been preservation of almost all the apple industry features on a property. Where this occurs the orchards and structures have been well maintained despite their age. These are termed 'well preserved complexes'. Examples of well preserved complexes from around the State are 'Tasma Vale', Tucker's Orchard, Lees' Orchard, 'Rewa', Clarence Thorne's Orchard, Wivell's Orchard, Broun's Orchard, 'Avro Park', 'Sunnybanks', Domeny's Orchards, 'Waterloo', Scott's Orchard and 'Clifton Estate'. Where orchards have not been retained, condition is not as predictable. There are also a small number of properties which have not retained their orchard but which have non-field features in good condition. Examples are 'Rostrevor', 'Woolmers Estate', 'New Farm', 'Brookfield', 'Glenleith', J. W. Smith & Sons Orchard, John McCarthy's Orchard and a number of the Swansea district early farms which had home orchards. Interestingly with two exceptions, these are all 19th century properties.

In general, where the orchard trees are not preserved, the associated field features such as wind-breaks or drains are also not well preserved or in good condition. Also, it appears that if the orchard plantings of small dedicated orchards are pulled out, then it is unlikely that any structures will be preserved except for the residence. For most extant orchards without orchard plantings but with a suite of structures, the structures are in moderate condition. This appears to be a result of continued use for other farm-related purposes. For example, apple sheds will be used for general purpose storage rather than demolished or left to decay. There are some regional variations such as in the Lilydale district where orchard packing sheds are either in good condition or very poor condition. The other sheds are generally not in quite as good condition as the packing sheds and cool stores. This is possibly partly due to the fact that they are generally less well built structures and hence more expendable and less reusable or worth maintaining. In the Huon newer orchard structures are invariably in good condition regardless of whether there is a commercial orchard present. Buildings which are highly purpose-specific, for example stables and pickers huts, have a poor survival rate or are in generally poor condition. Where they have survived, they have not been maintained or have been so modified by reuse that there is very little original design or fabric left. In the

case of pickers huts, which are frequently transportable, many have been sold and removed where there has been no continued need for such accommodation.

The orchard residences, as noted above, are the best preserved feature of orchards and consequently the most numerous. These are maintained in good condition except where they are not being used. It would appear that this high level of maintenance is a factor of ongoing use. It also reflects the fact that orchard residences were not considered as temporary dwellings and were built for the long-term use of the orchardist and their family.

Packing sheds and cool stores

Packing sheds and cool stores that were not on orchards and that are extant are mostly in good condition (packing sheds and cool stores on orchards are discussed under orchards, above). In most districts this is partly due to their relatively recent age (post c. 1920 and generally post-World War II) and continued use as packing sheds, although in the Huon a large number of disused, well maintained sheds are relatively early (c. 1890s–1910s). A number of the larger packing sheds and cool stores stand empty today. These tend to be the larger and generally more recent ones. Although the structures are intact and in moderate to good condition, the grounds are generally in poor condition and it is likely that little remains of the internal fittings, plant and other equipment. Although few older independent packing sheds and cool stores exist, the earliest known one does (Benjafield's Cool Store in Hobart, built in 1912) and is in generally good condition, although it is disused. The small complexes of packing shed and cool store that are being reused are in generally good condition, although the reuse, in particular residential use, generally results in modifications and some loss of integrity of the place. The older packing sheds that have been reused are, in general, little modified and are in good condition. They have been generally reused for art and craft retail or production purposes, none of which require major modification of the buildings.

Transport-related features

The only transport-related features which are in good condition are the Port Huon and Inspection Head wharves and facilities. The small number of other extant transport-related features are in very poor condition. The Beauty Point Wharf has been largely demolished, leaving only part of the abutment, and where there are remains of jetties, they are usually little more than the abutment and a few decaying piles in the water. Industry tracks, roads and railway line sites are generally abandoned, unmaintained and generally not trafficable, although the formations may still be visible, at least in part. These were generally built to access packing sheds and cool stores or jetties and wharves, and since the destinations are no longer operational, there has been no need to maintain the access routes.

Processing sites

In the urban centres of Launceston, and to a lesser extent Hobart, the processing works have been demolished to make way for other more modern buildings, with equivalent industries now being located in industrial areas on the present day fringes of the urban areas. The situation is very similar in the smaller urban areas, particularly in New Norfolk where none of its factories are known to have survived. Exceptions are a number of jam factories in Hobart including the Henry Jones IXL Jam Factory and three cider factories which are also in Hobart. These are well preserved structures which are in good condition, although internally the buildings have been modified. Generally the preservation of the factories has been accidental, and the factories with high integrity (the Franklin Evaporators, Clements & Marshall Canning Factory) are the only factories that have had the same continuing use. These factories are also maintained in good condition. In the case of the Henry Jones & Co. jam factory, the preservation has been directly a result of acknowledgement of the historic heritage value of the place. The preservation and relatively high integrity of the Henry Jones & Co. Canning Factory at Beauty Point appears to be due to the lack of an alternative use for the site, possibly because it is not in a major urban, developing area.

Nurseries, varietal collections and special plantings

There is little preservation of the nurseries associated with the apple industry. Although the locations of the nurseries are known or can be established from early maps and photographs, there is little extant evidence on the ground. Apart from the Tahune Fields nursery at Lucaston, the most that remains at any site is a few of the plantings, but not the nursery plantings proper. The nurseries can therefore be considered to be in very poor or ruinous condition. Tahune Fields continues to operate as a nursery, but is understood not to be a particularly old nursery.

The two varietal collections which have been identified are recent. The Grove Research Station varietal collection, which is the main varietal collection in the State and Australia, is well maintained and can be considered to be in very good condition. The 'Avro Park' tree grafted with a number of varieties is the other varietal collection site and is also well maintained and in good condition, although it is a high risk collection since it is on the one tree.

The only early or special planting identified that has survived is the c. 1830 apple tree in the Swansea district. This tree appears to have been well looked after, and it has survived as a healthy and vigorous tree. Pruning however, has been fairly severe, so that little remains of the original tree except the lower c. 30 cm of the main trunk. The property is still used and the garden in which the tree occurs continues to be well maintained.

Movable Objects

The movable objects that have been identified are all in moderate to good condition. Objects which were broken or only partly preserved are few and were not recorded as part of this study. Few of the objects with historic value

are used to day, but a number are kept clean and in working order, for example those at the Huon Valley Apple Museum. The others are intact but usually stored away and not kept clean or maintained in working order, although it would take little to return them to working order. In some cases objects are exceptionally well preserved. For example at 'Woolmers Estate' there is a stock of imported case timber still packaged for transport and ready for making into cases.

Discussion

A feature of the condition of the apple industry heritage in Tasmania is the good condition of the sites and feature types that have lent themselves to reuse or continued use. This is particularly noticeable in the case of residences, and to a lesser extent for packing sheds, cool stores and factories.

The orchard residences identified in this study date from around the 1820s, although the bulk of residences date from about the 1910s. Almost all these sites are in good condition. They are well maintained, retain the original fabrics to a large extent and have had little modification (modifications have been limited to the addition of one or two rooms and possibly refurbishment of the kitchen and / or bathroom fittings to introduce more modern water supply, heating and appliances). Associated gardens have also been well maintained over the period of occupation of the residence. Except in the Mersey district, most of the residences appear to be the original permanent residence on the property. The common factor for all these residences is that they have been continuously occupied.

Extant packing sheds and cool stores on farms which had orchards, or on dedicated orchards, are also invariably in good condition where the farm is not abandoned. The design of these structures, with large open interiors, high roofs and wide doors, has meant that they can be easily reused for a variety of other farm purposes, and this has tended to ensure their preservation and maintenance. Reuse has not generally necessitated any modification of the buildings, except in some cases for the construction of larger doors and access ramps for the use of fork-lifts. Because of the reuse, the buildings are maintained in good condition. The exception is the smaller older sheds which are frequently used as hay barns and which are not always well maintained, except in the Huon.

Where orcharding has continued, the continuing use generally results in little destruction of original fabric. Although the overall design may have changed and features may be hidden from external view within newer, larger structures, the design elements of the original features is preserved in the changes. This is particularly true for the packing sheds and cool stores, which over time, are added on to, usually adding on new, larger sheds and cool stores, in such a way that the whole area is under cover and interconnected, enabling the necessary functions of the structure to be efficiently maintained. In enlarging and modernising the packing shed and cool store complexes, original roof lines, roofs, external walls, flooring and fixtures are retained in the older parts of the complex.

The situation is slightly different for factories. Continued use appears to be responsible for the remarkable preservation of highly intact factories. Reuse, however, which is generally adaptive reuse, results in the maintenance of the structure but rarely any fittings, fixtures or equipment. While the buildings are frequently maintained in good condition, the generalised 'factory nature' of the building, but loss of internal features, means that these factories can no longer provide much information on the nature of their original apple processing.

At the other end of the spectrum are the jetties which became obsolete, with little opportunity for reuse and with high maintenance requirements. Very few jetties survive today. Orchards (plantings) are similar. The majority of orchards have been completely removed. Where orcharding has continued, however, the original, or near original, orchards have survived. Elsewhere they have been completely removed because of the economic imperative for the land owner to continue to earn a living from their land. Orchard land has little economic potential where the trees are retained but the orchards are not productive.

The other important factor in determining condition is age. It is generally true for Tasmania that the older an apple industry site or feature, the poorer condition it will be in. However, this is not universally true and, as discussed above, if a place has had ongoing use or sympathetic reuse it is likely to be in good condition regardless of its age.

13.2.3 Regional Comparisons

One of the features of the apple industry in Tasmania is that it has occurred in a number of discrete districts scattered throughout the central and eastern part of the State. The history shows that these districts were established at slightly different times and had slightly different economic and social histories. For example one district might have had their main export market in, say, Asia, when other districts were marketing to Europe; some districts were settled extensively by immigrants whereas others were established by Tasmanians; some districts used seasonal labour while others didn't; and some districts had Apple Festivals while others didn't.

Some of these differences are reflected in the heritage of the districts. This section explores some of the regional differences identified in this study.

Regional Signatures

Each district has a number of attributes of an historical or heritage nature which collectively make it distinctive compared to other districts, and this is termed its 'signature'. These attributes are not necessarily unique to a district, but if not, are only shared by a small number of other districts. Signatures are provided below for those districts which are well defined and studied in enough detail to do so. Districts or areas not included are the East Coast General, North Coast General and Midlands General.

Tasman Peninsula

- . The importance of pear growing, ranking equal to apples.
- . The use of native vegetation for wind-breaks.
- . Importance of water transport.
- . Some use of seasonal labour, and the consequent presence of pickers huts as sites.
- . The use of prisoner of war and Land Army labour on orchards in the Second World War.
- . Some utilisation of earlier, convict period infrastructure.

Swansea

- . The early nature of the orchards.
- . The limited commercial nature of the orchards which were mostly small (c. 2–4 acres) farm orchards on large, very early, established properties.
- . The planting of orchards on low lying creek and river flats.
- . The manufacture of cider from farm orchard apples, mainly for local consumption.
- . The loss of all orchards, but the excellent preservation of the farm structures.

Scottsdale

- . The location of the orchards on basalt soils.
- . Use of pines and cypress for wind-breaks.
- . The absence of large orchards.
- . The distance to markets and to the ports.

Lilydale

- . The reliance on road and rail transport.
- . A lack of processing in the district (major processing centres were only a half days travel away).
- . Carting often done by the orchardists.
- . The lack of dedicated orchards, with most orchards established on part of an existing farm.
- . The extensive use of concrete in apple shed construction (and in construction more generally).
- . The lack of heritage of the apple industry except for a small number of apple sheds, with only a few in good condition.

South and East Tamar

- . Loss of orchards to urban encroachment.
- . Focus of orcharding areas on the Tamar, with the areas being discrete and being centred around industry facilities, usually jetties.
- . Establishment of a number of orcharding areas from 'orchard estates'.
- . Ownership of orchards by women.
- . Use of pines and cypress for wind-breaks.
- . Processing of apples (in Launceston).
- . Northern manufacture of cider (only northern examples)

West Tamar

- . Large size of the industry in the district.
- . Focus of orcharding areas on the Tamar, with the areas initially being discrete and being centred around industry facilities, usually jetties, but later merging into adjacent areas as the industry expanded.
- . Establishment of a number of orcharding areas from 'orchard estates'.
- . The large number of orchards established by Anglo-Indians and British.
- . Use of pines and cypress for wind-breaks.
- . Ownership of orchards by women (1 occurrence).
- . Processing of apples (focused around Beauty Point).
- . The number of co-operative packing sheds and cool stores.

Mersey

- . Establishment of a number of orcharding areas from 'orchard estates'.
- . The large number of orchards established by Anglo-Indians and British.

- . The excellent preservation of a cluster of orchards in Spreyton, resulting in a preserved orcharding landscape.
- . The lack of focus on water transport.

Bagdad

- . The early settlement history of the area with most of the necessary rural infrastructure developed prior to orcharding, which survives to today relatively unchanged by the orcharding, and which results in the area having a strong 19th century, English, rural landscape.
- . The reliance on rail transport.
- . A lack of packing, storage and processing in the district (major processing centres were only a half days travel away).
- . The nature of the orchards which were mostly mixed stone fruit and pome fruit.
- . The relatively short period of orcharding which commenced in the 1880s–90s and ceased by c. 1940.
- . The extremely poor preservation of orchards and industry-related sites and features.

Derwent

- . Most of the apple orchards were on large properties, which were mixed farm estates, including a number of very early farm estates.
- . The production of hops and apples on the same larger properties and the sharing of infrastructure.
- . The widespread and early use of irrigation on the orchards.
- . The high level of involvement of Henry Jones in this district in both the apple and hop industries.
- . The poor preservation of apple industry related features and orchards (although there is generally good preservation of the other facets of the rural cultural heritage, including hop growing).

Hobart

- . Very early commercial orchards, mainly on large farm estates.
- . A dichotomy between the water-focused orchards on the eastern shore, also an important apricot growing area, and the small, road transport based apple orchards of the central western shore (Glenorchy).
- . Role of the Port of Hobart as the longest-serving, and most important export port for Tasmania, and the focusing effect of the port on the industry and industry infrastructure.
- . Major location for the processing of apples (focused initially in Glenorchy then in the Hobart city area).
- . Main location of commercial cider making.
- . Loss of orchards and orcharding evidence to urban encroachment.
- . Poor preservation of orcharding heritage except for the factories.
- . Only extant examples of apple industry warehouses and company and association head offices.
- . German influences in buildings of the Collinsvale area.
- . Use and preservation of pickers huts in the Collinsvale area.

Channel

- . Lack of major development of commercial orcharding until c. 1910.
- . Dependence of the Channel area on water-based transport until the late-1940s.
- . The water-based links between orchardists of the Channel and other areas—particularly with the Huon and Hobart.
- . A major change in the location of the orchards from early locations near water but in dry areas with poor soils, to better locations on the valley floors and lower major valley slopes as the local land-based transport networks developed.
- . Lack of extant major wharves / jetties in spite of the large numbers originally.
- . Relatively poor preservation of orcharding heritage, but a relatively large number of occurrences of unmaintained remnant orchard trees (few to c. 50 trees).

Huon

- . The early (1840s) development of commercial orcharding.
- . The establishment of some orchards by ticket of leave convicts.
- . The initial focus of orchard establishment close to the water and in areas of reasonable anchorage.
- . The use of native vegetation for wind-breaks.
- . The large size of the industry in the district.
- . The use of seasonal labour, and the consequent presence of pickers huts.
- . Processing of apples (focused on the major ports between Huonville and Port Huon).
- . The interconnection of the apple industry and the timber industry.
- . The celebration of the industry through Apple Festivals
- . The evolution of packing sheds and cool stores on major orchards into large modern commercial enterprises grading, packing, storing and exporting the fruit for the smaller orchardists.
- . The prevalence of extant earlier (c. late-1800s) orcharding-related structures, mainly residences and packing sheds.
- . A distinctive history of development and styles of construction of packing sheds (including the extensive early use of drystone foundations and footings, single, internally-hung wooden sliding doors, the relatively minor use of fibro-cement cladding, the persistent use of timber in lieu of corrugated iron for cladding well into the 1960s, and the construction of some extremely large, high quality packing sheds, mostly by co-

- operatives and near to major ports).
- . The excellent condition in which most of the orcharding evidence is maintained.
- . Large numbers of historic orcharding landscapes.

Analysis of the regional signatures provides a basis for examining regional differences and similarities.

Common aspects and regional differences

There are similarities in all districts—the general histories and development which were influenced by the economic development of Tasmania generally, pest epidemics such as the Codlin moth and external market influences. This produced a heritage in most districts which is mainly placed in the 1910s–50s, with a small component in most cases from the 1880s to 1910s. The environment of Tasmania resulted in particular practices being adopted throughout the State, for example, orchard draining and the use of wind-breaks. Planting patterns were relatively standard, as were pruning methods. The varieties of apple grown were also similar across the State at any one period. With few exceptions the architectural styles of structures in the different districts are similar, following standard designs and using standard construction materials of the period. The same types of statewide similarities can be observed in present day orchard practices, with the statewide introduction of new trellising and pruning methods and the widespread introduction of state of the art apple graders, washing, waxing and labelling machines, and the new varieties of apple more suited to the Asian market.

As noted above, the good condition and high level of preservation of residences and packing sheds in all districts is seen as reflecting a general need for orchardists to have a home and a range of farm sheds regardless of what the land was producing. The poor preservation and generally very poor condition of dedicated, transport-related features is a result of the widespread transition from the c. 1930s from reliance on water transport, rail and horses to motor vehicles and the trucking of goods. As technology developed, more mechanical equipment was used in orchards everywhere, resulting in changes in tree heights, pruning and spacing that accommodated tractors not horses, and different spraying techniques. Better irrigation technology allowed the widespread development of dams and irrigation on orchards.

Interestingly, these similarities occurred in spite of the relative isolation of the districts. A feature of the industry is the limited inter-district communication. Each district had their own co-operatives and fruit growing associations, at least until relatively recently, and orchardists on the whole did not work in more than one district. One of features of the Tasmanian industry is that many of the orchardists on still productive orchards are fourth, fifth or even sixth generation orchardists on the same orchard. A few orchardists worked temporarily in another district to gain experience, a few moved from the district they grew up in to buy or establish their own orchard in another district, and only one orchardist was identified who is known to have lived and worked in as many as three different districts.

Some of the mechanisms that are believed to have contributed to the standardisation of practices across the State, at least later in the industry history, is the advice provided to orchardists by government (Agriculture Department) officials, and some attempts to enforce standardisation by the government for marketing, for pest control, and as a response to severe downturns in the industry. The publications about the industry also appear to have been influential in keeping orchardists up to date with the latest methods and equipment and encouraging their early adoption statewide. Also contributing is the knife edge of economic viability on which the industry has continuously rested, forcing the industry generally to be responsive to changing needs and markets. Orchards and orcharding communities that do not respond do not generally survive, as Tasmanian orchardists know well from the Tasmanian experience.

Many of these similarities might suggest that the apple industry was very conservative. This is not so. If one examines the history of orcharding, one of the most noticeable features is the constant need for orchardists to have changed—to have changed the varieties they grew, to have changed their markets and marketing, and to have upgraded their technology. Tasmanian orchardists have responded to these demands for change from without, but a number of Tasmanians involved in the early industry are well known for their innovations and the development of new varieties of fruit, development of cool storage (both land-based and on ships), irrigation for orchards, the introduction of tractors or trucks to rural districts, and the development of specialised industry equipment. The contemporary use of popular building materials also indicates that those in the industry did not lag behind general changes.

There are also clear differences between districts. These are most clearly seen in the ‘Regional Signatures’ above. As explored above and as can be seen from a review of the history of the industry, many of these differences relate to differences arising from the more general history of European land settlement in Tasmania, the different localities selected as orcharding districts, and to regional environmental differences.

With respect to environment, some of the regional differences relate to the different landscapes and vegetation types in which the orchards were established. For example districts such as the Tasman Peninsula, Channel and Huon have few wind-breaks planted around orchards. This appears to be because orchardists in these areas were clearing land for the orchards and could rely on the surrounding dense wet forest to provide wind protection. This

protection by surrounding vegetation was so important that in some cases (e.g. 'Tasma Vale' on the Tasman Peninsula) agreements have been negotiated with the adjacent forest manager to leave a shelter belt alongside the orchard (G. Hallam, pers. comm.). Scottsdale district is unusual in that the orchards were planted on basalt soils, whereas elsewhere in the State few orchards were planted on basalt soils. There is no evidence that basalt soils were sought out for the Scottsdale orchards, and it is likely that the orchards were simply established on what is the most common soil type in the Scottsdale area. It has been claimed, however, that the basalt soils result in more full flavoured fruit (P. Tucker, pers. comm.). The Huon is well known for its extremely high yields, and the environment was clearly a major factor in this. The fertile alluvial soils and consistent, high rainfall meant that trees could be planted much closer together, resulting in greater yields per acre than anywhere else in Australia, and some of the highest yields per acre in the world.

Another environment-related regional difference is in the Swansea district where the small farm orchards that predominate were, with few exceptions, planted on the lowest creek flats near to water, whereas generally Tasmanian orchards were planted away from low lying river flats on higher, better drained flats and gently sloping land. Although this may be partly a function of transposing English planting practices to Tasmania, it is likely that the orchards were more successful on the low flats near water in this district given the generally drier climate of the East Coast. The environment also affected the types of fruit grown in the orchards and the particular combinations of apples and other fruits. Wetter areas such as the Tasman Peninsula grew a lot of pears, and dry environments such as Bagdad and the eastern shore of Hobart grew large quantities of apricots, while some of the colder, wetter areas grew other stone fruit and small fruits, for example the Collinsvale area and the Huon and Channel.

Location has also been responsible for some of the regional differences. Location is a major influence on transport. Most orcharding districts are located along the coast or in river estuaries because initially water transport was essential for the rapid transport of the apples to the markets and there were no alternatives to water transport in the early days. This has meant that in many districts the industry utilised water transport for a large part of their history. Districts such as the Tasman Peninsula, Swansea, the Huon, the Channel, the eastern shore of Hobart, and the Tamar, therefore, have a pattern of orchard distribution which reflects the importance of water access, and tend to have more water transport related sites than districts such as Bagdad, Lilydale, Scottsdale, the Derwent and the Mersey. These more inland districts, which relied instead on rail transport for much of their productive history, have a different pattern of orchard distribution—one which is focused on the town and smaller centres which were railheads or had stations. Hobart does not quite fit into either of these types with the main western shore growing areas (the New Town–Glenorchy–Bridgewater area) having already well established road networks which were used by the apple industry, and along which orchards developed. This infrastructure existed because this was an early settlement area close to the main centre of the colony.

Transport also affected the location of the industries. As noted, the main processing sites and places were focused around the main export wharves on the Tamar at Beauty Point and in Launceston, the Port of Hobart, and in the Huon at Cygnet, Franklin and Port Huon. The location of the wharves reflected economic and environmental factors. The districts that did not have these major transport facilities generally did not have processing industries, although there were two exceptions—Huonville and New Norfolk—where some limited processing occurred in what were the major rural centres of their respective districts.

Another regional difference arising in part from location was in the employment of seasonal workers from outside the district. In most districts local labour was used. The only routine use of external seasonal labour on the orchards was in the Collinsvale area, on the Tasman Peninsula, in the Huon and at the northern end of the West Tamar area. The use of seasonal workers in the Huon is thought to be a factor of large numbers of high yielding orchards in the region resulting in insufficient local labour, but a large labour pool on the 'doorstep' in Hobart. This possibly also applies to the Derwent district which used seasonal labour from Hobart extensively for hop picking and drying (Evans 1993). The use of seasonal labour on the Tasman Peninsula is not explained by location, however, the north of the West Tamar was, during most of the orcharding period, a relatively remote and inaccessible area except by water, even from Launceston, and it was as easy, if not preferable, to employ experienced Victorian pickers who came directly by boat across Bass Strait, as it was to employ less experienced labour from Launceston. Consequently, many Victorian pickers were employed there (N. Wilson, pers. comm.).

Other regional differences appear to have resulted from social and economic regional differences: The West Tamar and Huon have a relatively high number of co-operative packing sheds and cool stores. This appears to be related to the number of small dedicated orchards and the focus of the orchards around local centres. The larger numbers of 'service' type places such as sawmills, fertiliser factories and nurseries in southern Tasmania, primarily in the Huon is seen as a reflection of the greater extent and density of orcharding in this area. Comparatively extensive use of concrete packing shed construction in the Lilydale district, presumably reflects the influence of dairy industry construction which commonly uses concrete for dairy sheds, while the continued use of timber in packing sheds and cool stores in the Huon until comparatively recently is seen as a reflection of the importance of the timber industry in the Huon (hence cheapness and availability of timber), and the interrelationship between the apple and timber industries in the district. Cider making was only known on a small local scale in the Swansea district, while large-scale commercial cider making was only a feature of the main centres of Hobart and Launceston, presumably reflecting the large local markets. Apple festivals were a very visible part of the apple

industry in the Huon district yet appear to not have been a feature of other districts, but why this is so is not clear. Also unclear is why the employment of Land Army personnel and prisoners of war on orchards in the Second World War was restricted to the East Tamar, the Tasman Peninsula and the Huon.

Pears were an important commercial fruit on the Tasman Peninsula, and on some orchards more important than apples. The reason for this is not clear, although environment was a factor to a limited extent. It has been suggested that it may reflect primarily the pioneering influence in the district of Dr H. Benjafield who was particularly interested in pear growing, and introduced a number of varieties to the State. In the Derwent there is a relationship between hop and apple growing, with most of the earlier orchards being established on the large estates that also grew hops. This concurrence appears to be a factor of the earliest production being on large properties that pursued a range of agricultural activities. The closeness of some orchards in the Hobart and South Tamar areas to Tasmania's main urban areas meant that many of these orchards were redeveloped for suburban residential development. This resulted in a significant loss of orchards in these two districts.

The Tamar region and the Mersey district are unusual in that a large number of orchards were established as 'estate orchards'. These were orchards whose establishment was by means of large properties being subdivided into small to medium-sized orchard blocks, generally about 10 acres in size. The large properties, or 'estates' as they were termed, appear to have been purchased by syndicates of businessmen and less commonly, orchardists, for the purpose of creating orchard subdivisions. Promotion of these 'estates' targeted overseas buyers, a major target group being the English in India, particularly tea planters and military who were looking at retirement prospects in places other than India and England. The promotion was obviously successful as the estate orchards were purchased by a number of Anglo-Indians. A number of the orchard estates in the Tamar were also purchased by migrants from Britain. This purchase of land by overseas interests resulted in another special feature of the Tamar and Mersey districts, that of absentee landowners and orchard management by appointed managers, in some cases the estate. Although this is an important difference historically, there seems to be little obvious evidence of this in the heritage. It is possible that it has played some role in the poor long-term survival of the industry and industry heritage in the Tamar as none of the still productive orchards were estate orchards. This is not true, however, for 'Tantallon Estate' in the Mersey, where there is an outstanding degree of preservation of the early orchards, most of which were part of 'Tantallon Estate'.

There are other regional differences with respect to preservation of the apple industry heritage. Lilydale and Bagdad have by far the poorest preservation of apple orchard places and features in the State. The reason is not clear although it may result from both districts being small, inland districts which relied on nearby very large centres with their own apple industry for the export and processing of their apples. This may have been an economic disadvantage, although the mechanisms are unclear. Conversely, the Tasman Peninsula and Mersey districts have noticeably better preservation of apple industry features than most other districts. The reasons for this are not clear either. It may relate to their being in strongly rural communities, distant from major centres, and therefore with few economic alternatives □

13.3 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Themes relating to the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry are identified in table 11.2, and the derivation of the themes is discussed in section 11.2.

In this study, the heritage, or sites, have been classified primarily using major themes, with sub-themes being used where appropriate for better definition. The sub-themes have also been generally used to classify the sites according to type or to derive type. The theme associations of the sites identified in the study are listed by site in table 13.4. For reasons of space, only those sites of regional or higher level significance are listed.

The aim of relating the themes to the heritage is to look at how well the sites (extant places or heritage) reflect the history of the industry. This information can be used in a management context and for interpretation of the heritage. A thematic analysis is also useful in assessing regional differences.

Representation of the history by the sites

Comparison of the themes (table 11.2) and the site / theme associations in table 13.4 at first glance give the impression that many of the themes are not represented by the known sites. Analysis, however, indicates that only c. 8% of the historic themes are not represented although some themes are only represented by a very small number of sites, and in some cases only one site. (It should be noted that in this discussion the term 'theme' is used to refer to both main themes and sub-themes).

It should not be inferred from this that there are large sections of the history of the apple industry which are not represented by the heritage. Although there may be some gaps in this sense, some themes have not been listed in table 13.4 as they are the norm rather than the exception. Themes in this category are dedicated orchards, selecting plants for pest resistance, the Codlin moth, changing pruning styles, and changing planting styles. All these themes are, in fact, well represented and apply to the majority of sites. The other unrepresented themes are marketing, regional variation, a never-ending job, local festivals, being part of a rural community, celebrating the industry, and responding to global changes. These account for about half of the unrepresented themes, or c. 4% of the total themes. These themes have a commonality which is that they are themes which are difficult to relate to place, particularly discrete sites. They relate instead to people, events, ideas and regions.

It can be seen, therefore, that the themes that are attributable to place are, in fact, reasonably well represented by the known heritage, with only a minor number not well represented. In this discussion it is also important to bear in mind that the sites listed in table 13.4 are only the known sites and those sites of regional or higher significance, and therefore are only a portion of the total extant heritage. It is also likely that identification of other sites will improve the representation of the themes. It should also be borne in mind that there is very little detailed knowledge about the histories of many of the known sites. It is essential for reliable and thorough attribution of themes for a place, to have a comprehensive knowledge of all aspects of the history of that place. More knowledge of the known sites, and historical information about the as yet undocumented places, should give a better understanding of these places and also result in improved thematic representation.

Special Sites

The thematic analysis can also be used to indicate sites which may be considered special, either by virtue of being the only, or one of the few, sites to represent a particular theme, or because they represent a very large range of themes. Identifying special sites on the basis of the themes can only be done in a very general way because, as noted above, the thematic analysis is based on very different levels of information for each site, and does not represent all the extant heritage in the State. Such assessment therefore needs to be considered in conjunction with the level of research for place as well as for Tasmania generally.

As an illustration, of the 25 sites with more than 7 themes attributed, most of them belong to the 30 sites selected to demonstrate the range of sites or heritage places associated with the industry, and only 2 have not been researched in some detail. The number of associated themes for a site, therefore, is strongly correlated with the degree of research undertaken for that site. It should be noted that all of the above sites are considered highly significant because they are places that have played an important role in the development of the industry, often in more than one way. With few exceptions these sites are considered of state significance (refer chapter 14). It is also generally true that the sites with more than 6 themes attributed are of at least regional significance with respect to the apple industry (refer also to chapter 14).

Identification of places that are of special interest is relatively straightforward using the thematic analysis because generally they will represent a theme of special interest or because they are one of the few sites that represent a theme. Sites that are included in this category are, for example, places such as 'Woolmers', 'The Springs' and 'Apslawn' which are rare, non-commercial cider making establishments that had specialised areas or equipment

for making cider; and 'Rostrevor' and 'Brookfield' which were unusual in being owned by a major processing and export company, with 'Rostrevor' also being of interest for its early mechanisation in the form of a major irrigation system and an early cool store. While a number of estate orchard sites have been identified, it is only in the Spreyton apple orcharding landscape that an estate (Tantallon) is represented by other than a few orchards. Walkers apple packing shed at Lalla and the Apsley railway line are the only two sites that are known to have a direct relationship with rail transport. Lomas' Orchard in the Huon is the only site that has an association with developing tools for the industry. The Grove research station is also special as the only known site which maintains a heritage variety collection for propagation, is associated with development of a range of orcharding practices, and as one of the few sites that represent government infrastructure for the industry. Also, there are a small number of sites which are shown through the thematic analysis to be of architectural interest, other than for an age-related reasons. These include 'Rostrevor', 'Highfield', 'Pomona', Heyward's No 1 Orchard, O'Halloran's Orchard, Port Huon, and the Surges Bay and Brookes Bay Packing Sheds.

A number of themes considered of special interest relate to people and their role in the apple industry. As noted above however, it is difficult to apply many of these themes to places, or they require detailed historical information. From this study there are a small number of places that are considered of interest because of their use of special labour. 'Grenfell', 'Cascades' and Jones' Orchard all are known to have utilised Italian prisoner of war labour during World War II (the Womens Land Army were also known to have worked on a small number of Tasmanian orchards during World War II, but these orchards are not listed). Only a small number of orchards are known to have been owned by women, but again none of these are listed sites, although 2 sites are listed which are known to have had women working on them as orchardists in their own right, not under the direction of men. Orchardng appears to have generally been the province of the British, and places where people with different cultural backgrounds were involved in apple production are rare. Voss' Farm is one of those sites, and reflects German cultural influences. Although part of the British cultural tradition, a number of Anglo-Indians (British people who had lived in India for long periods) were attracted to orcharding in Tasmania. Broun's Orchard is one of the few identified sites which represents this theme.

Regional Thematic Comparisons

Because the sites are listed by region in table 13.4, the thematic associations of sites can also be used to explore regional variations and regional emphases. Although this is discussed in detail in section 13.2, it is of interest to examine the regional thematic differences, as these reflect more clearly how the history is represented regionally by the sites.

From table 13.4 the Tasman Peninsula appears to have a range of theme associations which are not found in the other regions. For example the Tasman Peninsula has considerable reuse, particularly of convict-related sites. This is a feature not found elsewhere. The Tasman Peninsula also has most sites with known associations with prisoner of war labour, and has a comparatively high number of sites associated with seasonal labour, only paralleled by the Huon. Coping with the environment is a strongly represented theme on the Tasman Peninsula compared to other districts. This mostly relates to providing wind-breaks for the orchards, but in a few cases is related to damage from bushfires, which is not a theme represented by sites in other districts (although bushfire damage occurred in the Channel and Huon districts). Another distinctive feature of the Tasman Peninsula, shared by the Huon district, is the large number of sites which are associated with continuing family ownership. The analysis also indicates that orcharding on the Tasman Peninsula most closely paralleled orcharding in the Huon (and there are, in fact, very strong documented historical links).

The Swansea district is distinguished by the large number of sites that are home orchards that were established in the early to mid-1800s (period 2 sites). These are also largely associated with pioneering families. Cider making and coping with the environment, mainly winds, are also well represented themes. The Scottsdale district sites by contrast are pioneer orchards of the late-1800s (period 3), and their most distinctive association is the soil environment, as they are the only orchards known to be on basalt soils. There is only a single distinctive thematic association for the Lilydale district which is the large number of sites that only operated until the 1950s (in, or to period 4).

In the South and East Tamar district there are also few distinguishing thematic associations. Common themes are continuing family ownership and sites which are estate orchards. Themes such as reliance on water transport and encroaching suburbs should be represented on the basis of the history, however, the places which represent these themes have not survived. Representation of these two themes would also be expected to be common in the West Tamar district, but again are largely absent, presumably for the same reasons. The West Tamar, however, does have the greatest number of sites which have water transport associations. Other themes commonly associated with the sites of the West Tamar are shared facilities (facilities in private ownership and co-operatives), and irrigation of orchards (probably a recent feature). There were numerous estate orchards established in the West Tamar district and many of these were settled by British, South African and Anglo-Indian immigrants, but the areas in which these were mainly located were not studied.

The Mersey district has a range of themes associated with its sites, however the themes of estate orchards and continuity in orcharding are most common, and diversifying is also represented by a number of sites. A large number of sites represent orcharding from c. 1910 to the present day. Bagdad and the Derwent have insufficient assessed sites to make comment, although in the Derwent the establishment of the industry on farm estates in early to mid-1800s is indicated.

The urban nature of Hobart sites is strongly indicated by themes such as developing around facilities, and urban encroachment being common. The packing and storage of apples, apple processing, supplying interstate and overseas markets, and associations with influential business men are also common thematic associations, reflecting that Hobart was Tasmania's main industry centre, with major businesses which stored and processed apples developing close to the Port of Hobart, Tasmania's main apple export facility. The thematic associations also indicate the small, early commercial orchard beginnings on early to mid-1800s (period 2) farm estates, and the development of the major processing in the late-1800s to early-1900s.

The most unusual site in the Channel is the 1788 Early Planting Site on Bruny Island which reflects the activity of early European explorers in the Southern Hemisphere in the late-1700s, and their scientific and colonial preoccupations. Most of the thematic associations for the district, however, indicate that there were few associated industries and that the majority of orchards in the Channel were dedicated orchards that grew and packed apples. This is to some extent a reflection of how little is known of aspects such as the social history and how orchardists in this district coped with the environment.

The Huon, as noted above, has extremely diverse thematic associations indicating that orcharding started early (period 2) and has continued more successfully than other districts through to the present, and that a range of service and related processing industries were developed either around the resource or around major export facilities. Continuing family ownership is also a well represented theme. The district also has some unusual associations, such as interpreting the industry and providing information to the industry, the government role, and research and development. These suggest that the size of the industry in this district allowed, or led to, the development of infrastructure not found elsewhere in the State. The size of the industry is also likely to be the reason why less commonly represented themes such as unusual architecture, employing women and World War II-related labour are represented in this district. Interestingly, the themes do not highlight the close connection between the apple industry and the timber industry, although this may reflect the limited scope and lack of broad theme attribution in this study.

Analysis of the theme associations also shows that, with respect to who worked in the industry, there is little strong thematic association in the districts except on the Tasman Peninsula (see above). One noticeable feature however, is that each district has sites that represent the one or two people of that district who have made outstanding contributions to the industry. A small number of these people (Harry Benjafield, the Calverts, and the Walker family) are represented in two districts, and Henry Jones is the only person who is represented in more than two districts.

Comparison with the discussion of regional variation in section 13.2 indicates that while some of the distinctive attributes that make up the regional signatures are still held by the sites, the known sites of a district do not represent the full range of distinctive attributes, therefore the sites, or heritage, do not embody district signatures as strongly as the does the history. In the same way the sites do not demonstrate regional differences as clearly as the history □

Table 13.4 Tasmanian apple industry heritage sites identified by the study — their type, thematic associations and significance. Only sites with regional or higher level significance are listed, all other known sites are considered to have only local (mostly historical) significance. (Notes — 1. sites with only residences extant are in general not included; 2. themes listed are those known, but are not exhaustive, particularly for sites that were more than apple orchards; 3. themes in italics are those themes which are not apple industry related).

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
TASMAN PENINSULA			
'Tasma Vale' [TP 1]	orchard (apples and pears) with nursery, pickers huts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing supplying nursery stock coping with the environment (shelter belts) pioneer orchard leading the field continuing family ownership seasonal labour association innovator and influential person (H. Benjafield) early construction (period 3) continuity (periods 3–6) 	<p><i>State level /</i> High significance as a well preserved complex with orchards with a comprehensive range of industry-related elements, as the first apple orchard in the district, for its very early residence, and its associations with Dr H. Benjafield who was important in the industry.</p> <p>(BC values = historic, scientific, technological, social, integrity, rarity, representativeness).</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, c, d, g]</p>
Oscar Hansen's Orchard [TP 3]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard continuing family ownership period 3–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of the earliest orchards that is still in production, and for associations with the Hansen family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, integrity, social, rarity)</p>
Harold Hansen's #1 Orchard [TP 4]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production leading the field pioneer family association continuing family ownership period 4–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as an extremely large orchard when planted.</p> <p>(BC values — historic)</p>
Jeff Hansen's Orchard [TP 5]	orchard (apples and pears)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer family association continuing family ownership continuity (periods 4–6) 	<p><i>State /</i> High–moderate significance as one of the few continuing historic orchards on the Peninsula, for its integrity and association with the Hansen family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, interpretive, integrity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, d, g]</p>
Carl Hansen's Orchard [TP 6]	orchard (apple and pears)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard early construction (period 3) period 3–? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as the second orchard and residence to be established in the district, and for associations with the Hansen family; the house is significant as a 19th century orchardists' residence.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, integrity, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d, g]</p>
Miles Nicol's Orchard [TP 9]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing shared private facilities seasonal labour 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High–moderate regional significance for early structures, a shared use packing shed, and rare pickers huts which demonstrate inter-industry links.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, interpretive, rarity)</p>
'Valley Farm' [TP 15]	farm and orchard (on a probation station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production coping with the environment (wind-breaks) <i>early agriculture</i> <i>convict labour</i> reuse of places (convict) period 4–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate–high significance for continued use following from convict period use; was also a reasonably long-lived orchard).</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, rarity)</p>
'Cascades' [TP 16]	farm and orchard (with a sawmill, and on a probation station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production <i>early sawmilling</i> <i>convict labour</i> reuse of place (convict) pioneer family association continuing family ownership war-related labour (POWs) continuity (periods 4–6) 	<p><i>State /</i> High significance as a still productive historic orchard, for its war-related employment associations, its reuse of a convict site, its associations with the Clark family, and as a major element of the Cascades historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, interpretive, integrity)</p>
Heyward's #1 Orchard [TP 17]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production continuing family ownership war-related labour (POWs) unusual architecture (Edwardian house) period 4–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High regional and low state significance for its war-related employment, unusual architecture for an orchard residence, and for its association with the Heyward family.</p> <p>(BC values - historic, technological, rarity)</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
H. Benjafield's Gwandalan Orchard [TP 23]	orchard (apples pears and stone fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production coping with environment (wind-breaks) selecting a suitable location pioneer stone fruit orchard association innovator and influential person (H. Benjafield) 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High regional significance as an experimental / pioneer stone fruit orchard in the district and for its associations with Dr H. Benjafield.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, technological, social, rarity)</p>
Jones' Orchard [TP 26]	orchard (on a probation station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing convict work continuing family ownership war-related labour (POWs) period 4–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High–moderate significance for its war-related employment associations, its reuse of a convict site, and its well preserved packing shed complex dating to the early-1900s.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, aesthetic)</p>
'Grenfell' [TP 35]	farm and orchard (apple and pears)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing pioneer family association continuing family ownership war-related labour (POWs) sawmilling early construction (period 3 / 4) period 3 / 4 –? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance for its associations with war-related employment, preservation of sheds and homestead (including an early packing shed), the local reuse of buildings, and associations with the Kingston family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, social, rarity)</p>
'Leaton' [TP 36]	farm and orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing using local resources pioneer family association continuing family ownership period 3 / 4–5 	<p><i>Local /</i> (BC values — historic, social)</p>
'Hope Banks' [TP 37]	farm and orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing using local resources pioneer orchard continuing family ownership early construction (period 3) period 3–4 	<p><i>State /</i> Moderate state level and high regional significance as a pioneering property on the Peninsula, for its well preserved early orcharding-related homestead which is in good condition, and its association with the Kingston family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, rarity)</p>
Koonya Co-operative packing Shed [TP 44]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing shared facility (co-operative) period 4–5? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High regional significance as the only known co-operative packing shed, which is well preserved.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, integrity, rarity, representativeness)</p>
Premaydena Cool Store [TP 48]	cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing shared facilities 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as the only co-operative cool store on the Peninsula and as one of the larger cool stores; it also a good example of a large rural cool store.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, representativeness)</p>
Parsons Bay Creek–Highcroft historic orcharding landscape [OL 1]	cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing transporting apples (water, road) servicing the industry (nursery stock, timber?) pattern of orchard establishment (around a pioneer) coping with the environment (wind-breaks) innovative practices varietal development development of apple graders using local resources pioneer orchards continuing family ownership seasonal labour (itinerant and local) association with innovator and influential person (Benjafield) continuity of orcharding 	<p><i>State/</i> High significance as one of the few historic orcharding landscapes recognised in the State.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, interpretive, integrity, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, d, f, g]</p>
Cascades historic orcharding landscape [OL 2]	cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing transporting apples (water) pattern of orchard establishment (in a valley, following other industries) developing around a facility (existing convict infra-structure) reuse of places continuing family ownership war-related labour continuity of orcharding 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of the few historic orcharding landscapes recognised in the State, but its limited size limits it to regional rather than state level significance.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, aesthetic, interpretive, integrity, rarity)</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
SWANSEA			
'Rostrevor' [SW1]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production . apple packing and storing . architectural innovation . early irrigation . innovative practices . a company orchard . association innovator and businessman (Henry Jones) . period 4–5 	<p><i>Outstanding (national and international) /</i> High significance for its associations with Henry Jones IXL, and for its innovative architectural and technological features (rare in Tasmanian orcharding), and for being one of the largest orchards in Australia. At a state level it is significant or its well preserved complex of apple-related features (no orchards).</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, social, interpretive, rarity,) [THR criteria — a, b, e, f, g]</p>
'Ravensdale' [SW2]	farm with home orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . period 2–4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, representativeness)</p>
'Muirlands' [SW3]	farm with home orchard (apples and pears)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production . period 2–4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, representativeness)</p>
'Lisdillon' [SW4]	farm with home orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . pioneer family . period 2–4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, representativeness)</p>
'Elim' [SW5]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . period 3 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate–high significance as one of the only dedicated orchards of the district, however, it was not more than locally commercial and is in very poor condition.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity)</p>
'Mayfield' [SW6]	farm with orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . period 2–? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, representativeness)</p>
'Kelvedon' [SW7]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . water transport . local markets (Hobart) . association influential persons (F. Cotton, G. Storey) . period 2–4? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard; also significant for its associations with Cotton and Storey.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, representativeness)</p>
'The Springs' [SW14]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . cider making . coping with the environment (wind-breaks) . leader in field and pioneer family (Lyne) . period 2–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples, in this case primarily for home and some local cider production; significant as one of the few known cider making sites with well preserved related features, and for its association with the Lyne family.</p> <p>(BC values - historic, social, rarity)</p>
'Gala' [SW18]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . cider making . coping with the environment (wind-breaks) . pioneer family (Amos) . period 2–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate–high significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard; also significant for its associations with cider making and the pioneer family Amos.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, representativeness)</p>
'Glen Gala' [SW19]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . early agriculture . apple production (home orchard) . cider making . coping with the environment (wind-breaks) . pioneer family (Amos) . early planting (apple) . period 2–5? 	<p><i>Outstanding (national) /</i> Highly significant for its c. 1830 apple tree, thought to be the oldest apple tree in Tasmania, possibly Australia; it also has moderate–high regional significance as one of a number of large historic rural properties that grew apples for limited commercial production; representative of the precursor to the commercial orchard; also significant for its associations with cider making and the pioneer family Amos.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, scientific, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b]</p>

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'Apslawn' [SW20]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> early agriculture flour milling apple production (home orchard) cider making coping with the environment (wind-breaks) pioneer family & leader in field (Lyne) period 2–5? 	<p><i>State /</i> High significance as an early Tasmanian rural property and as possibly the earliest Tasmanian property to make apple cider in large quantities; and as having the only known cider house (possibly 1 other at Fawcett), and for its association with the Lyne family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, technological, social, aesthetic, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, g]</p>
SCOTTSDALE			
'Hazelmere' [SC1]	orchard (apple)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing pioneer orchard association with businessman (McGowan) education (school farm) seed growing (non-apple) period 3–4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as only one of two apple orchards in the district with extant industry-related heritage; the packing shed is well preserved; it is also associated with businessman, McGowan, and pioneering orcharding family, Tuckers.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, rarity)</p>
L. & R. Tucker's Orchard [SC2]	orchard (apple)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing growing apples on basalt soil coping with environment (wind-breaks) pioneer orchard continuing family ownership continuity of orchard early construction (period 3) period 3–6 	<p><i>Outstanding (national) /</i> High significance as the oldest extant orchard complex (with orchards); for its excellent preservation, and for its integrity. It also has significance for its association with the Tucker family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, social, aesthetic, interpretive, integrity, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, d, g]</p>
LILYDALE			
Walker's Orchard and Nursery [LI4]	orchard (apples) and nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing rail transport pioneer orchard varietal development supplying nursery stock unusual architecture supplying international markets association businessman (Walkers) period 3–5 	<p><i>Outstanding (national and international) /</i> as part of the Walker nursery complex of sites — Significant for their role in developing varieties grown internationally, and introducing new varieties into Tasmania and Australia; and for their role in supplying stock for establishing major overseas apple growing districts. Also significant at a state and regional level as a rare nursery site, and for its association with the Walker family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, e, g]</p>
'Hollybanks' [LI6]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing period 4? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Significant as an example of a packing shed of early construction, and as one of the few sites with stables associated with the apple industry</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, rarity, representativeness)</p>
Kelp's orchard [LI9]	farm and orchard (apples) and sawmill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing supplying case timber timber milling period 4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as having on of the few well preserved packing sheds in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, representativeness)</p>
EAST AND SOUTH TAMAR			
Woolmers Estate [EST1]	farm with orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> early agriculture apple production apple packing cider making interpreting the industry coping with the environment (irrigation) reuse of place continuing family ownership soldier settlement association influential persons (Archer family) period 4 	<p><i>State /</i> Significant as one of the few Tasmanian sites with extant cider making features, for its association with cider making, and for the collection of objects representing apple industry activities. It is also of recognised state significance as part of an exceptionally well preserved early colonial rural property, and for its association with the Archer family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, technological, aesthetic, interpretive, integrity, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d, g]</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Lees' Orchard [EST26]	orchard (apples and pears)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing servicing the industry (buying in) coping with the environment (wind-breaks) continuing family ownership using local labour continued orcharding early construction (period 4) period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as one of the few well preserved historical orchard complexes in Tasmania; includes an early packing shed. (BC values — historic, integrity, interpretive, rarity, representativeness) [THR criteria — a, b, d]
Windermere East Packing Shed [EST28]	packing shed and cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of the few well preserved packing sheds and cool stores. (BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness)
'Woodlawn' [EST29]	farm with orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> early agriculture pioneer farm apple production water transport pioneer orchard shared private facilities leader in field (Medwin) early construction (period 3) period 3–5? 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as the only known surviving 19 century orcharding property in the district, it is also a rare example in the district of a large property which serviced small local orchards. The property is also of significance for its well preserved early buildings, the pioneering nature of the property, and its association with Medwin. (BC values — historic, scientific, social, rarity)
'Highfield' [EST31]	farm and orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production coping with the environment (early irrigation) unusual construction (brick home) continuing family ownership continuity of orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of the few historic orchards in the district that is still in production, and as a reasonably well preserved complex, for its use of brick in the construction of the orchard residence which is unusual, and because its history demonstrates the interrelationships between industry places. (BC values — historic, social, rarity, representativeness)
Leam Apple packing Shed [EST33]	farm and orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing estate orchard continuing family ownership period 4–5? 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as a well preserved early packing shed, and as part of one the earlier orchards in the district. Of local significance as the first orchard of the Hillwood Estate. (BC values — historic, social, scientific)
Hillwood Orchards [EST34]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing estate orchard coping with the environment (irrigation, wind-breaks) continuing family ownership continuity of orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as, although one of the few surviving orchard complexes which demonstrate the evolution of the industry, it has low integrity being highly modernised. It has local significance as an estate orchard and association with the Miller family. (BC values — historic, social)
Hillwood Jetty Road Orchard [EST38]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing estate orchard 	<i>Regional /</i> High-moderate significance as one of the few historic orchards in the district that is still in production and which is reasonably well preserved, and as a surviving estate orchard. (BC values — historic, social, representativeness)
Rewa Orchard [EST39]	orchard (apples and pears)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing innovative cool storage continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as one of the few early orchards in the district that is still in production and which is a well preserved complex, and for its early introduction of controlled atmosphere storage. Locally significant for its associations with the Millar family. (BC values — historic, scientific, technological, aesthetic, interpretive, rarity, representativeness) [THR criteria — a, b, d,]
WEST TAMAR			
Bensemman's Orchard [WT1]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production influential person (Bensemman) period 4–5 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of the few identified orchards in the Launceston urban area; and for its associations with the Bensemman family. (BC values — historic)

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Walker's Orchard, Cool Stores and Nurseries [WT3]	orchard (apples), cool store and nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing supplying nursery stock varietal development overseas markets association business people and influential persons (Walker family) continuing use (cool store) period 4–6 	<p><i>Outstanding (national and international)</i> / as part of the Walker nursery complex of sites — Significant for their role in developing varieties grown internationally, and introducing new varieties into Tasmania and Australia; and for their role in supplying stock for establishing major overseas apple growing districts. Also significant at a state and regional level as a rare nursery site, and for its association with the Walker family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, e, g]</p>
'Cormiston' [WT4]	farm and orchards (apple)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>early agriculture</i> apple production encroaching suburbs, early construction (period 2) period 4–5? 	<p><i>Regional</i> / High-moderate significance as a very large orcharding property, which was subdivided for orchards then urban dwellings, and which has an early (mid-1800s) dwelling.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, rarity)</p>
'Rutlyn' Packing shed [WT12]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing co-operative facility? period 4–5? 	<p><i>Regional</i> / High-moderate significance as a rare, well preserved example of a co-operative packing shed.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness)</p>
Legana Orchards [WT13]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing coping with the environment (irrigation) pioneer orchard association with Bullman continuity in orcharding period 4?–6 	<p><i>Regional</i> / High significance as a still productive historic orchard, but which has had some modernisation; as an historic orcharding landscape, and for its associations with Bullman.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)</p>
C. A. Nobelius Orchard [WT20]	farm and orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>early agriculture</i> apple production apple packing and storing water transport development focus pioneer orchard innovative practices shared private facilities influential person association (Nobelius, Griffiths) early construction (period 2) period 4–5? 	<p><i>Regional</i> / Highly significant as one of the earliest orchards in the district, as a large orchard which influenced the development of the industry, as a service focus for smaller local orchards, and for its association with Nobelius. It is also important, at least regionally, for its early colonial buildings which are well preserved, and for its associations with Griffiths, a Launceston-based whaler and ship builder.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, social, aesthetic, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, g]</p>
Clarence Thornes Orchard [WT32]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>State</i> / High significance as one of the few early orchards in the district that is still in production and which is a well preserved complex.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d,]</p>
Robigana Apple Shed [WT128]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing co-operative facility 	<p><i>Regional</i> / High significance as a well preserved example of a small co-operative packing shed typical of the region.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, rarity, representativeness))</p>
Wivell's Orchard [WT155]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing coping with the environment (irrigation) pioneer family continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>State</i> / High significance as a well preserved, still productive example of an early orchard. Important locally for its associations with the Wivell family.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, d,]</p>
Cobblestone Creek Orchard (Bruce Hewitt's Orchard) [WT156]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional</i> / Significant as a well preserved example of an orchard typical of the area. History not known.</p> <p>(BC values — rarity, representativeness),</p>
Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Co-operative Packing Sheds and Cool Stores [WT201]	packing shed and cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing developed around focus co-operative facility period 	<p><i>State</i> / High significance as a well preserved and relatively rare example of a large co-operative packing shed and cool store complex; and for its association with TOP; also part of the Beauty Point orcharding complex.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, d, f, g]</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Taylor's Orchard [WT202]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing pruning style pioneer orchard continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as a well preserved, still productive example of an historic orchard; also has a rare pruning style, and exemplifies West Tamar building construction style of the c. 1920s. (BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness) [THR criteria — a, b, d]
Haslem's Packing Shed and Orchard [WT203]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing early construction (period 4) period 4–5? 	<i>Regional /</i> Significant as a well preserved example of an early packing shed, and as part of the Beauty Point orcharding complex. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
IXL Packing Sheds and Canning Factory [WT204]	packing sheds and factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing apple processing (preserving) developed around focus reliance on water transport association influential person and businessman (Henry Jones) period 4–5? 	<i>State /</i> High significance as an extremely rare and moderately well preserved example of an apple processing type place and for its associations with Henry Jones IXL; also part of the Beauty Point orcharding complex. (BC values — historic, scientific, social, rarity, representativeness) [THR criteria — a, b, c, d, g]
Beauty Point Wharf [WT205]	wharf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing apple transport (water) reliance on water transport focus of development supplying overseas markets government infrastructure sharing facilities period 4 	<i>Outstanding / (state and national)</i> Highly significant as the first main specialised northern apple export facility, which strongly affected the location and development of the industry in the region, and as a point of interstate and international export. Very poorly preserved. (BC values — historic, social) [THR criteria — a, f]
'Pomona' [WT206]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing pioneer orchard developed around focus reliance on water transport unusual architecture (Edwardian home) period 4–5? 	<i>Regional /</i> High to moderate significance as a large early orchard developed around the Beauty Point facility, and for the well preserved residence which has strong Edwardian elements which is a rare feature for orchard residences. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, rarity)
Inspection Head Wharf [WT207]	wharf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple packing and storing apple transport (water) reliance on water transport supplying overseas markets government infrastructure sharing facilities period 4 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as a well preserved major industrial export wharf facility, but which is not considered to have high historic value. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
York Town Historic Site [WT222]	early plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> early European settlement home orchard reliance on water pioneer orchard special early plantings period 1 	<i>State /</i> High significance as the site of the first known apple plantings in northern Tasmania, and one of the earliest known planting sites in Tasmania. Also significant as an early colonial site. (BC values — historic, scientific) [THR criteria — a, c, f]
Asbestos Road Apple Shed and Orchard [WT223]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing using local resources? pioneer orchard early construction (period 3) period 3–6 	<i>State /</i> High to moderate significance as one of the few surviving examples of a 19th century apple packing shed and the earliest known surviving apple shed on the Tamar, and as one of the earliest packing sheds (and orchards) on the Tamar. (BC values — historic, scientific, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b]
Bowen's Orchard [WT223]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing using local resources pioneer orchard early construction (period 3) period 3–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of the earliest orchards on the Tamar; and with extant early apple packing shed and stables. (BC values — historic, scientific, rarity, representativeness)
MERSEY			
Tantallon Orchard [DE1]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production estate orchard continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High–moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the State, as a successful estate orchard, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Windridge Orchard [DE2]	orchard (apples) and nursery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production supplying nursery stock estate orchard early construction continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>State/</i> High significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the district, as a rare orchard nursery; as a successful estate orchard, for its association with the Keenes; and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, technological, aesthetic, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b]</p>
Viney's #1 Orchard [DE3]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing estate orchard continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>State/</i> High–moderate significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the district; as a successful estate orchard; and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, integrity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d]</p>
Avro Park Orchard [DE4]	orchard (apple, pears and stone fruit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing interpreting the industry coping with the environment (drainage) varietal collection diversifying continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>State /</i> High–moderate significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the State, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. Also significant as the only known orchard in the State which interprets the orcharding industry.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, interpretive, integrity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d]</p>
Walpole's Orchard [DE5]	orchard (apples) and cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer orchard innovation (early cold storage) shared private facility development in industry period 4–6 	<p><i>State /</i> High significance as a rare example of a large early packing shed and cool store complex (the earliest in district, one of earliest in the State outside urban areas, and the earliest built, extant example in the State outside urban areas and not owned by H. Jones & Co.), and as an early shared private cool store; it was also one of the earlier orchards in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b]</p>
Comber's Orchard [DE6]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard continuity of orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards (plantings) in the district, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)</p>
Vineys #2 Orchard [DE7]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production estate orchard continuity of orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards (plantings) in the district, as a successful estate orchard, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)</p>
Clovelly Orchard [DE8]	orchard (apples and cherries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production estate orchard diversifying continuity of orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate–low significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the district (no early plantings), as a successful estate orchard, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)</p>
Girdlestone's #1 Orchard [DE9]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production estate orchard continuity of orcharding period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the district, as a successful estate orchard, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)</p>
Jowett's Orchard [DE10]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard estate orchard association innovator and business persons (Keenes) continuity in orcharding period 3 / 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the district, as part of a successful estate orchard, for its association with the Keenes (part of their original orchard); and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic, rarity, representativeness)</p>
Keene & Keene's #2 Orchard [DE11]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing pioneer orchard association innovator and business persons (Keenes) continuity in orcharding period 3 / 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the district, as a successful estate orchard, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. Low integrity.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, aesthetic)</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Rundell's Orchard [DE13]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing coping with the environment (wind-breaks) early construction period 4–6? 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as a rare, relatively unmodified example of an older style orcharding property in the region. (BC values — historic, scientific, aesthetic, integrity, rarity)
Keep's Orchard [DE15]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic, moderately well preserved orchards in the district. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
J. B. Broun's Orchard [DE18]	orchard (apples) and cool stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing apple case and bin production sawmilling coping with the environment (drainage, floods) diversifying estate orchard Anglo-Indian association continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High-moderate significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the State, as a highly successful estate orchard; as an example of an orchard established by immigrants of Anglo-Indian origin; and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, integrity, representativeness) [THR criteria — a, b, d]
R. W. Squibb & Sons Orchard [DE19]	orchard (apples) and cool stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing estate orchard diversifying continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High-moderate significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the State; as a successful estate orchard; and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, integrity, representativeness) [THR criteria — b, d]
Andrew Smith's Orchard [DE21]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate-low significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards (plantings) in the district. (BC values — historic)
Langworthy's Orchard and Cool Stores [DE23]	orchard (apples) and cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing estate orchard coping with environment (wind-breaks) diversifying continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High-moderate significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the State; as a successful estate orchard; and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness) [THR criteria — b, d]
'Rosemont' [DE25]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing estate orchard continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High-moderate significance as one of a small number of well preserved, still productive historic orchards in the State; as a successful estate orchard; and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness) [THR criteria — b, d]
[DE27]	orchard (apples) and cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing coping with environment (wind-breaks) continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the district, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic, representativeness)
Capt Billett's Orchard [DE28]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing estate orchard continuity in orcharding period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate significance as one of a small number of still productive historic orchards in the district, as a successful estate orchard, and as an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape. (BC values — historic, aesthetic)
N. Montach & Sons Orchard, Packing Sheds and Cool Store [DE29]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing diversifying period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Moderate-low significance as a moderately well preserved (no orchards or older buildings) historic orchards in the district. It has a well preserved set of packing sheds and cool stores typical of the evolution of orchards in the district to general packing and cool storage. (BC values — historic, representativeness)

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Keenes Homestead and Packing Shed [DE61]	orchard (apples)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . apple packing and storing . estate orchard . coping with environment (wind-breaks) . pioneer orchard . association innovator and business persons (Keenes) . continuity in orcharding . period 4–6. 	<p><i>State /</i> High significance as the original residence of the Keene family who established the most successful orchard estate in the State; and as one of the earliest orchards and surviving orchard buildings in the district; there is productive orchard associated [DE10]. It is also an element in the Tantallon historic orcharding landscape.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, d g]</p>
Tantallon (Spreyton) historic orcharding landscape [OL 4]	cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . orchard estate . apple production . apple packing and storing . transporting apples (rail and road) . servicing the industry (nursery stock, timber) . pattern of orchard establishment (estate-based) . encroaching suburbs . coping with the environment (drainage, irrigation, wind-breaks) . using local resources . adopting a regional focus . continuing family ownership . diversifying . responding to global change . Anglo-Indian landlords . community employment . association with innovators (Keenes) . continuity of orcharding 	<p><i>State/</i> High significance as one of best and few historic orcharding landscapes in the State, and as essentially the only land parcel of orchards that represents an orchard estate, i.e. with integrity. It also demonstrates the patterns of development of a rural orcharding area; and has strong associations with the Keene family who established the estate.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, social, aesthetic, rarity, representativeness)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, c, d, f, g]</p>
BAGDAD			
'Mountford' BA17]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple processing . keeping apples . periods 3–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> 'Mountford' has high-medium significance for its well preserved packing shed, which was one of the few built in the district and the only known extant one in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity)</p>
Edward Ison's Jam Factory and Orchard [BA14]	orchard and jam factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . processing apples . pioneer factory . period 2 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High-moderate significance as the only known processing place in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity)</p>
DERWENT			
Bushy Park Apple Shed [DW5]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . coping with the environment (irrigation) . innovative pruning styles . pioneer orchard . leader in the field . supply to overseas markets . sharing — forming associations . continuing family association . association innovator and influential person (W. E. Shoobridge) . period 2–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High-moderate significance as one of the few extant apple sheds in the district, and as an example of a rare, specifically apple industry related feature on one of the early farm estates of the district. ('Bushy Park' has potential higher level significance but this is not established)</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness)</p>
Glenleith Packing Shed [DW8]	farm estate with orchard and hops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . association — Jones & Co. . period 2–5 . shed — period 4 	<p><i>State /</i> The packing shed is considered to have state level significance as a rare type of packing shed and for its associations with Henry Jones & Co. Also of high regional significance as the earliest and one of the few extant packing sheds in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, technological, rarity, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, e, g]</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
'Slateford' [DW10]	farm with orchards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . association with the Terry family . period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of only two relatively well preserved orcharding complexes in the district and as one of the longest surviving commercial orchards in the district; also for its association with the Terry family, particularly M. B. Terry.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness, social)</p> <p>[Provisionally listed on the THR]</p>
'Sunnybanks' [DW11]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . irrigation . association with the Terry family . period 4–6 . period 2 settlement 	<p><i>State /</i> High significance as only one of two places in the state with 19th century orchard trees (1880s). Also of high regional significance as one of only two relatively well preserved orcharding complexes in the district and as one of the longest surviving commercial orchards in the district; also for its association with the Terry family, particularly M. B. Terry.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, rarity, representativeness, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d]</p>
'Valleyfield' [DW17]	farm estate with orchards and hops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . coping with the environment (irrigation) . innovative pruning styles . pioneer orchard . leader in the field . supply to overseas markets . sharing — forming associations . continuing family association . association innovator and influential person (W. E. Shoobridge) . period 2–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of earliest apple orchards in the district, as the site of technical developments important in the industry, and for its association with W. E. Shoobridge. (Possibly of state level significance for the last two reasons).</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social)</p>
HOBART			
Hobart Port [HB1]	port (wharves / jetties)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . keeping apples . transporting apples . environment — providing a focus . supplying overseas markets . supplying Aust markets . government role (infrastructure) . periods 1–6 	<p><i>Outstanding and State /</i> Of state level significance as the major port for receiving and exporting apples throughout the history of the Tasmanian apple industry; and as a focus for industry-related development in Hobart. Of national and international significance for its long-term role in supplying Australian and international markets.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a]</p>
Henry Jones & Co Jam Factory Complex [HB2]	jam factory and storage facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . keeping apples . processing apples ? . developing around facilities . leading the field (entrepreneur) . supplying overseas markets . supplying Aust markets . sharing facilities (major business) . association — influential business man (Henry Jones) . periods 3–5 	<p><i>Outstanding (National and State) /</i> High state significance as one of the State's largest and most long-term jam factories and for its association with Henry Jones. Of national significance as one of Australia's oldest, most successful and best known jam manufactories, and as part of the Henry Jones & Co. business empire. Also of significance for storing apples prior to export.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, c, e, g]</p>
George Peacocks #1 Jam Factory [HB 4]	jam factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . processing apples (jam making) . developing around facilities . pioneering jam maker . leader in the field . supplying Aust markets . association — influential business man (G. Peacock) . historical association with H. Jones & Co. . periods 3–5 	<p><i>State /</i> High significance as the earliest factory of one of Tasmania's earliest major jam makers; and for its role in what was to become the Jones & Co. business empire.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, interpretive, rarity)</p>
PHFGA Canning Factory [HB11]	general preserving factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . processing apples (drying, pulping, canning, juicing) . developing around facilities . sharing (co-operative) . period 3–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as the only general preserving factory known to have operated in the Hobart area which processed quantities of apples; as a long-term industrial site with a range of related uses; and for its association with the PHFGA.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social)</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
PHFGA Office and Stores [HB 13]	warehouses / office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . keeping apples (products) . servicing the industry . marketing . developing around facilities . sharing (co-operatives) . period 4–5 	<p><i>State /</i> High–medium significance as a well preserved, relatively intact and unmodified warehouse and office building for a major Tasmanian apple industry company (PHFGA), and possibly a rare example of its type.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, g]</p>
Hart & Co. Cider Factory [HB14]	cider factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . processing apples (cider) . associated with innovator and influential persons (L. Murdoch) . period 4 	<p><i>State /</i> High–medium significance as the oldest extant evidence of a Tasmanian cider factory, as the second known commercial cider factory in the State, and as the first location at which the ‘Mercury’ brand of cider was produced. Also of significance for its association with Leslie Murdoch.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, g]</p>
Tasmanian Brewery Cider Factory [HB18]	cider factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple processing (cider) . longevity in industry . continuity in the industry . supplying Aust markets . period 4–6 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as one of the few extant cider factory buildings in Tasmania, for being part of the production of a long-lived, well known brand of cider (‘Mercury’ cider), and for its association with the Cascade Brewery Companies. <i>Scripps 1997 ranks it as being of local and state significance</i></p> <p>(BC values — historic, social)</p>
Cascades Cider Factory [HB 21]	cider factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . processing apples (cider) . period 4 	<p><i>State /</i> High–medium significance as one of the oldest extant Tasmanian cider factories; and significant for its association with the Cascade Brewery Companies.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b]</p>
Tasmanian Cool Stores and ‘New Farm’ [HB 25]	farm with orchard and cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . encroaching suburbs . developing technology . pioneer orchard and cool storage . supplying markets . sharing private facilities . continuing family ownership . association - innovator and influential person (H. Benjafield) . period 2–4 (orchards) . period 4–5 (cool store) 	<p><i>State /</i> The cool stores have very high significance as an extremely intact historic cool store, as the first fruit-dedicated cool store, as the oldest surviving known cool store, and for its association with Dr H. Benjafield. ‘New Farm’ has high regional significance and state level significance as one of the better preserved early farm estate with orchard that was the earliest form of commercial orchard in the State.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, technological, rarity, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, b, e, g]</p>
‘Albert Park’ residence [HB26]	farm estate with orchard — residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . innovative practices . varietal development . pioneering orchardist . association with innovator and influential person (H. Benjafield) . period 3–4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as rare, extant evidence of a Hobart district historically important, major, 19th century farm estate with orchard complex; and for its association with Dr H. Benjafield.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, social)</p>
‘Murrayfield’ [HB28]	farm estate with orchard and cider and other factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . processing apples (cider / vinegar) . encroaching suburbs . pioneer orchard . pioneer apple processing . supplying Aust markets . association — innovator and influential person (L. Murdoch) 	<p><i>State /</i> High–medium significance for its historical apple industry related role as the site of the first known commercial cider factory, and as the site of one of Tasmania’s earliest commercial apple orchards. Also significant for its association with Leslie Murdoch and William Murray.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — a, g]</p>
‘Fernside’ [HB34 & 35]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . pioneering orchardist . immigrant participation . German cultural influences . association influential person (G. Voss) . period 3–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as a rare example of a complex of extant apple industry related features on one property; for demonstrating the cultural influences of the owners who were migrants; as the only orchard in the district known to have retained its packing shed; and for its association with the Voss family, in particular Gustav Voss. <i>The site also has local significance (Waight 1995).</i></p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, social)</p>
Pickers huts [HB 37, 38 & 40]	pickers huts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . seasonal labour . community employment . period 4–5 ? 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as rare examples of a relatively rare site type in the Hobart district. <i>The site also has local significance (Waight 1995).</i></p> <p>(BC values — rarity, social)</p>

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Fairy Glen #2 Orchard [HB39]	farm with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production transporting apples ? seasonal labour period 3–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as a rare example of a complex of extant apple industry related features, all dating to the early to mid-1900s. <i>The site also has local significance (Waight 1995).</i> (BC values — historic, rarity, social)
'Forest Hill' residence and outbuildings [HB47]	farm estate with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production defining districts pioneering orchardist continuing family ownership association influential persons (May family) period 3–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as rare, extant evidence of a Hobart district historically important, major, 19th century farm estate with orchard complex; and for its association with the May family. (BC values — historic, rarity, social)
CHANNEL			
J. W. Smith & Sons Orchard [CH62]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples reliance on water transport continuing family ownership continuing in the industry adopting a regional focus association with J. W. Smith period 3–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High regional significance as one of the best preserved, early-1900s orchards in the district and one of the few continuing orchards; as the last productive orchard on Bruny Island; and for its associations with J. W. Smith. (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity, social)
Domeny's Orchard [CH101]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples reliance on water transport continuing in the industry period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High regional significance as one of the best preserved, early-1900s orchards in the district and one of the few continuing orchards. (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity)
Birches Bay Packing Shed [CH103]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> keeping apples land transport period 4 	<i>Regional /</i> Medium significance as one of the few well preserved pre-World War II packing sheds in the district (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity)
Muir's Orchard [CH108]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples continuing in the industry period 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> Medium significance as one of the few surviving early (1910s), still commercially productive orchards in the district. (BC values — historic, rarity)
Little Peppermint Bay Packing Shed [CH111]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> keeping apples land transport period 4 	<i>Regional /</i> Medium significance as one of the few well preserved pre-World War II packing sheds in the district (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity)
Trial Bay Orchards [CH112]	orchard and packing shed-cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples supplying Aust markets supplying overseas markets sharing private facilities diversification (into sales) leader in field (sales) innovative (economic development) continuing in the industry period 4–6 	<i>State and Regional /</i> High regional significance as one of the few surviving early, still commercially productive orchards in the district; and of low-moderate-state level significance as a major Tasmanian orchard-based, fruit packer and exporter. (BC values — historic, representativeness, social) [THR criteria — a, d]
Burnaby's Apple Shed [CH120]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> keeping apples land transport period 4 	<i>Regional /</i> Medium significance as one of the few well preserved pre-World War II packing sheds in the district (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity)
'Brookfield' [CH123]	farm with orchard and hops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples association with business and influential person (H. Jones & Co.) industry investment hop production hop drying period 4–5 	<i>State /</i> Significant at this level because of its association with Henry Jones & Co.; and as demonstrating the technical achievements of this company. Significant at the regional level as the only extant example of a large, unmodified, mid-1900s packing shed. (BC values — historic, representative, rarity, social) [THR criteria — e, g]
1788 Early Apple Planting Site [CH126]	early planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exploration agricultural experimentation testing new environments government surveying period 1 	<i>Outstanding /</i> Highly significant as the first apple planting site in Tasmania, possibly Australia; and as part of British exploration to discover new colonies for Britain. (BC values — historic, technological, rarity) [THR criteria — a]

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
HUON			
Jack Presnall's Cool Stores [HU50]	cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer cool store period 4–5? 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an extant example of an early cool store in the district. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
Lower Wattle Grove Jetty [HU151]	jetty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transport (water) reliance on water patterns of orchard establishment continuity of use? period 3?–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as a rare surviving example of a small timber jetty used for apple transport. (BC values — historic, scientific, representativeness, rarity) [THR criteria - b, d]
Merv Cato's Cool Stores [HU57]	cool store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer cool store period 4–5? 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an extant example of an early cool store in the district. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
Cygnat Canning Company [CH138]	general preserving factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple processing (drying and canning) use of local resources reliance on water continuity in processing supplying local, Australian and overseas markets sharing (co-operative) period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as one of the few extant apple processing factories still in production; and one of only two still operating evaporators in Tasmania (and Australia). (BC values — historic, technological, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b, d]
'Coombe' [HU 159]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard periods 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early orchard in the district. (BC values — historic)
'Wincanton' [HU166]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production continuing family ownership pioneer orchard periods 3–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early orchard in the district. (BC values — historic)
Charles Harris' Orchard [HU169]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer orchard sharing (co-operative) facilities diversifying (museum and sale for research station) continuing family ownership association with pioneers (Harris) periods 2–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an early orchard in the district, and which has a number of well preserved features relating to the apple industry. It also has significance for the evolution of part of the property to an apple museum and to a government research station. (BC values — historic, representativeness, educational)
Huon Valley Apple Museum [HU171]	museum (on old orchard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing shared facilities pioneering orchard interpreting the industry period 6 (museum) 	<i>State /</i> High significance as the only serious interpretive centre for / of the apple industry in Tasmania; and for its excellent collection (although regional). (BC values — historic, technological, representativeness, rarity, educational) [THR criteria — b, g]
Grove Research Station [HU172]	research station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> service to industry (information) development in industry varietal collections following industry government role — development / research responding to changing technology periods 5–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as the only dedicated fruit research station in Tasmania (and now in Australia?); and for its varietal collection, particularly its heritage variety collection which is the only large varietal collection in Tasmania and Australia. (BC values — historic, scientific, technological, representativeness, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b, d, e, f]
I. & D. Smith's Orchard [HU177]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production early orchard continuity in orcharding periods 3?–6 	<i>State /</i> Medium significance as well preserved, early orchard complex with a continuing orchard. (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity) [THR criteria — b, d]
'Forest Home' [HU185]	farm estate with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing continuing family ownership association — influential persons (Calverts) periods 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early orchard in the district; and for its association with the Calverts. (BC values — historic, social)

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
'Rookwood' [HU186]	farm estate with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing continuing family ownership association — influential family (Calverts) periods 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early orchard in the district; and for its association with the Calverts. (BC values — historic, social)
'Amesbury' [HU190]	farm estate with orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing reliance on water early agriculture pioneer orchard continuing family ownership war-related labour women orchardists association with Frankcombs periods 2–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early orchard in the district; and for its association with the Frankcomb family. (BC values — historic, social)
Clifton Estate [HU191]	farm estate with orchard and hops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing — storing hop production reliance on water seasonal employment early agriculture pioneer orchard continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding association with Frankcombs periods 2–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as well preserved, early Tasmanian farm and orchard complex; as the best Tasmanian example of integrated hops and apple production; and for its association with the Frankcombs. (BC values — historic, scientific, representativeness, rarity) [THR criteria — b, d, g]
Standard Case Manufacturing Company [HU200]	apple case factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> servicing the industry (supplying cases) importing resources use of local resources following other industries supplying local markets period 4–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as the only known extant apple case making factory in Tasmanian (possibly Australia); as a large Tasmanian business; and for its relatively high intactness and its integrity. (BC values — historic, technological, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b, d]
Joseph Lomas' Orchard [HU206]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples reliance on water developing tools association — innovator (J Lomas) continuing in orcharding period 3?–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance for its association with J. Lomas, a Tasmanian who contributed through his inventions to the industry; and of high regional significance as well preserved, early orchard complex. (BC values — historic, technological, representativeness, social) [THR criteria — d, g]
John Clark's Orchard [HU221]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing flour milling reliance on water pioneer orchard diversifying (and expanding) continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding women orchardist association with pioneers (Clarks) periods 2–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as the earliest planted commercial apple orchard known in the State and for its continued production from its inception; also of significance as an early orchard in the district, and which has a number of well preserved features relating to the apple industry. (BC values — historic, representativeness) [THR criteria — a, g]
W. A. G. Smith Evaporating Factory [HU245]	evaporating factory (and sawmill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple processing (drying) servicing the industry (case making) use of local resources reliance on water continuity in processing continuing family ownership supplying local, Australian and overseas markets employment of women seasonal labour period 4–6 	<i>Outstanding (national and state) /</i> High significance as the oldest, and only one of two surviving productive evaporating factories in Australia; as the only Australian example (also rare globally) which dries apples using a stationary floor and wood-fired kiln system; and for its intactness and integrity. (BC values — historic, technological, representativeness, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b, d]
Port Huon wharf and shed complex [HU275 & HU276]	port (wharf / jetty)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> keeping apples transporting apples (water) development around facilities reliance on water transport supplying Aust markets supplying overseas markets unusual construction developing wharf infrastructure sharing (co-operative facilities) role of government associations with PHFGA and H. Calvert period 4–6 	<i>Outstanding (state) /</i> High significance as a well preserved wharf which was a major point of interstate and overseas export; and as the best representative example in Tasmania which demonstrates well the handling of apples at this type of site. Also of unusual construction. (BC values — historic, scientific, technological, representativeness, rarity) [THR criteria — a, b, d, f]

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
Bowe's Orchard [HU279]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production continuity in orcharding periods 4–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an early orchard in the district, and which has a number of well preserved features relating to the apple industry. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
Norris' Evaporating Factory [HU282]	evaporating factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple processing (drying) use of local resources association - pioneer family (Norris) period 4 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an extant example of an early, rare evaporating factory in the district. (BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness)
John McCarthy's Orchard [HU295]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing transport (horse) periods 3–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an early orchard in the district, and which has a number of well preserved features relating to the apple industry. (BC values — historic, representativeness)
O'Halloran's Orchard [HU301]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing unusual architecture periods 3?–6 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an 19th century orchard in the district which has extant evidence, in this case a distinctive and well preserved house and packing shed. (BC values — historic, rarity)
H. Thiessen's Orchard [HU302]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard periods 2–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early, pioneer orchard in the district. (BC values — historic)
Harry Harwood's Orchard [HU303]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard periods 2–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early pioneer orchard in the district. (BC values — historic)
'Waterloo' [HU334 & HU335]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer orchard continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding association with pioneers (Stafford Bird) association — influential persons (Calverts) periods 3–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as a well preserved, early orchard complex with high integrity and structures of a range of periods; as the only known orchard site with evidence of an industry-related sawmill; and for its association with the Calverts. (BC values — historic, representativeness, rarity, social) [THR criteria — b, d, g]
Glock's Homestead [HU336]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard unusual architecture periods 2–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High significance as an 19th century orchard in the district which has extant evidence, in this case a distinctive, well preserved house. (BC values - historic, rarity)
Surges Bay Packing Shed [HU344]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> packing apples unusual architecture sharing (co-operative) facility reliance on water period 4–5 	<i>State /</i> High-medium significance as one of only two known extant examples of packing sheds built out over the water, a rare type of packing shed. (BC values — historic, technological, rarity, social) [THR criteria — b]
Brookes Bay Packing Shed [HU347]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> packing apples unusual architecture sharing (co-operative) facility reliance on water period 4–5 	<i>State /</i> High-medium significance as one of only two known extant examples of packing sheds built out over the water, a rare type of packing shed. (BC values — historic, technological, rarity, social) [THR criteria — b]
Scott's Orchard [HU332]	orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production apple packing and storing pioneer orchard continuing family ownership continuity in orcharding association with pioneers (Scotts) periods 3–6 	<i>State /</i> High significance as a well preserved, early orchard complex with high integrity and structures of a range of periods. (BC values — historic, representativeness, social) [THR criteria — b, d]
'Stanmore' [HU353]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production pioneer orchard periods 3?–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early pioneer orchard in the district. (BC values — historic)
Francis' Orchard [HU361]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple production keeping apples pioneer orchard defining a locality continuing family ownership continuity of orcharding periods 3–5 	<i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early orchard in the district; and a relatively well preserved complex of apple orcharding features. (BC values — historic)

Heritage site	Place type	Thematic association	Level and Type of Cultural Significance (this study unless stated otherwise)
PHFGA #1 Dover Packing Shed [HU363]	packing shed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . packing apples . unusual architecture . sharing (co-operative) facility . reliance on water . period 4 	<p><i>State /</i> High-medium significance as the only extant example of a brick packing shed in Tasmania, a rare type of construction for packing sheds; and for its association with the PHFGA.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, social)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, g]</p>
Jones & Co. Evaporating Factory [HU365]	evaporating factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple processing (drying) . use of local resources . employment of women . association — business man (Henry Jones) . period 4 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High significance as an extant example of an early, rare evaporating factory in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, rarity, representativeness)</p>
Hay's Orchard [HU367]	farm and orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . pioneer orchard . <i>sawmilling</i> . periods 3?–5 	<p><i>Regional /</i> High-medium significance as an early pioneer orchard in the district.</p> <p>(BC values — historic)</p>
Castle Forbes Bay historic orcharding landscape [OL 6]	cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . apple production . keeping apples . processing apples . transporting apples . reliance on water . pattern of orchard establishment . using local resources . providing a focus . community employment . seasonal labour . continuity of orcharding . period 3–6 	<p><i>Outstanding (national and state) /</i> High significance as the best historic orcharding landscape in Tasmania, and one of the best in Australia.</p> <p>(BC values — historic, scientific, representativeness, rarity)</p> <p>[THR criteria — b, d]</p>

13.4 THE APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE IN CONTEXT

13.4.1 The Tasmanian Apple Industry Heritage in the Broader Tasmanian Heritage Context

It is difficult to put the apple industry heritage into a Tasmanian context as the discussion in chapter 10 shows clearly that the broader rural and related industrial heritage of Tasmania is very poorly understood due to a paucity of thematic studies, minimal systematic regional heritage documentation, and what would appear to be a lack of interest in Tasmanian's rural heritage other than for architectural merit. Existing Tasmanian data, where it does not relate to urban built heritage, mainly relates to sites in National Parks and mining and timber milling sites. This information base provides very little point of comparison with apple industry heritage which is primarily unrelated and is agricultural in nature.

Some comment can, however, be made in relation to some site types. While this approach does not develop our understanding of the apple industry heritage, it does provide some indication of how the Tasmanian information base generally might be improved. Comment is made in relation to rural heritage, other industrial heritage (e.g. processing) and cultural landscapes.

Rural (Agricultural) Heritage

It is clear from a review of Tasmanian heritage studies and registers that the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry has not been previously considered. Although the occasional apple orchard or packing shed has been previously identified, this is rare. It would seem that this is partly due to thematic studies focusing only on the theme in question, since a number of places identified in other studies, are known from this study to be related to the apple industry, but this is not documented by the other investigators. If all the orcharding sites identified in this study were to be included on the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory which currently contains less than 60 rural heritage sites, it would increase the rural places listed by roughly 700%. As it is, the addition of the c. 150 orchard sites that have been recorded, would quadruple the number of rural heritage places in the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory.

Although apple industry related heritage is likely to remain a major listed type of rural heritage because of the importance of the industry historically, it is clear that for useful evaluation of the rural heritage of Tasmania, particularly for considering preservation needs and priorities, it is necessary to carry out considerably more research into Tasmania's rural heritage. It is also important that this research be translated into central registers such as the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory, and where appropriate, the Tasmanian Heritage Register. At present, listing of other than well documented sites (with documentation required in a specific and lengthy Parks and Wildlife Service format) is discouraged. Unfortunately this precludes many sites from being listed, particularly those identified from large regional or thematic studies.

From the historic research that has been carried out for the hop industry (Evans 1993) there appears to be a relationship between major hop growing places and apple growing places, at least in the Derwent Valley, since a number of properties grew hops and apples as well as other produce. Hops and apples tended to be grown on different parcels of land, although there might be some rotation between these uses. On the larger properties different buildings were used for processing hops and apples, while on smaller properties the oast houses commonly also served as fruit packing sheds. It also appears that the hop pickers accommodation was also used by apple pickers, often the same people. This serves to highlight the interrelationships of different rural activities and the consequent need to consider this in heritage studies. Not to do so may result in heritage-related to unstudied or apparent 'minor' themes being ignored and hence severely compromised.

The hop study (Evans 1993) and the dairy study (Cassidy 1995) have both identified a large number of farm sheds, probably the best documented rural heritage feature in Tasmania. Since apple packing sheds are also a major feature of the apple industry heritage, it is considered useful here to briefly compare and contrast farm sheds. Clearly where a distinctive shed, such as an oast house, is used for other purposes such as apple packing, it will in terms of its fabric and design be primarily an oast house. Paul Davies (pers. comm.) has commented that in general on hop and apple growing properties, if the oast house was not used for apple packing, then some other multi-purpose shed was used. Davies comments that these sheds have no characteristics that identify them as being related to the apple industry.

It appears, however, from comparing dairy sheds (Cassidy 1995), and other farm sheds investigated prior to this study, or during the course of this study, that purpose-built apple packing sheds generally do have distinctive characteristics. The distinctive elements include raised floors, few windows, generally small windows, and at least one large door, usually a double or single wooden sliding door. Apple packing sheds also tend to have a particular shape—they are rectangular but not overly long, and have reasonably high walls but not as high as barns, and the shape is peculiarly 'apple shed' when compared to other sheds. The dairy sheds of northern Tasmania documented by Cassidy (1995) for example, have a different shape, they have no windows and in general have only small swing doors. They also tend to be made of concrete, with only a few of brick or timber,

while apple packing sheds are dominantly timber (with some of fibro-cement sheet) until the 1940s, and then dominantly corrugated iron. The butter factories documented by Cassidy (1995) are mostly timber, but they can be clearly distinguished from apple sheds by their shape. Other large, typically timber farm sheds such as barns or shearing sheds, are also easily distinguished from apple sheds by size, shape and access features.

Cassidy's (1995) study shows that in the case of dairy industry buildings, as with apple industry buildings (other than residences), there is an evolution in style and construction materials over time. Some of the stylistic trends are similar. For example the lowering of roof pitch over time and the consistent use of gable ended roofs. There is also a consistency of use of corrugated iron as roofing material in both cases. Another similarity with the dairy industry heritage is the age range of sites. In both cases there are very few 19th century sites known (those that are being mostly late-1800s sites), and with the bulk of sites dating between c. 1900–1910 and the 1950s. Does this represent the growth periods of the industries or does it reflect the difficulty of preserving rural heritage long-term? With respect to the apple industry heritage, it appears to be the result of a combination of these two factors.

Industrial Heritage

Attempting to put the processing and storage site findings into a statewide context is equally as difficult for rural sites. With the exception of the industrial heritage of Launceston and Hobart cities, the butter factories of northern Tasmania (Cassidy 1995) and the hop industry (Evans 1993), the heritage of the food processing industries (Morris-Nunn & Tassell 1982, Terry 1994, Scripps 1997) have not been studied. As a result, the apple industry processing sites, for example the evaporating and canning factories of the Huon and the Tamar, are some of the only recorded food manufacturing or processing sites identified in Tasmania outside the two main urban areas of Launceston and Hobart. There are, however, likely to be numerous as yet unidentified food manufacturing and processing sites outside Launceston and Hobart, particularly in the other major urban areas.

The butter factories and apple processing factories are similar in their distribution, in that some were located on production properties while larger company-owned or co-operative factories tended to be located in towns or urban areas. A difference in the urban areas is that the butter factories tended to be located on the urban fringes, while until recently, the apple processing sites were located in the urban centres, usually close to the ports. For both the butter industry and the apple industry the towns in which the processing occurred are towns which are near areas of production or transport facilities related to the produce. Beaconsfield to Beauty Point and Huonville to Port Huon and Cygnet are the three main foci of apple processing sites outside of Hobart and Launceston, and both areas had major apple ports. New Norfolk also had a few apple industry factories, and it also was a nexus between land transport and water transport on the Derwent River. Hop processing sites are different, with most being attached to particular production properties, although there was at least one co-operative operation in New Norfolk (Evans 1993).

In Launceston and Hobart, where there has been systematic and relatively comprehensive identification of the industrial heritage (Morris-Nunn & Tassell 1982, Scripps 1997), it is possible to compare the apple industry heritage with the industrial heritage generally. In both cases apple industry sites are present but they represent less than about 5% of the total number of industrial sites identified. In Hobart the apple-related sites are mainly associated with jam making and cider making, although a small number are fruit drying, cool stores and general warehouse storage sites, while those identified in the Launceston study are cool stores and one cider factory. Apart from the cider factories, all the apple industry related sites in Launceston and Hobart were also used to process other products. The drying and preserving works, including jam factories, processed a range of fruits, and the cool stores, with the exception of the Benjafields Moonah cool store which was developed exclusively for apples and pears, were used primarily for other products and were only used to a minor extent for apple storage. Apple storage and processing was mainly associated with export, therefore the cool stores and factories tended to be located by railways and ports.

Apple industry related sites in the two cities do not seem to be better or worse preserved than other industrial sites. The industrial sites of Hobart and Launceston appear to have mostly fallen victim to urban development, with small early sites having been demolished to make way for larger, new factories or offices. The factories that have survived appear to have done so because expansion was by extending existing buildings or because a suitable reuse was found for them. Because of the development pressures, good preservation of industrial sites is rare in Hobart and Launceston, although it is better in Hobart than Launceston. An historic industrial site with high integrity is therefore likely to be of very high significance.

Cultural landscapes

There is also no Tasmanian cultural landscape framework or context in which to consider the historic orcharding landscapes identified in this study. To the authors' knowledge no cultural landscapes have been formally designated or defined to date in Tasmania, although some projects other than this (e.g. the Mersey Valley heritage study (Simon Cubit, pers. comm.)) are underway which may change this. The Tasman Peninsula has been considered as a cultural landscape (Russell 1986), however, the landscape units recognised are primarily planning

units rather than cultural landscapes as they are mainly defined using natural environmental and present day socio-economic criteria, and cannot be considered historic cultural landscapes.

This study then, is innovative in identifying a particular historic cultural landscape type. This is seen partly as a reflection of the limited number of rural heritage studies that have been carried out previously, as the rural landscape, with its strongly industrially-engendered patterning and environmental modification, lends itself to being classified into cultural landscapes.

The historic orcharding landscapes that have been defined in this study all fit well within the 'English' rural landscape type that Tassell (1987) considers to be the distinctive feature of the Tasmanian rural landscape. Given this, preservation of the historic orcharding landscapes identified in this study would contribute to the maintenance of the distinctive element of the Tasmanian rural landscape, which as Tassell (1987) comments, is an important tourist drawcard for Tasmania. He suggests that the preservation of the Tasmanian 'English' rural landscapes is of importance aesthetically and culturally, as well as economically. However, as he and others point out, there are many problems inherent in preserving historic rural landscapes (refer discussion section 11.1).

13.4.2 The Tasmanian Apple Industry Heritage in an Australian and International Context

It is even more difficult to look at the apple industry heritage in an Australian or international context as the information base for apple industry heritage, rural industry heritage generally and industrial heritage is either very poorly researched and known (as is the case in Australia generally), or the information is not easily accessible.

Review of the information held by other states (refer discussion section 10.2) shows that there have been no systematic studies of apple industry heritage elsewhere in Australia and only a few sites are listed or otherwise identified that relate to the apple industry. This study, therefore, can be considered in the nature of a pilot study for the apple industry heritage of Australia generally.

The only work that can be compared is the study of soft fruit processing sites in Victoria by Penney (1995). This study is similar to that of Scripps (1997) and Morris-Nunn & Tassell (1982) in that it is primarily an historical overview of the industry with a listing of sites related to the soft fruit processing industry. There is some discussion of the findings but it is difficult to determine in many instances whether the comments relate to a particular region or to the State generally, and to distinguish which types of fruit were processed in particular situations. However, packing sheds—including apple packing sheds—are specially mentioned. Penney (1995) comments that in general they are simple timber structures which are not purpose-specific and which therefore have no characteristics that distinguish them from many other industrial sheds. As noted above, this does not appear to be the case with Tasmanian apple sheds which are generally distinctive, at least in the rural setting. It is true that the large, more modern corrugated iron packing sheds in Tasmania lack distinguishing characteristics, although often the way in which the packing shed and cool store or controlled atmosphere store are inter-built will indicate the place's function as fruit packing and cool storage.

What does appear to be a common theme in both Australia and overseas with respect to the heritage of the apple industry is its rapid rate of disappearance, and the amount of loss. This study has estimated that what has survived represents only around 20–25% of the places that have had close associations with the apple industry, and probably something in the order of 5% of the total number of features that were industry-specific. Common Ground (1996) have estimated that England has lost two-thirds of its orchards in the last 30 years, with some counties losing 90% of their orchards. The substantial loss of orchards in the last c. 30 years parallels the timing of Tasmania's main orchard losses, although Tasmania is estimated to have lost c. 85% rather than c. 66% of its actual orchards (plantings). The loss of apple industry places in Melbourne, based on data in Gilfedder & Associates (1992), is possibly as high as 98%. This high loss is possibly the result of urban development pressures, and is of a similar magnitude in the former orcharding areas of Hobart and Launceston, where only a handful of remnants of former apple orchards have been located, and certainly no productive orchards.

The only known example of a dedicated apple industry site being managed for its heritage values in Australia is the Strathdon Historic Site in Nunawading in Victoria (Gilfedder & Associates 1992). The work being carried out in the USA suggests that there, more apple industry sites are being managed to retain their cultural significance, particularly as part of historic rural landscapes (Mitchell & Page 1993), but no details are known. In England conservation of apple industry heritage is being lead by Common Ground who have had an ongoing campaign since the early-1990s to preserve English apple orchards. They rely heavily on community involvement to effect this □

14 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TASMANIA'S APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE

14.1 HERITAGE PLACE SIGNIFICANCE

The cultural significance of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage has been evaluated using Burra Charter derived criteria, and in the case of sites that are considered to have state level significance, or greater, the Tasmanian Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate criteria are used. These criteria are discussed in section 3.3.

The significance of places for which there are no extant remains, or for which the presence and condition of physical evidence has not been established, is not generally evaluated. In a small number of cases, where places are known to have high potential significance they have been assessed, but in such cases it is noted that the assessment is potential only. Summary evaluations for all the recorded sites (as opposed to places) with regional or higher level significance are provided in table 13.4.

It should be noted that in evaluating significance in this study, cultural significance has only been considered in relation to the apple industry, and not for other reasons. Some sites, e.g. 'Woolmers Estate', 'Clifton Estate', 'Murrayfield', 'Bushy Park Estates' and 'Gala' therefore, may have higher significance than that given here if other aspects of their history are taken into account.

Lack of detailed information about sites has also been a limitation in assessing the sites. The significance assessments should therefore be regarded as preliminary assessments. This limitation means that sites may be under valued, and that with more information they may be reassessed as being of higher significance. This may be balanced to some degree by the as yet incomplete knowledge of apple industry related sites in Tasmania. As more is known, some sites, particularly those considered to be rare or good examples of their type, may be found to be less significant, as better examples or other sites of particular types are located.

Because of the poor survival of apple industry related places, all extant evidence identified in this study is regarded as having at least historical and scientific significance at the local level. Sites that only retain a residence and / or a few unmanaged and non-productive fruit trees or other associated plants, and have no other special attributes are considered only to have low or very low local significance. This is because these sites retain no evidence that is directly and specifically related to the apple industry, and have only a general historical association.

The discussion below draws together the district information to provide a statewide overview of the significance of apple industry sites. Sites of local significance are not discussed below as they are too numerous. For listings of sites of local significance refer to the discussion of significance for each district in chapter 12.

Sites of Outstanding Significance

Sites of outstanding significance are regarded as having high state level significance as well as national level significance as excellent examples of their type or as highly significant sites in the context of the apple industry at least Australia-wide. Eleven sites with this significance have been identified, and include 2 early planting sites, 1 historic orcharding landscape, 1 well preserved 19th century orchard complex, 1 well preserved orchard established by H. Jones & Co., 2 nurseries, 3 export wharf complexes, 1 evaporating factory which is still operating, and the H. Jones & Co. jam factory complex in Hobart. These sites and their significance are as follow —

- Tucker's Orchard (Scottsdale) — considered to be of outstanding state level significance and to have significance at the national level. The significance is due to the fact that the orchard is one of the two oldest extant commercial orchards in Tasmania, dating to the 1880s, and the only one with extremely high integrity as most of its early apple industry related features are preserved, and are in reasonably good condition. Its antiquity and level of integrity is rare in Tasmania and Australia.
- 'Rostrevor' (Swansea) — considered to be of outstanding state level significance and to have significance at the national level. Its state level significance derives from the excellent preservation of apple-related features (although no orchards survive); its innovative architecture and technological features (irrigation and cool storage); its large size, hence contribution to the economy; its association in its orcharding period with Henry Jones, and to a lesser extent with other well known orchardists such as Tom Frankcomb of 'Clifton', Ranelagh; and the antiquity of the property generally and many of the other farming features. The stables are on the Register of the National Estate. The national level significance derives primarily from its association with the national company of Henry Jones IXL, and also from the fact that it was one of the largest orchards in the Southern Hemisphere when established, utilising innovative technology. The association with Henry Jones IXL may provide associated international level significance since the company was very important in the international marketing of apples and international sales of preserved fruit.

- The 'Glen Gala' c. 1830 apple tree (variety unknown) (Swansea) has high state and national significance as it is believed to be the oldest living apple tree in Tasmania and likely to be the oldest living apple tree in Australia, and one of the earliest still surviving non-Aboriginal plantings in Australia. The 'Glen Gala' property is also of significance as one of the early east coast rural properties and for its high degree of integrity as a large 19th century rural property.
- The Bruny Island Early (1788) Apple Planting Site (Channel) is the site of the first apple tree to be planted in Tasmania, and possibly Australia. It is an important site with respect to the early European exploration of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is therefore highly significant at the national and international level. (It should be noted that the exact location of the planting is not known, but it can be narrowed to the eastern end of Adventure Bay).
- Walkers Nurseries (two) at Launceston and Lalla (South and East Tamar and Lilydale respectively) are together (as the specific role of each nursery is difficult to determine) regarded as having state and national level significance for varietal development and marketing, and as having national and international level significance for the role they played overseas in exhibiting fruit, providing apple trees to New Zealand and Argentina for the establishment of the orcharding industry in areas there (Nelson and Rio Negro, respectively), and for the development of varieties used overseas and the introduction of important overseas varieties. They are also considered to have state significance as suppliers of apple tree stock to orchardists throughout Tasmania and for developing the Lalla Red Delicious and other varieties of apple which were grown throughout Tasmania, and as having high regional level significance for their association with the Walkers of the Launceston area. Nurseries are also a rare type of apple industry site.
- The Port of Hobart (Hobart) is considered significant at the state level as the major port for the export of Tasmanian apples over the entire period of the Tasmanian apple industry. Numbers of wharves and port installations were dedicated to, and designed for, the handling of fruit, primarily apples. Volumes of fresh apples shipped annually exceeded 3.5 million bushels, and processed apples were also shipped from the port. The port also provided a major focus for the location of other industry-related places, particularly processing places. Apples exported from the port were sent interstate and to a range of international ports. In this respect, and because of the reliance on Tasmanian apples at the export destinations, the port is also considered to have national and international level significance.
- Beauty Point Wharf (West Tamar) was the first main northern Tasmanian specialised apple export facility and operated over the main period of apple orcharding in the region (1920s–40s). Its construction created major changes in the development of apple industry infrastructure and the focus of orchards in the north of Tasmania, and it was a focus for transport development and industry in the region, and was the nexus for export-related industrial transport in the north of the State. For these reasons it is considered to have high regional and state level significance. Because it was one of a small number of points of export to elsewhere in Australia and to international markets, it is also considered to have significance at a national and international level.
- Port Huon Wharf and Shed Complex (Huon) — is considered to have high state level significance as a well preserved wharf which was a major point of export interstate and overseas. The complex is a better representative example than any of the other major Tasmanian apple wharves as it is much better preserved than the Hobart Wharves or Beauty Point, and the structures demonstrate more clearly its use as an apple wharf than does Inspection Head Wharf which is later and more a multi-purpose facility. Because it was one of a small number of points of export to elsewhere in Australia and to international markets, it is considered to have significance at a national and international level.
- Henry Jones & Co. Jam Factory Complex (Hobart) while essentially a jam factory and freezing works, was also a warehouse and cool storage used by Henry Jones & Co. for the receiving of local apples prior to their interstate and overseas export. Given the major role of Henry Jones & Co. in the production, export and marketing of apples, this site is considered to have high state level significance as the centre of the Henry Jones & Co. empire. It also is considered to have national significance for this reason. Scripps (1997) assessed the significance of the site as of local and state historical significance as an industrial site and for its association with the Jones & Co. business empire in general and Henry Jones in particular.
- W. A. G. Smith Evaporating Factory (Franklin Evaporators) (Huon) is considered to have high national level significance as the oldest, and one of only two surviving, apple evaporating factories in Australia, and as the only Australian example which dries apples on a stationary floor (and kiln) using wood fires. While the technology used is historic, the equipment has been replaced and is relatively modern. The technology is not known to be used elsewhere for this scale production, and the factory may have international significance as a rare operational and commercially productive example of such fruit drying technology.
- Castle Forbes Bay Historic Orcharding Landscape (Huon), in terms of its physical evidence, is a 100% orcharding landscape, demonstrating the evolution of orcharding over the last c. 120 years, with most elements and layout-related to orcharding retained, and containing almost the full range of apple industry related site features, as well as many late 19th century – early 20th century features. Although there has been

loss of around 50% of the actual orchards, the visual impression is of large acreages of neighbouring orchards, and there has been almost no recent infill or change. These elements make the landscape an excellent representative sample of an orcharding landscape and a high integrity landscape. The landscape is considered to be of high state level significance and to have national level significance as an Australian historic orcharding landscape, given the age of its initial development and its integrity.

Unfortunately in the case of Walker's Nurseries and the Beauty Point Wharf, the sites are in very poor condition. The role they played in the industry, however, are seen as being sufficiently outstanding for them to retain outstanding value in relation to the apple industry.

Other state level significance

Forty-five sites are considered to have significance at the state level, but not higher level significance, although some are important in terms of Australian history or for providing apples and apple products to other states and overseas. Twenty-six of these are sites that have special associations or represent special or important industry themes, and 19 are sites which are well preserved, still productive orchards which are representative of historical orchards and / or demonstrate the evolution of orchards and orcharding practices in Tasmania. These sites are as follows, but are not listed in order of priority or relative significance.

Sites of Special Interest

- 'York Town Historic Site' (West Tamar) — an early European settlement site, is considered of state level significance because of its historical value as the site of the earliest apple plantings in northern Tasmania and one of the rare pioneering planting sites in the State (and in Australia). (The early apple plantings do not appear to have survived). It is also of state level significance as one of the earliest European settlement sites in Tasmania.
- 'Woolmers Estate' (South and East Tamar) is listed on the Register of the National Estate and is considered a site of high state level significance for its antiquity, its architecture, its extraordinary intactness, as an example of a large, early rural Midlands property, and for its long-term association with the Archer family. It is considered to have additional regional and state level significance in relationship to orcharding which derives from the property being one of the State's few known cider manufacturing properties, with exports in the late-1800s to mainland Australia, and for the high degree of on-site preservation of objects relating to this part of its history and the early 20th century commercial orcharding that occurred there. (The orchards are not preserved although the field boundaries and a range of objects are).
- 'Apslawn' (Swansea) is considered to have high regional and state significance. Its significance derives primarily from being a rare site type because of the cider making that was carried out there. The property houses one of only two known purpose-built cider houses in Tasmania, has been associated with cider making since it was established in the early-1800s, and is associated with the Lyne family who have been noted cider makers in Tasmania from the early-1800s to the present. The site is also likely to have significance as an early rural property in Tasmania.
- IXL Packing Shed and Canning Factory (West Tamar) is also considered to have high regional significance and also state level significance. Its state level significance derives from it being a rare, well preserved and relatively intact example of an apple processing site in Tasmania and for its association with Henry Jones and the H. Jones & Co. business empire. Its location near the former Beauty Point Wharf is demonstrative of the location and nature of factories associated with the apple industry, particularly in the Tamar area.
- Walpole's Orchard (Mersey) is considered of high regional and state level significance for having developed the first cool store in the Mersey district, and because this cool store and packing shed complex is an extant and unusually large complex with no recent period additions, and is one of the rare surviving shared private cool stores in the State. It is also one of the two earliest surviving orchard-based cool stores.
- Asbestos Road Apple Shed and Orchard (West Tamar) is considered to have regional and state significance as the earliest known apple packing shed in the West Tamar district, for its association with one of the earliest orchards on the West Tamar (established in the 1890s), and as a rare surviving example of a 19th century apple packing shed which has been built using early construction methods, including the use of hand-split timber. (The shed has been extended over time but still retains a large part of the original structure which was built using hand-split timbers).
- Keene's Orchard and Homestead sites (Mersey) are the main surviving sites that constituted the property originally owned by Keene & Keene, when they set up Tantallon Estate. The sites comprise the original house and packing shed, a block of orchard with the original trees, and some wind-breaks and other plantings. While it is not a well preserved complex, the sites together are considered to be high significance at the regional level and moderate to high significance at the state level because it has one of the earlier, still

productive orchards in the State, and because of the special associations with the Keene family, who bought the land for, created and serviced the 'Tantallon Estate', one of the few successful orchard estates in Tasmania.

- The Tantallon (Spreyton, Mersey) Orchard Landscape is considered of state level significance as one of the few good examples in Tasmania of an historic orcharding landscape, and the only good example in the north of the State. The orcharding elements are generally well preserved, and although there has been a small amount of urban encroachment it has a high degree of integrity. The landscape is essentially a 'pure' apple orcharding landscape. The area is considered to have additional significance as the only example of a successful orchard estate, as its area correlates well with the boundaries of the former 'Tantallon Estate'. It also demonstrates the pattern of settlement and transport networks associated with orcharding in a rural area, in particular that of an orchard estate initiated orcharding area. It has strong associations with the Keene family who established Tantallon Estate. The orchards also have significance as an area where many of the orchards were established by Anglo-Indians who came to Tasmania in the c. 1910s to take up the orcharding properties. Some of the orchards are among the largest remaining in the State, with well developed complexes of orchards and buildings of various types.
- 'Sunnybanks' (Derwent) — an original orcharding property which, with its collective orcharding-related feature, is considered to have high regional significance as one of only two relatively well preserved orcharding complexes in the district, and as one of the longest surviving commercial orchards in the district. The site also has regional significance due to its association with the Terry family, particularly the well known orchardist M. B. Terry. The site is also considered to have state level significance as one of the longest surviving commercial orchards in Tasmania still in production in the 1990s, and as one of only two orchards in Tasmania which still retain orchard plantings which date back to the 1880s.
- Glenleith Packing Shed (Derwent) is considered to have state level significance as a rare type of apple packing shed and for its associations with Henry Jones IXL. It is also considered to have high level regional significance as the earliest purpose-built, and one of the few, extant apple sheds in the district, and as an example of a rare specifically apple industry related feature on one of the early farm estates of the district. (Note: Any use of this evaluation in consideration for listing the site should be discussed beforehand with the owner).
- 'Valleyfield' and 'Bushy Park' (Derwent) together (as the specific role of each orchard is difficult to determine), generally should be attributed high regional significance and state level significance for their association with the Shoobridge family, for being among the earliest commercial apple orchards in the district and for the early exports and technological developments which had national and international significance and which were carried out on, or in, association with the property.
- Tasmanian Cool Stores (Hobart) is considered to have very high state level significance as an extremely intact example of an early ammonia-type cool store. It has additional state level significance as the first cool store designed and built expressly for fruit (apples and pears), and as the oldest surviving example of a Tasmanian cool store (by 15–20 years). It also has significance for its association with the well known orchardist and innovator, Dr Harry Benjafield. It is not the site of the first commercial cool storage of fruit.
- Hart & Co. Cider factory (Hobart) is considered to have state level significance as the oldest extant evidence of a Tasmanian cider factory, as the second known commercial cider factory in the State, and the first location at which the 'Mercury' Brand of cider was produced, although only the building itself is extant. Scripps (1997) considers the site to have local and state significance as a purpose-built cider factory and for its association with the industrialist Leslie Murdoch, the Tasmanian Cider Company, and the 'Mercury' brand of cider which is still manufactured.
- Cascades Cider factory (Hobart) is considered to have state level significance as one of the oldest extant Tasmanian cider factories (and for its association with the Cascade Brewery), although only the building itself is extant.
- Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Office and Stores (Hobart) has state level significance as a well preserved, relatively intact and unmodified warehouse and office building for a major apple industry company. It is the only known extant Tasmanian example of a dedicated industry office and warehouse.
- 'Murrayfield' (Hobart) is considered as having state level industry-related significance as the site of the first known commercial Tasmanian cider factory, and as the site of one of Tasmania's earliest commercial apple orchards, although only the building itself is extant. Its significance has been downgraded due to lack of physical evidence related to these historical attributes. Its previously assessed, more general significance is as of regional and state significance for primary processing and industrial associations, and of local significance for size and range of production, size of labour force and longevity (Scripps 1997).
- 'Brookfield' (Channel) is considered to have state level significance because of the property's association with the Henry Jones & Co. empire which itself is of state and national significance. The packing shed is also

considered to be of high level regional significance as a well preserved and very large packing shed of its period.

- Cygnet Canning Co. (Huron) is considered to have high state level significance as one of the few extant apple processing factories that is still in production. (The nature of the plant is unknown but it is thought that it may have significance in its own right).
- Standard Case Manufacturing Co. (Huron) is the only known extant apple case making factory in Tasmania (possibly in Australia) and is currently relatively intact with a high level of integrity, although it is not still operating. The site is considered to have high state level significance.
- Huron Valley Apple Museum (Huron) is the only serious collection of objects relating to the apple industry and the only permanent, interpretive centre for the industry. Moreover it has an excellent collection of photos and objects which are of significance in their own right as collections. It is therefore considered to have high state level significance. It has additional significance in that it is also housed on one of the Huron's early orchards in a representative example of a co-operative packing shed.
- Grove Research Station (Huron) is considered to be of high state level significance as the only orchard dedicated research institute in Tasmania and for its varietal collection, particularly the heritage variety collection, the largest and only serious varietal collection in Tasmania. It is also considered to have national level significance for its large heritage varietal collection (partly contributed from other states where research organisations and varietal collections have closed) which is believed to be the largest in Australia.
- John Clark's Orchard (Huron) is considered to be of high state level significance as the earliest commercial apple orchard in the State and for its continued production from its inception to present. It also has significance as an early pioneering orchard of the Huron district which is still productive, and which still has a range of well preserved evidence of the earlier occupation and / or orcharding on the property which demonstrate the evolution of orcharding and rural practices in the district (including a flour mill converted to an apple cool store).
- PHFGA #1 Dover Packing Shed (Huron) is considered to have state level significance as the only brick packing shed definitely known to have been built in Tasmania and as the only extant example (despite substantial loss of integrity). It is also the only surviving example of a Port Huron Fruit Growers Association packing shed not at Port Huron.
- Surges Bay Packing Shed (Huron) is well preserved and is considered to be of state level significance for its unusual design and placement over the sea (it is one only of two known such places). The shed itself is a good representative example of a packing shed of the region.
- Brookes Bay Packing Shed (Huron) is well preserved and is considered to be of state level significance for its unusual design and placement over the sea (it is one of only two such places known to exist). The shed itself is a good representative example of a packing shed of the region.

There are many places which have not been inspected which have potential state level significance, depending on their nature and integrity. These are places that are considered to have potential state level significance because of their high historical significance for their role in the development of the orcharding and related processing industries in Tasmania, or as rare and early examples of their type. They include any extant, reasonably well preserved apple industry jetties or features dating to the 19th century which would have high significance as rare examples of their type.

Representative Orchards

The following orchards are all considered to have state level significance as well preserved orchards which demonstrate the evolution of the apple industry orchard and construction styles, and / or continuity in the industry. All the sites are still production orchards, which has been the primary reason that they have survived so well. A particular characteristic of these orchards is their high integrity. The complex of orcharding features—the orchards, wind-breaks, drains, packing sheds, cool stores, residences, pickers huts (if present), tracks and other associated plantings—generally survive, and demonstrate the interrelationship of the individual features, and consequently how an orchard operated, and the typical layout of historic orchards. (It should be noted that there are three additional orchards in the Huron considered to have this level of significance, but which have not been listed here as they are part of the Castle Forbes Bay orcharding landscape which has outstanding significance. The three orchards are Bill Jones' Orchard, Eric Seabrook's Orchard and Jack Kile's Orchard).

- 'Tasma Vale' (Tasman Peninsula) is one of the earliest Tasmanian orchards still in production and is a well preserved complex of orchards, with a comprehensive range of apple industry related elements representing many historic industry themes. It also has an intact, very early (1880s) residence, and has a strong association with Dr H. Benjafield an innovator and important figure in the early pome fruit industry in Tasmania. Its

antiquity and level of integrity is rare in Tasmania. It is considered to be of outstanding state level significance, second in significance only to Tucker's Orchard (Scottsdale).

- 'Cascades' (Tasman Peninsula) is an early-1900s orchard and orcharding complex which includes as part of the property the 'Cascades' convict period Probation Station. Parts of the probation station have been used in relation to the apple industry (buildings for accommodation for war-related labour and tramway). The orchard has had continuing family ownership since it was established, and it is one of the few known orchards to have used prisoner of war labour in World War II.
- Jeff Hansen's Orchard (Tasman Peninsula) is an early-1900s orchard which is still productive and is one of the few on the Tasman Peninsula. The orchard has had continuing family ownership, and is also significant for its association with a major orcharding, and one of the earliest, pioneering families, the Hansens. It is a typical Tasman Peninsula pome fruit orchard in that it grows pears and apples.
- Lees' Orchard (South and East Tamar) is one of earliest surviving orchards dating from the main period of orchard expansion in the 1910s and 1920s in the South and East Tamar district. It is one of the two best preserved orchard properties in the district.
- 'Rewa' (South and East Tamar) is of significance as one of earliest surviving orchards dating from the main period of orchard expansion in the 1910s and 1920s in the South and East Tamar district and a well preserved complex. It is also of state significance for its early introduction of controlled atmosphere (nitrogen atmosphere) cool storage, and has other, local significance.
- Clarence Thorne's Orchard (West Tamar) was established before 1910 and is a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition.
- Wivell's Orchard (West Tamar) was established c. 1914 and is a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition.
- Taylor's Orchard (West Tamar) is a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition, and is believed to date to before 1920, although the date of establishment is unknown.
- Windridge Orchard (Mersey) is among the earliest orchards of the Spreyton area. It has high level significance as one of the few orcharding nurseries in the State (it supplied Tantallon Estate orchards). It also has significance as an estate orchard (Tantallon Estate) and because for its association with the Keene family (who bought the land for, created and serviced 'Tantallon Estate').
- Broun's Orchard (Mersey) is also of significance as a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition, as an estate orchard (Tantallon Estate), and as an orchard that was established through immigrant participation, in this case of the Anglo-Indian landlord category.
- Squibb's Orchard (Mersey) is also of significance as a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition, and as an estate orchard (Tantallon Estate).
- Langworthy's Orchard (Mersey) is also of significance as a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition, and as an estate orchard (Tantallon Estate).
- 'Avro Park' (Burns' Orchard) (Mersey) is significant as an early orchard in the Spreyton area (but is not an estate orchard). It also is significant as the only production orchard in Tasmania (and only one of three apple industry sites) which interprets the industry.
- Matthews' Orchard (Mersey) is also of significance as a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition, and as an estate orchard (Tantallon Estate).
- Viney's # 1 Orchard (Mersey) is also of significance as a very well preserved orchard complex with the orchards and full range of infrastructure maintained in good condition, and as an estate orchard (Tantallon Estate).
- 'Clifton Estate' (Huon) is considered to have state level significance as both a well preserved, early Tasmanian orchard complex, but also as the best preserved Tasmanian example of the integrated farming of hops and apples, which was a feature of the Derwent and Huon and Channel. It also has a stone residence, rare on commercial Tasmanian orchards.
- Joseph Lomas' Orchard (Huon) is regarded as having high state level significance as a well preserved

late-1800s (1890s?) orchard complex. The orchard is also considered to have state level significance for its strong association with Joseph Lomas who was an important contributor to the Tasmanian apple industry through his inventions. He invented a number of tools for the apple orcharding industry which were used extensively throughout Tasmania.

- I. and D. Smith's Orchard (Huon) is considered to have regional significance as a well preserved early orchard complex, but is also considered to have state level significance (low) as a rare example of an orchard with a stone residence (one of four known extant stone commercial orchard residences, and the only one that is not part of a large farm estate).
- Scott's Orchard (Huon) is an early (late-1800s?) site and a well preserved complex with orchard structures of a range of periods and high integrity (although it is unlikely to have original orchards). It is therefore considered to have state significance as an early well preserved orchard, and for its high degree of preservation, particularly as an early orchard.
- 'Waterloo' (Huon) is considered to be of state level significance as a representative, well preserved orchard complex with most elements, and because of its historical associations with Stafford Bird and the Calverts who were pioneer orchardists who also orcharded in more than one district. It is also one of very few orchards in the State with extant evidence of an on-site sawmill for case timber.

The Cobblestone Creek Orchard (Bruce Hewitt's Orchard) and Legana Orchards (West Tamar) which are of a similar type may also have similar significance, however their history is not sufficiently established by this study to determine this. 'Springvale' (Swansea) also has potential significance if it has an extant orchard as suggested by Frazer Simons (1987).

Regional significance

Approximately 65 sites identified in this project have been assessed as having high regional significance. These sites and their significance are not discussed in detail as the sites, together with their assessed significance, are listed in table 13.4.

The majority (42) of sites of high regional significance are orchards. The orchards are considered to have this level significance due to their historic industry-related role or associations, or because they have special or unusual features (e.g. unusual building construction styles, fruit sled pathways, prisoner of war accommodation), early features or features which are good representative features within their district. In general these orchards do not retain the orchard plantings and are not sufficiently well preserved complexes to be considered as having state level significance. Also considered of high regional level significance, also as early, special or representative examples of their type within the district in which they occur are 1 orcharding landscape, 1 wharf, 1 cider factory, 1 jam factory, 1 canning factory, 2 evaporating factories, 1 nursery, 4 non-orchard based cool stores, 10 packing sheds (mostly non-orchard based), and the pickers huts of the Collinsvale area.

Sites of high regional significance occur in all districts, with the districts with the most regionally significant sites having, in general, the most known sites. The distribution of sites of high regional significance by region is—the Huon 21, West Tamar 12, Hobart and Tasman Peninsula each with 8, the Channel 6, the East Tamar 3, Bagdad and the Derwent with 2 each, and the other districts (Swansea, Scottsdale, Lilydale and the Mersey with only 1 each. The small number of places of high regional significance in the Mersey district compared to the number of known sites is related to the fact that a relatively high number of sites in the district are well preserved early orchards which are considered to have state level significance. The Huon, West Tamar and Tasman Peninsula have the greatest range of site types of high regional level significance, but Hobart has a very limited range of site types (mainly residences of former, early farm estate factories) with high regional significance although it has the same number of sites with this level significance as the Tasman Peninsula □

14.2 THE LEGACY OF THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY

Place-based

What views do present day Tasmanians hold about the heritage of the industry? Although there was no formal evaluation of social significance undertaken as part of this study, it is considered of interest to review the attitudes encountered.

Comments made during this study indicate that the physical legacy of the industry, while it exists, is not generally known or acknowledged in the community, although the packing sheds and apple orchards are appreciated as part of the rural landscape and as important contributors to the 'English' ambience and strong aesthetic quality of the rural landscapes in which they occur. While people notice apple packing sheds in some settings, in general the actual physical heritage of the apple industry is not part of the community's consciousness.

Other comments made, revealed the following attitudes to the heritage —

- People generally were surprised that we would consider that this sort of industry had heritage worth investigating.
- Some people were aware that the industry had been important to Tasmania and thought it was interesting to look at the heritage. They were therefore supportive of the project.
- Of those people interested in the history of apple orcharding in Tasmania, most were interested in their local area or district and not more broadly.
- Many Tasmanians have a close link to the industry through orchardists, or relatives or friends who have worked on orchards or in other parts of the industry, or who now live on old, defunct orchards which retain some of the orchard period features, or who live in areas that are still orcharding areas servicing the orchards and orchardists. This contributes to an awareness of the industry and its history, however this awareness and interest in the history does not necessarily translate into heritage preservation. This appears to be partly due to the fact that there has been so much evidence of the industry until recently, that the community generally is not aware of how much heritage has been lost in the last two decades and in particular how little remains of the physical evidence of the 19th century apple industry.
- The orchardists themselves were generally interested in the history of the industry, but mainly with respect to their own district.
- Few owners of heritage places had a strong commitment to conserving the historic places and features. Although a number were interested in doing so, it was seen as an unmanageable financial burden or conflicted with modernising which was seen to be essential to ongoing survival. There was, however, no sense that old things were untidy, ugly, or anti-progress and should be removed as soon as possible, and most lived happily with the older features, often proud of having historic features on their property, and only removing things when necessary economically or from a safety point of view. In the Huon district the good condition of most of the extant heritage appears to be a reflection of good property management generally.
- A small number of orchardists were very proud of their history and the historic aspects of their properties and had a commitment to maintaining these aspects, even though there was a cost, but no financial reward. It is only through these committed people that most of the places of high heritage significance for the industry have survived and have been maintained in good condition. In many cases these orchardists have been motivated by their strong identification with their own history, rather than from any notion of 'heritage preservation'.

Non place-based

It is also of interest to look at the legacy of the industry in a general sense rather than how it relates to place, as this legacy is surprisingly substantial.

The main legacy is in the common view, even today, of Tasmania as the 'Apple Isle'. This legacy extends beyond Bass Strait to the other mainland states and even overseas to other countries of the British Commonwealth, who were the main buyers of Tasmanian apples for a large period of the industry's existence. Australian children from the 1920s were taught that Tasmania grew apples, even if they did not learn what else was produced in Tasmania. Tourism marketing over a large part of this century focused on the apple orchard landscapes of the Huon and Tamar, and apples, clearly identifiable from their colourful labels as Tasmanian, and other Tasmanian apple products, were sold and bought across the British Commonwealth and beyond.

How does this translate into today's terms? The concept of Tasmania as the 'Apple Isle' is strongly retained in Tasmania's present day culture, and some examples are provided in figure 14.1 which indicate the diverse ways in which this is manifest. Perhaps most symbolic of the strength of this association is the recent Telstra advertisement 'The Apple Isle has recently changed its Area Code' with the new area code being depicted as numbers made out of apple peel. The other examples show how this history of apple growing in Tasmania influences how Tasmanians from a range of backgrounds choose to identify themselves as Tasmanians. For example, the Longford Morris Dancers, established in the early-1980s, chose for their uniform an apple green

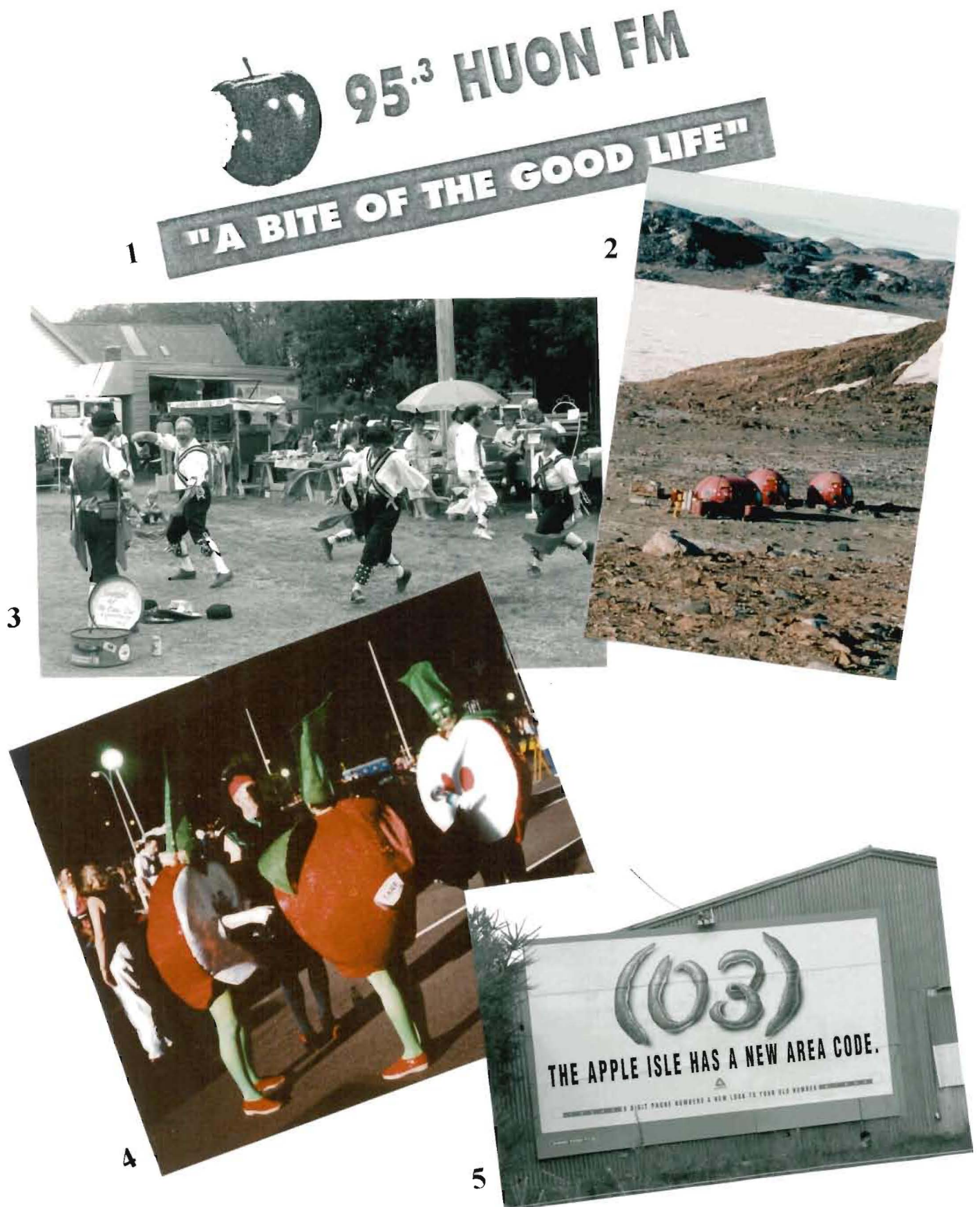


Figure 14.1 Examples showing the legacy of the Tasmanian apple industry (1 - Huon FM radio sticker; 2 - Tasmanian made fibreglass 'apples' in Antarctica (photo - Anne McConnell); 3 - Longford Morris dancers in their apple green, white and black costume (photo - Anne McConnell); 4 - Tasmanian 'apples' in the 1997 Gay Mardi Gras Parade, Sydney (photo - Grant); 5 - recent Telstra advertising (photo - Anne McConnell)).

colour to indicate their Tasmanian origin, while the 1997 Tasmanian contingent to Sydney's annual Gay Mardi Gras, an international event, chose to march in the parade as 'apples'. Even modern inventions have been influenced by this legacy. For example, the red fibreglass, apple-shaped huts developed in Tasmania which are used extensively as field huts in the Australian Antarctic Territories are termed 'apples'

Also, although there is very little use today of the tourism opportunities which relate to the apple industry, there is a strong 'apple flavour' in how Tasmania presents itself to the visitor. There are a number of craft and souvenir shops and tea rooms which advertise a relationship to the industry, for example 'The Apple Pip', 'The Lalla Apple Shed and Tea Rooms' and the 'Robigana Apple Shed Crafts'. For sale in many tourist shops and in use in restaurants such as the Wrest Point Casino are place-mats featuring different Tasmanian apple packing case labels. Also on sale at many shops are a number of different 'apple recipe books', teaspoons with an apple motif, and apple figurines. The visitor to Tasmania who is interested in Tasmanian's history can learn something about the industry from the Huon Valley Apple Museum and a number of local histories about the apple orchards of Tasmania.

It has been argued that Tasmania is losing, or has lost, its apple-related identity as newer perceptions based on present day issues, for example environmental conservation, take precedence. However, the above examples indicate that the legacy of the Tasmanian apple industry still strongly persists culturally, at least, within Tasmania □

PART 4

MANAGEMENT OF THE HERITAGE

15 MANAGEMENT 1 —EVALUATION OF THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

15.1 THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

15.1.1 What Do We Need to Manage?

In order to know what to manage and how to manage, and to be able to establish priorities for management, it is essential that the nature of the resource to be managed is understood. To some extent this has been the purpose of this study with respect to apple industry heritage. The following discussion summarises the nature of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage as part of a review of the management context.

The analysis of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry presented in part 3 of this report indicates that there are some 446 places in Tasmania, possibly more, which contain extant apple industry features (refer table 13.2). This is believed to represent about 35% of all Tasmanian apple industry places of historic interest that have existed. Because of the limitations of this study and the way in which sites were recorded, a more realistic figure for apple industry feature preservation is considered to be around 20%.

It is not possible to compare this preservation with apple industry heritage elsewhere except in the Melbourne area (Victoria) and England. In the Melbourne area the preservation of orchards is estimated to be about 2% of original places. This high level is considered to be a consequence of the orcharding having been on the fringes of a large urban area that has expanded enormously over the history of the apple industry, and has been of a similar level in the urban areas in Tasmania. In England the degree of orchard loss (c. 89%) is comparable to that in Tasmania, with the main loss having occurred over a similar time frame (i.e. the last c. 30 years). A study of the heritage of food manufacturing industries in Victoria has found that the preservation of places related to these industries is between 1% and 10%, which is much poorer than for the Tasmanian apple industry heritage where the preservation of these site types is around 30%.

The degree of preservation, however, varies from place to place in Tasmania. The Bagdad district appears to have the lowest preservation, with only 7% of sites surviving. The highest levels of preservation of sites (when preservation of residences only is excluded) are found on the Tasman Peninsula and in the Huon, with more than 50% of places having some extant evidence. There appears to be a link between the preservation of places and maintenance of the industry, as might be expected, since the districts with the highest percentages of still productive orchards generally have the greatest number of sites.

The heritage (sites) represents the range of historic themes identified for the history and heritage of the apple industry, although some themes are very poorly represented while other themes are represented by a large number of sites. 'Apple production' and 'apple packing and storing' are the two most highly represented themes, their representation far outweighing any other themes (refer table 13.4).

The sites themselves are of a range of types, representing all place types identified (refer table 13.2), as might be expected if the range of themes is represented. Some types, however, are very poorly represented, and there may only be one or two examples of a particular site type still extant. As a group, orchards of all types are the best represented sites, accounting for around 82% of all sites (although for a large number of these the only extant evidence is the residence). Within this group dedicated orchards are the best represented, being around 59% of all sites. Orchard estates are not represented as they are not easily defined as sites. Packing sheds are the next best represented site types representing about 8% of the total sites known, and cool stores and factories each represent around 3% of all known sites. All other site types represent less than 2% of the known sites. Site types that are poorly represented are clearly more at risk in terms of having examples preserved than the well represented sites.

It should be noted that while a site type might be poorly represented, features of that type may be reasonably well represented (a site may be a single feature or may be a collection of related features). For example while there are only 35 packing shed sites, there are in fact 266 known extant packing sheds in the State, since a number occur on orchards and have therefore not been recognised as separate site types. It is therefore important to look at the features that are preserved. An analysis of the extant heritage features (refer table 13.3), provides a very different picture to that given for site types. After the packing sheds which are the most common apple industry feature in Tasmania (26% of all known features), the most common heritage feature is the orchardist's residence (which is considered to be the least industry-specific feature type) of which there are 220 known examples (and there are likely to be at least this many again which have not been documented). Orchard plantings (other than a few trees only) are the next most common feature type and comprise c. 14% (142) of the features identified. Two thirds of these are in the Huon, and except for in the Mersey, Huon and Channel districts, no other district has more than 5 extant orchards (plantings). The next most abundant features are the other farm sheds (82 occurrences), cool stores (70), orchardists residences (55) and the remains of wind-breaks (mainly mature cypress and pine tree rows, and

hawthorn and / or plum tree hedges) (38). There are less than 20 known examples of all other features, with around 50% of the 23 feature types each having less than 10 known extant examples.

While there are many features of the Tasmanian apple industry preserved, many of them are not of high heritage value, and the number of significant heritage places, both sites and features, is low. The comparison of site type and feature type preservation suggests that many of the actual sites identified are very poorly preserved. This latter comment is supported by a review of the condition of the sites (refer section 13.2).

Age is an important factor in determining preservation and condition. It is generally true for Tasmania that the older an apple industry site or feature, the poorer its condition will be. However, this is not universally true as, if a place has had ongoing use or reuse, it is likely to be in good condition, and in the Huon district structures are in generally good condition where they survive, regardless of whether they are being used or not. The age composition of the heritage is also an important consideration in assessing the sites and considering management requirements for the heritage of the industry generally.

Analysis of table 13.4 shows that there are only three sites which represent the first period of the Tasmanian apple industry (from first European contact to c. 1830). These are all special early plantings rather than commercial sites. Twenty one sites date to the early to mid-1800s (period 2), the period of small non-commercial home orchards and farm estates with small commercial orchards. The first truly commercial, industry orchards of the 1880s and 1890s (period 3) are represented by a much larger number of sites, 33 which are of regional or higher significance. It is mainly the orchards of this period that contain the extant evidence of early construction methods, extensive use of human labour, and the use of local materials, and which provide the best examples of vernacular architecture within the industry, although this latter aspect is also present in the early 20th century sites. It is the later periods (periods 4 and 5) that are the most highly represented, with this main period of commercial growth from c. 1900 to the 1940s being the genesis of the bulk of the known sites, while sites which represent the period of the 1950s to c. 1970 (period 6) are also plentiful, but slightly less so than for the first half of the 1900s.

The following is a summary of the nature and general condition of the different apple industry site types and features —

- Although orchards are the most common site type, they are generally not well preserved sites. Most orchards only retain the residence and a few unmaintained fruit trees. Today some are only a small orchard block with none of the original infrastructure having survived. It is not rare however, for the residence, packing shed, other sheds and a few wind-breaks or other plantings to survive. The number of orchard properties that have survived with all main elements intact is very low, but where this is the case the orchard sites are well preserved, of high integrity and with the elements in generally good condition. These well preserved orchards are all considered to have high cultural significance as representative sites. The condition of the elements are variable from orchard to orchard, but in most cases the elements are in good condition and maintained.
- The majority of orchard plantings have been completely removed. Where orcharding has continued however, the original, or near original, orchard plantings have survived. In these cases the orchard plantings are in good condition, and retain a large number of early plantings in good condition, the early tree spacings and early pruning styles. It is rare that whole blocks of early trees are removed en masse and completely replaced with modern stock, and new planting and pruning styles. There are few orchards with trees planted prior to c. 1930, and the earlier orchard plantings comprise only two orchards with trees dating to the 1880s.
- Almost all the orchard residences identified in this study are in good condition, even though they range in age from c. 1820s to the 1960s. They are well maintained, retain the original fabrics to a very large extent and have been little modified. Except in the Mersey and Hobart districts, most of the extant residences appear to be the original permanent residence on the property. Pickers huts occurred on surprisingly few orchards and are a generally rare feature type
- Packing sheds and cool stores are also invariably in good condition where the orchard or farm they are on has not been abandoned. The extant packing sheds and cool stores represent the range of ages and types known. These buildings are usually well constructed compared to other farm buildings. Most are well maintained except the smaller older sheds which are frequently used as hay barns.
- Factories or processing sites related to the apple industry are relatively well preserved and include examples of cider factories, evaporating factories, general apple processing works (canning / pulping / juicing) and jam factories. Approximately two-thirds have been completely demolished, and of those that have some extant evidence, most retain only the shell of the buildings. Preservation ranges from remnant disused structures on land now used for other purposes, to disused, structurally unsound structures, to places that have been so extensively reused that there is little evidence of the apple industry related functions although the building still stands, to a very small number of places that are relatively intact, for example the Franklin Evaporators. Of the 48 identified factories only 3 were identified which continue to operate and reflect a relationship with the apple industry.

- It would appear from the field inspections that except in one case, none of the nursery sites have retained more than a few of the original plants, and cannot be identified as nurseries on the basis of the physical evidence. The one extant operating nursery is understood to be a relatively recent orchard nursery.
- Very few jetties used by the Tasmanian apple industry survive today. The few that have survived, with few exceptions, are little more than an abutment and a few rotting timber piles. In many cases the older jetties used by the apple industry have been demolished and replaced by newer jetties. Only two wharves (Port Huon and Inspection Head) and one smaller timber jetty are known to be intact and have high integrity, and one of these (Inspection Head) is a comparatively recent facility.
- Only a small number of historic orcharding landscapes have been identified through this study (only those landscapes which are considered to be dominantly modified by orcharding before c. 1970 and which still retain substantial visual and physical evidence of the orcharding have been considered as historic orcharding landscapes). The few orcharding landscapes and their small extent is a consequence of the huge loss of early orchards in Tasmania generally. The Castle Forbes Bay area is considered to be an outstanding historic orcharding landscape.
- Only a single dedicated fruit research establishment site has been identified in Tasmania, although there have been at least two or three during the history of the industry. The extant research farm was only established in c. 1950 and still operates as a fruit industry experimental station. It is therefore in good condition.
- Three important early planting sites were located. One is the site of the earliest apple trees to be planted in Tasmania (by Bligh in 1788), the plantings at the first European settlement in the north of the State at York Town, and the oldest known apple tree in Tasmania, possibly Australia, which is believed to date to c. 1830. Apart from the oldest tree which is in good condition, only memorials mark the apple tree planting sites. Memorials were considered a related feature, but apart from the two related to the early plantings, the only other identified memorial was one to H. D. Calvert at the park beside Port Huon.

Two site types that have been identified as being part of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry, but which are not heritage places in themselves necessarily, are varietal collections and places that interpret the history and heritage of the industry. Tasmania has only one serious varietal collection. This is the best heritage variety collection in Australia, and is maintained by the Grove Research Station. Only three places interpret the heritage of the apple industry (and only one that interprets the present day industry). One is an apple industry museum which has an excellent collection of objects and a wide range of information and interpretation, and is currently a successful commercial venture. The second is a small collection of apple industry related objects which are part of a large rural property which operates as a family museum. Although this collection is small and is a miscellaneous assortment of objects, it is the next largest collection after the apple museum, and assists in interpreting the industry. Both collections are on former apple orcharding properties. The third is a commercial orchard which runs orchard tours on the property which focus on how the industry operates today. These types of places are not usually included in discussions of place-related heritage, however they are important in considering the heritage of the apple industry at a general level, and are an important resource for the preservation of industry heritage objects and for encouraging heritage preservation through increasing public awareness.

15.1.2 Evaluating the Heritage

What is the heritage worth? Is it worth preserving? It is extremely difficult to put monetary terms on cultural heritage although the cost of maintaining it is more easily understood in these terms. The difficulty arises because heritage places or sites have value that does not easily translate into dollar terms. Attempting this translation is an issue that is being unsuccessfully grappled with at present. Generally heritage is evaluated in terms of its cultural significance.

How this is done is discussed in section 3.3, and individual site evaluations are presented in table 13.4 and in chapter 14. The following provides a summary of the significance of the industry heritage.

The heritage identified in this study includes sites which are considered to be of outstanding value with respect to the Tasmanian apple industry. They have high state level significance as well as national, and in some cases international significance. There are 11 sites in this class. They are —

- Tucker's Orchard
- 'Rostrevor'
- The 'Glen Gala' c. 1830 apple tree (variety unknown)
- Bruny Island Early Apple Planting Site
- Walker's Nurseries (two) at Launceston and Lalla
- Henry Jones & Co. Jam Factory complex
- W. A. G. Smith Evaporating Factory (Franklin Evaporators)
- Port of Hobart

- Port Huon
- Beauty Point Wharf
- Castle Forbes Bay Historic Orcharding Landscape

Forty-five sites are considered to have high state level significance. A number of these are high integrity, relatively intact orchards whose primary significance is as representative orchards, although they may have other significance, including at a state level. It should be noted that 3 sites within the Castle Forbes Bay orcharding landscape have this level of significance but are not listed individually. Sites with this type of significance are —

- | | |
|--|---|
| • ‘Tasma Vale’ (Tasman Peninsula) | • Squibb’s Orchard (Mersey) |
| • ‘Cascades’ (Tasman Peninsula) | • Langworthy’s Orchard (Mersey) |
| • Jeff Hansen’s Orchard (Tasman Peninsula) | • ‘Avro Park’ (Burns’ Orchard) (Mersey) |
| • Lees’ Orchard (South and East Tamar) | • Matthews’ Orchard (Mersey) |
| • ‘Rewa’ (South and East Tamar) | • Viney’s # 1 Orchard (Mersey) |
| • Clarence Thorne’s Orchard (West Tamar) | • ‘Clifton Estate’ (Huon) |
| • Wivell’s Orchard (West Tamar) | • Joseph Lomas’ Orchard (Huon) |
| • Taylor’s Orchard (West Tamar) | • I. and D. Smiths Orchard (Huon) |
| • Windridge Orchard (Mersey) | • Scott’s Orchard (Huon) |
| • Broun’s Orchard (Mersey) | • ‘Waterloo’ (Huon) |

Sites which have high state level significance as excellent examples of their type, for demonstrating some aspect of the industry, for particular associations, or for their rarity are —

- | | |
|--|--|
| • ‘Woolmers Estate’ (East and South Tamar) | • Tasmanian Cool Stores (Hobart) |
| • ‘Apslawn’ (Swansea) | • Hart & Co. Cider factory (Hobart) |
| • ‘York Town Historic Site’ (West Tamar) | • Cascades Cider factory (Hobart) |
| • IXL Packing Shed and Canning Factory (West Tamar) | • Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Office and Stores (Hobart) |
| • Asbestos Road Apple Shed and Orchard (West Tamar) | • ‘Murrayfield’ (Hobart) |
| • Walpole’s Orchard (Mersey) | • ‘Brookfield’ (Channel) |
| • Keene’s Orchard and Homestead sites (Mersey) | • John Clark’s Orchard (Huon) |
| • The Tantalton (Spreyton) orcharding landscape (Mersey) | • PHFGA #1 Dover Packing Shed (Huon) |
| • ‘Sunnybanks’ (Derwent) | • Surges Bay Packing Shed (Huon) |
| • ‘Glenleith’ Packing Shed (Derwent) | • Brookes Bay Packing Shed (Huon) |
| • ‘Valleyfield’ and ‘Bushy Park’ (Derwent) | • Cygnet Canning Co. (Huon) |
| | • Standard Case Manufacturing Co. (Huon) |
| | • Grove Research Station (Huon) |
| | • Huon Valley Apple Museum (Huon) |

Another 65 sites are considered to have high regional level significance. The remainder of the sites have moderate–low regional significance and / or local significance only. All sites, however, are considered to have some historical and social significance as the physical evidence of the history of the Tasmanian apple industry.

In general terms, the more significant a site is, the more it is considered worth preserving and managing. It is important in evaluating heritage for management, to ensure that representative types are preserved as well as ones that have special historical, social, scientific or technological significance derived from special attributes or associations, or which are rare or unique. This has been taken into account in the evaluations and is reflected in the listings above which include a set of representative orchards as well as examples of each of the main site types. Although the non-orchard sites are listed for special associations or attributes, they are also, in general, good representative examples of their type. It is also considered important for Tasmania that representative examples of the range of site types can be preserved (where they exist) in each district.

In looking at the value of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry it is also useful to consider the more general importance of the Tasmanian apple industry. The significance of the industry lies in attributes such as —

- the antiquity of apple growing and of the apple industry in Tasmania;
- its establishment and development, which is synonymous with, and parallels, the European settlement and development of Tasmania;
- the major role of Tasmania as an apple producer and exporter in an Australian and global context;
- the major economic value the industry has had for Tasmania;
- the diversity of apple orcharding histories and practices within the State which demonstrate different cultural contexts and the diffusion and generation of ideas and practices within Tasmania;
- regional differences which derive from the different regional biophysical factors, for example soils, vegetation, rainfall, and proximity to water, and the adaptations of the industry to those factors; and
- many of the major producers being established orcharding families with continued ownership of orchards through 3, 4, and even 5, generations.

In evaluating the worth of preserving and managing the industry heritage generally, as opposed to evaluating the cultural significance of the heritage, it is also important to consider the costs and benefits that can accrue from

retaining the heritage. This is discussed in section 15.3 which explores issues and opportunities for managing the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry.

15.1.3 The Tasmanian historic heritage management framework

The management of historic heritage in Tasmania is evolving, and there have recently been major changes in the framework for managing historic cultural heritage with the introduction of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (HCHA 1995). There have also been recent changes in the way in which local government considers, and is empowered to manage for, cultural heritage protection under the *Land Use Planning Act 1993*. Many of the powers and obligations of these two Acts have not been fully explored or used as yet. Another major change has been the growing awareness of the cultural heritage of Tasmania, an increasing awareness that it is rapidly disappearing, and a realisation that it can and needs to be managed. This study of the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry is product of that increased awareness, and will hopefully contribute to it.

An overview of the Tasmanian framework

The earliest formal, as opposed to owner-motivated, historic heritage assessment and preservation in Tasmania was undertaken by the National Trust (Tasmania). The National Trust has, over the years, progressively assessed and classified built heritage, primarily that with special architectural merit and associations with important Tasmanian figures. The National Trust in Tasmania has more recently extended its interest to other types of places and developed a Register of Historic Trees. The Tasmanian National Trust, however, has not been as active as the Trusts in other states in considering the broader range of historic cultural heritage. Their classified sites have some protection, including through the status the community accords these sites.

Since the mid-1980s, 2 of Tasmania's largest land managers, the Parks and Wildlife Service and Forestry Tasmania, have taken an interest in identifying, assessing and managing the historic heritage that occurs on the Crown land that they manage. Both managers have legislation that can be used to assist in the preservation of sites. The Parks and Wildlife Service Act for example allows for the creation of 'Historic Sites' which confers preservation status. The 'York Town Historic Site' is one such site. This was a useful protection mechanism in the past, but has been made largely redundant since the introduction of the HCHA 1995. The Parks and Wildlife Service has also maintained a register of all known historic cultural heritage sites, regardless of their significance, preservation status or tenure. A range of organisations and individuals have contributed data to the register, but its main focus is archaeological sites rather than built heritage, and Crown land managed by DELM.

The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery has also played an important role in historic heritage protection in Tasmania since the early-1980s through its reviews of historic site types, for example industrial sites, Chinese gold mining sites, Launceston buildings, rural landscapes, dairying and flour milling sites, and Antarctic sites. It has also assessed and made recommendations for the management of a number of individual sites in northern Tasmania. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery also plays an important heritage role through the maintenance and conservation of collections and other heritage objects, and through heritage interpretation in the form of exhibitions and publications.

The Australian Heritage Commission has also played a role in cultural heritage management in Tasmania. The National Estate Grants Program has been the single-most important factor in enabling historic heritage research in Tasmania and has been used widely for this purpose by State Government agencies, local government and other institutions and organisations, including community-based organisations. This funding unfortunately came to an end in 1996 with federal funding cuts and has not been replaced by an alternative source of funding. Sites of significance have been listed on the Register of the National Estate through a variety of processes, although the initial listings were mainly derived from the National Trust (Tasmania) listings. Registering of sites on the Register of the National Estate has been used as a method to provide some protection for sites, in the same way as National Trust classification has been used.

With the growing awareness of the large amount and diversity of the historic cultural heritage in Tasmania, Councils have begun to investigate the heritage of their municipalities. An important mechanism for doing this has been the municipal heritage studies carried out using National Estate Grants Program (NEGP) funding to document and assess the historic heritage. The findings are generally transferred to Heritage Schedules in the Council's Planning Scheme. The Glenorchy and Hobart City Councils have appointed full-time Cultural Heritage Officers, while some other councils have appointed Heritage Advisors who provide advice on specific site management issues as required.

Other players are also emerging in particular areas of heritage. For example, the Tasmanian Office of the Status of Women recently supervised an NEGP funded review and identification study of the historic heritage of women in Tasmania (Morris 1996), and the Mines Department has established a Mining Heritage Committee with a range

of members, for the purpose of ensuring that mining heritage for which it has responsibility is appropriately treated.

How historic heritage conservation in Tasmania operates from now on, very much depends on the role adopted by the Tasmanian Heritage Council and the funding provided to support historic heritage identification, assessment and conservation.

The management context for Tasmanian apple industry heritage

Legislative framework

With respect to the management of apple industry heritage in Tasmania, the main relevant legislation is the recently implemented *Tasmanian Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (HCHA 1995). Also of relevance are the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA 1993). The *National Trust of Australia Act (Tasmania) 1975*, although not relevant since few apple industry sites are classified by the National Trust, is potentially useful for protecting apple industry sites. The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* is of some relevance since a small number apple industry sites are on the Register of the National Estate or associated with registered heritage, and because this report recommends that more apple industry sites be nominated for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate. Other legislation which affects historic cultural heritage, for example the *Parks and Wildlife Service Act 1970* and the *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* are not discussed here as their relevance, if any, is extremely limited.

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (HCHA 1995) is enabling legislation. The legislation enables the creation of a Tasmanian Heritage Council which has the following powers and responsibilities in relation to Tasmanian historic cultural heritage —

- to encourage and assist in the proper management of places of historic heritage significance;
- to co-operate and work with all levels of government for the conservation of the historic heritage, and advise the Minister in this respect;
- to keep proper records, including a register (the Tasmanian Heritage Register) of places of historic cultural heritage significance;
- to work within the planning system to achieve the proper protection of the historic heritage;
- to encourage public interest in, and understanding of, this resource;
- to encourage and provide public education in respect of this resource; and
- to assist in the promotion of tourism in respect of the resource.

The Tasmanian Heritage Council is considered to be part of the State's resource management and planning system which is governed by a number of related Acts, in particular LUPAA 1993.

The HCHA 1995 only offers protection for historic heritage permanently or provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, although 'Heritage Areas' can be declared over areas that may contain historic heritage to protect potential heritage values. 'Heritage areas' are of a temporary nature. For inclusion on the Tasmanian Heritage Register a place must be assessed as being of cultural heritage significance on the basis of set criteria (refer section 3.3) and have been approved for inclusion by the Heritage Council. Once historic heritage is entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, no works can be carried out that adversely affect the historic cultural heritage significance (as specified under the assessment criteria) of the place unless approved by the Tasmanian Heritage Council. The approval process can be delegated to a planning authority. There is also provision for additional orders to be made for repairs or for prohibiting work on a registered place

Other mechanisms for historic heritage protection within the Act are 'Stop Work' orders and 'Heritage Agreements'. 'Stop work' orders may be issued for registered and non-registered places of historic cultural heritage significance to protect potential or known heritage values where these are considered to be at risk from proposed works or works in progress. Stop work orders apply only for a short period to allow the works to be assessed and the issue resolved quickly. 'Heritage Agreements' can be made to assist in conserving the cultural heritage significance of a registered or unregistered heritage place. These are made between the owner of the place and the Tasmanian Heritage Council or, where authority is delegated, a planning authority or the National Trust. Such an agreement may specify particular works to be carried out or avoided, standards to be met, specialist advice to be used in particular conditions, and public accessibility. It is within the powers of the Tasmanian Heritage Council to provide or arrange for assistance for the conservation of places subject to a Heritage Agreement.

There is provision for appeals regarding registrations, heritage agreements, heritage areas and works approvals, and stop work orders. Appeals are heard by the Appeal Tribunal under the *Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993*.

Local government is empowered to protect historic cultural heritage through the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA 1993). The *Local Government Act 1993* allows local government to identify and protect or acquire historic places, specifically places or objects of historical interest or

natural beauty. The Act also makes provision for heritage owners to seek compensation for financial hardship experienced through protective prescriptions placed on the heritage (this is generally done through a preservation order). In some cases if financial hardship is proven, then the owner may require the local council to purchase the place. The main local government provision for historic heritage protection under the LUPAA 1993 is through listing significant historic heritage in a 'Heritage Schedule' for each local Government *Planning Scheme*. General and / or specific protection clauses can be applied in the Heritage Schedule and / or the land zoning in the Planning Scheme for the site area. The settlement of disputes related to local government heritage protection under the provisions of the LUPAA 1993 and the *Local Government Act 1993* is through the companion Act, the *Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993*, which is also the legal mechanism for resolving disputes that arise in connection with historic heritage conservation under the HCHA 1995.

The *National Trust of Australia Act (Tasmania) 1975* is also an enabling Act. It allows the National Trust (Tasmania) to buy and manage property, manage funds, accept land as gifts, and to enter into covenants with owners of properties to restrict use and development of the land. Although National Trust classified sites have no legal protection technically where there is no covenant, classification is a strong deterrent to development and modifications which compromise the cultural significance of the place.

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, is a notification Act. Its primary function is to establish and manage the Register of the National Estate, a register of places in Australia and its territories which are considered to be of National Estate significance. There are set criteria which establish this significance (refer section 3.3). The only heritage protection offered under this Act is for places that are on the Register of the National Estate. Under Section 30 of the Act, all federal actions are required to ensure that they do not adversely affect the National Estate values of registered places unless there are no feasible and prudent alternative actions. The legislative controls therefore only apply to actions funded by, or of, the Federal Government or its agencies, or being carried out under some agreement with or on behalf of the Federal Government, including export licences. This Act, therefore, would not affect an owner of a Tasmanian apple industry site listed on the Register of the National Estate unless the consequences of federal funding or a federal export licence were considered to have an adverse effect on the National Estate values of the place. It should be noted that the National Estate values are regarded as all those values of a place, not necessarily only those ones acknowledged at the time of inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.

Planning framework

The planning framework is to a large extent established by the legislation discussed above. There are no other formal planning mechanisms that are considered to be particularly relevant to the management of Tasmanian apple industry heritage.

Given that a large number of the identified apple industry heritage sites are productive orchards or on farms or orchards, a planning approach that is considered to be potentially of relevance is 'Whole Farm Planning'. Whole Farm Planning has to date focused on farm management in respect of production, soil and water quality and biological conservation. It would seem an appropriate framework, however, in which to also consider cultural heritage conservation on rural properties. As far as the authors are aware, there are no properties with apple industry heritage which have adopted a Whole Farm Planning approach.

Guidelines and Principles

The main set of guidelines and principles for the management of historic cultural heritage in Australia is the 'Burra Charter' or the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 1988). Essentially it sets out a process for managing sites that are considered to be of cultural significance. The guidelines can also be used to direct management and general consideration of sites which are not assessed or which are of low significance. The focus here is also on built heritage, but the Charter can also be applied to a range of historic heritage type places.

The basic principles for heritage conservation, which are embodied in the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1988 (refer appendix 3)), are that —

- All adverse modification to the cultural heritage must be essential and kept to a minimum, and that removal of heritage from its place is unacceptable unless there is no other way to ensure its survival.
- Before any disturbance of a place it must be fully documented, and these documents should be properly archived. Disturbance resulting from documentation should be kept to a minimum and only be undertaken to provide essential information for determining management.
- All intervention and management of significant cultural heritage should be guided by a conservation policy, and preferably follow a management plan designed to achieve the conservation policy.
- Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained through all stages of management, including works. Professional expertise must be used in assessment and policy development. Organisations and individuals responsible for policy decisions and assessment should be identified and appropriate responsibility taken.

It has been argued that the Burra Charter is not appropriate for living heritage, in particular historic gardens and other plantings, as it does not allow for replanting and maintenance of the plants, which is essential in most cases for the retention of cultural significance. To compensate for this deficiency, a separate charter has been established specifically for historic gardens. This is known as the 'Florence Charter' (ICOMOS 1981), and is an addendum to the 'Venice Charter' which is an international charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance and the basis from which the Burra Charter was developed. Although some clauses of the charter apply specifically to formal gardens, the Florence Charter is generally relevant to the management of historic orchards and other apple industry related plantings. A copy of the Burra Charter and Florence Charter are included as appendix 3.

The management of significant historic cultural heritage should be according to an established plan. Such plans, termed 'conservation plans', are usually formulated in accordance with Kerr's (1990) guidelines. Conservation plans are usually prepared where a site has acknowledged high cultural significance and the management is complex or long-term management planning is required. The guidelines set out a process for evaluating the management requirements of a place which takes into account the requirements of the Burra Charter. Essentially the process is to —

- collect information about the place and document the place;
- to assess the place on the basis of the historic information and physical evidence;
- to develop a management policy taking into account the significance of the place and all other constraints and requirements for the management of the place; and
- to develop a plan for managing the place based on the management (conservation) policy.

The role of a conservation plan is to enable a place to be managed in the long-term in a way that is practicable and retains the cultural significance.

Registers and the information base

There are four registers which contain listings of Tasmanian historic heritage that are relevant to apple industry heritage. These are the Register of the National Estate (RNE), the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR), the Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory (THPI), and the National Trust (Tasmania) Register (NTR). The type of information contained in these, and the apple industry related heritage data they contain, is discussed in chapter 10. To some extent there is duplication of information, for example the Tasmanian Heritage Register includes all places on the RNE and NTR registers that are regarded as having significance under the HCHA 1995. Listing of a place on any one of these registers indicates that it is of heritage significance, and its management needs to be considered. Both the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate have some legal power (discussed above 'Legislative Framework'). In all cases, for a site to be included on the register, the site must be documented and assessed, and its inclusion be ratified by the relevant committee or council.

Heritage Schedules in local government planning schemes also provide some protection for sites listed in them. To be listed in a heritage schedule a site or place must also be documented and assessed as significant, however the assessment criteria and ratification process are less rigorous than for registration on the THR and RNE. The nature of protection offered by listing in a heritage schedule is also discussed below in the 'Legislative framework' section.

The stakeholders

With respect to the management of the heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry, the main players are considered to be the owners of the heritage, the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, local government, and heritage professionals. It is essential that heritage owners are involved in the development and ongoing management of the heritage aspects of their properties. Where the heritage is significant, if it is registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, then the Tasmanian Heritage Council becomes a player in the management of the site. The heritage professionals are important in identifying and assessing the heritage and in providing management advice in consultation with the property owners and other stakeholders.

The role of local government is to facilitate heritage protection through appropriate planning. They are also important arbiters in determining through planning mechanisms whether developments that might affect the heritage are appropriate and can go ahead or not. They also have, or should have, the best resource information for the local area.

The Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association is considered to have a role to play as the only representative organisation for all apple growers in Tasmania. It is a powerful voice for encouraging and promoting conservation of the apple industry heritage, and potentially can play an important role where apple industry heritage owners are part of the industry. The Association is also in a position to co-ordinate heritage conservation statewide, as well as to speak on behalf of the industry participants where representation is desired or necessary.

The local community is also generally considered a stakeholder in consideration of heritage conservation matters. Depending on the community and the heritage issues, the local community can be a strong supporter of, or

opposition to, heritage conservation in a local area. It is also important to consider the broader community, not just the local community, in heritage conservation as they are also affected by heritage conservation decisions, although in a less direct manner. Again they can contribute to, or discourage, heritage conservation, and can be a powerful political lobby group in this sense.

It is critical for good heritage management that all these stakeholders consult, and where necessary or appropriate, work together to achieve sound heritage protection which will be of benefit in the long-term, and not disadvantage any particular group □

15.2 APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE MANAGEMENT EXAMPLES

As noted in the introduction to chapter 10, few studies could be identified which focus on the management of apple industry heritage. The following discussion looks at those studies which have been identified and offer some insights into the issues, opportunities and options for managing apple industry or related heritage. Since there are so few studies of this type available the discussion is of necessity limited. The discussion is under the headings of 'site management', 'general management' and 'managing historic rural landscapes'.

Site Management

The following explores some of the policies and strategies recommended for the management of apple industry heritage in existing studies. It documents primarily Australian examples, albeit limited in number, since non-Australian studies of this type have been difficult to locate.

The study of the Strathdon Historic Orchard (Gilfedder & Associates 1992) provides an excellent example of the considerations that arise in the long-term preservation of an apple industry site (in this case an orchard) for its heritage value. It is the only known Australian management-oriented study of a purely apple industry site. The study was a conservation planning exercise undertaken for the local council who had purchased the property in recognition of the history and heritage of the apple industry in the area. The property is the last 'working orchard' in the Nunawading area of Melbourne. It consists of a house and garden, outbuildings and an orchard, but the original extent of the property has not been retained. Because of the current ownership and 'use' of the property as a heritage icon, the management style and site preservation is to some extent predetermined. The report is, therefore, mainly concerned with how preservation is best achieved.

After inventorying and assessing the property, the cultural significance of the site was considered to be —

- as a rare surviving example of a production orchard of an important period in the history of apple production in Victoria, namely the early-1920s;
- the property's high integrity with respect to the period c. 1917–23; and
- the strong association with the Matheson family who originally owned it, which derived from the long association of the family with the orchard, the reflection of this in the design of the house and its fittings, and the preservation of a long-term documentary and oral record about the family.

The main conservation policies developed to manage the site to retain this significance were —

- the restoration of the property to the significant period of c. 1917–34; and
- the restriction of introduced elements to those which do not affect the significance of the contributory elements.

The recommendations acknowledge the need for restoration, ongoing maintenance (particularly of the orchard trees and other special plantings), and provision of recreational and interpretive opportunities which promote the site and raise awareness of cultural heritage. The recommendations are also framed in such a way as to acknowledge the complexity of a site of this type which has many different interrelated elements, including ones which are living (e.g. the apple trees) and which need routine care. Recommendations include —

- a detailed five year site restoration program based on a restoration plan;
- a routine ongoing maintenance program;
- a tree survey to document and track the health of all trees on the property;
- screening of the property for aesthetic and orchard protection purposes;
- the introduction of live animals which would have been part of the property in c. 1917–23;
- recreation opportunities which do not compromise the heritage values and result in minimal additional maintenance (which include provision for restricting access to particular sensitive or fragile parts of the site, consultation in determining appropriate recreation, and monitoring recreational impacts);
- furniture and facilities for visitors, but which are compatible and sympathetic to the significance of the property;
- provision of interpretation material.

'Woolmers Estate' is similar to Strathdon (above) in that a Conservation Plan has been prepared for the site (Lucas et al. 1996), and although it is in private ownership its primary role at present is as a museum (which focuses on colonial Tasmanian rural history). The property is a large Tasmanian rural estate which was primarily a pastoral property but had a commercial orchard for part of its history (1912 to the mid-1900s). Again, the property is considered to have high historical significance, particularly as a colonial estate, and for its continuity of practices and single family ownership for over 150 years, but also for its association with the apple industry. The property also produced cider and has possibly the second best collection of cider making and orchard-related objects in Tasmania.

The management policy for 'Woolmers Estate' (Lucas et al 1996) acknowledges the need to maintain the evidence of the association with the Archer family, but also accepts that for practical purposes there is a need for the property to generate income as a farm and as a heritage site which mitigates against the place being treated

entirely as a museum piece preserved in time. It is also considered important from a heritage point of view that the place maintain all its elements (this would include animals and vegetation), at least to the present level. The general policy therefore is 'do all that is necessary, but as little as possible' (Lucas et al. 1996, 140). Although the recommendations parallel those for the Strathdon Historic Orchard in a general sense, they do, however, make additional recommendations which acknowledge the need for specialist expertise to be involved in management, and the particular needs of a rural historic complex. These include —

- asking for specialist conservation advice in the areas of materials conservation, furniture conservation, art conservation, archiving, industrial archaeology and horticulture;
- provision for the re-establishment of some functional aspects such as the orchard;
- use of most of the buildings as museums since their functions have not been maintained and would be difficult to reinstate in a manner that was sympathetic with the values of the site;
- no new buildings; and
- adaptation only where necessary for the continued use of the property for agricultural purposes and as a museum.

With respect to the orchard, they recommend that existing elements should be maintained in existing order, that the orchard could be replanted with historically appropriate trees and varieties, there should be no other adaptation of the area, and that the area should be interpreted to the public as an important part of the property and its history.

Baileys Farm is a special precinct within the Glenrock State Recreation Area near Newcastle, managed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service primarily as a natural area and for recreation. The farm was a market garden and orchard. This site provides a different management scenario to the above examples. Although planned, as yet there has been no conservation planning undertaken for the site (Ashley 1991). It also has the level of management consideration that is more common for heritage places due to lack of resources for heritage management generally. Based on historical research (Le Maistre 1991), the significance of the place is considered to derive from the number of buildings and relics surviving from its period of establishment (1910s) which make it a primary industry complex of significance in relation to Newcastle's development at this time. It is also perceived to have value because of its association with the Bailey family who were pioneers and the leading orchardists in Newcastle (Ashley 1991).

Management concerns about the condition of the place led to a historical analysis of the place (Le Maistre 1991) and a brief inspection to provide management advice (Ashley 1991). In this case, as in the two examples considered above, having a good historical background is clearly critical in being able to assess and determine appropriate management for the site. Because of the rarity of historic places related to agriculture managed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, and because of their individual significance, it was recommended that all the buildings on the site be conserved, and urgent works to stabilise the buildings was recommended. This recommendation acknowledges the value of the precinct and contents as a rural complex. Advice regarding the management of the site includes consideration of future use by recommending that it is an ideal precinct for focusing access to the reserve given its location and the potential suitability of Bailey's farmhouse as a headquarters and the fruit packing shed for exhibition space. The precinct is also considered in relation to its broader management context, and in the context of needing to justify economically the preservation of the complex. Preparation of a conservation plan for the precinct, not just the site, is recommended because more detailed advice is critical to managing the complex appropriately, and because management of the complex needs to consider its setting.

The heritage study of Voss' farm in Collinsvale (formerly Bismarck) is also potentially of interest to this study because, unlike the above examples, the site is foremost a productive farm, and not primarily a heritage resource or interpretation facility. Voss' farm produced apples commercially as part of its farming activities, and is of particular interest as the farm strongly reflects Schleswig-Holstein (German) traditional practices which are a reflection of the origins of the owner and which are considered an important heritage aspect of the place (Pikusa 1995). Pikusa's (1995) management recommendations, however, focus entirely on the cottage and are therefore not considered to provide a relevant example of apple heritage management.

General Management

There are no known studies which focus on the management of apple industry heritage in a general sense. Common Ground in England is the only organisation known that has specifically taken action to preserve a range of apple-related heritage in its 'Save our Orchards' campaign.

Common Ground (1990) considers that the preservation of orchards is important because of their values. The values given are —

- they create beautiful landscapes;
- fruit trees are a source of food;
- they can be valuable animal habitats;
- orchards and fruit trees are a source of poetic inspiration;

- locally grown fruit provides local jobs and reduces transport costs and consequent pollution;
- old varieties of fruit trees are irreplaceable sources of genetic diversity and the disease resistant strains of tomorrow;
- orchards have a long tradition of (sustainable) multiple use;
- they may be imbued with cultural significance.

The campaign to save the orchards is in keeping with the orientation of Common Ground, in that it adopts a 'grass roots', community-based approach to orchard preservation. The campaign acknowledges that orchards are a visible and aesthetic part of the English landscape and also an important part of England's rural heritage and that it will require broad-based community involvement and care to save this heritage in the long-term.

Common Ground therefore sets out to raise awareness through celebrating National Apple Day each year (hoped to become an international celebration), encouraging the interpretation of, and public access to, select orchards or related areas of historical importance such as Colnbrook where the Cox's Orange Pippin originated (Common Ground 1992). Common Ground also maintains a register of apple varieties and have produced a number of publications related to orchards, including games and cards. In terms of community involvement it (Common Ground 1990) encourages the following range of community activities —

- asking people to find out what orchards are in their locality;
- starting a parish apple register;
- tracing the origins of varieties;
- campaigning to save local orchards and fruit trees threatened by development;
- talking to farmers and growers about the resource and its history;
- encouraging the retention and planting of historic fruit bearing plants in hedgerows;
- growing local varieties in one's own garden;
- encouraging shops to sell a wider range of apple varieties and fruit drinks;
- setting up community-managed orchards;
- celebrating Apple Day.

An example of the campaign advertising, in the form of cards and postcards is provided in figure 15.1.

Recent correspondence with Common Ground (Jane Kendall 19.12.1996) indicates that the campaign is very successful. Jane Kendall commented that more and more groups are participating in Apple Day each year and that the number of community orchards is increasing, with the idea being accepted as an integral part of local environmental planning.

Kendall (19.12.1996) also listed a small number of community orchard preservation projects being undertaken in Australia that they are aware of—a south-east Australian data bank of apple varieties established by the East Gippsland Organic Agricultural Association, a Victorian permaculture group who have an interest in heritage apple varieties, and an apple grower in Canberra who grows a heritage variety taken from Blundells Cottage, a local historic site.

The only other study which provides some insights into the heritage of the fruit industry and its general management is an overview history of the soft fruit industry in Victoria by Penney (1995). The study does not specifically discuss management but many of the findings have clear management implications which are considered relevant to the apple industry. Penney's (1995) study lists 98 businesses located through historic research, and on the basis of inspection of the business premises or other information, assesses the extant remains of the businesses. Findings which have relevance to apple industry heritage management are —

- There are strong regional differences in how these industries were established and operated, which may affect the distribution of cultural heritage sites.
- The poor preservation and consequent need to use historical significance as a major assessment criteria. Penney (1995, 21) comments in this respect that many of the sites of historical interest are today 'large modern complexes [which] display no evidence of the original buildings ... Factories still in operation have undergone extensive alterations as plants modernise and grow ... None of the extant buildings demonstrate any particular architectural characteristics. Few demonstrate any aesthetic values. The heritage significance lies in the historical nature of the site itself and the cultural values the site has for people in the local region or in the industry.'
- With respect to packing sheds and cool stores, she describes them as generally being simple timber structures which, by design, are not purpose-specific. Consequently she comments that 'their very simplicity rules out style of [or?] architectural significance', that 'Identifying criteria for significance such as the largest, oldest, biggest, most intact would be very difficult to use in relation to these structures', and comments that 'Similar issues also relate to packing sheds and cool stores used to store apples or other fruits' (Penney 1995, 12).
- Many of the factory buildings in their current state of preservation are difficult to distinguish from other types of factory building. Penney (1995, 21) observes that 'Smaller factories which were located display no discernible characteristics particular to the industry. Once the internal fittings and hardware have been removed these factories are indistinguishable from their neighbours'.

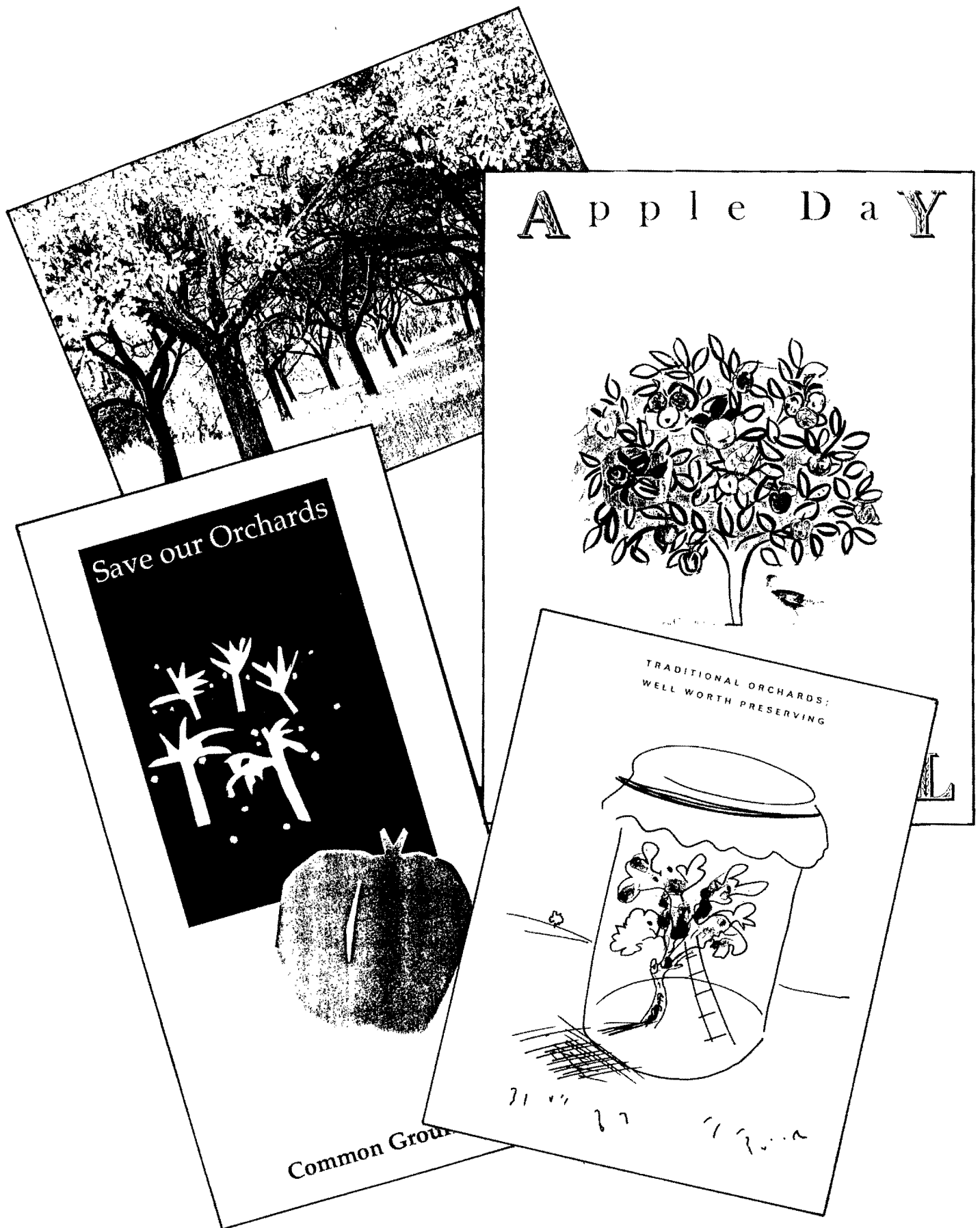


Figure 15.1 Orchard Preservation Campaign advertising by Common Ground, England.

- 'Neither the Register of the National Estate nor the classification process of the National Trust is able to adequately recognise the heritage significance of a site containing buildings not of significance' (Penney 1995, 21). Because of this the report also does not recommend any of the sites identified for listing under the Victorian heritage legislation.

This suggests that in assessing and selecting sites for management, consideration may need to be given to a wider range of processing factories as a single class of place being preserved, because of the similarities in design within apple industry and between related industry factories. This may not be so relevant to the apple industry in Tasmania where packing sheds display regional variations and variations with ownership and age, are very distinctive in architectural style, and where most of the processing works only handled fruit and are therefore unlikely to be similar to other produce factories. Cold stores in Tasmania, however, do belong to a more general type described by Penney (1995), with few features that differentiate cold stores designed for apples or other fruit from those used for other produce such as vegetables, meat and dairy produce. Penney's (1995) conclusions also indicate that in identifying fruit-related heritage and assessing it, reliance should not be placed on the Register of the National Estate or National Trust Listings, a conclusion supported by this study.

It was hoped that a study of the Tasmanian hop industry which is in progress would be a useful parallel study for examining management issues. However, while the historical research (Evans 1993) has been of use in researching the history of the Derwent and helping to identify apple industry sites, the heritage part of the study has taken a different focus to the apple study. Because there are considerably less hop industry places, the heritage study has been able to document most of the hop industry sites in detail, and management recommendations are directed primarily at the management of individual places with a strong emphasis on the preservation of the fabric of the built aspects (Paul Davies, pers. comm.).

Managing Historic Rural Landscapes

With respect to the identification and management of rural historic landscapes, of which apple orcharding landscapes are a subset, there are a number of major issues that require consideration. Possibly the most important issue is that managing an historic landscape requires managing a dynamic system. As Mitchell & Page (1993, 46) point out, 'stewards of significant historic landscapes are charged with the preservation of a dynamic, complex resource, which by definition, was shaped by management and requires management to sustain it'. This is also acknowledged as important by Tassell (1988). The other major issue, which applies to all cultural landscapes is the issue of defining particular cultural landscapes and their boundaries (Stuart Read, pers. comm.).

It is important in identifying and managing historic rural landscapes, that a process be followed that ensures these issues are dealt with. Lennon and Mathews (1996) set out a process that applies to a range of cultural landscapes and is based on the Burra Charter guidelines (Australia ICOMOS 1988). It is a commonly used process for a range of cultural heritage places, including cultural landscapes (Taylor 1989, McClelland et al. 1990). The process is as follows —

- **Identification of the cultural landscape and defining the cultural landscape:** This step is dependent on obtaining comprehensive inventory and historical information about the landscape. It is the 'Inventory and Research' step identified by Mitchell & Page (1993). Lennon & Mathews (1996) point out that comprehensive research is critical to defining a cultural landscape and its boundaries, as the step is wholly dependent on understanding the landscape and its history of formation. They also point out that it is important in defining cultural landscapes to consider scale.
- **Assessing the significance of the cultural landscape:** This step is also dependent on having comprehensive inventory and historical information. Lennon & Mathews (1996) point out that determining historic significance is central in assessing cultural landscapes because they are an artefact of, or seen as a reflection of, past human uses and / or perspectives. It is also in this stage that the layers of meaning of the particular landscape need to be identified, as assessment may need to acknowledge these different layers of meaning. These layers can be recognised and explored using a thematic approach. McClelland et al. (1990) suggest that there are three parts to this step, which are (1) defining significance; (2) assessing integrity; and (3) selecting appropriate boundaries.
- **Preparing a management policy and strategy:** In this step, it is necessary to look at the range of issues and constraints that will determine the most appropriate management. It is seen as critical that an outcome is an explicit, agreed and carefully set out 'management plan' which directs the management (Mitchell & Page 1993). It is also important in determining management strategies to recognise that landscapes are dynamic systems, that a major component will be vegetation which is living not static, and that an historic landscape will have many elements which are not an integral part of the historic landscape. This latter feature is acknowledged in many heritage landscape studies, particularly rural landscape studies (Lamb 1989, Tassell 1989, Taylor 1989). The prime management objective therefore should be to manage the landscape as 'a process not an object' (Mitchell & Page 1993). Mitchell and Page (1993) suggest that the most important

strategies in achieving this are to determine the ongoing processes and ownership and to acknowledge these through community participation, co-management strategies and by developing partnerships. They also suggest that documenting and tracking the complex interactions and maintenance actions is important, as well as frequent management intervention to ensure the organic components are maintained, and they point out that neglect and abandonment are two of the most serious threats to cultural landscapes. Clearly, historic rural landscapes cannot be managed passively. As a means of supporting this intensive type of management, Mitchell & Page (1993), as do others (e.g. Taylor 1989), comment that interpretation is vitally important as it promotes increasing community awareness of the value and management complexity of cultural landscapes.

There appear to be few management issues that are peculiar to rural historic landscapes. The only special issue is that for rural historic landscapes a major component is introduced vegetation (e.g. crops, pasture, shelter belts) which has been planted and managed in a special way, or perhaps stock which are an integral part of the landscape and may also be important to maintaining the vegetation component. If the significance of the landscape is to be maintained, then the vegetation and stock may need to be maintained as part of the landscape.

Mitchell & Page (1993) cite two management examples related to orchards. The first is the Adams National Historic Site, a place established as an orchard where planting and experimentation with fruit trees by the Adams family was carried on for almost 200 years. In this case, maintaining the type and variety of plant material is important to maintaining cultural significance. The other case is that of the orchards at the Moses Cone Estate where some trees were identified that were unusual apple varieties dating from the turn of the century. In this case the historic cultivars are seen as part of the historic record of the site as well as being a type of biological diversity. In both these cases, maintaining cultural significance will require propagation to maintain the cultivars, and historical planting and pruning methods that reflect the historical methods. As noted above, this calls for intensive and ongoing management and assistance from other specialist sources, for example heritage variety collections such as that maintained at the Grove Research Station in Tasmania.

Neither of the two Tasmanian cultural landscape studies of relevance (Russell 1986, Tassell 1987) discuss the management of rural or other relevant cultural landscapes. They do however offer some comment on the issues and threat accompanying their preservation. This is discussed in section 11.1 and in section 15.3, below □

15.3 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

In formulating recommendations for the management of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage, it is important to take into account relevant management issues and to explore the opportunities for management that exist. Relevant issues and opportunities are reviewed in this section, forming a basis for the recommendations which are made for the Tasmanian apple industry heritage in chapter 16.

15.3.1 Issues for Managing Tasmanian Apple Industry Heritage

There are a range of issues related to conserving and managing the apple industry heritage. Some are general issues related to the management framework, while others relate to social and economic context, or to the type of place. Cultural landscapes in particular have special management issues attached. The issues are discussed under related headings below. The discussion is primarily a listing of the main issues, as they are mostly explored and discussed elsewhere in different sections of this report (mainly in chapter 12).

Contextual Issues (the social and economic context)

Heritage management in an ongoing and evolving industry: Possibly the single most important issue in managing the apple industry heritage is the fact that the Tasmanian apple industry is not something of the past only, but continues today as a revived, evolving and productive industry. Much of the heritage relates to places which are part of this continuing and evolving industry. This has two main implications —

- The heritage is under considerable threat from the ongoing changes in the industry. The numerous changes in the industry have meant that there has been constant renewal of buildings and orcharding practices, with resultant loss of much of the earlier systems and heritage places. A particular trend that has caused change to the present sites and landscape is the trend towards larger orchards. This is likely to result in the smaller orchards being bought out by the larger orchards (which is already happening to some extent), and the consequent demolition of the structures which will not be needed.
- Heritage protection and management must take into account the need for the industry and individual industry places to remain economically viable. This particularly applies to orchards which have been productive since early this century.

Impacts of Development: General regional developments other than apple industry changes will have an effect on the preservation of heritage sites. The main development which has resulted in a substantial loss of Tasmanian

orchards and orcharding heritage is urban development spreading into fringing agricultural areas. In Hobart and Launceston most of the fringing orchards have been lost. In the Spreyton area however orchards and orcharding areas have been affected by urban development and are still at risk from continued suburban growth, with this growth also restricting the ability of orchards (including heritage sites) to expand, thereby increasing the risk that the orchards will close down and move elsewhere where there is more land, with the closed orchards being cleared and subdivided for housing development.

Who is responsible for managing heritage: Generally it is the cultural heritage managers and museums, the public servants and public agencies, who are believed to be responsible for managing cultural heritage. In reality they are only the facilitators, while in fact 'Everyone alive today is a steward of the past. The choice is ours - whether we will preserve the manuscripts, objects, places, and other sources of information from which future generations may learn about those who precede us—or whether, intentionally or through neglect, we will allow our heritage from the past to be destroyed. If we do not preserve this information, all future generations will have lost forever the ability to experience and profit fully from the past. We must exercise a stewardship over these resources with vigour and with a sense of urgency' (booklet issued by the steering committee of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley Archaeological Program).

Conservation of the significant features will require a co-ordinated approach from the range of stakeholders: the owners, other orchardists, local government, heritage professionals and the broader community. Support by private owners and orchardists and local government is particularly important, especially for the retention of apple orcharding landscapes.

Defining the community: In considering the management of cultural heritage, it is important to understand who the community is that the heritage management is addressing and consulting. The aim of cultural heritage protection and management is to protect our heritage for present and future generations. The community is therefore everyone alive now and to come, although obviously some parts of the community will be more interested in being involved in management or appreciating the heritage than others. The definition of community will need to include the actual owners of the existing heritage, those involved in the industry in Tasmania, and the district, Tasmanian and Australian communities more broadly.

Community views of heritage and the need for keeping heritage places: There are two aspects to this issue —

- Because of the importance of community involvement in the conservation of orcharding heritage and because of the power of peer pressure, the success of orcharding will require community support for such action. Without community support, many heritage owners may not wish to conserve the heritage they own for fear of being seen as 'green', 'extreme', 'silly', 'economically inept or foolish' or generally unwise in pursuing this direction. Also it will be difficult to get community contribution in the form of financial and labour assistance. But, most importantly, people may not even think about the possibility of conserving the industry's heritage unless there is some knowledge in the community of the heritage and the desirability of retaining some of it.
- There are a small number of industry places of significance that are owned or managed by people who have no association with the apple industry. In many cases they have no interest in the history or heritage of the industry and have the intention to develop the place, often for reuse. In these situations the heritage is at risk without some intervention to encourage or require the owner or manager to respect the heritage attributes of the place.

Lack of funds for heritage protection and management: Heritage management can cost money. Other than the financial cost to the landowner of retaining heritage rather than replacing it with a modern equivalent, there are the costs of actually maintaining the structures or plantings. To achieve this, financial or in kind support will be required. Present sources of funding are poorly developed. At present, the preservation of sites associated with the apple industry rests upon the good will of the site owners. Sources which can be considered, other than owner financing, are labour assistance (volunteer or through various schemes) or revenue from tourism (e.g. tours or heritage accommodation). Under the various relevant legislation some funding may be available depending on the classification of the heritage place.

Balancing tourism opportunities: While opportunities exist for cultural heritage tourism, this is not an inexhaustible source of income. A tourist will only visit so many museums, and an even smaller number of apple industry museums, if any. There are also only so many Devonshire teas that tourists can consume, and only so many heritage or other beds they can sleep in on their visits to Tasmania, no matter what their priorities. This means that although tourism is an important potential source of income, it is an industry in which competitive sustainability is an important consideration. With respect to maintaining and earning a living from apple industry heritage, tourism opportunities need to be carefully considered from a market perspective. To achieve this, a co-ordinated statewide, or at least regional, approach is considered critical. The other main issue associated with heritage tourism opportunities is ensuring that the tourism is sustainable with respect to the heritage.

Resource Issues

The low survival rate of the heritage and its continued destruction: As this study has shown, there is only around 20% of apple industry heritage places surviving with distinctive industry elements. This loss of heritage is

largely due to the major changes in the industry that have occurred since c. 1970, in particular the Tree Pull Scheme, and the ongoing demands on the industry to adopt the most modern horticultural practices, tree stock and varieties, and to be commercially competitive. Many orcharding areas are only now reviving from the 1970s decline and restructuring, and many of the orchards that survived the Tree Pull Scheme have very recently or are about to be pulled out to make way for the new style orchards, or because of current market uncertainty with the influx of Chinese apples onto the market.

The longevity and maintenance requirements of living cultural elements: Contributing to the loss of historic orchards is the old age of many of the orchard trees. Because trees only have a limited, albeit relatively long, productive life, orchardists are faced with the need to remove trees after about 50–60 years because of the decline in production from this age onwards. Because orchards and other apple industry related heritage features such as wind-breaks or garden plantings are living objects they will inevitably senesce and die, although their lives can be extended with appropriate care and maintenance. The inevitable loss of the living elements and their need for continual care is an important consideration in making decisions about the conservation of apple industry heritage. Susceptibility to pests and diseases also requires consideration in this context.

Poor condition of the heritage and the urgent need for conservation works: Many of the older buildings and other structures, often the more significant heritage, are in poor condition and will need conservation work to ensure long-term preservation.

Continuing use and preservation: Continued use appears to be the key to good preservation of apple industry heritage, with a statewide correlation between these aspects. In general, those site and feature types in good condition are those that have had continued use, or sympathetic reuse. This is particularly noticeable in the case of residences and for the orchard plantings, and to a lesser extent for packing sheds, cool stores and other farm sheds. Continued family ownership also appears to promote good preservation, probably as a result of a greater level of personal association and attachment to the places and interest in their history.

Continued use or reuse with as little adaptation as possible is therefore the preferred heritage option, but this is not always possible. In the West Tamar district for example there are the larger co-operative sheds, factories and wharf facilities, which are now disused or under-utilised and which are at risk of being demolished for other land uses or because of safety or maintenance cost issues. It would be desirable to reuse these, but finding other suitable uses given the current local economic situation will be difficult. If a suitable reuse cannot be found, then it is important, that at the minimum, the heritage is well documented before it is altered or demolished.

Management Framework Issues

Limited resource data for decision making: The existing historic cultural heritage registers have been shown to have almost no apple industry places listed (or where they are listed there is no mention of their relation to the apple industry), and this can be seen to result from a previous lack of interest in identifying and assessing apple industry heritage. Very little more general rural industry heritage research has been carried out either, and this appears to be the case Australia-wide. It is extremely difficult to make informed, hence good, decisions about heritage management without a comprehensive understanding of the resource.

Areas which are considered to need particular attention with respect to improving the information base are —

- Rural and industrial heritage information generally, which is necessary context for evaluating apple industry heritage for management purposes.
- A need for councils to be researching and auditing the cultural heritage of their municipality, and to be actively developing their heritage schedules and cultural heritage management policies and integrating these into planning. The demolition of Benders Cold Stores in Launceston for council car parking in 1996 (the earliest known extant cold store in Tasmania at the time) highlights this.
- Because the industry was so large in the West Tamar, Hobart and Huon districts it has not been possible in this study to identify all extant remains relating to the industry in these districts. There is therefore an urgent need to identify all the remaining extant apple industry heritage in these districts to ensure significant apple industry heritage is identified and its conservation can be considered. A better understanding of the heritage would also enable better significant assessments for the districts. The East Coast General district is also very poorly researched.

Property management constraints under the existing legislation — owner concerns: There is concern among the owners and potential owners of heritage properties in Tasmania that the new legislation, the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, does little except impose constraints on what they as owners can do to heritage places that are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. This is frequently seen as creating ‘unnecessary’ restrictions to running viable commercial properties, and in Tasmania as unfair and undesirable government control. While listing on the Register of the National Estate has few implications for landowners of apple-related heritage in Tasmania, listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register will result in constraints to heritage property management by constraining the works that can be undertaken on registered places.

It also imposes a real financial obligation, as a conservation plan is likely to be required prior to any works on the building, and there is a perceived financial obligation on the landowner to maintain the property, yet there is no obligation for the Government to provide financial incentives to the landowner. Owner concerns are exacerbated because there is no funding available through the Tasmanian Heritage Council to assist owners with listed places (although provision is made for this in the legislation), and very limited financial incentive generally. Moreover, what exists is difficult for owners to access because of the lack of information that is easily accessible to them on this subject. The present situation does not encourage owners to list their heritage places, and, in fact, is likely to cause a certain degree of 'anti-cultural heritage' feeling among owners of heritage properties, which is likely to have a flow-on negative impact on the preservation of privately-owned significant heritage places, which is the owner status of most apple industry related sites.

Lack of existing frameworks and awareness for the protection of rural cultural heritage: Special frameworks, strategies and processes for management have been developed for a number of areas of historic heritage. This is true for the historic heritage of wood-production forests in Tasmania, the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, and the Hobart and Glenorchy City Councils, where specialist cultural heritage officers have been appointed and have developed special frameworks that mesh with existing processes and legislation and deal with specialised issues related to cultural heritage in those areas. It is true to a lesser extent for some heritage types, for example engineering and mining heritage, where there are special interest groups who research and promote the heritage, who have developed codes of ethics for the treatment of that heritage type, and at least in the case of mining heritage, where there has been some mechanism put in place to review impacts of developments on the heritage. No such developments have occurred for historic rural heritage, including apple industry heritage.

Issues in Local Government Planning and Management: A review of the provisions for the conservation of places of cultural significance at the level of local government was carried out in the early-1990s (Sansom et al. 1992) prior to wide sweeping changes to local government legislation. Although some of the issues they raised have been taken into account by the new legislation, a number of the issues are still valid. The issues they raise relate to —

- a lack of explicit, standard and detailed conservation objectives in Planning Scheme 'Heritage Schedules' and / or zoning;
- in general the planning scheme controls (e.g. planning controls, building regulations, high plot ratios, compensation payment in relation to Preservation orders) are a disincentive for cultural heritage conservation;
- the need for a more comprehensive definition of 'development' as it relates to development regulation;
- the lack of expertise generally within local government to oversee the provisions of legislation where it relates to cultural heritage;
- the poor information base for cultural heritage management decision making;
- a lack of mechanisms for conservation of cultural heritage which is not identified in a planning scheme (that need to consider the interest of the owner); and
- being able to identify places as being culturally significant without disadvantaging landowners and developers (they suggest that following established processes can assist in this respect).

Limited awareness of cultural heritage in natural resource conservation: The 1990s has been the decade of Landcare. While this has been a successful mechanism for improving land management practices with respect to maintaining and improving land soil and water quality and natural resource conservation (in particular the control of weeds and other introduced plants and animals and consideration of biodiversity issues), very little if any attention has been paid in this context to the cultural heritage resource of the land. In some cases there is a risk that land care and heritage care will be in conflict. For example willows in a particular locality, seen by naturalists as generally undesirable, may be removed through a Landcare program, when in fact they have heritage value. Similar conflicts or heritage loss are likely to occur in other rural approaches to land and resource management which traditionally have a natural resource emphasis, for example in Whole Farm Planning. Greater co-ordination and integration of natural conservation and cultural heritage conservation is required than currently exists.

Changing perceptions of cultural heritage and managing into the future: Cultural heritage conservation is in part about the community or parts of the community regaining or retaining a sense of identity, often through a sense of place. As Pearson & Sullivan (1995, 318) point out, a sense of identity is not static and therefore the focus and goals of cultural heritage conservation need to also change to be relevant and ensure that the conserved heritage does not become 'scattered and meaningless remains in an amorphous and characterless landscape'. They see the solution lying in being part of the larger conservation and planning process, and in allowing for change within heritage management philosophies and current views.

Intrinsic issues in Managing Historic Rural Landscapes

Particular issues that have been identified for the management of historic rural landscapes and which are intrinsic to the heritage include —

Rural landscapes as dynamic systems: Possibly the most important issue is that managing an historic landscape means managing a dynamic system. The prime management objective therefore should be to manage the landscape as ‘a process not an object’ (Mitchell & Page 1993).

Managing living elements: A special issue for rural historic landscapes is that they have as a major component introduced vegetation (e.g. crops, pasture, shelter belts) which has been planted and managed in a special way, or perhaps stock which are an integral part of the landscape and may also be important in maintaining the vegetation component. These elements will, therefore, have specific and intensive management requirements, for example routine inspection, ongoing care, replacement, pest and disease control, and regular assessment, tracking and maintenance. Because of the living elements of a rural landscape, neglect and abandonment are seen as two of the most serious threats to cultural landscapes.

Having an appropriate process: Although important for all cultural heritage management, it is particularly important in identifying and managing historic rural landscapes, that a process be developed and followed that ensures the main issues are dealt with. The process needs to include the following steps in the order shown —

- identification of the cultural landscape and defining the cultural landscape;
- assessing the significance of the cultural landscape; and
- preparing a management policy and strategy.

Specific threats to historic rural landscapes in Tasmania: Tassell (1987) in his review of Tasmanian rural landscapes lists the following as the main threats to the Tasmanian rural cultural landscape. These threats, which are all issues for management, are —

- economic need to enlarge fields;
- cost of maintenance of hedgerows and drystone walls;
- natural decay over time of exotic species, and the current trend to replace exotic species with native species which are better adapted;
- changes demanded by market forces and changing agricultural practices on distinctive cropping practices (notes that other distinctive crops are being introduced, e.g. poppies, grapes);
- development (population, labour and technology) and transport pressures which will change the built elements, including roads; and
- development of new built elements and the need for screening, planning controls on style, location and subdivision.

Tassell (1987) concludes that while the changes in rural practices will have an adverse affect on the preservation of rural cultural landscapes, there are existing mechanisms (e.g. National Trust listings and initiatives, and sympathetic planning control by local government and the Department of Transport) that can be used to mitigate the impacts. He also suggests that as well as using existing mechanisms, we need to look at developing farm developmental frameworks, e.g. farm planning or regional landscaping plans, which will protect the physical and biological elements where possible, as the existing mechanisms mainly deal with the built heritage.

15.3.2 Opportunities for the Management of the Heritage of the Apple Industry

While there are many issues for the conservation of heritage relating to the Tasmanian apple industry, there are also many opportunities for sound management and for its promotion and celebration. Some of these are discussed below. Background context for this section is provided in sections 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3.1.

Improving the knowledge base

Developing local histories: There are a number of Tasmanian’s with a strong interest in the history of their region or the apple industry. A number of these people have been involved in the industry or have a close association and are able to provide detailed, accurate and fascinating personal information that would make excellent social and industrial histories. In some cases, for example on the Tasman Peninsula, independent research has already been carried out by at least two local orchardists into aspects of the industry, in some cases through the local historical society. Given the strong regional focus of the apple industry in Tasmania, regional or local histories are perhaps the most suitable form for apple industry histories. Specialised histories, such as that of technological developments are more suited to a statewide, or even national, treatment.

Carrying out local heritage survey and assessment: Given the high level of community interest in the history of the Tasmanian apple industry, this interest could also be translated into heritage surveys. As with the histories,

district-based surveys are considered most appropriate as this has been the focus of the industry and also because, as found in this study, there is still abundant heritage work to do in most districts. This type of heritage study would contribute enormously to management by filling in the gaps in knowledge about the industry heritage. After assessment, the data could be included on relevant registers and in local government resource databases and planning schemes where appropriate. Such studies could base their methods on those used in this report.

Management

Using the Historic Cultural Heritage Act: Where the heritage is considered to be culturally significant and there is a desire to acknowledge and manage a place to retain the cultural significance, it is possible to do this by registering the place on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. This provides some legislative protection for the place. There is also provision for heritage agreements to be made if desired, which is a useful means of establishing terms for managing the heritage aspects while allowing for commercial use of the place. Registered places are also likely to be considered as higher priority for funding assistance for conservation and management. There is provision in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* for a Heritage Fund which could be used in this way (although the fund as yet is moneyless).

Using planning schemes: The local government planning schemes and heritage schedules are a powerful tool for heritage protection of important places and areas. To date, local government has not had the capability to identify and list heritage, but has relied instead on outside advice, with only a few councils having had historic heritage studies conducted for their municipality. It is still largely the case, therefore, that heritage owners and managers need to encourage listing of places in heritage schedules and appropriate zoning in areas rich in heritage. Ideally, the inclusion of places on heritage schedules should be owner-driven.

Community involvement: Since it is the local orchardists and landowners who will be most affected by the conservation of industry heritage, both negatively (via controls) and positively (via commercial benefits), and they are the people to whom it is most important for establishing and maintaining a sense of identity and place, then it is the community who should be foremost in management. As noted above, there is already a widespread, locally-based interest in the history of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage and also some interest in the industry heritage. There is, therefore, considerable opportunity for local heritage groups to be formed in each district to provide a local voice in industry heritage issues generally, and to facilitate and participate in heritage identification, assessment and management at the local level. If desired, these groups could be co-ordinated on a statewide basis. An appropriate umbrella organisation would be the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association.

Using the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association: Although the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association is primarily concerned with representing owners with respect to industry standards and marketing, they are ideally placed to be the industry spokesperson on industry heritage and to co-ordinate and facilitate heritage-related matters in the same that other primary industry associations do. The Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association, for example, take a strong interest in historic heritage management, and have a nominated position on the Tasmanian Heritage Council. In the past also, the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Associations, which were originally district-based, were important in promoting the industry and in facilitating celebration of the industry, for example, by means of the regional Apple Festivals that were a feature of industry in the mid to late-1900s. The Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association is seen as the most appropriate organisation to promote the industry and its heritage in the future. It would seem that there are sufficient members who have an interest in industry heritage that an effective 'heritage committee' within the Association could be set up to oversee heritage aspects.

Using existing programs: There are a number of existing, generally state and federal government programs for environmental care and employment and training, e.g. Landcare and Green Corps. Although these generally do not carry out cultural heritage management, in many cases there is potential for this. The possibility of using these programs for carrying out rural heritage works, particularly where there is a high labour requirement and a skills development capability, could be explored to save costs and invest in training in rural heritage protection and management. Landcare is already active in many rural areas of Tasmania, and there is no reason, except existing priorities and a lack of awareness, that precludes heritage management aspects from being incorporated into current programs. If these 'nature conservation' oriented groups take on cultural heritage management type work it is important that they have the appropriate training and supervision to do this.

Interpretation and tourism

Providing information: Because of Tasmania's identity as the 'Apple Isle', both historically and today, there is a continuing interest in the history and heritage of the apple industry. Within Tasmania there is broad community interest because of the community's connection in various ways to the industry. It is therefore considered that there is potential for publishing information about the industry. Apart from a few local histories, published information has tended to focus on the economics of apple production. People's interest, however, lies more with

the social aspects of the history of the industry and in understanding the horticultural and technological evolution and achievements. With respect to the physical evidence, it is the aesthetic and historical values that tend to capture interest. This report has clearly shown there is considerably more historical and heritage information that could be researched and published.

General regional tourism: The heritage of particular regions can be used to help promote tourism generally. Specific aspects, such as apple industry heritage or historical value in relation to this, can provide another facet of interest to tourists interested in understanding the places they are visiting. There is no need in this respect to focus on apple industry heritage, but it can be used to help visitors appreciate the general values of the area. The more broad (but not superficial) an understanding of an area can be provided, the richer the experience of the general tourist to that area will be.

Generating apple industry based tourism: There appears to be a view in Tasmania, now so few apple orchards survive, that there is no potential for apple industry based tourism. Although the loss of tourists as a result of the 1970s decline in the industry and the more recent focus on wilderness, natural environment and gourmet food opportunities has resulted in a major loss of apple industry related tourism, this study has indicated that Tasmania has some of the best historic orcharding heritage in Australia. It therefore has potential to market such heritage aspects even though its production aspects no longer draw tourists. There is considered to be scope for interpretation, scenic tours and accommodation utilising a range of apple industry related heritage features. There is already one very good apple museum in Tasmania in the Huon, some interpretation of the apple industry through tours run at 'Avro Park' at Spreyton and, by virtue of the collection of objects relating to the industry, at 'Woolmers Estate' near Launceston. There are, potentially, considerably more opportunities for developing tourism around the apple industry, particularly the heritage aspects.

In developing apple industry based tourism it is important that the sustainability of the resource (the heritage) is considered, as well as the market influences and interests. The location of the opportunities should also be considered with respect to niche markets and integration with other tourism opportunities. Tourists that should be specially considered with respect to apple industry based tourism are those who come for educational reasons, for example school tours from the mainland (which are numerous and seek greater educational opportunities) and the general tourist from the mainland or overseas who strongly associates Tasmania with apple growing and / or who is interested in learning more about the place they are visiting.

Some tourism opportunities that are considered as having high potential, but which would need evaluation in the light of the considerations noted above, are —

- Living history museums, where tourists can see old methods of production and processing. At least two industry places would be admirably suited to this type of interpretation and tourism opportunity. These are Tucker's Orchard in Scottsdale, and the Franklin Evaporators. Tours could be the main economic activity or be arranged on request to provide a subsidiary income as is done at 'Avro Park' which provides a similar experience but is related to the modern industry.
- Tours or other tourism opportunities, e.g. interpretation, of selected special places relating to the industry. Places or aspects considered appropriate for this type of promotion are the early planting sites and the orchard estates. With respect to orchard estates, Tantallon Estate appears to have been the most successful orchard estate and has obvious and interpretable visual evidence and would be particularly suited to interpretation of this theme.
- Apple Heritage Tours, e.g. self drive or walking tours promoting places of heritage interest could be developed on a local, regional or statewide basis. These could encourage exploration of other industry tourism opportunities, e.g. rural accommodation and food outlets and museums or special tours.
- School tour opportunities could be developed which included the above opportunities, or were specialised rural industry and heritage type tours.
- Provision generally of apple industry information by integrating this information into existing interpretation and by providing information boards along roads and streets at points of historic interest.
- Provision of rural heritage accommodation. Orchard properties with high heritage values and heritage buildings that were suitable for reuse as accommodation (e.g. pickers huts, barns, unused workers homes) would be ideally suited to this type of tourism development.

Celebration and Promotion

The industry has a past history of celebration of the industry through Apple Festivals and through special displays at exhibitions and agricultural shows. These celebrations are important in raising the profile of the industry and its role in Tasmania's economy. They are also important for the communities in which they occur for establishing and maintaining a sense of identity, as well as pride in the industry and its social and economic achievements.

Ways in which the Tasmanian apple industry, particularly its heritage, could be celebrated and promoted include —

- reviving regional Apple Festivals or starting an annual statewide Apple Festival;

- recognising an annual Apple Day in the same way that Common Ground has instituted an annual Apple Day in England;
- designing and selling posters that promote the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry;
- designing and selling a range of postcards that feature historic apple industry photographs and / or present day heritage features;
- making commemorative (and interpretive) plaques for places of significance.

In carrying out activities such as those mentioned above and, given the abundance and competitiveness of the tourism and community opportunities already available, it is important that each activity is done in a co-ordinated and professional manner, and with a focus on quality ☐

16 MANAGEMENT 2—MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In all management of historic cultural heritage, including the implementation of the recommendations provided in this section, it is important that the principles of heritage management and all relevant legislation are followed, as well as the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders being acknowledged and appropriately considered. These aspects are discussed in section 15.1.

The recommendations are very diverse and affect many individuals and organisations. Where possible responsibility for implementing or carrying out a recommendation is noted in the recommendations, but for many recommendations this is not possible as their implementation requires the joint endorsement and / or cooperation of different stakeholders. Many of the recommendations however require a 'sponsor' to encourage and work towards their implementation. It is suggested that appropriate 'sponsors' would be the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, the Tasmanian Heritage Council, or both working together. Although the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery has undertaken this project, they are not seen as the relevant organisation to oversee the implementation of the recommendations.

16.1 PLACE AND AREA SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the place- (site) specific recommendations which arise from this study and are considered the highest priority for the maintenance of the present cultural heritage values of the Tasmanian apple industry. The sites listed are restricted to those identified in this study. The recommendations are listed in a general order of priority, although all are seen as being of high priority, and unless otherwise noted, requiring urgent attention. (These recommendations are also discussed in a regional context in chapter 12 (refer to each section 12.X.7).

It should be noted that the majority of places for which recommendations are made are privately-owned and many of the owners derive their livelihood from the place. Therefore whatever measures are taken to preserve the places, it is important that they be taken in conjunction with, and with the agreement of, the owners. In many cases the cultural heritage value of the place is due to the actions of the owner and this also needs to be acknowledged.

Recommendation S 1

General management of significant apple industry heritage: All sites of cultural significance relating to the Tasmanian apple industry be managed so as to retain their cultural significance. This recommendation is made in recognition of the importance of the Tasmanian apple industry historically, the special role it has played in the lives of many Tasmanians, the small proportion of significant heritage places that exist today, and its irreplaceability.

Recommendation S 2

Listing of sites of cultural heritage significance: It is recommended that all sites identified in this study as being of outstanding or state level significance be nominated for inclusion on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and on the Register of the National Estate. Consideration should also be given to nominating appropriate sites of regional significance to the Tasmanian Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate where they have special associations, are important in demonstrating the evolution of the industry, or are rare examples of their type. It is important that all nominations are made with the support of the owner and that the owner is fully cognisant with the implications of the listing. Consideration should also be given to preparing conservation plans for all registered sites, again with the support of the owners of the sites.

Sites of outstanding or state level significance recommended for listing are —

- Tucker's Orchard (SC)
- 'Rostrevor'
- The 'Glen Gala' 1821 apple tree (SW)
- Bruny Island Early Apple Planting Site (CH)
- Walker's Nurseries (two) (LI and WT)
- Port of Hobart (HB)
- Port Huon (HU)
- Beauty Point Wharf (WT)
- Henry Jones & Co. Jam Factory complex (HB)
- W. A. G. Smith Evaporating Factory (Franklin Ev'tors) (HU)
- Castle Forbes Bay Historic Orchardling Landscape (HU)
- 'Tasma Vale' (TP)
- 'Cascades' (TP)

- Jeff Hansen's Orchard (TP)
- 'Apslawn' (SW)
- 'Woolmers Estate' (EST)
- Lees' Orchard (EST)
- 'Rewa' (EST)
- Clarence Thorne's Orchard (WT)
- Wivell's Orchard (WT)
- Taylor's Orchard (WT)
- 'York Town Historic Site' (WT)
- IXL Packing Shed and Canning Factory (WT)
- Asbestos Road Apple Shed and Orchard (WT)
- Windridge Orchard (DE)
- Broun's Orchard (DE)
- Squibb's Orchard (DE)
- Langworthy's Orchard (DE)
- 'Avro Park' (Burns Orchard) (DE)
- Matthews' Orchard (DE)
- Viney's # 1 Orchard (DE)
- Walpole's Orchard (DE)
- Keene's orchard and Homestead sites (DE)
- The Tantallon orcharding landscape (DE)
- 'Sunnybanks' (DW)
- 'Valleyfield' and 'Bushy Park' (DW)
- Tasmanian Cool Stores (HB)
- Hart & Co. Cider factory (HB)
- Cascades Cider factory (HB)
- PHFGA Office and Stores (HB)
- 'Murrayfield' (HB)
- 'Brookfield' (CH)
- 'Clifton Estate' (HU)
- John Clark's Orchard (HU)
- Joseph Lomas' Orchard (HU)
- Ian and Diane Smith's Orchard (HU)
- Scott's Orchard (HU)
- 'Waterloo' (HU)
- PHFGA #1 Dover Packing Shed (HU)
- Surges Bay Packing Shed (HU)
- Brookes Bay Packing Shed (HU)
- Cygnet Canning Co. (HU)
- Standard Case Manufacturing Co. (HU)
- Grove Research Station (HU)
- Huon Valley Apple Museum (HU)

Requiring Urgent Action

Recommendation S 3

Tuckers Orchard, Scottsdale district: This is thought to be the oldest extant commercial apple orchard in Tasmania and is an extremely well preserved complex of orchard, homestead and related buildings. This site should be considered for listing and for protection to maintain the only known fully preserved 19th century apple orchard in Tasmania, and possibly Australia. Consideration should be given to providing some form of financial or other assistance to facilitate this. At present the best protection for this site would be initially to have a heritage agreement drawn up under Section 47 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1993*, and for the place to be registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The Heritage Agreement can, and should in this case, be made prior to its registration. There is sufficient data available to warrant its consideration as a place of cultural heritage significance.

Whatever measures are taken to preserve this site, they should only be taken in conjunction with, and with the agreement of, the present owners of the place whose home, income and history it is and who have had a long-term association with the place, and whose actions are largely responsible for the high integrity of the site today. A possible use for the orchard to ensure its preservation once it is no longer a commercial production orchard, is as a 'living heritage orchard' where early orchard practices, packing and construction methods can be experienced through a working operation.

Recommendation S 4

'Tasma Vale', Tasman Peninsula district: This is one of the most important heritage orchard sites in Tasmania, and possibly the most important site complex on the Tasman Peninsula for its age, associations and excellent degree of preservation as an orchard complex. While some aspects of the property are of more heritage value than others (the early orchards and Dr H. Benjafields original house), the property has an unusually comprehensive range of orcharding elements and includes many historic elements. For this reason it is important that all elements be conserved. It is therefore recommended that the owner be encouraged to list the site on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, and manage the property to retain its cultural significance. Consideration should be given to providing some form of financial or other assistance to facilitate this.

If cultural significance cannot be retained in a way which is economically viable, then there is a strong possibility that some of the orchards and other heritage features will need to be removed to allow the property to be modernised. In such a case, it is considered a priority to fully record and document this site and its history prior to disturbance.

Recommendation S 5

'Rostrevor', Swansea district: This was an early 20th century, large, commercial orchard and, although the orchards no longer exist, all the other features from the establishment of the orchards do exist and, with the exception of the 'timber' shed, are in good condition. The place also contains most of the complex of the earlier 19th century farm estate, except for the homestead which has been burnt to the ground. The property and orcharding features are of particular interest and significance for their association with Henry Jones and for their technological values. The packing sheds, cool stores and 'timber' shed are the only known features of these types on the east coast. Given the above, in terms of the apple industry heritage, 'Rostrevor' is considered to be one of the high priority sites for any funds that might be available for the maintenance of historical cultural heritage in Tasmania. Consideration particularly needs to be given to the preservation of the timber shed which is in poor condition and at risk of demolition.

Recommendation S 6

Standard Case Manufacturing Company, Huon district: This is a unique type of site that relates to the apple industry service industries and which is largely intact with high integrity, and therefore of high cultural significance. The current owner is considering demolishing some of the main structures, and it is therefore recommended that urgent action be taken to address this potential destruction of part of the site, and to encourage the owner to find an option for use that better retains the significance of the site. If the demolition of part of the site goes ahead, it is important that the site be recorded in detail beforehand, given its uniqueness.

Recommendation S 7

'Sunnybanks' 1880s orchard and the 'Glenleith' packing shed: 'Sunnybanks' and the 'Glenleith' are two sites of high regional level significance which require urgent action for the conservation of their most significant

elements—the 1880s orchard at ‘Sunnybanks’ and the packing shed at ‘Glenleith’. There are various issues involved in achieving the conservation of these features and the sites more generally, which range from the standard problems owners face in taking financial responsibility for heritage preservation and the need for the properties to remain economically viable. There are also special issues such as the recent subdivision and consequent multiple ownership of the original ‘Sunnybanks’ property, the difficulties in conserving and managing ‘living’ features such as orchards, and owner concerns about listing the site in the case of the ‘Glenleith’ packing shed. Given the issues involved in conserving this heritage, it is recommended that the local community, in particular the landowners, be encouraged to preserve and maintain the ‘Glenleith packing shed’ and the 1880s orchards, or at least part of the 1880s orchards, at ‘Sunnybanks’. Consideration should be given to making some funding available for this purpose if some long-term preservation guarantee is undertaken by the owners. This action is considered to be a role for the Tasmanian Heritage Council in conjunction with the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association.

Recommendation S 8

Castle Forbes Bay Historic Orcharding Landscape: Castle Forbes Bay is regarded as a very high quality historic orcharding landscape, and the best in Tasmania, possibly Australia. It is also highly significant with respect to its integrity and for demonstrating the nature and evolution of orcharding in Tasmania, and many individual features are also significant in their own right. As such it is recommended that this orcharding landscape be retained. Retention, however, will require co-operation and commitment from the private owners of the area and from the community, and possibly some financial assistance from the Government for necessary conservation works. The historic orcharding landscape and its conservation value should also be recognised by appropriate listing, and inclusion in the relevant local government planning framework.

Recommendation S 9

Tantallon Historic Orcharding Landscape, Mersey District: The historic rural landscape identified at Spreyton is one of the few small areas of historic orchards that is considered to be well preserved and sufficiently intact to be designated as an historic orcharding landscape. It is considered to rank second only to the Castle Forbes Bay orcharding landscape and is of added significance in that it represents the evolution of a particular type of orchard establishment—the orchard estate. To manage this landscape to retain its significance as a historic orcharding landscape it is essential that the area be defined and recognised as such in the zoning of the local planning scheme, and that a management plan be prepared. Because of the current growth of urban development in the Spreyton area, these recommended measures are seen as high priority. It is important that there is participation by local industry people in defining the landscape, establishing appropriate zoning and in preparing a management plan.

Recommendation S 10

Port of Hobart, Hobart district: The Port of Hobart is considered to be of outstanding cultural significance, not only in relation to the apple industry for which it is the oldest and longest used export facility as well as the most heavily used facility, but also for its role in the development of Tasmania in the last 200 years—as the major gateway through which the materials and foods necessary for the establishment of a colony arrived, for whaling and exploration, through which the European colonists arrived, and through which the produce of an island nation, dependent on shipping transport, passed out to the rest of Australia and the world. The industrial and trade-related development around the port since the early-1800s and the excellent preservation of this earlier infrastructure result in the port setting also having major heritage value. Currently there is considerable adaptive reuse and plans for further adaptive reuse around the port, and it is argued that unless care is taken with these changes, the port will lose much of its heritage value. It is therefore recommended that the port should be listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, recorded in detail and all development should be in keeping with a heritage conservation plan. It is critical that the conservation plan take the setting of the port into account.

Requiring Action in the Medium-Term

Recommendation S 11

c. 1830 Apple Tree, ‘Glen Gala’, Swansea district: This is believed to be the oldest apple tree still growing in Tasmania, and as such (and given the importance of the apple industry and apples generally to Tasmania) it has extremely high significance. The tree should be listed, and every encouragement and assistance, where possible, should be given to the owners of ‘Glen Gala’ to maintain this tree as a heritage item.

Recommendation S 12

1788 Bruny Island early planting site, Channel district: This site is the location of the first apple tree to be planted in Tasmania and possibly in Australia. Although the site is not directly related to the apple industry and although no evidence of the 18th century plantings remain, the site is highly significant in relation to the history of apple growing in Australia and the introduction of exotic species to Australia. Given the significance of the site, it is appropriate to interpret the site. It is recommended that presentation and interpretation of the site continues at the site, but that the site is maintained in good condition. This could be done by the local community, or the Parks and Wildlife Service (given its proximity to a major coastal reserve and recreation areas) or by a combination of these two groups.

Recommendation S 13

The Parsons Bay Creek–Highcroft Historic Orcharding Landscape, Tasman Peninsula: The retention of the historic rural landscape of the Parsons Creek–Highcroft area is also seen as a priority, as it is one of the few recognised historic orcharding landscapes in Tasmania and the landscape also contains a number of features of state and regional historic heritage significance. To manage this landscape to retain its significance as a historic orcharding landscape, it is essential that the area be defined and recognised as such in the zoning of the local planning scheme, and that a management plan be prepared. It is important that there is participation by the local community and industry in defining the landscape, establishing appropriate zoning and in preparing a management plan.

Recommendation S 14

Scott's Orchard, J. Lomas' Orchard and J. McCarthy's Orchard, Huon district: These three orchards are the best preserved, small, dedicated orchards of the late-1800s to c. 1910 which retain all major apple industry related elements. As well as having historic significance, high integrity and being good representative examples, Scott's orchard also has significance as a pioneering orchard, and Lomas' Orchard also has significance for its associations with an influential and innovative member of the industry. It is recommended that these sites be preserved and that the main industry-related elements be retained. Since many of these elements are at least 100 years old and roughly built timber structures, or relatively old orchards, there is considerable work, and possibly cost involved in achieving this. It is recommended, therefore, that the significance of the sites be acknowledged through listing, and every encouragement and assistance, where possible, be given to the owners to maintain the cultural significance of the sites.

Recommendation S 15

Walkers Nurseries, Lilydale and West Tamar districts: Walker's Orchard and Nursery at Lalla and Walker's Orchard, Cool Stores and Nursery in Launceston are sites of outstanding significance in relation to the Tasmanian apple industry and its role in the establishment of major overseas orcharding areas. The two sites are poorly researched and documented, therefore investigation of the history and physical heritage of the two nurseries and their reassessment is considered to be a management priority. No further loss of the physical evidence should occur until the places are reassessed.

Recommendation S 16

Tasmanian Cool Store, Hobart district: This is the first purpose-built dedicated fruit cool store in Tasmania, the oldest surviving known cool store in Tasmania, and has very high integrity. As such it is recommended for preservation. The cool store has been maintained in such good condition because of the interest and commitment of the owner, and at the owner's expense. It is therefore also recommended that the site should be listed, and every encouragement, and assistance where possible, should be given to the owner to maintain the site as a heritage item.

Recommendation S 17

Franklin Evaporators, Huon district: The Franklin Evaporators are of outstanding significance as a well preserved, intact factory which has had long-term continuous use, and which utilises an early 20th century technology not used elsewhere in Australia today and thought to be rare on a large commercial scale in the world. While the factory is well maintained and continues to be commercially viable and therefore not at risk, the retention of its cultural significance is highly desirable. It is therefore recommended that the significance of the site

be acknowledged through its listing, and every encouragement and assistance where possible, should be given to the owners to maintain the cultural significance of the factory.

Recommendation S 18

Port Huon, Huon district: Port Huon is of outstanding significance as a major port for the apple industry, and one that was used and designed primarily for apples. It is the best preserved example of a major apple port in Tasmania and is likely to be the best example in Australia. While the site is currently in good condition and relatively intact, it is partly disused and the existing use is mostly adaptive reuse. The Port as a complex is therefore at risk of loss of cultural significance through decay and loss of elements or unsympathetic adaptive reuse. Given the significance of the site, it is recommended that the site be listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, recorded in detail and a conservation plan prepared to guide the ongoing use and management of the site. Since a large part of the port is State Government owned, the Government should play a major role in facilitating and funding this. (Note: Port Huon is considered to include all the wharf, all the buildings on the wharf and on the shore behind the wharf, the Calvert Bros cool stores on the north side of the road and the infrastructure of the area of these features).

Recommendation S 19

Grove Research Station, Huon district: It is recommended that the heritage variety collection currently kept at the Grove Research Station be maintained as a heritage variety collection, as it is one of the few large heritage variety collections in the world, and the only major, well maintained heritage variety collection in Australia.

Recommendation S 20

Pickers huts — Tasmania: Pickers huts have been shown to be a rare apple industry site type or feature in Tasmania, yet a feature of the apple industry that has a great degree of social significance to a range of Tasmanians. Given that so few pickers huts survive, it is recommended that all extant pickers huts be preserved, preferably on-site. It is recommended that the significance of the sites be acknowledged through listing, and every encouragement and assistance where possible should be given to the owners to maintain the cultural significance of the sites. Because the sites have high social significance, it might be possible to enlist community support to maintain the huts.

Recommendation S 21

Lilydale Packing Sheds, Lilydale district: Lilydale district, in general, has very poor preservation of its apple industry related heritage. The apple packing sheds are the only distinctive apple industry related heritage features in the district. It is therefore recommended that a selection of these be protected, to show the different district architectural styles and the evolution in design over time, as well as distinctive elements. The highest priority heritage places for conservation in this respect, on the basis of antiquity, integrity of farm and orchard complexes, and other significance (e.g. associations with important people), are considered to be —

- Walker's Orchard and Nursery Lalla packing shed;
- 'Hollybanks' packing shed and stables;
- Kelp's Orchard and farm packing shed and outbuildings.

Recommendation S 22

The Huon Valley Apple Museum, Huon district: The Huon Valley Apple Museum is the only formal interpretive centre in Tasmania for the industry, and it houses extremely important photographic and object collections. The museum should, therefore, be supported in its endeavour and consideration should be given to it being a recognised collection which might attract and hold other industry-related objects that require a home, although it is a private collection. If the museum were to be a recognised collection, it is likely that some agreements about later disposal of objects and the curation of objects by the museum would need to be made with recognised State institutions which have a legislated or recognised authority to house objects of historical significance. The Huon Valley Apple Museum may also require some additional funds to assist it perform this service.

Recommendation S 23

Bagdad Archives Preservation: The proper archiving of historical material held by the Brighton Council relating to the apple / orcharding industry in the Bagdad district (a photograph collection and material relating to the Ison

Jam Factory and Orchard) needs to be ensured as it would appear to be the main collection of surviving documentary evidence relating to orcharding in the Bagdad district. (Note: The collection was not inspected and it may already be adequately archived, however, this needs to be assessed by a qualified archivist).

Recommendation S 24

Beauty Point Port and Orchard Area, West Tamar district: Beauty Point was a centre of major regional and state significance for the apple industry centred around the wharf facilities developed there in the early-1920s. Because very few processing sites and large co-operative packing sheds and storage facilities are left in the State, the significance of Beauty Point as a focus for the industry, the high risk of loss of heritage sites in the area, and because of the potential for significant apple industry related heritage in the area, it is considered a priority to identify and document in detail all the apple industry places in the area, particularly the industry-related infrastructure, before it deteriorates further or is demolished. This would be most appropriately done as a single, small, research project as it would enable the assessments to be integrated ☐

16.2 TASMANIAN GENERAL—RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are general (as opposed to site-specific) recommendations that apply to cultural heritage management and, in particular, rural cultural heritage in Tasmania. Site-specific recommendations for the heritage places and sites identified in this study, and including listing on the various registers, are provided in section 16.1. Recommendations that apply Australia-wide (but which may include Tasmania) are provided in section 15.3.

Dissemination of information from this study

It is considered important that the results of this study and the recommendations are distributed to those that have, or are recommended as having some management responsibility, as well as ensuring that the report of the study is generally accessible to the public.

Recommendation T 1

Notification of recommendations of this report: It is recommended that the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, as the reporting body, notify all agencies, other organisations and individuals of the recommendations made in this report that will affect them or directly relate to them in some other way. The notification should be framed in such a way as to acknowledge the recommendations which come from this study and to provide some basic information about this study, its aims and findings.

Recommendation T 2

Distribution of this report: It is recommended that a copy of the complete report from this project be provided to all relevant agencies and organisations. In particular a copy of the report should be provided to the State Library (Tasmaniana Collection), the Launceston Regional Library, the Tasmanian Heritage Council, the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, the Grove Research Station and the Parks and Wildlife Service library. Local councils should also be made aware of the existence of the report where orcharding districts with apple industry heritage fall within their municipal boundaries. Copies of the report are also required to be provided to the Australian Heritage Commission under the terms of the project funding.

Follow up work

The approach and findings of this study clearly indicate a need for additional research to be undertaken to fully understand the nature of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage and to allow it to be fully documented. This research is important for sound management of the resource and for establishing management priorities.

Recommendation T 3

Site documentation: It is recommended that additional historic research and field investigation of particular places and sites identified in this project be carried out to provide more complete site documentation. This recommendation applies particularly to sites and places identified as significant or potentially of significance (refer chapter 12). It should be noted that for many of the places identified no site-specific research has been carried out (refer also chapter 12 for specific areas where this research is urgently required). This recommendation could be implemented by interested individuals, local history groups, local government or State Government agencies, or by a combination of these.

Recommendation T 4

Significance assessment: Because many of the sites identified in this project have not been fully researched and documented, and because the knowledge of the industry heritage across the State is incomplete, the assessments of cultural significance provided in this report are in the nature of preliminary assessments. It is therefore recommended that sites be reassessed when they have been better documented and / or when there is a more complete knowledge of the resource Tasmania-wide. Revised assessments should also take social value more fully into account. Significance assessments should only be carried out by cultural heritage professionals with a sound knowledge of the industry heritage and history and of the historic heritage of Tasmania. The assessment process can, however, be initiated and overseen by interested organisations and agencies.

Recommendation T 5

Additional Inventory work: Because of the limitations of this project, not all areas could be investigated in the depth required. More apple industry inventory work is therefore recommended, particularly for parts of the Huon, the Channel, Hobart, the Derwent and the Tamar (the Kayena–Rowella area (West Tamar), Clarence Point (West Tamar), the Glengarry–Frankford–Winkleigh area (West Tamar), the Sorell area East Coast General), the Glenorchy–Brighton area (Hobart), Sandford–South Arm (Hobart), the Cygnet area (Huon), the Lucaston–Mountain River area (Huon), and the Geeveston area (Huon)).

It is further recommended that additional inventory work follows and builds upon the methods established by this study. The findings of this study indicate that the most useful inventory approach is a regional approach based on the recognised apple growing districts and sub-districts. This recommendation could be implemented by interested individuals, local history groups, local government or State Government agencies, or by a combination of these.

Development of frameworks to ensure and encourage preservation of rural landscapes

Successful protection and management of the Tasmanian apple industry heritage cannot rely only on heritage protection mechanisms such as place registration under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, or listing on a heritage schedule. It also requires that existing mechanisms recognise the need for, and provide for, rural cultural heritage protection and management, and that where necessary new mechanisms are set up. In general, the use of existing mechanisms is the preferred option.

Recommendation T 6

Developing existing mechanisms to manage apple industry heritage: It is recommended that the following existing mechanisms be used, or developed for use for, managing apple industry heritage (some mechanisms will be suited to managing a wider range of heritage). It should be noted that these recommendations are not exhaustive, and serve primarily as examples —

- The *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Land Use and Planning Approvals Act 1993* can be used for —
 - improved zoning and zone management provisions to protect and manage cultural heritage and, in particular, historic rural heritage and historic rural landscapes; and
 - recognition of cultural heritage through inclusion of sites on municipal heritage schedules.
- Procedures developed by the Department of Transport allow for the assessment of cultural heritage values in areas to be affected by roadworks, which in many cases run through rural areas and will affect rural heritage. (It should be noted that inadequate procedures in this respect have resulted in the recent demolition of historic packing sheds in the Cygnet area without evaluation and documentation). Consideration of cultural heritage management needs could be developed to —
 - ensure that known rural heritage is identified in the Department resource data base;
 - ensure protection of significant orchards and orchard block boundaries and plantings; and
 - mitigate effects of new works on historic rural landscapes by developing landscaping plans for new road works in or adjacent to historic rural landscapes.
- If the apple industry heritage was to be promoted then there is a role for Tourism Tasmania in promoting and assisting in the conservation of the apple industry heritage through —
 - assisting financially and logistically with the further identification and assessment of the apple industry heritage to determine which are suitable for tourism;
 - providing financial incentives and assistance for the tourism use of a heritage place to develop integrated business and heritage plans, and ensure places to be used are appropriately hardened (i.e. can sustain the proposed tourism) and interpreted;
 - promoting the apple industry and its historic heritage generally as an important part of Tasmania's history and heritage.
- The Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association could develop a role as advocate for apple industry heritage protection and management (possibly through an industry heritage committee). In this role they could —
 - facilitate and help fund research into Tasmanian apple industry heritage;
 - facilitate and help fund Tasmanian apple industry heritage promotional material; and
 - act as a spokesperson for Tasmanian apple industry heritage protection and management issues.

Recommendation T 7

Educating and informing the community about heritage: Because the area of heritage conservation is not one that most of the community, including owners of apple industry heritage, are aware of, particularly given the

recency of historical cultural heritage legislation in Tasmania and the recent changes in local government planning, there is a major need for a program of community information dissemination. Because of this and because community valuing of heritage is seen as a major factor in successful heritage conservation, it is recommended that urgent action be taken by the Tasmanian Heritage Council in conjunction with the local councils to inform local landowners of heritage properties of the values and implications of listing properties on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate, to encourage co-operative cultural heritage preservation.

Recommendation T 8

A code of practice: In the same way as other industry groups have codes of practice for, or which include, heritage protection and management (e.g. the mining industry, the forest industry, engineers), it is recommended that a code of practice be developed for rural (agricultural) industries. A code of practice could be developed for orcharding, but it is considered much more useful to develop a code of practice for rural industries more generally given the interrelated nature of the industries, particularly in relation to land use. Development and adoption of such a code of practice would need to involve all main industry representatives, e.g. the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association, the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, and the relevant associations for other orchardists, the vegetable growers on the north coast, the dairy industry, etc. It is recommended that such a code of practice be drawn up using both industry and professional heritage management expertise.

Recommendation T 9

Industry representation in heritage management fora: It is important that the industry be involved in the management of industry heritage, therefore it is important that an industry association such as the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association be represented on committees, boards, etc that advise or make decisions that will affect Tasmanian apple industry heritage. Given the range of industries that might need to be represented, particularly at the state level, then it may be more appropriate in these cases for the rural (agricultural) industries to be represented by only one industry association, to be chosen from the range of rural industry associations, preferably by industry selection.

A present example is the nominated position for one Tasmanian Heritage Council member to be a representative of the Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA). Although this particular representation reflects the amount of energy that the TFGA have put into being involved in land and place management, there are clearly a number of other rural industries who should also have representation in some way, and it is therefore also recommended that the Tasmanian Heritage Council position for the TFGA be considered as representing the interests of the rural industry more broadly, and that there be formal acknowledgment of this.

Recommendation T 10

Tasmanian Landcare and cultural heritage: Because of the potential for Landcare-related activities and programs to negatively impact on the rural cultural heritage if it is not taken into account in these activities, and because there is no existing equivalent mechanism for cultural heritage care in rural areas, it is recommended that the Tasmanian Landcare program should be encouraged to take into account cultural heritage management in its programs and activities. This could range from merely considering the cultural heritage in order to avoid adversely affecting it, to actually including cultural heritage management in the program and range of activities carried out under the Landcare umbrella. Consideration of cultural heritage management and protection in 'Whole Farm Planning' is seen as an important strategy in this respect. In acknowledgement of the Landcare program being a nationally managed and funded program with clearly defined objectives and scope that don't necessarily allow for extension of the program to include cultural heritage management activities, a further recommendation to allow for this is made in section 16.3 (recommendation A 5).

Commemoration and promotion

It is important in cultural heritage management to have the support of the community and there is also an obligation to disseminate knowledge. Because of the historical importance of the Tasmanian apple industry it is also seen as worthwhile to celebrate and commemorate the industry through its heritage places. There are many ways of doing this, and the following recommendations are seen as the most effective and easily implementable in the short-term.

Recommendation T 11

General promotion: It is recommended that the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry be promoted and celebrated through the provision of information on the subject. This is to some extent done through the Apple Valley Museum, however it is recommended that consideration also be given to more widely available material such as —

- a poster or pamphlet summarising the history and heritage of the Tasmanian apple industry;
- publication of this report in a less detailed and management-oriented form;
- a touring map of Tasmania or roadside interpretation indicating places of historical and heritage interest with respect to the industry and providing some interpretation.

All materials should be prepared in consultation with the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association. The first two recommendations also require consultation with the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (note: publication of the report will require approval of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery and the Australian Heritage Commission), and preparation of the third recommended item should involve consultation with the Department of Tourism, relevant local councils, and heritage management expertise.

Recommendation T 12

Commemorative Plaques: It is recommended that the Tasmanian Apple and Pear Growers Association, independently or in association with the relevant local council and / or the Tasmanian Heritage Council, consider erecting small commemorative (and interpretive) plaques on or at sites of particular significance to the industry. These plaques would serve to provide information about the history of the Tasmanian apple industry, make the history of the industry more visible, promote a stronger sense of history and place, and celebrate the industry. It is also a way of highlighting the former presence of places that have no remaining physical evidence, and the nature of heritage loss and the consequent management concerns for industry heritage.

Some sites that are considered appropriate for commemoration in this way include —

- . Tucker's Orchard
- . 'Tasma Vale'
- . 'Rostrevor'
- . 'Clifton Estate'
- . 'Waterloo'
- . 'Valleyfield'
- . 'Bushy Park'
- . 'Sunnybanks'
- . 'Tantallon Estate'
- . Walker's Orchard and Nurseries (Lalla and Launceston))
- . Benders Cool Stores site
- . Franklin Evaporators
- . Cygnet Canning Company
- . 'Murrayfield' site
- . Hart & Co. Cider Factory
- . Moonah Cool Stores
- . Standard Case Manufacturing Co.
- . Beauty Point Wharf site
- . Port Huon
- . Grove Research Station

The erection of plaques and their wording would need to be done in consultation with, and with the agreement of, the relevant owner or management authority. Such individuals, organisations or agencies could perhaps help with funding the erection of the plaques. The support and assistance of local councils and Tourism Tasmania might also be considered ☐

16.3 AUSTRALIAN GENERAL — RECOMMENDATIONS

There are a small number of findings from this study that have implications Australia-wide, both for the management of apple industry heritage and for the management of rural industry heritage more generally (refer chapter 15). The recommendations below address the main issues raised.

Improving the Resource Data

There is a need to make rural heritage and its different facets (industries) more visible in heritage identification, assessment and management. There appears to be major deficiencies in the heritage data that is held Australia-wide. The inadequacies of the knowledge base are primarily the gaps in our knowledge of types of heritage, as well as much of the place information being very limited (usually to a single theme, although a place has a rich and complex history). Rural heritage is poorly represented, and where rural sites are known and listed, aspects of their history, such as their role in the apple industry, are ignored.

Recommendation A 1

Appropriate research orientations for data acquisition: In the light of the information gaps for particular aspects of the heritage, it is recommended that heritage research priorities be carefully formulated to ensure that major gaps, such as rural (agricultural) heritage, be researched. Although this study has been a thematic statewide survey, the results of this study and others in Tasmania suggest that comprehensive regional studies may be more useful for immediate management than thematic studies for heritage management generally.

Recommendation A 2

The need for more rural (agricultural) heritage data: This study has found that in Tasmanian and Australia generally the heritage of the rural (agricultural) industries is only very poorly researched and understood, yet because of rural development and changing practices, this heritage is under considerable threat. It is therefore recommended that rural heritage studies be a priority for heritage investigation in both Tasmanian and Australia.

Recommendation A 3

Improving the quality of data for places: There is a need in many cases to improve the data held by the various historic heritage registers and listings so that the full history and heritage of the places listed are more fully known and documented. This is important as it is difficult to assess places without a full understanding of their history and physical evidence of this. It is difficult to identify known places related to potential themes or to carry out thematic analysis if place data is highly limited or biased to particular themes. It is therefore recommended that all historical facets and physical elements of rural properties and factories be identified in listings where possible.

Recommendation A 4

Improving place search effectiveness: It is also recommended (in the light of the difficulty experienced in this study in assessing the thematic relationships of listed sites in various registers and lists), that all registers review and upgrade their site classifications to enable easier and more reliable searches of registers on a type or thematic basis. This is very important for sound management. With respect to the registers used in this study the following problems were noted —

- The Register of the National Estate registers by a single theme only, so that it is frequently not possible to identify a rural place for example, where it also had a convict relationship and has been listed under the convict-related theme.
- The National Trust (Tas.) register has no classification of sites by theme or function so that analysis relies on personal knowledge of the sites or on investigation of the site files (which is only possible by National Trust staff or volunteers and for which there is a charge).

The Tasmanian Historical Places Inventory (PWS) and Tasmanian Heritage Register computerised databases were not completed at the time of this study, therefore it is not appropriate to make comment on them at this stage.

Integrating Cultural Heritage Conservation into Rural and Nature Conservation

There is a clear need to heighten the awareness of the existence, nature and management requirements of rural cultural heritage within the area of rural development and rural nature conservation generally. This potentially has the twin benefits of utilising existing land care programs and resources for rural cultural heritage protection, and in resolving in the immediate and long-term some of the problems that arise where there is perceived to be conflict between cultural and natural heritage protection.

Recommendation A 5

Developing a capacity for cultural heritage care in natural resource management: It is recommended that action be taken at the appropriate levels to develop a capacity for cultural heritage care in rural natural resource management. Particular areas where this is considered to be potentially effective are —

- the Australian *Landcare* program which operates primarily on rural land across Australia; and
- *whole farm planning* which is a new farm planning method being promoted Australia wide.

These two areas are seen as being of particular importance because they have the potential to negatively impact on the rural cultural heritage if it is not taken into account in these activities, and because they are both areas which are designed to take a holistic approach to rural land management.

Recommendation A 6

Resolving potential conflicts between cultural heritage conservation and natural environment conservation:

To ensure that cultural heritage management needs can be effectively integrated into broader rural land management programs and is not adversely affected by these programs, it is critical that areas of potential management conflict are identified and resolved as early as possible. Research should be conducted in this area. An area that will need consideration in this respect is 'weed' control and other vegetation management, as it may be that heritage plantings are contributing to the 'weed' problem, but in some cases should be afforded some protection.

Involving the Community

This study has identified the importance of involving the community at all levels, and in particular the heritage owners, in heritage conservation.

Recommendation A 7

The need for community consultation: It is recommended that as a matter of policy, rural historic heritage management involve the community, preferably at all stages, and in particular the heritage owner.

It is important that the community be involved at all stages of heritage conservation - identification, assessment and management, because —

- rural / agricultural heritage is primarily private land and property;
- it is a matter of equity and open government that communities are involved in land and heritage management;
- involvement of all stakeholders ensures a better commitment to heritage management and results in better management.

The value of community consultation is acknowledged generally today, see for example the Australia ICOMOS draft *Cultural Heritage Places Policy* (Australia ICOMOS 1996) in which it is a major policy objective for heritage practice today.

In carrying out community consultation it is important to remember that the community is the public generally, and that heritage managers have a responsibility not only to the present day community, but also to future generations.

Recommendation A 8

Guidelines for consultation: The community is being involved increasingly in consultation with government agencies, and in some case industry, on matters which affect them. The community generally participate on a volunteer basis, and they therefore get no financial compensation for the time committed to consultation and for the costs of attending meetings, etc. Therefore, as a matter of policy, it is important to have guidelines for consultation that ensure the community effort is valued and their time is not wasted.

Guidelines for community consultation should therefore include the following general provisions —

- That the consultation is not tokenistic, that it targets the correct people and is directed and necessary and does not waste people's time (these are issues that have been raised with the author (AM) by members of the community in various areas of heritage management and public consultation).
- That the final product is available to the community in some form which is understandable and accessible.
- That the community input is treated professionally, so that their contribution can be used effectively and valued. With the increasing amount of community consultation, it is easy for the community input to be relegated to appendices, left unanalyzed, or uncritically used. It is a matter of respect to treat all input with a sound, professional approach. Not to do so may have negative repercussions in the long-term. For example,

the community may disown reports and recommendations, there may be a loss of heritage manager credibility, or unchecked, incorrect data may lead to poor management decisions and planning.

How the consultation is achieved should be determined on a case by case basis and in consultation with the relevant community ☐

PART 5

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MAPS

‘Subdivision of property belonging to Messrs Keene & Keene known as The Tantallon Estate, County of Devon, Parish of Spreyton, Tasmania’ (Mr Broun's Private Collection).

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ORAL HISTORIES

Recorded Oral Interviews

Mr J. G. Broun (orchardist) — ‘Orchard Hill’, Spreyton, Mersey Valley, Tas.
Mr Charles Clements (Manager of Clements & Marshall) — Devonport, Mersey Valley, Tas.
Mr Owen (Don) Gordon-Smith — Franklin Evaporators, Franklin, Huon, Tas.
Miss Nathalie Norris (orchardist) — Castle Forbes Bay, Huon, Tas.
Mr Clarence Thorne (orchardist) — Freshwater Point, West Tamar, Tas.
Mr J. Terry (orchardist) — ‘Sunnybanks’, Hayes, Derwent Valley, Tas.
Messrs Reginald and Harold Walker (orchardists, nurserymen, sawmillers) — Tamar Valley and Lilydale, Tas.

Oral Information

Andrew Bayley — Sorell, Tas.
Robert Bensemenn — Lilydale, Tas.
Vivian & Peter Beswick — 'The Springs', Swansea, Tas.
Dawson Burns — 'Avro Park', Spreyton, Tas.
Raelene Calloway — Beauty Point, Tas.
Hedley Calvert — 'Waterloo', Waterloo, Tas.
Brian Clark — Franklin, Tas.
Elsie & Frank Clark — Cygnet, Tas.
Peter Cooper — 'Glenleith', Plenty, Tas.
Michael Cooper — 2 Castray Ave, Hobart, Tas.
Joan Cope — National Trust, Hobart, Tas.
Rita Cox — Derwent Valley, Tas.
Gareth Daley — 'Woolmers Estate', Longford, Tas.
John East — Lilydale, Tas.
James Fergusson — 'Rostrevor', Triabunna, Tas.
Betty Frankcomb — 'Amesbury', Ranelagh, Tas.
John Frankcomb — 'Clifton Estate', Ranelagh, Tas.
Jenny Gardiner — Records Supervisor (?) Queensland Fruit and Vegetables Growers, Qld.
John Gatenby — 'Woolmers Estate', Longford, Tas.
Kaye Geeves — Kermadie, Tas.
Tony Goodwin — Bagdad, Tas.
Gary Groombridge — 'Trial Bay Orchards', Trial Bay, Tas.
Bob Grundy — Hobart Ports Corporation, Hobart, Tas.
Gavin Hallam — 'Tasmavale', Tasman Peninsula, Tas.
Maurice & Dorothy Hallam — Tasman Peninsula, Tas.
Peter & Margaret Harris — Huon Valley Apple Museum, Grove, Tas.
Jean Harslett — Stanthorpe and District Historical Society Inc, Qld
Noel Harvey — Executive Officer, Deciduous Sectional Group Committee, Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers.
Murray & Peg Harwood — Geeveston, Tas.
Judith Hastie — Swansea History Room, Swansea, Tas.
Keith Jones — Grove Research Station, Grove, Tas.
Predo Jotic — Grove Research Station, Grove, Tas.
Mervyn Kelp — Lilydale, Tas.
Terry Kingston — Tasman Peninsula, Tas.
John, Dennis and Tom Lees — Dilston, Tas.
Cliff Lyne — Swansea, Tas.
Peter McLennan — Scottsdale, Tas.
Lindsay Millar — Hillwood, Tas.
The Millers — Hillwood, Tas.
Clive Ockenden & Helen Ockenden — 'New Farm', Moonah, Tas.
Dave O'Neill — Cygnet, Tas.
David Parker — York Town, Tas.
Charlie Plummer — Southport, Tas.
Jeff Shaw — Plenty, Tas.
Bob Smith — Lunawanna, Tas.
Stephen Tancred — Stanthorpe, Qld.
Margaret Tassell — Launceston, Tas.
Laurie & Jan Thomas — Freshwater Point, Tas.
Rose & Percy Tucker — Scottsdale, Tas.
Robin & Jo Upcher — Hobart (for Dover area), Tas.
Nigel Wilson — Clarence Point, Tas.

Abbreviations

DPIF	— Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries
DSL	— Devonport State Library
JPP	— Journals and Papers of Parliament
LRL	— Launceston Reference Library, Launceston
n.d.	— no date
QVM	— Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Launceston
AOT	— Archives Office of Tasmania, Hobart
TC	— Tasmaniana Collection, State Library of Tasmania



APPENDIX 1

THE INVENTORY

APPENDIX 1

INVENTORY - EXPLANATORY NOTES

Information Categories in the Inventory

- Orchard Area** - The orcharding district in which the place occurs. The districts are those used in this study. The number given is unique for the district and is used only as a cross referencing aid.
- Place Name** - The place name given by this study. For orchards it is the property name if one is used and known, otherwise the name of the first known orchardist is generally used. Where this can't be established, or there was a prominent later orchardist, the local commonly used name, or the name of the prominent orchardist is used. THPI numbers are given in this information category if the place is registered on THPI.
- Location** - General geographic location, usually the nearest town, with a street address if known.
- Grid reference** - This includes the 1:100,000 Tasmap map number and the grid reference to the nearest 100m where the location is accurately known. The references uniquely locate each site within Australia. The form is x/xxx.yy/yyy, where x is the easting and y is the northing.
- Period of use** - Known dates of use are given. Where the establishment or closure dates are unknown a '?' is used to indicate this.
- Place type** - Indicates the general function(s) of a place. Several standard categories are used (refer to Table 13.1 (*Summary of the Inventory*)) for the list of place types.
- Features present-** Those features related to the apple industry that are still in evidence at the place. This information is based on field inspection and/or oral information (refer 'status').
- Remarks** - Summary information relating to the history and present condition of the place and the sources of information. Where the source is not given, the information derives from field investigation and/or general knowledge. Register of the National Estate, Tasmanian Heritage Register, National Trust or other listings are also indicated in this section.
- Site record** - Indicates whether a Site Record (vol 2) has been completed for the place.
- Status** - Coded indication (in form 1/2/3) of 1) the type of information for the place; 2) the condition of the place; and 3) recommendations for further research for the place. The code explanation is provided below.

Explanation of coding for 'Status'

The status is given as XX/YY/ZZ, where XX is the level of information for a place, Y is the condition of the place, and Z is the recommendation for further research. Where there is more than one item for each piece of information, they are listed in the form AA.BB.CC.

<u>Level of Information</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recommended Research</u>
LR literature reference	DE destroyed	CE check (verify) existence
OI oral information	RU ruins (no standing structures)	MI more information (general)
FI field inspection	PC poor condition	FI field inspection
	MC moderate condition	
	GC good condition	
	WP well preserved (& high integrity)	
	UK unknown	

**THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE STUDY 1997 [QVM]
INVENTORY - APPLE INDUSTRY HISTORIC PLACES**

TASMAN PENINSULA page 1

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Tasman Pen TP 1	'Tasma Vale' [Wedge Garden]	Highcroft	8411: 5/619.52/237	1880s - present	Apple & pear orchard	Orchard, homestead (2), workers' homes, packing shed, cool store, timber shed, garages, pump house, stables, pickers' huts, nursery (X), equipment	Established by Dr. Harry Benjafield (1880s). Grew both pears and apples, now mainly apples. Orchard still commercially productive. Present owner - Gavin Hallam. Features of different periods, original 1880s homestead intact. Sources: Dorothy & Maurice Hallam (pc 1996) M. Hallam (1998) - Wedge Garden	✓	OI/Fl/WP/-
Tasman Pen TP 2	Kay's Orchard 'Tasma Vale'	Highcroft	8411: 5/620.52/245	Refer TP 1	Orchard	Orchard	Refer TP 1 - 'Tasma Vale' Was originally owned by Kay, purchased from him by H. Benjafield. Planted c. 1929. Has Democrat and one row of Jonathans in centre. Sources: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996)	Refer TP 1	Refer TP 1
Tasman Pen TP 3	Oscar Hansen's Orchard	Highcroft	8411: 5/617.52/255	Early 1900 - 1920 - present	Orchard	Orchard, Packing shed	Present owner is Jeff Hansen. First owner was Joe Thornton in the early 1900s; then owned by Jim Hopkins who sold it to Cleon Benjafield & Tom Cripps in c.1918. Oscar Hansen initially managed the orchard (from 1918) and later bought the orchard 1920s?). Possibly oldest orchard trees on the Peninsula. Grows pears only now. Sources: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996) M. Hallam (1998) - Carl Hansen.	✓	OI/WP/MI
Tasman Pen TP 4	Harold Hansen's Orchard #1	Highcroft	8411: 5/624.52/228	1930s - ?	Apple orchard	House, Small packing shed?	Present owner - Les Hansen (Harold's son). Was largest orchard in Southern Hemisphere when planted. The property also had a cool store. Source: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996); T. Kingston (pc 5/98)	✓	OI/UK/MI.FI
Tasman Pen TP 5	Jeff Hansen's Orchard	Nubeena	8411: 5/597.52/270	c. 1940s - present	Apple and pear orchard	Orchard, houses (2), cool store, old jetty piles	Present owner Jeff Hansen (son of Oscar Hansen, grandson of Carl Hansen pSoelberg) Sources: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996)	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 6	Carl Hansen's Orchard	Highcroft	8411: 5/618.52/234	1894 - ?	Apple and pear orchard	House (original), houses (2), macrocarpa rows	Established by Carl Hansen. Original house present but existence of other features unknown; no orchard remaining. Source: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996)	✓	OI.FI/UK/MI.FI
Tasman Pen TP 7	Smith's Orchard	Highcroft	8411: 5/620.52/228	1908? - present	Apple orchard	Orchard, packing sheds (2), other shed, house	Owner - J. Smith; established by his family in 1908; many varieties grown. Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996) J. Smith (pc 1996)	✓	F1.OI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 8	Hubert Nichols' Orchard	Highcroft	8411: 5/619.52/220	?	Apple orchard	None	Source: M. & D. Hallam (1996)	X	F1.OI/DE/MI

**THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE STUDY 1996 [QVM]
INVENTORY - APPLE INDUSTRY HISTORIC PLACES**

TASMAN PENINSULA page 2

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Tasman Pen TP 9	Miles Nichols' Orchard	Highcroft	8411: 5/622.52/227	?	Apple Orchard	Packing shed, pickers' huts, pinus/cypress	Packing shed (built in 1920s) was used by this orchard and TP 8 & TP 10. Pickers' huts are ex-Hydro Electric Commission. Sources: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996) J. Smith (pc 1996)	✓	FI/OI/PC
Tasman Pen TP 10	Harold Clark's #1 Orchard	Highcroft	8411: 5/623.52/221	?	Apple Orchard	None	Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 11	Harold Hansen's #2 Orchard 2	Highcroft	8411: 5/631.52/224	?	Apple Orchard	Houses (2), row of conifers/cypress	Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 12	Ted Noyes #1 Orchard 1	Highcroft	8411: 5/619.52/256	?	Apple Orchard	Apple packing shed	Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996)	✓	OI/FI/MC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 13	Ted Noyes #2 Orchard 2 ['Maybrook']	Nubeena	8411: 5/607.52/265	1891 - ?	Apple Orchard	. homestead, . packing shed	This property has a well preserved homestead and the remains of the packing shed preserved. Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996, 5/98)	X	OI/FI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 14	Harold Clark's #2 Orchard 2	Nubeena	8411: 5/609.52/261	?	Apple Orchard	House	Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 15 THPI:8411-50	'Valley Farm'	Premaydena	8411: 5/618.52/318	Early-mid 1800s - present	Probation station, apple orchard and farm	Large sheds (not apple specific), conifer rows, small field size	Was an early Tasman Peninsula farm (and was one of the Probation System farms?). Later owners were Lockes; then son-in-law MacDonald; currently owned by Gavin Hallam. Orchard grew apples only and was removed in 1980s. Sources: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996) T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI/FI
Tasman Pen TP 16 THPI:8411-20 THPI:8411-59	'Cascades'	Koonya - Nubeena Road	8411: 5/659.52/318	Property - Early 1800s - present Orchard - Early 1990s - present	Farm, sawmill, probation station and apple orchard	Convict buildings, sawmill ruin, wells, orchard, house	Don & Sue Clark - present owners. Orchard established by Belmont Clark (apple and pears grown). Had Italian POW housed in convict period officers quarters. Small museum includes many orcharding objects including a cool store refrigeration unit used on the orchard in the 1930s. Orchard also had a sawmill for making apple cases. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996, 5/98) D. Clark (pc 1996)	✓	OI/FI/WP/MI
Tasman Pen TP 17	Heyward's #1 Orchard	Koonya - Nubeena Road	8411: 5/675.52/318	? - 1940s - ?	Apple Orchard	Houses (2), POW shed	Formerly owned by Eric Heyward - taken over by son Keith; Orchards planted by E. Heyward. Orchard has been removed. The main residence (built 1910s) survives and is strongly Edwardian in style. A more recent residence survives, as well as a POW hut. The property was originally called 'Taviuni' after an Island of Fiji as E. Heyward's mother (?) came from Fiji. Sources: T. Kingston (pc 1996) K. Heyward (pc 1996)	✓	OI/FI/MC/MI

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INVENTORY - APPLE INDUSTRY HISTORIC PLACES**

TASMAN PENINSULA Page 3

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Tasman Pen TP 19	Heyward's #2 Orchard	Koonya - Heyward Road	8411: 5/677.52/310	c 1920s - ?	Apple Orchard (some hops)	None	Orchard established by Eric Heyward and later taken over by son, Bruce Heyward. Had old sheds and POW hut but these have been demolished. Had a cool store that operated for 10 years in the 1960s. Poplar rows are from hop growing. POW hut on TP 17 was from this site. This property also had a sawmill for making apple cases. Sources: T. Kingston (pc 1996, 5/98) K. Heyward (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 20	Taranna Orchard	Taranna - Port Arthur Hwy & Nubeena Road intersection	8411: 5/703.52/318	? - mid 1970s	Apple Orchard	Packing Shed, House	Established by Kester Clark, later acquired by Bruce Heyward. Poplars were planted as orchard windbreaks in the late 1950s/early 1960s. Sources: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996) T. Kingston (pc 1996, 5/98)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI
Tasman Pen TP 21	Turner's Orchard	Saltwater River - opp. Turners Point	8412: 5/577.52/389	c.1900 - ?	Apple Orchard	House, a few pear trees	One of the earlier orchards in the district, was established by Turner; present owner - Jack Little. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	FI.OI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 22	Garnett's Orchard	Saltwater River - Saltwater River & Gwandalan Rd intersection	8411: 5/574.52/382	c. 1900 - ?	Apple Orchard	House, small sheds (2), 1 macrocarpa row	One of the earlier orchards in the district, established by Garnett (?). Shed burnt in 1967 fires. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 23	Harry Benjafield's Gwandalan Orchard	Gwandalan (south)	8411: 5/542.52/368	1908? - 1960s - ?	Apple, pear and plum orchard and farm	House ?, old macrocarpas, old pear tree	Established by H. Benjafield; stone and other fruit shipped to Hobart from Gwandalan jetty. Was 20-30 acres in 1960s. Also had walnut trees, but these may not have been commercial. Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996) T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 24	Premaydena Store, Shed and Huts	Premaydena - Nubeena, Saltwater River Roads intersection	8411: 5/627.52/325	?	Packing sheds & workers huts	Packing shed, pickers' huts		✓	FI/MC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 25	Jenkin's Orchard	Prices Bay - Saltwater River Rd	8411 5/614.52/336	? - 1940s - ?	Apple orchard (and farm?)	House, sheds, pickers' huts, old pear trees	Established by Jenkins; first home was a bark hut; Tom Jenkins built new home in 1940s. Orchard had a swamill for making apple cases. Packing shed modified c. 10 years ago to be a quail shed. Property sold by Jenkins' family c. 1990. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996, 5/98)	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 26 THPI:8411-30 THPI:8411-34	Jones' Orchard	Premaydena - Nubeena Road	8411: 5/627.52/324	1910s ? - ?	Apple orchard (and probation station)	Packing sheds (2), cool store, POW house, house?, orchard	Established by A.B. Jones; previous owners were C. & W. Jones; present owner is Lindsay Jones (?) Orchard operated on the Impression Bay probation station. POWs were housed in the store keeper's cottage in WW2. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 27	Rex & Mary Nicholls' Orchard	Saltwater River (south) - Dam Road	8411: 5/555.52/335	?	Apple orchard (and farm ?)	Packing shed, house	Established by Rex's father, Bert Nicholls (?). Packing shed was built in 1950s; house was built by Nicholls but is not the original. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI

**THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE STUDY 1996 [QVM]
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TASMAN PENINSULA page 4

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Tasman Pen TP 29	Frost's Orchard	Premaydena - Saltwater River Rd	8411: 5/624.52/334	? - early 1970s	Apple and pear orchard	Sheds, small shed, row cypress	Orchard was 40-50 acres of 50% apples and 50% pears. House was burnt. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/MC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 30	Ernie Noye's Orchard	Prices Bay - Saltwater River Rd	8411: 5/623.52/337	c.1910/1920s - ?	Apple Orchard	Packing shed, shed, house	Orchard of c. 15 acres (planted by E. Noyes?) Ownership has changed a few times. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 31	Frank Noye's Orchard	Prices Bay - Saltwater River Rd	8411: /602.52/340	c.1910s/1920s - ?	Apple Orchard	House	Orchard planted by Frank's parents, Edward & Edith Noye. Orchard removed pre 1970 for grazing. Sheds and E. & E. Noye's house burnt in 1967 fires. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI
Tasman Pen TP 32	MacDonald's Orchard (Glenila Orchards)	Premaydena - MacDonalds Road	8411: 5/636.52/320	? - 1994	Apple orchard and chicken farm	House, Packing shed ? cool store?	Date established not known. Main development by Ken MacDonald, who also started the chicken industry on the Peninsula in the 1980s (in a small shed). Currently owned by sons, Duncan (& Murray?) MacDonald. Duncan married Gwen Locke (Locke's of Valley Farm). Gavin Hallam had some interest in the packing shed and cool store. Sources: D. & M. Hallam (pc 1996) & T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 33	Cliff Kingston's Orchard	Koonya - Nubeena Road	8411: 5/657.52/325	?	Apple and pear orchard	A few pear trees	Orchard of 4 acres. Cliff was brother of Rex Kingston. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 34	Rex Kingston's Orchard	Koonya - Campbells Road	8411: 5/667.52/309	?	Apple and pear orchard and dairy	Small packing shed, house, a few pear trees	Orchard was of c. 4 acres and had a few milk cows. Rex was a brother of David Kingston. Present owner Rex's son, Allen Kingston Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	OI.FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 35	'Grenfell' (Alec Kingston's Orchard)	Koonya - Newman's Creek Road	8411: 5/681.52/288	c.1900 - 1940s - ?	Apple & pear orchard and farm	House, packing shed, POW hut, other sheds	Orchard established by David Henry Kingston. Current owner is Alec Kingston. The packing shed is possibly the original with blackwood hewn posts and hand split timber paling walls. The POW hut was ex-Forestry (Camp Rd) with additions. Was a sawmill in the head of the valley which cut timber for apple cases and general purposes. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	OI.FI/MC/-
Tasman Pen TP 36	'Leaton' (Wilf Kingston's Orchard)	Koonya - Newman Creek Road	8411: 5/681.52/294	c.1890 - early 1970s	Apple orchard and farm	House, packing shed (1950s), conifer wind break	Land taken up by Victor Kingston and he built house with hand split timber off property. Orchard planted early 1900s; 5 acres. Apples grown were Jonathans, Scarlets, Democrats, Delicious. Present packing shed was built in 1950s and extended in the late 1950s. Original shed was demolished in 1960s. The orchard also had a sawmill which cut timber for apple cases. This property was also owned & run by Cedric Kingston, then later by Ted & Alice Armstrong (from the Huon; A. Armstrong was M. Harwood's sister) post-WWII. Armstrongs then moved to Walkers Orchard and Nursery at Lalla (Liliydale) in the late 1950s/early 1960s. Source: T. Kingston (pc.1996, 5/98) M & P Harwood (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/MC/-

**THE TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY HERITAGE STUDY 1996 [QVM]
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TASMAN PENINSULA **page 5**

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Tasman Pen TP 37	'Hope Banks' (Victor Kingston's Orchard)	Koonya - Newman's Creek Road	8411: 5/682.52/302	Late 1800s - 1960s	Apple orchard and farm	House, packing shed, hand split timber hut	This was the first Kingston property in Newman's Creek valley, and was the first orchard in the valley. Established by George & Julia Kingston and their sons, Victor and Malcolm, then owned by Victor's son, Bert; current owner Ian Kingston. Orchard pulled out in 1960s and property turned to dairying. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	OI/FI/MC/-
Tasman Pen TP 38 THPI 8411-74	Allen Griffith's Orchard	Koonya - Nubeena Road	8411: 5/671.52/320	? - 1940s - ?	Apple Orchard	House, shed (see TP 44)	Griffith bought the Koonya Co-operative shed (TP 44) after 1940. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/MC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 39	Tasman Gillies' #1 Orchard	Koonya - Nubeena Back Road	8411: 5/654.52/319	? - early 1970s	Apple and pear orchard	None	Orchard of c. 6 acres. Orchard removed in Tree Pull Scheme; and house burnt before orchard removed. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 40	Leo Peace's Orchard	Koonya - Nubeena Rd (next to (w) of Clarks)	8411: 5/659.52/319	?	Apple Orchard	House	Packing shed was built in late 1950s - no longer there. Now area used for growing Boronia. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/UK/MI
Tasman Pen TP 41	Vern Clark's Orchard	Koonya - Campbells Road	8411: 5/666.52/312	?	Apple Orchard	House, small packing shed, small farm sheds(2)	Orchard was small. House and shed are relatively recent. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI/FI
Tasman Pen TP 42	Parkinson's Orchard	Koonya (west) - Nubeena Road	8411: 5/655.52/326	?	Apple Orchard (plus dairy farm ?)	House	Orchard was small. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI/FI
Tasman Pen TP 43	William Griffith's Orchard	Koonya - Nubeena Rd (between Newman Creek Rd & Heywards Rd)	8411: 5/679.52/315	? - 1940s - ?	Apple Orchard	Pittosporum hedge and plane trees	Orchard established by W. Griffiths; taken over by son, Colin, who enlarged the orchard in late 1940s. Current owners: Heywards Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI/FI
Tasman Pen TP 44	Koony Co-operative Packing Shed	Koonya - Nubeena Rd, opposite Shelley Pt Rd	8411: 5/671.52/318	Early 1940s - present	Co-operative packing shed	Packing shed	Was built in the early 1940s and operated until the late- mid 1950s as a corporate shed; then purchased by A. Griffiths (TP 38). Growers who used it include Heywards, Griffiths & Kingstons. Apples sent by steamer (from Koonya jetty). Shed now hay barn. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 45	Merton Clark's Orchard	Premaydena - Premaydena Point	8411: 5/634.52/329	?	Apple Orchard	House, small sheds (2)	Orchard covered the point. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 46	Mont Noye's Orchard	Saltwater River (south) - Saltwater Road, Wiggins Road intersection	8411: 5/594.52/345	?	Apple Orchard	House, farm sheds	Was a small-med. size orchard. House and sheds built since early 1980s. Source: T Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/FI/PC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 47	Cyril Wellard's Orchard	Oakwood - Port Arthur Hwy	8411: 5/696.5 2/263	? -1915? - 1939? - ?	Apple Orchard	A few large pear trees	Possibly not a commercial orchard. Pear trees are big and wild. Cyril's wife, Christina, ran the Oakwood P.O. from 1915 -1939. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI

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TASMAN PENINSULA page 6

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Tasman Pen TP 48 THPI:8411-35	Premaydena Cool Store	Premaydena - Cool Store Road	8411: 5/638.52/327	1950s - ?	Cool Store	Cool store, water tank, roads	Modified and used recently for other purposes. Source: T. Kingston (pc.1996)	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI
Tasman Pen TP 49	Premaydena Jetty	Premaydena	8411: 5/630.52/326	Early 1800s? - ?	Jetty	None		X	FLOI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 50 THPI:8411-24	Koonya Jetty	Koonya	8411: 5/658.52/326	Early 1800s? - ?	Jetty	Access track (originally railway)	Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996) D. Clarke (pc 1996)	X	FLOI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 51	Gwandalan Jetty	Gwandalan	8411: 5/543.52/388	c. 1915 - ?	Jetty	None	This was also a steamer jetty. Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996, 5/98)	X	FLOI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 52 THPI:8411-57	Nubeena Jetty	Nubeena - south shore of Parsons Bay	8411: 5/598.52/271	? - present	Jetty	Jetty (rebuilt historically)	Source: M. & D. Hallam (pc 1996)	X	FI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 53	Saltwater River Jetty	Saltwater River	8411:	?	Jetty	Unknown	This was a steamer jetty for apple transport. Source: M. Hallam (pc 5/98)	X	FLOI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 54	Turner's Jetty	Turners Point	8412:	?	Jetty	Unknown	This was a steamer jetty for apple transport. Source: M. Hallam (pc 5/98)	X	FLOI/DE/MI
Tasman Pen TP 55	Charlie Batchelor's Orchard	Premaydena	8411:	?	Orchard	Unknown	This orchard had a cool store. Source: T. Kingston (pc 5/98)	X	OI/UK/CE
Tasman Pen TP 56	Tom Badbon's Orchard	?	8411:		Orchard	Unknown	This orchard had a cool store. Source: T. Kingston (pc 5/98)	X	OI/UK/CE
Tasman Pen TP 57	Tasmanian Orchardists & Producers Packing Shed & Cool Store	Nubeena (possibly on Jeff Hansens Orchard)	8411:	c.1930 - 1963	Packing shed, cool store & sawmill	. sawdust kiln, . parts of cool store (incl refrigeration unit)	TOP ran a co-operative packing shed and cool store at Nubeena. TOP also operated a sawmill which was located adjacent to the packing shed. The sawmill was dedicated to making apple cases. There was also an associated timber shed. Parts of the packing shed & cool store remains, including the refrigeration unit. All that remains of the sawmill is a brick sawdust kiln. Source: T. Kingston (pc 5/98)	X	OI/UK/MI

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SWANSEA page 1

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Swansea SW 1	'Rostrevor'	Triabunna - Tasman Hwy	8413: 5/757.52/944	farm: early 1800s-present Orchards: 1903 -1972.	Farm and apple & pear orchard	Packing shed complex, cool store, timber shed, stone stables, various farm sheds, shearing shed, 5 houses, water tanks, dam, water race, early plantings of English trees, bridges	Listings: Stables only are on the RNE (#011907) Orchard of 400 acres (1932); was at this time one of the largest in Southern Hemisphere; reduced to 50 acres in 1971. Rostrevor orchards were established by Henry Jones & Co in c. 1903 (already 7 acres orchard). although farm was already established in the early 1800s; also part owned by Frankcombes of Clifton, Ranelagh. Well preserved farm complex. Orchards were only fully commercial orchard in the district; no apple orchards today. Current owners James Fergusson & son, Andrew, took over property in 1972. J.Fergusson's daughter has since established an apricot orchard. Sources: James Fergusson (pc.5/11/96.) Tasmanian Mail 25/4/1912, p 24-25 Lester (1994) - Spring Bay Social History	✓	OI.LR.FI/WP /-
Swansea SW 2	'Ravensdale'	Little Swanport - Tasman Hwy	8413: 5/773.53/097	early-mid 1840s? - c. 1940s - ?	Farm with farm apple orchard	No apple related features except hawthorn hedges and a couple of pear trees, homestead	Small farm orchard, with apples and pears. Apple orchard was on south bank of creek, north of house (stone). Owners over time are Hawkins, Hobbs, Noyes, ?, Cadburys (Smith), Margaret Walker. Source: J. Hastie (pc.16/5/96)	✓	OI.FI/PC/MI
Swansea SW 3	'Muirlands'	Little Swanport - Tasman Hwy	8413: 5/774.53/128	Farm: ? - 1880s - present Orchards 1 1850s - 1908 2 1908 - 1940s	Farm with small apple and pear orchard	House, apple shed (v. small), workers' hut, stables, some old pear, plum & cherry trees	Established by Mitchelmores. Small orchard of c. 3 acres on north bank of L. Swanport River. Current house built in 1908 (earlier house on flat, south of bridge, destroyed by bridge construction; was initially an inn & had an orchard. Apple shed and other building possibly 1908, apple shed now modified for use as a chook shed. Source: J. Hastie (pc 16/5/96.)	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI
Swansea SW 4	'Lisdillon'	Little Swanport (north) -Tasman Hwy	8413: 5/822.53/179	Farm: 1840s - present Orchard: ?	Farm complex with small farm orchard	Houses, farm shed complex, old pear tree	Listings: RNE (#011 723.) Property settled and established by the Mitchells in the 1840s. Orchard was small, on the north bank of Lisdillon Rivulet just above the tidal limit. Only remains of orchard are a couple of old trees (one pear). Source: J. Hastie (pc 16/5/96)	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
Swansea SW 5	'Elim'	Little Swanport (north) - Elim Flats on Lisdillon Rivulet	8413: 5/800.53/186	Orchard: c. 1870 - 1890s	Farm with orchard	Chimney butt & foundation of house, 8 walnut trees, willow, stone retaining wall	Elim had an orchard on the north bank of Lisdillon Rivulet; house was on the south side and only a stone chimney butt foundations and a retaining wall remain. The only remains of the orchard are 8 walnut trees on the Rivulet edge; thought to have been c. 4 acres. The owner when the orchard was operating was Mark Mitchell. Mitchell died in 1895. Source: J. Hastie (pc 16/5/96)	X	OI/RU/MI.FI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Swansea SW 6	'Mayfield'	Little Swanport (north) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/830.53/208	Farm: Early-mid 1800s - present	Farm complex with apple orchard	Homestead, farm sheds	Listings: RNE (#011721) Farm had a large orchard which was on the east (sea) side of the homestead. Orchard had apples and other fruit. There is no orchard left today. Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	FI.OI/GC/MI
Swansea SW 7	'Kelvedon'	Swansea (south) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/863.53/276	Farm: early 1800s - present Orchard : ? - 1920s/ 1930s - ?	Farm complex with farm orchard (dom. apples)	Homestead, farm shed complex, old quince trees, old walnut tree, very established garden, pittosporum grove, cemetery	Listings: RNE (#011718) Large apple orchard (c. 4 acres) was between the house and the lagoon; c. 60 x 150 m in area; destroyed by salt from storms. Kelvedon was established by Francis Cotton, an associate was Dr. George Storey who later lived at Kelvedon and may be associated with planting or development of the orchard. F. Cotton was associated with the E. Coast Navigation Co. Present owner (?) believes apples were sold commercially (to Hobart?). Sources: J. Hastie (pc 16/5/96) Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
Swansea SW 8	'Piermont'	Swansea (south) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/887.53/325	Farm: 1830 - present Orchard: ? - late 1800s - ?	Farm complex with farm orchard	Unknown (no orchards)	Listings: Barn only on RNE (#019156) Apples grown and exported at some time in the 19C. Owners at this stage were Gill & King. Exported to Sydney markets. Established by Webber who by 1837 had spent 6,500 pounds on the property. His gardens were said to be the most extensive establishment of their kind in the colony. John Perkins King married Webber's daughter and took over the property. King shipped quantities of apples to Sydney markets. King was a sea captain, & had his own ship and loading facilities at Piermont. King's return for his first year's apples being 1,000 pound (RA) Sources: Ruth Amos (notes 1996) Judie Hastie (pc 16/5/96)	X	OI/GC/FI
Swansea SW 9	'Redbanks'	Swansea (north) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/878.53/368	Farm: ? - present Orchard: ? - 1930s - ?	Farm complex with orchards	Unknown (no orchards)	Listings: RNE (#011676) There were large orchards on both sides of the house and by the Meredith River on the part which became 'Terenure'. Lou Gordon leased the Terenure orchard up until the late 1930s. [RA]. Was well known for its cider [RA] Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI/FI
Swansea SW 10	'Redcliffe'	Swansea (north) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/870.53/371	?	Farm with a farm orchard	Unknown (no orchards)	Had an orchard with apples, walnuts and other fruit. Property known for its cider. Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI
Swansea SW 11	'Cambria'	Swansea (north) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/873.53/370	Farm: early 1800s - present Orchard: ? - mid 1800s - ?	Farm complex with a farm orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Established by the Merediths [F-S]. Had an orchard with apples, walnuts and other fruit trees. [RA]. Sources: Frazer-Simons (1987) Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	OI.LR/UK/MI.FI

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SWANSEA

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Swansea SW 12	'Belmont'	Swansea (north) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/881.53/412	Farm: ? Orchard: ?	Farm complex with orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Was well known for the amount of cider made from their own apples. Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI
Swansea SW 13	'Riversdale'	Swansea (north) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/878.53/420	Farm: early 1800s - present. Orchards: ? - mid 1800s - 1880s - ?	Farm complex with orchards	Unknown (no orchards)	Listings: The mill is listed on the RNE (#011688) Established by the Merediths in the early 1800s. Fruit trees were being grown by mid 1800s [F-S]. Orchards were developed on small farm blocks leased to German families - Woburn, Golliger (?) & Dilger. Woburn sent wine from the property to a Canadian Exhibition in the 1880s and won prizes [RA]. Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996) Frazer-Simons (1987)	X	LR.OI/UK/MI.FI
Swansea SW 14	'The Springs'	Swansea (north) - The Springs Rd	8513: 5/860.53/422	Farm: early 1830s - present Orchard: ?	Farm complex with orchards and cider making cellar	Homestead with cider making cellar, well established garden with unusual fruit tree varieties incl old pear trees, older farm sheds, pond, R. Allen's gravestone, hawthorn hedge rows and cypress, old fences	Present owners: Peter & Vivian Beswick (V. Beswick is a Stanfield and related to Daniel Stanfield of Rokeby). Established early 1830s by Richard Allen. Taken over by R. Allen's son, then by Brewis Lyne (?), then Grays, then Beswicks. Orchard was in paddock in front of house. Only cypress wind breaks and a few pear trees remain. Property was well known for its cider making as was Brewis Lyne. House has cellar where Brewis made and drank cider. Son, Cliff Lyne, has some barrels, wine and parts of the cider press from the property. Sources: Cliff Lyne (pc 1996) Ruth Amos (notes 1996) V. & P. Beswick (pc 25/10/96)	✓	OI/GC/-
Swansea SW 15	'Bellbrook'	Swansea (north) - opposite side of Wye River to The Springs house	8513: 5/859.53/417	Farm: ? Orchard: ?	Farm complex with orchard	Unknown (no orchards)	Known for the amount of cider made from own apples [RA]. R. Amos says 'Belmont House' was in this location but given Belmont is another side of highway, the reference is taken to be to Bellbrook House, but may be an early location of Belmont House. Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI
Swansea SW 16	'Springvale'	Swansea (north) - confluence of the Cygnet & Swan Rivers (East Tasman Hwy)	8513: 5/885.53/466	Farm: early 1800s - present Orchards: ? - mid 1800s - 1842 - ?	Farm complex with orchards	Unknown (orchard possibly still exists)	Established by John Meredith in early 1800s. Merediths had orchard by mid 1800s [F-S]. Property had large orchard [RA]. May be one of the few properties in Swansea district which has an extant orchard. Sources: Ruth Amos (notes 1996) Frazer Simons (1987)	X	LR.OI/UK/MI.FI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Swansea SW 17	'Milton'	Cranbrook (south) - Tasman Hwy	8513: 5/870.53/469	?	Farm complex with orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Milton had a large orchard. Source: Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	X	OI/UK/MI/FI
Swansea SW 18	'Gala'	Cranbrook	8513: 5/887.53/485	Farm: early 1820s - present Orchard: 1820s/1830s - ?	Farm complex with orchard	A few trees in orchard, Homestead, other farm buildings	Listings: RNE (#011 730) Established by Amos' in the early 1820s. Orchard also probably established in the early 1820s. Apples were closest to house and pears further away. Orchard c. 40 acres. varieties included Lady in the Snow and Delicious. Traditionally wine and cider were made and the workmen would go to the house at the end of the day for a drink and to discuss the day's business. Source: Present owner 'Gala' (pc 1996) Ruth Amos (notes 1996)	✓	OI/FI/WP/MI
Swansea SW 19	'Glen Gala'	Cranbrook	8513: 5/889.53/492	Farm: early 1820s - present. Orchard: 1820s/1830s? -?	Farm complex with orchard	c.1830 apple tree, homestead with cellar, established garden, a few pear trees and a mulberry tree, hawthorn hedges	Listings: RNE (#011 682) Established by Amos in the late 1810s- early 1820s. There is a c.1830 apple tree in garden - possibly oldest apple tree in Tasmania today (the tree is in the garden of the second main house built on the property after 1827, which was the date the first residence burnt down (which was in a different location);. The cutting for the tree was probably brought from England. Orchard was east of house. All that remains are a couple of old pear trees, a mulberry tree and a hawthorn hedge. Traditionally wine and cider were made and the workmen would go to the house with the boss, at the end of the day for a drink and to talk business. Source: Present owner 'Gala' (pc 1996) Ruth Amos (notes 1996) Judith Hastie (pc 5/98)	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI
Swansea SW 20	'Apslawn'	Between Cranbrook and Bicheno, south of Tasman Hwy and on the N.W. edge of the Apsley Marshes	8514: 5/980.53/537	Farm: early 1830s - present Orchard: early 1830s - ?	Farm complex with orchard of cider apples and cider house/flour mill.	Unknown (no orchard)	William Lyne established Apslawn and its orchard. After building his house, 'Apsley House' in 1832, he built a four mill /cider house. He planted an orchard early (in 1830s ?) and bought a cider press from England. Orchard included crab apples for cider making, [CL]. Part of the family moved to 'The Springs' and took the cider making tradition there too. [CL] Present owner: John Cusick - still makes cider [CL] Sources: L. Nyman (1990) C. Lyne (pc 1996)	✓	OI/LR/UK/MI

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EAST COAST GENERAL page 1

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East Coast General EC 1	Perce Daley's Orchard	Dunalley - Port Arthur Hwy (opposite Potters Croft)	8412: 5/669.52/523	?	Orchard & farm	Orchard, farm sheds, house.	Owner - Perce Daley Orchard is limited to one block of mature trees, vase pruned and on west side of house and sheds. Farm sheds include a vertical board and skillion (ci) roofed garage and a medium size shed of corrugated iron sheet with a gable ended corrugated iron roof with skillion extension at the front with ci sliding door (double) all built on a brick foundation. There is a skillion extension to east with a ramp suggesting the building is used as a shearing shed today, although it may have been originally a packing shed or general purpose shed. Source: T. Kingston (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/MC/MI
East Coast General EC 2	Spauldings Orchard	Dunalley - (where golf course now is)	8412: 5/656.52/511	? - 1920s - c. 1950s	Apple and pear orchard	None	Orchard grubbed out to build golf course. Field inspected A. McConnell 12/10/96 - no evidence of orchard. Source: Austral Archaeology (1996) - Sorell Study	X	LR.FI/DE/MI
East Coast - General EC 3	Dunalley #1 Orchard	Dunalley - Port Arthur Highway	: 5/667.52/520	1900s ?	Apple Orchard	Orchard , home	Remnant block of orchard on the north side of the road; trees appear to be mainly pears but are likely to include apples. Possibly a weatherboard and corrugated iron roofed home associated.	X	FI/GC/MI
East Coast General EC 4	Bay Street Shed	Dunalley	8412: 5/660.52/516	?	Apple packing shed?	Small shed	Shed is possibly original a small farm shed or an apple packing shed on the basis of its design and location. Shed is a small, weatherboard with a skillion, corrugated iron roof and sliding double wooden doors at the front.	X	FI/GC/CE
East Coast - General EC 5	James Gordon's Farm and Cider House	Forcett	8412?	c. 1820s - ?	Farm	Unknown	Farm is reputed to have a cider house and it is not known if there were orchards; it is not known what is present today. Sources: (Widdowson, p 103, in Austral Archaeology (1996) - Sorell Study	X	OI.LR/UK/MI .FI
East Coast General EC 6	W. Thompson's Orchard	St Helens area		? - 1912 - ?	Apple and pear orchard	Unknown	Orchard was of 5 acres in 1912 Source: The Weekly Courier 13/6/1912, p 7	X	LR/UK/CE
East Coast General EC 7	J.A. Travers' Orchard	St. Helens area		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard (apple and pear?)	Unknown	Orchard was of 10 acres in 1912 Source: The Weekly Courier 13/6/1912, p7	X	LR/UK/CE
East Coast General EC 8	W.P. Kirwan's Orchard	St. Helens area		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard (apple and pear?)	Unknown	Orchard was of 10 acres in 1912. Source: The Weekly Courier 13/6/1912, p 7	X	LR/UK/CE
East Coast General EC 9	T. Haley's Orchard	St. Helens area		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard (apple and pear?)	Unknown	Orchard was 16 acres in 1912. Source: The Weekly Courier 13/6/1912, p 27	X	LR/UK/CE
East Coast General EC 10	J.H. Barber's Orchard	St. Helens area		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard (apple and pear?)	Unknown	Orchard was of 35 acres in 1912. Source: The Weekly Courier 13/6/1912, p 7	X	LR/UK/CE

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NORTH COAST - GENERAL

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
North Coast General NC 1	VDL Co. Orchard	Stanley, North West Coast		? - 1913 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Mention of orchard in document "The Orchard grows well and even better when the shelter trees have grown". Source: Journal of Parliamentary Papers 1913 - 1914, Annual Report of the Fruit and Forestry Inspector, p 29	X	LR/UK/CE
North Coast General NC 2	Dr Muir's Orchard	Wynyard, North West Coast		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	An orchard owned by Dr. Muir and managed by C. Thorne's father until 1912 when Dr. Muir purchased an orchard at Freshwater Point and moved there with his manager. Source: C. Thorne (interview 5/1996)	X	OI/UK/CE
North Coast General NC 3	Orchard Point Orchard	Orchard Point, Flinders Island		?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Oral reference-no data.	X	OI/UK/CE

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SCOTTSDALE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Scottsdale SC 1	'Hazelmere'	Scottsdale - 103 King St	8415: 5/426.54/424	? - 1909 - 1921 - c.1952 (orchard established by 1929)	Apple orchard	Apple packing shed, homestead, other later sheds, few old pear trees, cherry, plum hedge	Owner:: Mrs J & A McLennan Established by P.H. Tucker; bought by G. McGowan in 1921; later (c1929) by McLennan; after 1952 became flower seed farm for Yates (run by McLennans). Appears to have had some acres which had been an experimental station or farm school in c.1926. Sources: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43 Scotts New County L. & R. Tucker (pc 1996) P. McLennan (pc 1996)	✓	FLLR..OI/M C/MI
Scottsdale SC 2	L. & R. Tucker's Orchard	Scottsdale - East Minston Rd	8415: 5/425.54/414	Property: c.1860 - present Orchard: 1880's - present	Apple orchard	Apple packing shed, homestead, other sheds, workers' hut, orchard, plantings, tree rows, well, apple grader	Owner: L. & R. Tucker Orchard established by O'Reillys c. 1883; taken over by P. Tucker in 1908; and then later by his son and daughter Lindsay and Rose Tucker. Orchard has the original (+ extended) apple packing shed and house - made from timber off the property; trees date to 1880s & 1929; plantings include 1880s pine rows. Orchard is now c.23 acres; was 19 acres in 1914. Sources: L. & R. Tucker (pc 1996) The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43 Scotts New County	✓	FI.OI.LR/ WP/MI
Scottsdale SC 3	F.F. Tucker's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 20 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia; 1914 p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 4	C. Grenda's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 12 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia; 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 5	Hinkstone's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 10 acre in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 6	C. Hazelwood's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 10 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 7	A. Hazelwood's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 12 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 8	B. Cherry's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 12 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 191, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 9	Botley's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 15 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 10	Best's Orchard	Scottsdale?	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 7 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia, 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 11	Holmes Orchard	Scottsdale West	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Orchard in 1914 had 15 acres in production and 9 new acres; grew Sturmer, Jonathan & Scarlet apples; grew trees other than apples; and had oaks, other English trees and hawthorn hedges giving the place an English appearance; owned in 1914 by Capt. Holmes. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE

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SCOTTSDALE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Scottsdale SC 12	Gregory's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Owner in 1914 was Gregory. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE
Scottsdale SC 13	Gofton's Orchard	Scottsdale	8415:	? - 1914 - ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	Owner in 1914 was Gofton Source: The Fruit World of Australasia, 1914, p43	X	LR/UK/CE

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LILYDALE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Lilydale LI 1	East's Orchard	Lilydale (north) Golconda Rd-Second River Rd intersection (Blocks 0920-0921)	8315: 5/179.54/347	1919 - 1970s	Apple & Pear Orchard	Apple packing shed, Small shed, Homestead	Owner - John East Established initially by Dr. Pike? from Launceston; taken over by Davey; and then in 1924 taken over by J. East's grandparents. At its peak the orchard was 40 acres. Source: John East (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
Lilydale LI 2	'Fairfield'	Lilydale - Lalla Rd (Block 0738)	8315: 5/173.54/321	? - 1914 - 1970s	Apple & Pear Orchard	Apple packing shed, Homestead	Owner - ? Established by Fred Wade (earlier owner?); taken over by John East's father's brother [JE]. Orchards comprised 20 acres [FWA] Source: John East (pc 1996) The Fruit World of Australasia 1914	✓	LR.FI.OI/GC/MI
Lilydale LI 3	Kerr's Orchard ('Woodstock')	Lalla - Lalla Rd (Blocks 0279 & 0289)	8315: 5/156.54/323	pre 1940 to 1970s	Apple Orchard	Apple packing shed, Homestead	Owner - ? Owned until pulled out by Kerr. Source: John East (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/MC/MI
Lilydale LI 4	Walker's Lalla Orchard + Nursery	Lalla - Lalla Rd & Quills Rd (Blocks 0254 & 13476)	8315: 5/154.54/324 Lalla Shed 5/149.54/324	1890s - 1970's	Apple orchard + Nursery	Apple packing shed (1920s)	Owner - ? Run by W.A.J. Walker until pulled out in 1970's. Owned and established (1890s) by Frank Walker. In 1914 run by his son W.G. Walker. Later run by WAG Walker's sons, Reginald & Harald Walker (?). Orchard was c. 70 acres. The Lalla Apple Shed was Walker's second packing shed, built in the 1920s. In 1914 the orchard comprised - an orchard of 35 acres mostly apples with 24 acres bearing and 2.5 acres of pears and peaches; an avenue of pears - trees planted 20' apart and forming an orchard; a nursery of 150,000 young trees (apples, pears, cherries, apricots, plums, etc.) but mostly apples (varieties listed); and an artificial lake used as a reservoir & for irrigation. Fruit was exported overseas [FWR]. The nursery (est 1890s) was between Lalla Rd & Quills Rd. In this nursery the Lalla Red Delicious and many other red varieties were developed; trees were exported to New Zealand (Nelson) and Argentina (Rio Negro). The orchard was managed (?) by Ted & Alice Armstrong from the late 1950s/1960s. (T & A Armstrong were from the Huon (A. Armstrong was M. Harwood's sister). They moved from the Huon to an orchard on the Tasman Peninsula, before moving to Lilydale. Source: John East (pc 1996) M & P Harwood (pc 1997) The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42 G.Harold & Reginald Walker (oral interview 1996)	✓	LR.FI.OI/MC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Lilydale LI 5	Williamson's Orchard (See also LI27?)	Tunnel - Tunnel Road	8315: 5/154-54/397	? - 1970s	Apple orchard	Apple packing shed, other sheds, Homestead	Owner: Alan Williamson (lives now at Bridport) Orchard pulled out in 1970s. Source: John East (pc 1996)	X	FI.OI/MC/MI
Lilydale LI 6	'Hollybanks'	Lilydale (north) - Second River Rd (Block 0945)	8315: 5/176.54/343	? - 1950s	Apple orchard	Apple packing shed, stables, other sheds, homestead, apple grader (early)	Owner: Arnolds Was owned by Arnolds (J. East's uncle) when pulled out in 1950s. Source: John East (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/PC/MI
Lilydale LI 7	Lilydale Cool Store (See also LI 35 Matthew Taylor's orchard)	Lilydale - Station Road	8315: 5/177.54/333	? - 1940 -?	Cool Store	None	Owner was Matthew Taylor. Was a large cool store by railway line which operated in the 1940s. Although not formally a 'cop-operative', it was used by a number of orchardists as no one else had a cool store. The company ran a sawmill for the production of apple cases (sawing of timber & making up). Manager was Mr. J.Taylor. (photo available) [TNE] Frank Badenhagen built a sawmill on the site after the cool store ceased operation. Source: John East (pc 1996) Mervin Kelp (pc 1996) Tasmania's North East	✓	FI.OI/LR/DE/MI
Lilydale LI 8	Weston's Orchard	Lilydale (north) - Golconda Road opposite Lilydale Falls Reserve	8315: 5/174/54/354	? - 1950s	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Owner: E. Weston Orchard was pulled out in 1950s. Possibly an apple shed still left. Source: John East (pc 1996)	X	OI/UK/FI.MI
Lilydale LI 9	Kelp's Orchard	Lilydale (south)	8315: 5/184.54/328	early 1900s ? - 1950s	Apple Orchard, farm & sawmill	Apple packing shed, homestead, other sheds, a few pear trees	Owner: Mervin Kelp Not known when established but it was run by Frederick Kelp from early 1900's and then taken over by his son, Mervin Kelp. Orchard ceased in 1950's. Family also had a local sawmill which some apple case and building timber came from. Source: John East (pc 1996) Mervin Kelp (pc. 996)	✓	FI.OI/MC/MI
Lilydale LI 10	'Wynvale'	Karoola - Karoola Rd (Block 13664)	8315: 5/128.54/327	? - 1950s	Apple orchard and farm	Apple packing shed	Owner: Bob & Winifred Abel Not sure who established orchard, or when, but the orchard was owned by B. & W. Abel when it was pulled out in 1950s. An apple shed still exists (near road). Winifred Abel is sister to M. Kelp. Source: John East (.1996) Mervin Kelp (.1996)	X	OI/UK/MI.FI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Lilydale LI 11	Wade's Orchard	Lilydale (north) - Golconda Road - Second River Rd intersection (Block 0952)	8315: 5/173.54/352	? - 1950s	Apple Orchard	Apple packing shed, homestead	Owner: Fred Wade Was owned by F. Wade when orchards were pulled out in 1950s. Not sure when established or by whom. F. Wade previously owned 'Fairfield' (LI2) Apple shed is in poor condition and is by creek away from the homestead. Source: John East (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/PC/MI
Lilydale LI 12	Abel's Orchard	Lalla - Lalla Rd (Block 13623?)	8315: 5/156.54/325	? - 1950s	Apple Orchard	Apple packing shed, homestead (across Lalla Rd)	Owner: ? Was owned and run as an apple orchard by Bob Abel until the orcharding ceased in the 1950s. Source: John East (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/MC/MI
Lilydale LI 13	Charles Brooks' Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 9 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 14	Richard Brooks' Orchard	Lillydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 15	James Brooks' Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 6 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 16	L. Badenhagen's Orchard	Lilydale ?		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 30 acres "coming into profitable bearing" Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 17	W. Granfield's Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 18	Isaac Arnold's Orchard (poss LI4)	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 15 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 19	George Arnold's Orchard (poss LI4)	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 20	N. Turner's Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 10 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 21	McLennan's Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard comprised 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 22	Hammersley & Dixon's Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 11 acres, including "a fine old tree bearing 22 cases". Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 23	W. W. Bostock's Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 grew Sturmer, Jonathan, London Pippin, Scarlet Nonpareil, French Crab and Reinette apples. System of green manuring, oats and peas being turned under, adding nitrogen and humus to the soil. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 24	Malcolm Croy's Orchard (possibly LI 12)	Lilydale - Lalla Rd (both sides)		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard and farm	Unknown	Belonged to Mr. McLaine before Malcolm Croy. Property is 130 acres with 25 acres planted to fruit trees; has underground drains; exports overseas. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Lilydale LI 25	J.R. Abel's Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - 1981	Orchard - apples, pears & peaches	Unknown	1914 - the orchard was 28 acres, fruit was exported to England; with Jonathans being exported to Sydney; manager was Mr. A. Butterworth from Glenorchy. [FWA] In 1981 the orchard still existed and was owned by Mrs. Abel, comprised 40 acres; her son owned a 30 acre orchard also in the Lilydale district [TNE] Sources: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43 Tasmania's North East	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 26	Andrew Brooks' Orchard	Lilydale		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard was 12 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 27	Claughton's Orchard (poss LI 5)	Tunnel		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 15 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 28	John Christie's Orchard	Karoola (near Railway Stn)		1904 - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 7 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 29	H. McEwin's Orchard	Karoola		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard and nursery	Unknown	Orchard of 23 acres and a nursery of 6 acres; orchard was sold by 1914 to F.M. Nickel from India. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 30	W. Hunt's Orchard	Karoola		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 31	W. Butcher's Orchard	Karoola		1910 - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 18 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 32	J. Ryan's Orchard	Karoola		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 33	Cyril Gee's Orchard	Karoola		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 34	C. McCarthy's Orchard	Karoola		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 35	Matthew Taylor's (see also LI7)	Turners Marsh		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Orchard of 20 acres of "standard and extra varieties". Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 43	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 36	W. Rankin's Orchard	Turners Marsh		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 37	T. Freeman's Orchard	Turners Marsh		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard ?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 38	R. Freeman's Orchard	Turners Marsh		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 39	Ingram Brothers' Orchard	Turners Marsh		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 40	C. Allen's Orchard	Turners Marsh		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Lilydale LI 41	Berger's Orchard	Bangor		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 42	S. Cox' Orchard	Bangor		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
Lilydale LI 43	W. Hammersley's Orchard	Bangor		? - 1914 - ?	Apple Orchard?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE

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EAST & SOUTH TAMAR

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 1	R. Harvey's # 3 Evaporating Factory	Launceston		? - 1927 - ?	Evaporating Factory	Unknown	In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 3,000 packs of dried apple. R. Harvey also owned the Cygnet and Geeveston factories in 1927. Source: Minutes of the Tas Apple Evaporating Assoc. 5/5/1927	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 2	Tasmanian Jam & Preserved Fruit Company	Launceston		1878 - 1879	Jam & Fruit Preserving Factory	Unknown	Company floated in 1878 with a capital of 5,000 pounds in 1 pound shares; directors were C.H. Smith, Henry Button, Peter Barrett, J.C. Ferguson, T.W. Thomas, Henry Edgell & Capt. Urquhart. They had offices in St. John St and a factory on Queen's Way Source: Morris - Nunn & Tassell 1982 L'ton Indust. Heritage	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 3	Bender's Cold Store	Launceston - 98 Elizabeth St (Benders Lane)		c. 1889 - 1922 - 1992	Cold Store + Freezing Works	Demolished (c.1992)	Benders freezing works were the first in northern Tasmania - became major store for perishable goods in Launceston, including fruit. Bender grew up in Huonville and was interested in fruit growing; owned his own orchards at West Arm & later at Deviot. Bender acted as a guarantor for the 'Telemon', the first vessel to load apples for Britain from Beauty Point in 1922. The cool store was a brick building of two above ground storeys (ground floor - factory, upper floor - cool store) and a subterranean brine room. The building was insulated by packing cavity walls with sawdust. The style of the building is vernacular with neo-classical modifications in 1918 (architect - Harold Masters). Source: Morris - Nunn & Tassell (1982) - L'ton Indust. Heritage	✓	LR.FI.OI/UK/FI
East & South Tamar EST 4	Tasmanian Produce & Coolstorage Company	Launceston - 17-33 Lindsay St		1903 - ?	Cold Store /Freezer Works	Unknown	Not clear if this cold store/freezer works handled apples - it seems to have dealt mainly with meats & dairy products. Freezing works were originally 24 x 152m (built by Charles Adams & Sons) with later additions for a boiler house, engine room + butter factory. The freezing buildings had 6 chambers each c. 7.6m x 3.3m; 2 chilling rooms (also 7.6 m x 3.3 m) and butter store. A railway line ran through the packing shed the full length of the building. The buildings (1903) were brick, designed by Walter Panton, and were in a neo-classical style. In 1982 the buildings were derelict and unstable. Source: Morris Nunn & Tassell (1982) - L'ton Indust. Heritage	X	LR/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 5	Woolmer's Estate	Longford (east) (North Midlands) - Woolmers Lane	8314: 5/124.53/915	Farm: 1817 - present Orchard: ? - 1832 - 1912? Commercial orchard: c. 1912 - 1947 - 1970s	Farm complex with orchard and cider house	Cider house, wooden cellar below, house for cider making?, apple carts, cider crusher, apple graders, 3 apple trees, homestead, farm sheds, plantings, fences & yarding, horse drawn pump building, wooden windmill	Listing: RNE (#012791) The estate was founded by Thomas Archer in 1817 and is still owned by the Archer family. Orchard was established (commercial) in 1912 by TEC Archer who continued to manage them. Apricots were planted as well as apples and shelter trees, imported from Melbourne. In 1947 apricots + apples were being sold to H.Jones & Co. Fruit was the main income until 1947. The building of a cider house in c. 1843 indicates there was at least a farm orchard from the early 1800s. The cider house (c./ 1843) contains a sandstone apple crusher. There is also a small hand crusher (1866). Cider was sold to Ballarat to the gold diggings. Place also has 2 apple carts (early 1900s) and 2 apple graders (1920). Sources: Self Guided Tour Booklet. Clive Lucas et al (1996) - Woolmers Conservation Plan	✓	LR.OI.FI/WP/-
East & South Tamar EST 6	C.C. Conacher's Orchard	Perth		c. 1899 - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples & pears)	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 11 acres, all planted 15 years previously. The older varieties were being changed to newer ones - Cox, Cleopatra, Sturmer, Shepherd's Perfection, Huon Belle. Pears also grown. Fruit was sold locally, at least up to 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 42	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 7	Esk Valley Estate	Breadalbane - Kings Meadows		c. 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	Few, if any orchards in the area in 1996. Subdivisions for orchards in 1814. Location is described as 2 miles away from the Sandhill Tram terminus, parallel to the main Hobart Road, 1 mile beyond the Kings Meadows Golf Links, 1 mile from the Relbia Station, with a frontage on Breadalbane Road. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 58	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 8	Miss Holmes' Orchard	Kings Meadows		c. 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this was reported as a 30 acre orchard planted by Mr. Genders for Miss Holmes. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 9	Mrs N. Penin's Orchard	Kings Meadows		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 10	Allen's Orchard	Kings Meadows		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 11	Stapleton's Orchard	Kings Meadows		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 12	Jones' Orchard	Kings Meadows		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 13	Kelly's Orchard	Kings Meadows		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 14	Baker's Orchard	St. Leonards		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard is described as being of 10 acres and surrounded by grazing land. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 15	'Glenara' (E.B. Genders' Orchard)	Youngtown		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (and farm)	Unknown	In 1914 the owner was E.B. Genders of W. & G. Genders Ltd. Cameron St, Launceston. The orchard was 60 acres in 1914, planted by the owner and located on 'Glenara' between Youngtown & Franklin Village, 4 miles south of Launceston. Described as having "every facility for picking and packing; using a power spray drawn by a Bean motor; a windmill to pump water from a 50,000 gallon concrete tank to supply the house and garden" and a farm/home orchard (including apples). The FWA 1914 comments that "a brick packing shed is to be built, which when completed would be one of the best in northern Tasmania". Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 41	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 16	Treherne Estate	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	Orchard Estate subdivided by Messrs. Blackett & French. Possibly lost to suburb development. Source: Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 17	W.Kidd's Orchard (possibly Lees' Orchard (EST 26))	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Possibly lost to suburban development. In 1914 reported as being of 14 acres, growing export varieties and owned by G.E. Archer. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 18	J. Joyce's Orchard	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 reported as being of 10 acres. Possibly lost to suburban development. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 19	E. Hart's Orchard	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Possibly lost to suburban development. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 20	Hall's Orchard	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apple and pears)	Unknown	Noted as growing standard varieties/apples and pears in 1914. Possibly lost due to urban encroachment. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 21	White's Orchard	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apple and pears)	Unknown	Noted as growing standard varieties in 1914. Possibly lost due to urban encroachment. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 22	McKay's Orchard	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	Noted as growing standard varieties in 1914. Possibly lost due to urban encroachment. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 23	Joyce's Orchard (possibly EST18)	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	Noted as growing standard varieties in 1914. Possibly lost due to urban encroachment. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 24	Luck's Orchard	Alanvale - Newnham		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	Noted as growing standard varieties in 1914. Possibly lost to urban encroachment. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 25	C.H. Hookway's Orchard	Windermere		?	Orchard	Unknown	Noted as being on 30 acres of land, and the owner coming from Scottsdale. Source: Tasmania's North East	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 26	Lees' Orchard	Dilston - East Tamar Hwy	8315: 5/077.54/228	c. 1919 - present	Apple and pear orchard	houses(3) packing shed, cool store, packing shed & c.a. store complex, sheds, dams, poplar and macrocarpa row, orchard, tennis court	Land belonged to Gerald Archer, who developed the orchard but leased it out. In 1939 Tom & Mons Lees came from Ranelagh and leased the orchard, eventually buying it from Archer. The lower orchard,(below the sheds) was established first - after WWI; the small timber packing shed was associated with the early orchard. Some of the original trees are left, old ones are removed individually and new trees replanted; the old pears have all been regrafted to Packhams. The main complex of sheds was built between 1956 & 1980s and the dams also built later when irrigation introduced. In the past fruit was sold to Europe but more recently sold locally. They also buy in apples from elsewhere on the north coast. Apples were transported by road through Launceston to Beauty Point. Today the orchard is c. 40 acres; sales are local; fruit is not waxed or labelled but is packed in plastic bags; fruits grown are apples and some pears; both Mons & Tom Lees & John Lees (son) own the orchard; the orchard also has some cattle. Sources: Tom Lees (pc 1996) ; John Lees (pc 1996)	✓	LR.OI.FI/WP/-
East & South Tamar EST 27	Dilston Jetty	Dilston - edge of Tamar		Early- mid 1900s?	Jetty	None	Was used by some Dilston orchards to transport apples by boat to Beauty Point. Jetty was destroyed by fire. Sources: Tom Lees (pc 1996) - Dennis Lees (pc 1996)	X	OI.FI/DE/MI
East & South Tamar EST 28	Windermere East Packing Shed	Windermere - 184 Windermere Rd	8315: 5/021.54/262	?	Packing Sheds	Packing shed, cool store, concrete tank, house	Sheds now appear to service a peach orchard. Three sheds - older is a weatherboard shed (cool store) with a skillion extension on east side; other sheds are conjoined and also weatherboard; all have ci gable roofs; and louvered vents/windows; and sit on concrete foundations. House is very small and built of fibro-cement panels (may be worker's hut).	✓	FI/MC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 29	'Woodlawn' (Gordon Medwin's Orchard)	Windermere area - Native Point (Block 0854)	8215: 4/987.54/285	Farm: 1893 - present Orchard: 1893 - 1914 - ?	Farm and orchard	House, Farm sheds, Stables, Macrocarpa tree row, Other old trees	Land purchased and farm and orchard established by Gordon Medwin in c.1893; trees planted were Jonathans & Sturmers. Property originally included all of Native Point. In 1913, 2,500 cases of apples were picked and in 1914, 3,000 cases were picked. In 1914 the orchard had all the necessary equipment - a packing shed, case making plant, stables and a jetty. A rail ran to the jetty for transporting the apples and a large motor boat (capacity for 220 cases of fruit) was used. In 1914 the fruit was exported overseas and to the Australian mainland. The farm buildings and house are all weatherboard and have corrugated iron gable end roofs. The packing shed and jetty are believed to no longer exist (the shed was on the foreshore). Current owners: Bertrams. Sources: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40 Dennis Lees (pc 1996)	✓	FI/LR/OI/MC/MI
East & South Tamar EST 30	'Millhaven' (?)	Windermere area - Los Angeles Road	8315: 5/003.54/288	? - c. 1914 - ?	Farm and orchard	Packing shed, House, Macrocarpa rows, Poplar rows, Small field size	There is no evidence of an orchard in the area today but the packing shed, small field size and macrocarpus and poplar rows (old), all suggest there may have been an orchard behind the packing shed. The packing shed is of fibro - cement panels with a ci gable roof, externally hung double sliding doors (wooden), a glass louvered window and an open garage area. Was probably a Los Angeles Estate (EST 32) subdivision.	✓	FI/PC/MI
East & South Tamar EST 31	Highfield (D. Lees Orchard)	Swan Bay - Tamar Hwy & Magazine Rd intersection (south side)	8315: 5/034.54/296	? - c. 1900 - present	Apple and quince orchard and farm	Apple orchard, Apple shed, Farm sheds, (mod), House (mod), Barn	Orchard is at present 15 acres and owned by Dennis Lees (son of Mons & Tom Lees - refer EST 26). Land originally owned by Phillips, who established a quince orchard (no trees left) taken over by Medwins (possibly established apple orchard c. 1900). Taken over by Geeves then by M. & T. Lees, then D. Lees. Property had relatively early irrigation with water pumped from a dam. Orchard has trees that are early 1900s to new trees, with a lot of trees planted in c. 1920s. The house and packing shed were built in 1930, and are still standing; the barn was built in 1928 (poor condition). The packing shed is small, weatherboard with a sloping pitched ci gable roof, small windows and a wooden double sliding door. The house is red brick and substantially modified since 1930, the old stables have been pulled down. In the early days, apples were taken to Woodlawn jetty; today they go by road. D. Lees rents Walkers cool store (Ecclestone Road). Source: Dennis Lees (pc 1996)	✓	OI/FI/MC/-
East & South Tamar EST 32	Los Angeles Estate	Swan Bay - Windermere area - Los Angeles Road	8315:	c 1914 - ?	Orchard estate	Unknown	Reported as being subdivided for orchard in 1914; total area was 1,300 acres. Extended along Windermere Road (Swan Bay frontage) to 'Woodlawn' and east to the East Tamar Highway. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 33	'Leam'	Hillwood-foreshore Road	8215: 4/994.54/329	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Apple packing shed, Mature pine rows.	Reported as being of 6 acres in 1914, with a 'pretty homestead', a packing shed, stables and a belt of gum trees at the water's edge. Originally part of Hillwood Estate (first lot purchased was no.11). The first person to run 'Leam' as an orchard is thought to be A.B. Curran. The last person to run 'Leam' as an orchard was Basil Wright (family also had orchard at Sidmouth - came originally from South Africa) [LM]. Old weatherboard shed-appears to be a packing shed; it has concrete footings, a gable roof, no windows and wooden sliding doors. Appears to be part of 'Leam', with pine/cypress trees around it and rows of these elsewhere on the property. The Leam homestead is in good condition and has a large, old garden of introduced trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40 Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	✓	FI,OL,LR/MC/MI
East & South Tamar EST 34	Hillwood Orchards (Miller's Orchard)	Hillwood - Hillwood Road (both sides) (Blocks 3676, 3757, 3663, 3661, 0069)	8215: 4/992.54/348	? - present	Apple orchard	Orchards, modern packing shed/cool store/ca store complex, houses, dams, recent poplar rows.	Extensive orchard, highly modernized recently, with a lot of new plantings and very large packing shed/cool store/c.a. store complex (Kliploc sheet, some walls external metal frame). Trees range from very young to relatively old; all are vase shaped. Was originally part of the Hillwood Estate. Sources: Miller (pc 1996), Estate map (nd) Estate Map (n.d.)	✓	LR,FI,OL/GC/-
East & South Tamar EST 36	Hillwood Jetty Cool Store	Hillwood (south) - 175 Leam Road	8215: 4/994.54/333	?	Cool Store	Cool store	Very modern looking small weatherboard building - a residence - 2 storey, vertical board with a gable roof. The cool store was originally a corrugated iron clad packing shed at the Hillwood jetty. It was purchased and moved to the present site by Mick Burton of 'Leam' and converted to a cool store. The cool store was insulated with buzzer chips and was reclad when converted. The cool store has been recently converted to a residence by Andy Powell. Present owners are Powells; up for sale in October '96. Source: Lindsay Millar (pc 5/98)	✓	FI,OL/PC/MI
East & South Tamar EST 37	'Taronga' ('Midway')	Hillwood - 77 Hillwood Jetty Road	8215: 4/988.54/345	?	Shed	Apple packing shed	Present owner is Partridge. Shed is a small vertical board shed with a gable roof with a skillion extension windows and a brick chimney. Property was Lot 24 of the original Hillwood Estate orchard subdivision. Source: Estate map (n.d.)	✓	FI/MC/MI
East & South Tamar EST 38	Hillwood Jetty Road Orchard	Hillwood - Hillwood Jetty Rd (Block 0082)	8215: 4/980.54/347	?	Orchard	Orchard, Packing Sheds?, Residence	Small area of established orchard on eastern side of road, with small sheds at rear that look like packing sheds. The home is stucco with a gable roof. (Hillwood Estate lot 16) Source: Estate map (n.d.)	X	FI/MC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 39	Rewa Orchard (Millar's Orchard)	Egg Island Point - Craigburn - Hillwood Road (Blocks 3712, 3713, 3715, 3718, 3719, & 0091)	8215: 4/973.54/349	1914 - present	Orchard	Orchard (apple & pears), packing shed, cool store, ca store, house, stables (2), huts, garage, mature tree rows	Present owner is L.D. Millar, who took over from his father who started at Rewa in c. 1935. L. Millar's mothers parents were orchardists at Birches Bay, Channell (C.O. Smith & Sons). Orchard grows c. 30 varieties of apples (modern varieties) and pears. Sells some at the door. Orchards are mostly of old trees; trees are growing on a relatively steep, west facing slope; now irrigated. The property still retains all the original buildings. The main home was built before c. 1940 and is weatherboard; there are other old weatherboard huts and sheds near the house, including a 1914 and a 1940s stables. The packing shed (cement and fibro - cement panels), cool store/c.a. store and open area (kliploc sheet construction) are a complex of conjoined buildings (3 bldgs). The 1914 section is concrete walled, and had a shingle roof. The ca store was the first aluminium clad apple shed in Tasmania as well as the first ca system set up in Tasmania for pome fruit storage (uses plastic tent type system) [LM]. The packing shed & cool store complex was also the first apple orchard in Tasmania to introduce bulk handling (in the late 1950s). Packing is no longer carried out at 'Rewa', as the packing is done by Millers at Hillwood. Packing shed has an apple grader (with round bins). Good example of a 1910s orchard complex with no loss of elements , hence shows evolution Source: Mr. Lindsay Millar (pc 5/98)	✓	FI.OI/WP/M 1
East & South Tamar EST 40	C.H. Perrin's Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	In 1914 is reported as a 35 acre orchard of apples and pears; with apple varieties being Cox, Cleopatra, Sturmers and Donna. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p.40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 41	Findlay's Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Ck		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard was 10 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 42	J. Batten's orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 43	F. Jaques' Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 44	A.E. James' (?) Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 45	G. & W. Saul's Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 12 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 46	C. Saul's Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 47	Westbrook's Orchard	Hillwood (north) - Egg Island Creek		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 48	Craigburn Estate	Mowbray Point - Craigburn Road	8215: 4/955.54/357	? - 1914 - 1960s ?	Orchard and farm (& orchard estate)	Unknown	Total property is 1,800 acres. The property was owned by C.W. Booth to c. 1911 (refer also EST 33) and he planted a 25 acre orchard. The orchard was purchased from Booth by C.P. Andrews (from England). Andrews was subdividing the property into small orchard blocks in 1914 (refer EST 49-54?). There appears to be no orchards remaining from a quick inspection. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 49	W. Young's Orchard	Craigburn		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 4 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 50	H. Law's Orchard	Craigburn		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 51	B.H. Saunder's Orchard	Craigburn		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 14 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 52	Mrs. Grant's Orchard	Craigburn		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 53	Dodderly's (?) Orchard	Craigburn		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 40	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 54	Bay View Estate	Spring Bay - off Craigburn Road	8215: 4/947.54/378	c.1903 - 1914 - ?	Farm and orchard (apples and pears) (& orchard estate)	Unknown	In 1914 the owner was J.S. Ritchie; there was 40 acres of orchard and the orchard and homestead are reported as being "perfect models of artistic skill and commercial utility" the packing shed as "a model of convenience". It is also described as having one of the latest motor power sprays a self generating gas plant for lighting and an up to date fruit grader. In 1914 the varieties grown were the Sturmer, Jonathan, Cleopatra and Cox's Orange Pippin. Planting occurred as follows: 1903 - 10 acres, 1904 - 13 acres, 1907 - 9 acres, 1908 - 9.5 acres, 1913 - 7 acres (pears). In 1914, 6,000 cases of apples were picked and sent from Bay View Jetty. 'Bayview' was the first orchard in northern Tasmania to export apples to the United Kingdom [LM]. Current owner: Tony (?) Wish-Wilson. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 38 Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OILR/UK.MI. FI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 55	Point Effingham Estate (also termed Bell Bay Estate)	Point Effingham	8215:	c.1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 the estate is reported as being 2,500 acres in size with 6 miles of deep water river frontage facing Beauty Point, with the estate being subdivided for fruit growing. It is believed no orchards were ever planted [LM]. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 38 Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 56	Fullerton's Orchard	Lefroy area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 38	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 57	Turner's Orchard	Lefroy area		? - 1914 - >?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 38	X	LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 58	J. Likeman & Sons Cider Factory	Rocherlea - Invermay Road	8315:	1934 - 1950 - ?	Cider Factory	Unknown (cider press extant)	A cider factory operated in the Rocherlea area between the wars (located near the Lilydale turnoff). The apples were crushed with large wooden & cement rollers and the juice squeezed out using a large press with metal screw[LM]. The cider press from the factory is in the possession of Lindsay Millar (EST 39). The press is in poor condition. Source: Lindsay Millar (pc 5/98) Scripps (1996) unpublished research notes.	X	OI/LR/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 59	East Tamar Packing Shed	Mowbray Heights	8315:	late 1940s - 1950 - ?	Packing shed (co-opoerative)	Unknown	This packing shed was the first co-operative packing shed built on the East Tamar. It was managed for some time by Millers of Hillwood [EST 34], and was last operated by Clements & Marshall. It closed while under Clements & Marshall ownership, who moved their Tamar operations to a new shed south of Beauty Point (slightly north of the TOP packing sheds [WT 201] and on the other side of the road). Source: Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/CE
East & South Tamar EST 60	Johnstones Road Orchard	Hillwood (NE) - Johnstones Rd	8215:	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknwn	Source: Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/MI
East & South Tamar EST 61	Swan Bay Jetty	Swan Bay		?	Jetty	none (some stone abutments?)	Source: Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/MI
East & South Tamar EST 62	Leam Jetty	Hillwood (south)	8215: 4/994.54/330	?	Jetty	none (some stone abutments?)	Source: Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/MI
East & South Tamar EST 63	Hillwood Jetty	Hillwood	8215: 4/980.54/340	?	Jetty	none (some stone abutments?)	Was originally built for shipping slate from the Bangor Slate Quarry. As an apple transport jetty it originally had a packing shed which was moved and converted to a cool store, and most recently a house [EST 36]. Source: Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
East & South Tamar EST 64	Bayview Jetty	Bayview (Barretts Point)	8215: 4/935.54/367	?	Jetty	none	Only a few piles were left in the water a few years ago. Source: Lindsay Millar - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 1	Benseman's Orchard	Launceston - Cherry Road	8315: 5/099.54/128	1946? - 1973	Orchard	House, a few fruit trees	Orchard existed from 1946 to 1973 and then the orchard was replaced by vegetables; grew apples and other fruit. Source: Robert Bensemann (pc 31/5/96)	X	FI.OI/PC/MI
West Tamar WT 2	Murray's Orchard	Launceston Cherry Road		? - 1946 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Non commercial orchard (apples and other fruit) Source: Robert Bensemann (pc 31/5/96)	X	OI/UK/FI
West Tamar WT 3	Walker's Ecclestone Road Orchard, Cool Store & Nursery	Riverside - Ecclestone Road	8315: 5/071.54/155	1937 - 1984	Orchard Cool Store & Nursery	Cool Store Complex, House	Orchard has been removed and land subdivided recently. Cool stores rented at present for apple storage by Dennis Lees, Dilston area (EST 31) Walkers are same family associated with the nursery and orchard at Lilydale (LI 4) The orchard + nursery were established by WAG Walker in 1937 "The orchard was planted out with improved varieties of apples introduced into Tasmania by the Walker family as preferred types of apples for the profitable South East Asian market; these included the Lalla Red Delicious, Starking, Richer Red, High - Early, Royal Red, Starkrimson, Spartan, Red Crofton, Tydeman Early & Laxtons Fortune. Source: Dennis Lees (pc 1996) Notes on WAG Walker (n.d)	✓	FI.OI/MC /MI
West Tamar WT 4	'Cormiston'	Riverside (North) - Riverside Road	8315: 5/068.54/168	1825 - 1913 - c.1981	Orchard (apples & pears) and farm	House, Some scattered fruit trees	Property was subdivided for small orchards and residential, originally 5,000 acres belonging to Thompsons. Mr. R. Walker managed the orchard for many years. In 1913 orchardists buying property included Mr. Goodden, William McCulloch, Ritchie Bros., Wing Bros., Wright, Leask, Maddox & Sprigg. Some orchards survived until c.1981. The old homestead (1860) still exists but is in poor condition; no structures associated with the apple industry remain. Present Owner: Ian Walsh Sources: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p58 Ian Walsh (pc 1996)	✓	FI.LR.OI./PC /-
West Tamar WT 5	'Langley Park'	Riverside (north) - Riverside Road	8315 5/060.54/174	? - 1850's - 1914 - ?	Orchard + Farm	House	No longer operates as an orchard and no apple related features noted. Was one of the oldest and best known orchards on the Tamar. Home of Cecil Beauchamp-Proctor. Trees 5 of 60 years of age in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 19 & 58	X	FI.LR/PC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 6	N.A. Clark's Orchard	Riverside (North) - Riverside Road		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Near 'Langley Park'. In 1914 reported as having 15 acres of young trees; and that N.A. Clark has competed successfully in the Exeter, Launceston and Hobart shows. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 19	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 7	Danbury Park Estate	Riverside (North) - Riverside Road		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Close to 'Langley Park' and 'Cormiston' Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 58	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 8	W.W. Stewart's Orchard	Legana		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown	In 1914 there was 28 acres of heavily bearing fruit trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 19	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 9	Major York's Orchard	Legana		c.1912 - 1914?	Orchard (apples & plums)	Unknown	Established in c1912 by Major York, a retired army officer who had been in service in India. Reported in 1914 as being only a few acres of orchard but on very fertile soil. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 19	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 10	H. Griffin's Orchard	Legana		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 12 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia, 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 11	O.E. Hall's orchard	Legana		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Reported in 1914 as being 15 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 12	'Rutlyn' Packing Shed	Legana - Freshwater Point Road (new) and Bindaree Rd (NE cnr)	8315: 5/042.54/215	?	Co-operative (?) packing shed & cool store	Packing shed & cool store	Medium size packing shed of fibro-cement panel cladding and with a gable ended corrugated iron roof, and with later extensions (?) - cool store - in corrugated iron cladding. Possibly part of Bullmans orchards (WT 13).	✓	FI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 13	Legana Orchards (formerley Bullman's rchard)	Legana	8315: 5/042.54/215	? - present	Co-operative (?) packing shed	Packing sheds, cool store, residences, orchards, dams (recent), pickers huts (?)	'Legana Orchards' isa very large area of commercial orchard, primarily apple orchard. It was formerly owned by Bullman. It is now owned and run by the 'Montague Orchards Group'. The orchard has features of various ages, including older (early 1900s?) homes, older apple trees and a complex of packing sheds/cool stores of various construction (and age?), including weatherboard, fibro-cement panelling, corrugated iron, and aluminium sheet. There are also a number of small weatherboard sheds - these may be pickers huts (?).	✓	FI/WP/MI
West Tamar WT 14	TOP Legana Co-operative Packing Shed	Legana - Old Freshwater Point Road & Bindaree Road (NW cnr)	8315: 5/039.54/215	? - c.1959	Co-operative packing shed	no remains	The co-operative shed was owned by the Tasmanian Orchardists Producers. It closed down in c.1959 as orcharding in the area declined. At the end of its life it was managed by Clarence Thorne. Source: Clarence Thorne (pc 1996)	X	FI/OI/DE/MI
West Tamar WT 15	Brailsford Bros. Orchard	Bridgenorth		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard & farm	Unknown	Reported in 1914 as being a 200 acre block with 30 acres of orchard which is doing well. The brailsford were two brothers from Essex. Photo - p 21 (FWA) Source: The Fruit World of Australaisia 1914, p 20 & 21	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 16	Olley's Orchard	Bridgenorth area		? -1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 reported as being a 100 acre orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 17	Carey's Orchard	Bridgenorth area		? -1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 18	French's Bridgenorth Orchard	Bridgenorth area		? -1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 19	Collier's Orchard	Bridgenorth area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p20.	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 20	C.A. Nobelius Orchard	Freshwater Point Nobelius Drive	8315: 5/063.54/227	Property: 1820s – present Farm: ? – 1960. Orchard: 1908 – 1930s - ?	Orchard and Farm	House, established garden, tree rows, stables, garage, track	Present owners: Laurie & Jan Thomas; operate as colonial accommodation. Property had a packing shed, jetty and orchards, none of which still exist. The original house (extant) was commenced in 1824. It was built by the property's original owner, Jonathin Griffiths, a ship builder and whaler. The house is colonial in style. The property was bought by Nobelius in c.1908. He developed the property as an orchard. Nobelius planted an experimental orchard of over 300 varieties in the 1920s-1930s. At its peak, the orchard was producing 40,000 cases of fruit a year. It was one of the largest orchards in Tasmania at this time. Originally the property was 600 acres, and the maximum area under cultivation was 300 acres. By 1935 the area of production had decreased to 200 acres, and the production continued to decline due to the poor soils. Sources: L. & J. Thomas (pc 1996) The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, P 20	✓	LR.OI/.FIMC /-
West Tamar WT 21	Dr. Muir's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Orchard was already planted when land was purchased by Dr. Muir (from Wynyard) in 1912 from J.F. Moody. Orchard in 1914 was 20 acres, but the property was in total 100 acres (in two separate blocks). Dr. Muir employed C. Thorne's father to manage the orchard. (C. Thorne's father had managed Dr. Muir's orchard at Wynyard). Sources: C. Thorne (pc 5/1996) The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	OI.LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 22	J. Humphries' Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres; the owner J. Humphries also an Alderman. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 23	J. Pearl's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 24	P.T. Rutt's Orchard	Freshwater Point		c.1910 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was 50 acres with 15-20 acres planted to orchard (c. 4 years previously); apple varieties were suited to overseas shipment. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 25	F. Dean's Orchard	Freshwater Point		c.1909 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 reported as a 5 year old apple orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 26	Littler & Co's Orchard	Freshwater Point		c.1909 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 about 20 acres were planted, with the first planting's being in 1909 (mostly apples -(Sturmer, Cox, Jonathan, Cleopatra, Cox's Orange Pippin) and pears). Orchard is drained by underground pipes with the main drain being an open drain for underground pipes and flood waters. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 27	Thomas Searell's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, about 20 acres were under fruit. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UKJ/CE
West Tamar WT 28	Bruce's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 29	Allen's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 30	Green's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 31	Beauchamp's Orchard	Freshwater Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 32	Clarence Thorne's Orchard	Freshwater Point	8315: 5/048.54/222	? - 1910 - present	Orchard (apples + others)	Orchard, packing shed, dairy shed, tractor shed, other sheds. Garage, house, concrete water tank	C. Thorne bought the orchard from Bell (from Scotland) in 1931 (?) Trees were planted in c. 1910 and they mostly still exist except for recent replacement plantings, mostly apples, pears, quince, & plums Source: C. Thorne (interview 5/1996)	✓	OI.FI/GC/-
West Tamar WT 33	'Strathlyn' (Gunn's Orchard)	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (many types of fruit)	Unknown	Orchard belonged to Charles Gunn. Orchard grew apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries Orchard located just south of the Rosevears Jetty. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 34	'Liopoto' Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1911 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard was planted by T.L. Barnard but had been recently sold in 1914. In 1914 the orchard was 23 acres, with 10 acres bearing (Jonathan, Cox, Sturmer). Yields were: 1911 - 540 cases; 1912 - 840 cases, 1913 - over 1000 cases. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 35	V. & S. Plummer's Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 25 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 36	Gunn & White's Orchard	Rosevears		c 1906 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 50 acres, with the orchard 7-8 years old; 2,000 cases picked in 1914. The orchard was planted by Thomas Gunn, and by 1914 John White was a joint owner. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 37	J. Wing's Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 15 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 38	Arthur Wing's Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 14 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 39	J. Atkinson's Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 15 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 40	Higg's Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 41	Horton's Orchard	Rosevears		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 20	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 42	P.R. Beauchamp's Orchard	Rosevears area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Reported as a young orchard in 1914. Located close to Brady's Lookout, north of Rosevears Jetty. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p21	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 43	Donald Robson's Orchard	Rosevears (north)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	Reported as having good quality pears and apples in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p21	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 44	Brigg's Orchard	Rosevears (north)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	In 1914 Briggs was newly arrived from Manchester; the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p21	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 45	Alex Douglas' Orchard	Rosevears (north)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard is reported as having 6-8 acres under fruit. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p21	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 46	W. Tyson's Orchard	Blackwall		c.1907 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 30 acres, with last year's crop yielding 1,600 cases, and 2,000 bushels expected in the next season. Located near the Blackwall Jetty. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 47	E. Gatenby's Orchard	Blackwall		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Orchard is described in 1914 as being of 10 acres and planted in an excellent piece of chocolate soil in an elevated position to the south of Blackwall Jetty. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 48	Boddington's Orchard	Blackwall		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 15 acres, growing apples and other fruit. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 27	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 49	W.V. Reeve's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The owner, W.V. Reeve, is of English extraction. In 1914 the orchard is reported as growing apples including Sturmers, Jonathans, Coxs and Cleopatras, and as having one of the prettiest views on the Tamar. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 50	Lyne's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 18 acres and growing many varieties but especially Sturmers. The orchard was owned previously by Trevor Murray. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22	X	L/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 51	E.M. King's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		c. 1907 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 40 acres, with the main varieties of apples being Jonathans, Sturmers, Cox's, Cleopatras and King Davids; and the oldest trees c. 7 years old. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 52	Fred French's Orchard (+ French Bros?)	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Fred French in 1914 was a city business man and horticultural enthusiast; and owned 4 separate blocks of orchard, only 2 of which are at Gravelly Beach (See also orchard at Bridgenorth area and Kayena). In 1914 the Gravelly Beach orchards were growing Jonathans, Sturmers, Coxs and Dunns, and French was experimenting with the Stayman Winesap which Nobelius suggested would grow well on the Tamar. The orchard also had an "apple house and packing shed" in 1914. French donated the land for the Gravelly Beach Hall and was instrumental in having it erected. Carried out experimental work on his orchard in c.1914. French Bros (or French Larkin) owned 7 acres of apples & pears orchard near the Gravelly Beach Hall in 1914 (not clear if part of same orchard). French Bos (or Franch & Lakin) owned 7 acres of apple and pear orchard near the Gravelly Beach Hall in 1914 - it is not clear if this part of this orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22 & 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 53	Lakin's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 11 acres with trees expected to come into bearing in 1915. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 54	B. Archer's Orchard	Gravelly beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples and pears)	Unknown	In 1914 reported as the estate of the late B. Archer, and managed by H.A. Court, with the main varieties being Jonathans, Coxs, Sturmers and London Pippins. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 22	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 55	S. Spurling & Son's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 17 acres, with the property 50 acres in total, located on a brown sandy soil. Spurling was a photographer in Launceston, (and a well known photographic studio). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 56	R. Cuming's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres and of young trees, not yet bearing. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 57	A. Youngman's Orchard	Gravelly Beach		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres of young trees, not yet bearing. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 27	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 58	Gravelly Beach Packing Shed ?	Gravelly Beach - Main Road	8215: 4/978.54/292	?	Packing shed?	Packing shed	A large building, now converted to a domestic residence. Construction features suggest it may have been built as an apple packing shed. The building is weatherboard clad, on a concrete slab, with a gable ended corrugated iron roof, and with a weatherboard skillion extension at the north end.	✓	FI/MC/CE
West Tamar WT 59	Glen Ard Mohr Orchard (Steel Traill's Orchard)	Blackwall-Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 12 acres. The owner in 1914, Steel Trail, was the first to clear land to grow fruit trees in the area. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 60	W.J. Southerwood's Orchard	Blackwall--Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 there was 45 acres under fruit trees with 50% of trees being very young and the others nearing profitable production age. Varieties grown in 1914 included Jonathans, Sturmers, Coks, Reinette de Canada, Breune de Ney. The older block is between the main Beaconsfield Road and Story Creek; part of the orchard faces the hall + showground. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 61	W.D. Weston's Orchard	Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 30 acres growing apples (Jonathans) and other fruit. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 62	Burn's Bros. Orchard	Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 63	E. Reed's Orchard	Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 64	Harrington's Orchard	Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres and the total property 60 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 65	E. Johnstone's Orchard	Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 12 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 66	Powell & E. Todd's Orchard	Exeter		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The 1914 owners were noted to be Englishmen. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 67	'Marvale'	Glengarry East		? - 1914 - ?	Farm estate + apple Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 - the owner was Mr. R.Archer of the firm Law, Western & Archer - there were 45 acres of orchard - the orchard was part of a 200 acre estate primarily owned by Mr. Albert Smith, a well known Victorian fruit grower - the main varieties grown were Cleopatra, Jonathon, Sturmer and Cox 's + London Pippin. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 68	J.Ansteys Orchard	Exeter - Frankford Road (RHS)		? - 1914 - ?	Farm + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property had a few acres under fruit Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 69	Goodmans Orchard	Exeter - Frankford Road (RHS)		? - 1914 - ?	Farm + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property had a few acres under fruit. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 70	H.H. Daveys Orchard	Glengarry - Exeter- Frankford Road		? - 1914 - ?	Farm ? + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, 50 acres of the 300 acre property were partly planted with fruit trees "of the best export varieties" - the owner (H.H.Davey) was from Melbourne. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 71	Glengarry Orchard Company Orchard	Glengarry - - Exeter - rankford Road		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the company owned this property of 20 acres planted with trees - described as a good block. The company was in 1914 a syndicate of local residents and city business men. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 72	'Saundridge Park'	Glengarry - Exeter - Frankford Road		? - c.1907 - 1914- ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was owned by the Glengarry Orchard Company - and was of 30 acres planted out in 1914, with 6 or 7 year old trees including Jonathons, Adam Pearmain, Cox, Sturmers, London Pippins and Burns. The property was previously owned by the Saunders Bros. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 73	Carrs Orchard	Glengarry -Exeter - Frankford Road (RHS)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The 1914 the orchard was 9 acres of young trees (not yet bearing). Mr. Carr was English. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 74	C.E. Griffiths	Glengarry - Exeter Frankford Road		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 described as 5 acres of orchard of standard varieties. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia, 1914 p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 75	'Cliften Vale' (T.J. Connelly's Orchard)	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Farm and Orchard	Unknown	T.J Connelly was an early settler in the Glengarry area and did general farming. The orchard (80 acres) was planted in 1914 under the supervision of Albert Smith The orchard in 1914 was watered by a permanent stream. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 76	Vincent Brothers Orchard	Glengarry (next to 'Cliften Vale)		c.1911 - 1914 - ?	Farm and Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this was a 15 acre apple orchard (1 acre was peaches), with c.3 year old trees. Five more acres were to be planted. The property also had potatoes, peas, sheep and pigs. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 77	C.C. Wilcock's's Orchard	Glengarry (near 'Cliften Vale)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	This was in 1914, a young orchard with varieties including Rome Beauty, Yate and Cleopatra. The orchard was planted at the old Connelly (Cliften Vale) homestead. The owner in 1914, (Mr. Wilcock) was from Matlock, Derbyshire, England. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 24 & photo p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 78	G.J. Elfick's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, the orchard was of 15 acres; the owner, G.J. Elfick was from Essex, England. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 79	Messers Bruford & Baldwin's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 26 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 80	Lt. Payne - Galway's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard?	Unknown	Payne - Galway, the owner in 1914 was a retired British Naval Officer. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 81	A.C. Douglas' Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 22 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 82	Hendersons Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 83	Isle's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 84	Blackberry's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 13 acres; owned by Thomas, Ernest and John Blackberry. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 85	C. Keane's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 86	W.C. Gowans Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (& farm?)	Unknown	In 1914 this orchard is run by a Mr. Gowans (Sen); and there was 7 acres of orchard. "Mr. Gowans (Sen) is perhaps the oldest settler in the area". The property is close to the orchards of A.C.Douglas/Ilse/Henderson/Blackberry Son also owns n orchard(WT 87?) Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 87	W. Gowans (Jnr) Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the son of W.C.Gowans is reported as owning 600 acres of which 7 acres is orchard (growing Jonathons & Sturmers.) W.Gowans (Jnr) was in 1914 a councilor and President of the Tamar Fruit Growers Association. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 88	C. Miller's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard is mentioned as existing in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 89	T. Miller's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard is mentioned as existing in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 90	J. Miller's Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard is mentioned as existing in 1914. Source The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 91	Walters Orchard	Glengarry		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard is mentioned as existing in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 92	L. Dutton's Orchard	Glengarry (near Glengarry store)		? - 1914 - ?	Farm with mixed orchard	Unknown	In 1915 the property was 125 acres with an orchard of 7 acres which was planted with peaches, pears, raspberries & apples? Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 25	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 93	Campbell Bros' Orchard	Winkleigh		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 15 acres planted mostly on an easterly well drained slope; apples were the main fruit and were mainly Sturmers & Jonathons. The Campbell family were early pioneers of the Winkleigh area. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 94	Harrington's Orchard	Winkleigh		1914 - ?	Farm + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the farm was 160 acres of mostly pasture for dairy cattle, 12 acres of apples to be planted on a hillside in 1914 (Cox, Sturmer, Jonathon, Dunn, Stayman Wine(?)) and 2 acres were to be planted with pears and quinces. Mr. Harrington left his home in Cumberland, UK, at 18; lived in India & traveled, then retired to Tasmania in c. 1896, and in 1914 had lived at Winkleigh 8 years. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 95	Jones Bros' Orchard	Winkleigh (next to Harrington's orchard)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, 11 acres were planted with fruit trees and it was intended to plant another 15 acres in that year. The orchard had under ground drainage (10,000 pipes). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 96	Tunks Orchard	Winkleigh		1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, 10 acres of orchard was being planted. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 97	Graham's Orchard	Winkleigh		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 there was 10 acres of orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 98	Adam's Orchard	Winkleigh		1902-1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 there was 3 acres of 12 year old orchard and 5 acres more was being planted. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p6	X	LR/UK/LE
West Tamar WT 99	Neville's Orchard	Winkleigh		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 there was 3 acres of orchard planted and 5 acres ready for planting. source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p26	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 100	Roden's Orchard	Winkleigh		? – 1914 - ?	Orchard ?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 101	Foot's Orchard	Winkleigh		? – 1914 - ?	Orchard ?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 102	P.Beachamp's Orchard	Winkleigh		? – 1914 - ?	Orchard ?	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 103	C. Kewrrison's Orchard	Winkleigh		? – 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was 200 acres with 10 acres of orchard planted in 1913. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p26	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 104	Thomas Squire's Orchard	Black Sugarloaf		? – 1914 - ?	Farm + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this was a 400 acre property with 50 acres of orchard land with an easterly aspect and sheltered from the north and north-westerly gales. Property also had sheep and timber for sawmilling. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p28	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 105	Cousin's Orchard	Black Sugarloaf		? – 1914 - ?	Orchard ?	Unknown	Possibly Cousin's had an Orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p28	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 106	Fawkner's Orchard	Black Sugarloaf		? – 1914 - ?	Orchard ?	Unknown	Possibly Fawkner had an Orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p28	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 107	J.J Towers Orchard	Frankford		c.1894 – 1914 - ?	Orchard + Nursery	Unknown	Commercial orchard of 20 years of age in 1914, producing c 3,000 cases pa & nursery stock. Varieties grown in 1914 included Sturmer, London Pippin, Ribston Pippin, French Cralo, Northern Spy, Cleopatra, Adams Pearmain & Rhode Island Greening. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914,p28	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 108	Robinson Bros' Orchard	Frankford		?-1914-?	Farm + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this 500 acre property was a mixed business with dairy cows, pigs, sheep, potatoes and an apple orchard producing 1,000 bushels annually. The orchard is on basaltic soil with east and west slopes and overlooking Blackwall. In 1914 it was 167 acres with views to Windermere, Rosevears, Gravelly Beach and Swan Bay. The owners were originally from Durham, England. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914 p22 & 28	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 109	Tamar Orchard Co.	Little Swan Point		c.1910 – 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard comprised 30 acres of 4 year old trees, with Mr. AC Ferrall as Managing Director. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 110	D & W McKay's Orchard	Little Swan Point		c.1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 it was 15 acres, newly planted. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 112	Inspector Tegg's Orchard	Little Swan Point area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard & farm	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 7 acres. Inspector Tegg's was with the Launceston Police. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 113	V.Lightbody's Orchard	Little Swan Point area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres and the property had nice views of Swan Bay. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 114	T.Lightbody's Orchard	Little Swan Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres with the owner, Mr. Lightbody, having come from Canada. It is unlikely any orchards remain. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 115	Swan Point Jetty	Swan Point		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The jetty was erected prior to 1914 by the Marine Board in anticipation of apple transport demands. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 116	Swan Point Estate	Swan Point	8215: c.4/97.54/33	c.1910 - 1914 - ?	Orchard + Orchard estate	Unknown	Originally owned by Rev. William Law (pre-war), the orchard continued during the war but had labour problems. A daughter, Jean Law, looked after the orchard for some time. Family also owned a large house and garden on Elphin Road. (J Cassidy, pers.comm.). Swan Point was subdivided c 1910 or slightly earlier into blocks for the establishment of orchards. (Orchards established on the estate are listed below - WT 117-124). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 117	E.M.:Law's Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		c.1910 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The original orchard of the Swan Point estate in 1914; of 5 acres in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 118	Court Bros Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		c.1910 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914, the orchard the orchard was 10 acres of 4 year old trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 119	A.A.Frith's Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 120	Alec Young's Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 121	Pescott's (Prescott?) Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		c.1911 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was about 5 acres of young trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 122	Messers Colquhoun's Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres of young trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 123	Thomas Peden's Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Pt Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres of young trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 124	W Birch's Orchard	Swan Point (Swan Point Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 125	J R Emms' Orchard	Swan Point area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the Orchard comprised 5 acres including 0.5 planted 1 year previously. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 126	J Carney's Orchard	Swan Point area ?		1910 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this was described as a 7 acre, 4 year old orchard producing apples (Cox, Sturmer, Cleopatra & others). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 127	Artisan Gallery Packing Shed	Paper Beach - Deviot Road (N of Paper Beach Road)	8215: 4/964.54/313	?	Packing shed	Packing shed	Former small packing shed connected to the 'Artisan Gallery + Pottery' for craft manufacture and outlet. The Building is of weatherboard construction with a gable end corrugated iron roof.	✓	FI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 128	Robigana Apple Shed	Robigana - Main Road	8215: 4/960.54/316	?	Apple Packing shed	Packing shed	Small packing shed of weatherboard on raised concrete foundation, with a corrugated iron gable end roof, timber sliding doors, and 12-pane, wooden framed windows. Now used as a craft shop - "Robigana Apple Shed Craft".	✓	FI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 129	Fairfield Orchard	Robigana		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard + Packing shed	Unknown	In 1914 the property was described as belonging to Lionel (E.L.) Bell, who had erected a 'convenient packing shed'; as producing apples (varieties - Jonathon, Sturmer, Cleopatra, Dunn); and as having a rich chocolate loam soil, being on the hillside above the Tamar; and as having a beautiful view. Little is likely to remain. (WT 128 may be the original packing shed?) Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 130	'Ponrablad' (?)	Robigana		? - 1914 - ?	Farm + Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was 170 acres, with 40 acres planted with fruit trees (apples - Jonathon, Cleopatra, Dunn & Sturmer, & pears). At this time it was owned by a company of Launceston business men. Initially it was managed by RC Morrisby then by 1914 by his brother, LR Morrisby. Little is likely to remain. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p32.	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 131	Deviot Orchard Company Orchard	Deviot		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard was located in a sheltered valley about 1 1/2 miles from the Tamar. In 1914 it was 175 acres (70 acres of pears + 105 acres of apples), had 20 miles of underground drainage pipe, and was managed by Mr.K.Gallus. Apple varieties grown in 1914 include the Sturmer, Jonathon, Cleopatra, London Pippin, Cox, Delicious, Worcester Pearmain, Pomme de Neige, Scarlet Nonpareil & Dunn. At this time the property was noted as having introduced 'up to date methods' of pruning, manuring, cultivating and drainage. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 132	Deviot Estate	Deviot	8215: 4/94.54/35	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	An area of land with 6 miles of river frontage at Deviot and subdivided for orchard blocks. Orchards established on the Estate are listed below (WT 133 - 148). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 133	A.J.Erskine's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres and the owner absent (in India). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 134	James Edwards' Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres . Source: The Fruit world of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 135	Brailsford's Deviot Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 136	H.C.McKenzies Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. The owner was from India. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 137	W.Leslie's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. The owner was from India. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 138	E. Piggott's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. The owner was from India. Source The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 139	C.R.Partridge's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. The owner was from India Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 140	E.C.Partridge's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres, with 10 acres planted in 1914. The owner was from India Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 141	C.G.Walker's Deviot Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 15 acres, with 5 acres planted in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 142	F.Walker's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 18 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasi 1914, p32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 143	Mitchell's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 30 acres. The owner was from India. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 144	R.D. Room's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 25 acres. The owner was from Launceston. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 145	Lincey's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 16 acres. The owner was from England. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 146	Ritchie T. Baird's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 24 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 147	R.G.Mitchell's Orchard	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 12 acres. The owner was from India. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 148	R.J.McIntyre	Deviot (Deviot Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 31 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 149	Deviot Jetty	Deviot	8215: 4/943.54/354	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None	In 1914 the jetty was described as a deep water jetty, which could be extended to accommodate interstate boats, handling the fruit only once. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR.FI/DE/ MI
West Tamar WT 150	West Deviot Estate	Deviot (west)		c.1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 the estate was described as an area of 5,000 acres lying between the Deviot Estate & Beaconsfield Road, and 3 1/2 miles from Deviot jetty. The land faced north & east, and in 1914 the land was subdivided but not sold. There are likely to be few orcharding remains. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 151	North Deviot Estate	Deviot (north)		c.1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 the property was described as "650 acres, which the owner, Mr. Harman, a settler from Samoa, wants to subdivide and sell as orchard blocks". There are likely to be a few orcharding remains. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 32	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 152	Sidmouth Jetty	Sidmouth		? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 153	Sidmouth Orchard Company Orchard	Sidmouth		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the Manager was C.B.Brady of Brady & North (orchardist at Pt Rapid?) & he was managing for absentee landlords in Burma & India. The property was described as being 240 acres with 50 acres planted with fruit trees (apples & pears), 15 acres of which were coming into profitable bearing in 1914. Varieties grown include the Sturmer, Cox, Jonathan, Cleopatra & London Pippin. There is a permanent creek on the property which was 1 1/2 miles from the Tamar and which was served by the jetty at Sidmouth. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar Wt 154	Fred Hodson's Orchard	Sidmouth		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard is described as a 20 acre orchard of apples and pears, drained by open ditches and underground pipe drains, and with a splendid house erected by F. Hodson. The property was next to the Sidmouth Orchard Co. orchards. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36		
West Tamar WT 155	Wivell's Orchard	Sidmouth - Valley Road/B alman Highway intersection	8215: 4/897.54/364	c.1914 - present	Apple Orchard	Orchards Houses Packing sheds	The Wivell family were early orchardists in the area (c.1908) although it is not known if this was an original orchard. The property contains features that date from at least the 1920s - 30s. The orchard was planted in c.1914 by C.J.Wheedon & Co on behalf of Messrs Gibbons, Cobain, Worthing and Hobson who formed themselves into the Sidmouth Orchard Co. and employed Mr. William Annear to work on their behalf. In 1955 the area was owned by T.D.Wivell & Sons and C.T. Dobell. Source: J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history.	✓	LR.FI/WP/ MI

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West Tamar WT 156	Cobblestone Creek Orchard [Bruce Hewitt's Orchard]	Sidmouth - Intersection of the West Tamar Highway and C725	8215: 4/886.54/350	? - present	Apple Orchard	Orchard Dam Packing shed House Other shed/ house	This property has a variable age orchard, a fibro-cement panel construction packing shed of medium size, a weatherboard residence (c.1960s), a small shed, and apple bins. Source: Lindsay Millar (pc 5.98)	✓	FI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 157	N.D.Wivell's Orchard	Sidmouth		c.1908 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard was established in 1908 and was one of the first in the district. In 1914 it was 10 acres (varieties were Cleopatra + ?), and the apples had won prizes at Exeter and Launceston. The orchard did not develop into a profitable venture due to poor soils and the local environment. The orchard was located on a slope overlooking the north end of Whirlpool Beach, 'on the hill facing the river'. Source: J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 158	W.Lloyd's Orchard	Sidmouth		?	Orchard	Nothing ?	The orchard was established after 1908. The orchard did not develop into a profitable venture due to poor soil & local environment. It was located where the hall now stands. W.C. Lloyd was the local school master. Source: J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 159	H & J. Lutwyche's Orchard	Sidmouth		c. 908 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	This was one of the first orchards in the district in 1908. It was a small orchard. The orchard did not develop into a profitable venture due to poor soil and local environment. The orchard was located 'on the flats behind the Sidmouth hill near the present post office. Source: J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 160	A.Tiffen's Orchard	Sidmouth		?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard was established 'around where the hall now stands': The orchard was post-1908 but did not develop into a profitable venture due to poor soil and local environment. Source: J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 161	W.A.Hind's Orchard	Sidmouth		?	Orchard	Unknown	The orchard was established 'around where the hall now stands'. The orchard was post 1908 but did not develop due to poor soils and local environment. Source: J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 162	Tyson's Orchard	Sidmouth		? - 1914 - 1955 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this was a 20 acre block in the Cloggers Creek area, with fruit being shipped to England and Germany in the main season, and to Sydney later in the season. The orchards were still in commercial production in 1955 Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p22 J.Wivell (1955) Sidmouth history	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 163	Richmond Hills Estate	Kayena	8215: 4/92.54/39	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 the estate was described as being of 1,000 acres, having been subdivided by Messrs Blackett & French for fruit growing, but held in 1914 by a syndicate of Launceston business men. In 1914, 250 acres were under orchard and there were approximately 14 orchardist, including 1 woman (refer WT 163 - 176). Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 164	Brockett's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 165	Thompson's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 166	G.Stone's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres and had a beautiful house. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 167	Dr Shone's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 20 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 168	Miss Shone's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	(no size given) Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 169	P. Hindmarsh's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 170	C. Holmes' Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 171	H. French's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 172	James French's (Jnr) Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 7 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 173	French Bros Kayena Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 33 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 174	M. Stephenson's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 175	C.Hargrave, G.W.Colling(?) & D.Walker's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 12 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 176	P.H.Mitchell's Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 23 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 177	Simpkins' Orchard	Kayena (Richmond Hills Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 178	Richmond Hills Jetty	Kayena		? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	In 1914 it was described as being 112 feet long, with 36 feet of water at high tide, and an access road to the jetty. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 179	Waterton Estate	Kayena	8215: 4/91.54/39	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 the estate was described as entirely subdivided and sold for orchard blocks, with 6 orchard properties totaling 216 acres (refer WT 179 - 185.) The estate joins the Richmond Hills Estate on the Beauty Point side. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 180	F.McNaught's Orchard	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		c.1909 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 80 acres with 20 acres under 5 year old fruit trees- mostly apples. The owner was from India. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 181	Rev. R.C.N.Kelly's Orchard	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 15 acres and managed by Messrs North & Brady. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 182	Heywood's Orchard	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 27 acres and managed by North & Brady. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 183	E.M.North's (Jnr) Orchard	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres and was managed by North & Brady. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 184	Frank Heyward's Orchard	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 24 acres and managed by North & Brady. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 185	Messer's North & Brady's Orchard	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples + pears)	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 60 acres with a 17 acre block of fruit trees next to the homestead, 4 miles of underground pipe drains and a windmill to pump water to the orchard. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 186	Waterton Jetty	Kayena (Waterton Estate)		? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	In 1914 the jetty was described as next to North & Brady's orchard and with 30 feet of water at low tide. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 187	Point Rapid Estate	Point Rapid (Rowella area)	8215: 4/93.54/41	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 188	Blackwood Hills Estate	Blackwood Hill (Rowella north area)	8215: 4/92.54/43	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 it was described as half way down the 'Long Reach'. There were only 2 orchards noted (refer WT 188 - 189) in 1914. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 189	Eddie's Orchard	Blackwood Hills (Blackwood Hill Estate) (Rowella north area)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 25 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 190	H.Smith, R.Church & G.T.Eddie's Orchard	Blackwood Hills (Blackwood Hills Estate) (Rowella north area)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard had 120 acres planted. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 191	Westwood Estate	Middle Point north of Rowella)	8215: 4/91.54/43	c. 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 the property was planned for subdivision into orchard blocks and residences, and is described as being situated beyond Blackwood Hills and facing Long Reach. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 192	Delamere Estate	Between Middle Point and Shag Head (north of Rowella)	8215: 4/88.54/42	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard Estate	Unknown	In 1914 it was described as a 3,000 acre estate with 5 miles of river frontage and lying to the north west of Westwood estate and within 1/2 a mile of Beauty Point. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 36	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 193	R.V.Jillett's Orchard	Beaconsfield Area (south?)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (+ farm?)	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard comprised 20 acres of apple + pears. Apple varieties included Sturmer, Crofton, Jonathons and Dunns. In 1914 the property was of 50 acres in total with a packing shed "full complement of packing equipment" and a hedge of Pinus Insignis along the west Tamar Highway; apples were sold to Sydney. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 194	F.H.Layton's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was of 10 acres, principally Jonathons + Stummers, with the trees being recently planted. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 195	E. Mawmill's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 196	S. Wellington's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		1904 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres, and the trees 10 years old. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 197	C.C. Spotswood's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 198	J. Trezise's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 199	Peter & T.G. Brown's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard as 10 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 200	Jarman's Orchard	Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 was acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE

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West Tamar WT 201	Tasmanian Orchardists and Producers Co-Operative Packing Shed & Cool Stores	Beaconsfield (north) - West Tamar Hwy	8215: 4/842.54/407	?	Co-operative packing shed	Packing sheds Cool stores	The packing sheds and cool stores were originally owned by the Tamar Company, and later taken over by the T.O.P. The place comprises a complex of sheds of various ages and construction, including a low multi-gable ended, fibro-cement panel clad shed, 2 large low pitch, aluminium sheet clad sheds & one small vertical-timber shed. There is also a large area of concrete apron and an open concrete construction in poor condition; and a few old apple and pear trees in an adjacent field.	✓	FI/MC/MI
West Tamar WT 202	Taylor's Orchard	Beauty Point - West Tamar Highway	8215: 4/847/.54/420	? - present	Orchard (+ farm?)	Orchard, packing shed, 2 other sheds, house	Owne: Eddie Taylor. The orchard was established by his father and was one of the early orchards in the area. The orchard trees are mature and pruned in a candelabra style with a central leader with offshoots. The house and packing shed are fibro-cement panelled with corrugated iron roofs, and the two sheds are low, and corrugated iron clad. Source: Nigel Wilson (pc 1996)	✓	FI/OI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 203	Haslams Packing Shed + Orchard	Beauty Point - West Tamar Highway	8215: 4/849.54/424	? - 1914 - ?	Packing shed + Orchard	Packing shed Barn	Owne: 1914 by T.Haslam. An unpainted small weatherboard packing shed with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof; modified over time, including skillion additions with fibro-cement panel cladding. The shed has sign affixed to the front saying "Haslams Fruit". There is another weatherboard shed with corrugated iron roof, probably a two storey barn, in the field behind, presumably the original orchard block which in 1914 was 30 acres. In 1914 the orchard produced Jonathon, Cleopatra, London Pippin, Cox's Orange Pippin, Sturmer, King David + Crofton apples. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	✓	LR.FI/MC/MI
West Tamar WT 204	IXL Packing Sheds + Canning Factory	Beauty Point - West Tamar Highway	8215: 4/849.54/432	?	Packing shed + Canning factory	Packing + other sheds, small sheds, plantings	This building is understood to have housed the IXL packing sheds & canning factory, and included a public weighbridge. The cool stores are understood to have been on / beside the Beauty Point Wharf. The place comprises 3 very large sheds/buildings - 2 of fibro-cement cladding. The weighbridge office is a small fibro-cement panelled building. The largest building has a raised central roof area and 2 large brick chimneys, all have concrete foundations. There is also an open concrete structure and plantings including a lawn, 5 very mature pinus/cypress, an apple tree and japonica. The buildings are currently disused but the grounds appear to be maintained.	✓	FI/MC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 205	Beauty Point Wharf	Beauty Point - off the West Tamar Highway	8215: 4/852.54/434	1922 - 1950s	Wharf + infrastructure	remains of wharf, possibly some later sheds,	Originally the main northern Tasmanian apple export facility, this was replaced by 'Inspection Head' in the 1950s, and subsequently mostly demolished. The site now has a new jetty and houses The Australian Maritime College Seamanship and Fisheries Training Centre on the site of the IXL Henry Jones Co cool stores. All that remains of the original wharf and infrastructure is - . remains of coursed stone abutments . a small fibro-cement panelled room (now the students lunch room for AMC). . a vertical board double gable end corrugated iron roofed building (possibly part of the IXL cool stores complex?) . part of the railway formation to the south side which was not related to the apple transport (was built earlier for mining). Source: Nigel Wilson (pc 1996) Lindsay Millar (pc 5/98)	✓	FI,LR.OI/DE/MI.
West Tamar WT 206	'Pomona'	Beauty Point	8215: 4/850.54/432	c.1900 - 1940s - ?	Orchard (mixed)	House, a few fruit trees.	Owned by J.A. Jensen in 1914, later by Pedders, and current owners are R & E Calloway. In 1914 the property was 35 acres with 12 acres of ten year old trees (the rest are younger). Fruit grown in orchard in 1914 include apples (Jonathon), pears, apricots, plums & walnuts. The house is substantial and a c.1920 drawing shows a semi-enclosed verandah (in Huon pine) in Edwardian style with substantial latticework. The verandah has been replaced, but without the latticework. The property originally had a large rose garden and a set of packing sheds, in these features and the orchard no longer exist. Source: R. Calloway (pc 1996) The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p30	✓	LR.OI/PC/MI
West Tamar WT 207	Inspection Head Wharf	Beauty Point - off the West Tamar Highway	8215: 4/852.54 443	1950 - present	Wharf & Infrastructure	Wharf, 5 sets warehouses, 6 smaller buildings (mainly office's), weighbridge concrete tallow tanks (silos)	The Inspection Head wharf & facilities were built in the 1950s to replace the Beauty Point wharf facility. The place is intact, but little used at the present time. The wharf is a large concrete structure with the main wharf area with warehouses lying parallel to the shore with 2 access points. The tallow tanks, weighbridge & office, & another office & 1 corrugated iron shed are located on the shore behind the wharf. The office buildings on the wharf (2) are 2 storey with brick lower storeys and weatherboard & aluminium sheet metal upper storeys. The two other sheds on the wharf appear to be plant rooms 1 in concrete block construction, the other in metal sheet panels. The warehouses are very large corrugated iron clad sheds with gable end corrugated iron roofs with sets of double wooden or metal sliding doors and timber framing. The cladding rests on c.2 metre high walls of concrete panels. Source: Various.	✓	LR.FI/WP MI.

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 208	W. Anderson's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 209	T.S. Harding's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 210	J. Fournery's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 211	W.Dobre's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 212	F.A.Finch's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 23 acres Source The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 213	J.Walduck's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 10 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 214	H.G. Cartledge's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 3 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 215	H.A. Watts' Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 13 acres. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 216	R. Walduck's Orchard	Beauty Point + Beaconsfield area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 7 acres Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 30	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 217	May's (Messrs) Orchard	Yorktown area (south)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard comprised of 25 acres of apple & pears. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p37	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 218	L. Bender's Orchard	Yorktown area (south)		c.1910 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 30 acres of 1 year old trees, and varieties produced included, Jonathon, Sturmer, Cleopatra, London Pippin, Worcester & Adams Pearmain. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 37	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 219	Dally's (Messrs) Orchard	Yorktown area (south?)		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard comprised 12 acres of young trees. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 37	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 220	Brown's Orchard	Yorktown area		? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this orchard produced Jonathon apples and Mr. Brown had an area of approved orchard land at Yorktown Ck. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 37	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 221	MacDonald's Orchard	York Town		1804 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	None	The orchard had an apple tree planted by Lady Jane Franklin; and in 1914 people were visiting the orchard. MacDonald was an 1804 settler with land on the south side of the Yorktown Rivulet. by west arm. There appear to be no original or orcharding features remaining on the property. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 37	X	FLR/UK/CE.

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 222	Yorktown Historic Site. [THPI 8215:]	Yorktown - Yorktown Rivulet	8215: 4/802.54/442	1804 - ?	Early colonial settlement	Memorial, Huts, Some planting's, Cemetery	This settlement was the first permanent settlement to be established by the English (Lt Gov W.Paterson) in northern Tasmania (1804), however it was unsuitable as a port and the main settlement was removed to Port Dalrymple (Launceston) in 1806. It is not known what remained at this site after 1806. Apple trees were planted at this site in c.1804. Little remains of the original settlement today, although more than half the area has been revegetated and would need comprehensive ground survey to locate extant features. The current memorial was erected in 1954 to commemorate the settlement. The site is an 'Historic Site'. Source: Various.	✓	FI.LR/RU/ MI
West Tamar WT 223	Asbestos Road Apple Shed + Orchard ('Rutherglen')	Yorktown - Asbestos Road	8215: 4/794.54/446	c.1890s - 1982	Orchard	Apple packing shed, Residence, Garden, Garage, Other sheds	Current owner: David Parker. The property was established by Buglass (a Launceston garage owner), and later taken over by George & Ted Bowen (sons of Bowen of the Basin, Launceston), then by the sons Cliff & Bob Bowen, George & Ted. George & Ted bought out old miners huts from Launceston to be the original homes on this and Bowen's orchard. The property is thought to have been called 'Rutherglen'. Part of the apple shed (weatherboard) is of split shingles and is the original packing shed, reputed to be the first apple packing shed built on the West Tamar. Source: D.Parker (pc 1996).	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 224	Bowen's Orchard	Yorktown - Asbestos Road	8215: 4/794.54/446	c.1890s - 1982	Orchard	Packing shed, Stables, Home, Other shed	The history of this orchard is similar to that of WT 223(Asbestos Road Apple shed + orchard). The orchard was only pulled out in c.1882, and the property retains an old weatherboard packing shed, weatherboard stables, and a more modern (?) painted weatherboard residence. The present owner is Jean Bowen. Source: D. Parker (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/MC/ MI
West Tamar WT 225	Clarence Point Estate	Clarence Point		c.1909 - 1914 - 1970s	Orchard Estate	Unknown	The Clarence Point area (4,564 acres with 6 miles of river frontage) was subdivided into small orchard blocks in c.1909. The orchards were mostly owned by absentee landlords, including some in India. By 1914 about 1,000 acres were planted with fruit trees and 350 more acres were planned for planting in the winter of 1914. In 1914 a 'palatial' residence was to be built for Mr T. Davenport of India. Today there are no features which clearly relate to the apple orcharding which continued to the 1970s. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 38 Nigel Wilson (pc 1996)	X	LR.FI/OIPC/ MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
West Tamar WT 226	Clarence Point Jetty	Clarence Point	8215: 4/83.54/47	1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	A jetty was built at Clarence Point in 1914 for the transport of apples. Source: The Fruit World of Australasia 1914, p 38	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 227	J. Westbrook's Orchard	?		c.1920? - ?	Orchard	Unknown	J. Westbrook was the manager of the Union Bank in Scottsdale. He moved in c.1920? to the West Tamar and took up orcharding. The location of the orchard is not known. Source: Tasmania's North East	X	LR/UK/CE
West Tamar WT 228	Exeter North Orchard + Apple Shed	Exeter - Exeter - Beaconsfield Main Road	8215: 4955.54/284	?	Orchard (apples + pears)	Orchard, apple shed, ca store?, cool store?, other farm sheds, residence	Complex of a weatherboard packing shed (now a second hand shop), a corrugated iron & vertical board shed, a large corrugated iron shed (external metal framing), a fibro - cement clad shed, a weatherboard residence, and orchards.	✓	FI/GC/MI
West Tamar WT 229	Exeter North Apple Shed	Exeter - on the Exeter - Beaconsfield Road	8215: 4955.54/284	?	Apple packing shed	packing sheds (2)	Two conjoined sheds - presumed to have been apple packing sheds - no longer used for apples.	X	FI/MC/MI
West Tamar WT 230	Middle Park(?) Orchard	Exeter North - West Tamar Highway	8215: 4940.54/299	?	Orchard	Orchard, residence	A block of medium age trees with a weatherboard residence immediately to the north. The residence is called 'Middle Park'. No sheds visible from the road.	X	FI/MC/MI
West Tamar WT 231	Blackwall Jetty	Blackwall	8215:	?	Jetty	. jetty	The jetty is extant but in poor condition. Source: Lindsay Millar (pc 5/98	X	OI/PC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Devonport DE 1	Tantallon Orchar	Spreyton - 100 Tarleton Road	8115: 4473.54/347	1900s - present	Apple orchard	Orchard, house	Orchard fronts onto Tarleton Road, trees are of moderate age. No sheds apparent only a weatherboard house (although house and shed with corrugated iron gable roof at north end may be associated. Tantallon Estate lot no 83? Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	OI.FI/MC/MI
Devonport DE 2	Windridge Orchard	Spreyton - 71 Cornicks Rd	8115: 4/464.54/348	1900s - present	Apple Orchard	Orchard, House, very small shed,	The orchard was, in the 1910s, the Keene & Keene nursery. It was owned at some stage by Graves, and later by Cornicks. Orchard has medium age trees; vase shaped, short trunk. House is weatherboard and shed is horizontal palings (hand sawn?) with cement/asbestos panel additions. Tantallon Estate lot no 76? Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	OI.FI/MC/MI
Devonport DE 3	Viney's #1 Orchard	Spreyton Latrobe Rd/ Cornicks Rd intersection	8115: 4/466.54/352	1900s - present	Apple Orchard	Orchard, house, packing shed, cool store	Orchard is a small block with young to medium age trees, irrigated. Sheds are a complex of weatherboard and corrugated iron and one between Latrobe Rd and the railway line. Tantallon Estate lot no 87 Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	OI. FI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 4	Avro Park Orchard (Burn's Orchard)	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: 4/467.54/353	1900s - present	Orchard - apples, pears and stone fruit	Orchard, house, packing shed, cool store, windbreak	Orchard is extensive with medium age trees; the orchard surround the shed, and is irrigated. The last of the 1910s trees were being bulldozed out in 1997. Sheds are a complex of weatherboard, corrugated iron and aluminium sheet (possibly c.a. store). The property has been owned by the Burns family since the 1930s. Take orchard tours, and have a tree with over 100 varieties grafted on. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	✓	OI..FI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 5	Walpole's Orchard	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: 4/469.54/353	1900s - 1930s - present	Apple orchard and farm	Sheds, Cool store, house	Present owner: P. Dawe Large complex of weatherboard sheds (all gable ended and large); includes first cool store in the district (1936). Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI
Devonport DE 6	Combers Orchard	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: 4/469.54/343	? - present	Apple orchard	Orchard	One of the earliest orchards in the area. Present owner D. Burns (DE 4). Only a small area of the original orchard remains - these are mature trees. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	X	OI.FI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 7	Viney's #2 Orchard	Spreyton - Tarleton Road	8115: 4/458.54/343	? - present	Apple orchard	Orchard	Small orchard block with medium age trees by creek. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI.FI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Devonport DE 8	Clovelly Orchard (originally Craig South's Orchard)	Spreyton - Tarleton Road	8115: 4/455.54/337	? - present	Orchard - apples and cherries	Orchards, sheds, house	Owners - R.A. & G.J. Woolley (from the Huon) Appears to be large, new orchards (cherries), with large, relatively new corrugated iron sheds. Tantallon Estate lot no 8 (Souths also had lots 14 & 15). Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	Ol.
Devonport DE 9	Girdlestone's Orchard	Spreyton - Jowetts Lane	8115: 4/455.54/346	1900s - present	Apple orchard	Orchard, House ?, Trees, other plantings	Tantallon Estate Lot No. 6, 7 & 8 Orchard has mature trees Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (c.1914)	X	Ol. FI/UK/MI
Devonport DE109	Jowett's Orchard (possibly originally Keene's Orchard)	Spreyton-Tarleton Rd/ Sheffield Rd intersection	8115: 4/450.54/338	1900s - present	Apple orchard	Orchard (early) house	Orchard is of mature trees planted all around the house; and is one of the oldest orchards in the area. The house is weatherboard with corrugated iron roof. Orchard ground is 100% ploughed with trees in ploughed, mounded rows. Tantallon Estate lot no 1 (&2?). Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	Ol. FI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 11	Keene & Keene's #2 Orchard	Spreyton - Sheffield Rd/ Eugenana Road intersection	8115: 4/448.54/337	? - 1910s - present	Apple orchard	Orchard, House, packing shed	Orchard today is a small block of mature trees. Packing shed is weatherboard with a gable corrugated iron roof. House is weatherboard. Keene & Keene established orchard prior to Tantallon Estate. The orchard was then owned by the Greens, and now by Jowett. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	Ol. FI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 12	Whitehouse's Orchard	Spreyton - North of Eugenana Road	8115: 5/444.54/340	? - Present	Apple orchard	Orchard	A small block of medium age trees away from the road; no associated structures. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	Ol. FI/PC/MI
Devonport DE 13	Rundell's Orchard	Aberdeen - 350 Eugenana Rd/Buster Rd intersection	8115: 4/436.54/335	? early 1900s - present	Apple Orchard	Orchard, house, packing shed, cool store ? Macrocarpa rows	Orchard area is small area of remnant orchard, with trees pruned into vase shape (open). Buildings all unpainted weatherboard - appear old. Macrocarpas are large and old. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Mrs R. Smith (pc 1997)	X	Ol. FI/PC/MI
Devonport DE 14		Aberdeen - Eugenana Road	8115: 4/432.54/340	?	Apple Orchard	Macrocarpa rows	There are three rows of macrocarpa - mature and large; together with the road they form a square with flat grassed area inside - possibly an orchard block, but may be old schoolhouse site [DB]. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI/RU/MI
Devonport DE 15	Keep's Orchard	Eugenana - Eugenana Road/Kelcey Tier intersection	8115: 4/428.54/350	1900's - present	Small farm and orchard	Orchard, house, Small shed, (packing shed?)	Small orchard of medium sized trees; weatherboard house with lace ironwork on front verandah; small fibro-cement panelled shed (garage and/or packing shed?) Current owner: Cornick Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	Ol. FI/MC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Devonport DE 16	Girdlestone's #2 Orchard	Eugenana	8115: 4/426.54/355	1900s - present	Small farm and orchard	Orchard	Historical orchard. Owned by Rundell's at some stage. Small, very young orchard trees; probably <10 years old. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Devonport DE 17		Spreyton - Kelcey Tier Rd	8115: 4/443.54/360	?	Shed	Shed (possibly a packing shed)	Weatherboard (unpainted) shed, small with ci gable roof; raised off ground; internally long sliding doors (wood); rear skillion lean to type extension – possibly a packing shed. Probably part of Bishop's Orchard Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	X	FI/MC/MI
Devonport DE 18	J.G. Broun's Orchard ('Orchard Hill')	Spreyton - Sheffield Road	8115: 4/452.54/355	1912 -- present	Large orchard	Orchard, house, packing sheds, cool store, ca store	Orchard is large and surrounds the sheds and houses on three sides with road in , but is mostly on the west side of the road. The oldest extant trees are c.1930s. Sheds are a large complex of fibro-cement panel packing sheds and ci cool stores and aluminium sheet ca stores. The original residence survives but is modified. The orchard was established by Major Alec Broun in 1912 (ex Indian Army). The present owner is his son, James George Broun, who acquired his fathers orchard and also purchased additional land in the 1930s. JG Broun also established a sawmill on the property (now behind DE 26) to cut apple case timber (c.1948-1976). The orchard now has cool storage for vegetables and other fruit and makes bins as well as still producing apples. The diversification was to remain commercial. Source: Jock Broun (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/OI/WP /-
Devonport DE 19	R.W. Squibb & Sons' Orchard	Spreyton - Sheffield Road	8115: 4/450.54/357	1900s - present	Large Orchard	Orchar., house, packing sheds, cool , ca stores	Orchard surrounds sheds and house on three sides with road in front. Sheds are large and are fibro-cement panelled or 'Kliploc' metal sheeting. Squibbs Orchard was originally the orchards of Holmes & Luck. Squibbs took over the orchards post-WWII. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/WP/MI
Devonport DE 20	Cornick's Orchard	Spreyton - Laycock Road	8115: 4/439.54/362	early 1900s ? - present	Orchard	Orchard (remnant) , house	There's a sparse scatter of mature trees on gentle slopes above the creek; south of a weatherboard house. The trees appear to be the remains of a small orchard. The orchard was originally W. Lynd's Orchard. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Devonport DE 21	Andrew Smith's Orchard	Spreyton - Laycock Road	8115: 4/442.54/364	Early/mid-1900s - present	Orchard	Orchard, packing shed, engine shed/ garage.	Orchard of medium age trees – now drip irrigated (possibly another block originally across gully). Packing shed is medium fibro cement panelled, with a corrugated iron, roughly made, high shed that looks like an engine shed, and a vertical board small shed which is a garage. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI

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Devonport DE 22	Eric Smith's Orchard	Spreyton - Squibbs Rd	8115: 4/443.54/368	? - 1940s/50s - ?	Apple orchard	Packing shed	Small timber shed with gable ci roof, sits in yard with a fibro cement panelled shed and a weatherboard house, no orchards associated. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI.FI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 23	Langworthy's Orchard and Cool Stores	Spreyton - Sheffield Road	8115: 4/449.54/353	? - present	Large orchard	Orchard, houses (3), packing sheds, cool store & ca store, macrocarpa hedge	Large complex of sheds - 7 fibro cement panelled packing sheds and cool stores and a very large kliploc sheet sheds (cool stores & ca stores).in cluster near road with orchards behind and around (to west); 3 houses associated (at least 2 are weatherboard). This was originally Bert Webb's Orchard. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/WP/MI
Devonport DE 243	'Valleyview'	Spreyton - Sheffield Road	8115: 4/453.54/358	? - present	Orchard (pear)	Orchard, house	Present owners: Squibbs. Area of orchard on north facing slopes with medium to old trees. Road from main road leads up to a red brick house. Originally a pear orchard. Source: Jock Broun (pc 1997)	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 254	Matthew's Orchard (Rosemont')	Spreyton - Sheffield Road	8115: 4/449.54/349	? - present	Orchard	House, orchard, packing sheds, cool store, ca store?	A set of 4 sheds of different ages (1 weatherboard (possibly original shed); corrugated iron; 1 fibro cement panelled; 1 aluminium sheet gable ended) near road. 2 associated houses also near road with orchard behind these. This was original Monty Graves orchard. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	X	OI.FI/WP/MI
Devonport DE 265		Spreyton - Sheffield Road	8115: 4/449.54/346	?	Shed	Packing shed, cool store	Medium size corrugated iron sheet shed with gable corrugated iron roof; externally hung ci sliding doors and no windows; currently unused. This is possibly an old, now disused packing shed.	X	FI/MC/MI
Devonport DE 276		Spreyton Sheffield Road	8115: 4/449.54/347	? - present	Orchard	Orchard, packing shed, cool store, house, poplar & macrocarpa row	Shed was originally a small weatherboard packing shed which has been extended in ci to a larger shed and cool store? Shed is by the road with the orchard (of medium and young trees) behind. There is an associated weatherboard home.	✓	FI/MC/MI
Devonport DE 287	Captain Billett's Orchard	Spreyton - Pilgrims Road	8115: 4/445.54/350	? - present	hard	Orchard, packing sheds, ca store ?, house	Orchard is to north and east of house and sheds which are on the road edge; there is a weatherboard house and large 'kliploc' sheeted shed joined to a second shed which is 'kliploc' with external metal framing (v. modern) considered to be a packing shed and ca store. Orchard trees are young-medium in age. The orchard was originally owned and established by Capt Billett, then owned by Pilgrim, and now owned by Ayres. Tantallon Estae lots no 24 & 27 Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	OI.FI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Devonport DE 298	N. Montach & Sons Orchard, Packing Sheds and Cool Store	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: 4/463.54/356	? - present	Orchard	Packing shed, Cool stores, Orchard, residence	There are no clearly associated orchards; and modern sheds at the back of 3 large fibro cement panelled sheds suggest the orchard no longer functions and the sheds are used for other purposes. There are 3 modern corrugated iron sheds behind the fibro sheds, and a red brick house on the other side of the fibro cement sheds, the one closest to the road appears to be a packing shed and the two behind appear to be cool stores. The other sheds appear more recent and not apple industry related. Originally part of Keep's orchard. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) Jock Broun (pc 1997)	✓	OLF/MC/MI
Devonport DE 30	Clements & Marshall Parramatta Creek Orchards		8215: 4/610.54/240	c 1990 - present	Orchard and fruit processing complex	Orchard, wind breaks, processing factory, packing sheds, trees, dam	Modern orchard with only young trees; pruned with a central leader and high trunks. Irrigated from a central dam; wind breaks along main fences; the orchard is extremely large. Small workers' sheds occur around the orchard but the office and processing plant is one big factory complex on the S.E. end of the site. A range of fruit is processed, mainly into jams. Grow predominantly apples; both new and older varieties. Owner: Clements & Marshall	✓	FI/-
Devonport DE 31	'The Manor' (Col Smith & Sons Orchard)	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: c4/460.54/354	c.1907 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Was established by Lt. Col. Smith in 1907 and 25 acres planted by 1912 with plans of putting in another 42 acres. The orchard and homestead overlook an arm of the Mersey. Property produced honey as well. Apple varieties in 1912 were Jonathans, Sturmers, New York, Five Crown, Cox's, Spitzenburg. Possibly also known as 'Fairholme' (refer 1:100,000 map) Source: The Weekly Courier, 2/5/1912, p 7	X	LR/UK/MI
Devonport DE 32	'Park House'	Spreyton ?		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Owned in 1912 by Lt. Gardener (RN); previous owner was Mr. Potts. In 1912, 24 acres were planted, most were well developed with only 5 acres of young trees. In 1912, 800 cases of apples were sent to Great Britain, Germany and interstate markets. The orchard was drained by pipes. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 7	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 33	Killarney Orchards	Spreyton area?		c.1908 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Owners in 1912 were C. & H.M. Sheedy; and at this time 11 acres were planted with the trees being c. 4 years old. Orchard was drained (drainage based on the US principle). Varieties grown in 1912 were the Sturmer, New York, Pippin, Rome Beauty, Jonathan. Source: The Weekly Courier, 2/5/1912, p 7	X	LR/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Devonport DE 34	Herbert Powell's Orchard	Spreyton area		c.1904 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	One of first to introduce orcharding to the area. Property bounded for a considerable part by an arm of the Mersey. In 1912 had 3,000 trees planted, half in their 8th year and half in their 5th year. Varieties grown in 1912 were Cox, Jonathan, Sturmer, Five Crown, New York. 1912 was the 4th season of shipments to English markets and the 1st year of shipments to Germany. Orcharding followed Mr. Osborne's (Govt. Horticultural Adviser) instructions. When pruning kept the laterals (for Jonathans). Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 8	X	LR/UK/MI
Devonport DE 35	Spreyton Co-Operative Packing Shed	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: 4/453.54/362	1910s - 1927 - ?	Co-operative packing shed	None	Initially owned by 5 local orchardists, but later taken over by Clements & Marshall. George Reed was manager for many years. Was Spreyton's main (only?) early co-operative venture. In railway yards between railway and Latrobe Road. Source: J.G. Broun (pc 1996)	X	FI.OI/DE/MI
Devonport DE 36	Edward's Orchard	Devonport		1912? - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 a fair sized area was being cleared for planting out fruit trees. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 8	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 37	Reeman's Orchard	Devonport - Spreyton area		c.1910 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 this orchard was of 4 acres of 2.5 yr old trees. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 8	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 38	Cocker's Estate	Spreyton - Latrobe Road	8115: 4/467.54/359	c.1908 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 the orchard was 10 acres of trees up to 4 years old. Later orchardists on the property were Keep, and most recently, N. Montach & Sons (DE 29), and D. Burns (DE 4). Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 8 Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 39	T. Long's Orchard	Thirlston		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In the 1912 season, 600 cases of apples are reported as being packed at the orchard. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 9	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 40	W.G. Elliston's Orchard	Devonport area - Sassafras Road		c.1908 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 the orchard is reported as being of 20 acres with trees up to 4 yrs old. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 9	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 41	George Westcombe's Orchard	Devonport area - Sassafras Rd ?)		? - 1912 -	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 the orchard is reported as producing good fruit. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 9	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 42	Messrs. Leary's Orchard	Towards Port Sorell from Devonport		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	 Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912., p 9	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 43	E.T. Clemon's Orchard	Towards Port Sorell from Devonport		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	 Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 9	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 44	A. Brown's Orchard	Towards Port Sorell from Devonport		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	 Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 9	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Devonport DE 45	Sherwood Estate	Latrobe		1912 - ??	Orchard estate (syndicate)	Unknown	Estate was of 2,100 acres, to be subdivided into orchard blocks. Old trees exist on the land in 1912 with 4 acres planted with new fruit trees and 20-30 acres expected to be cleared in winter 1912. In 1912 had all facilities - railway, Latrobe 5 min. walk, electricity, water, roads and telephone. (Possibly located on the flats on the east side of the Mersey - Frogmore Flats?). Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 6	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 46	Ellis' Orchard	Latrobe Spreyton Road		c.1907 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 the orchard is reported as being of 12 acres under trees (1-5 yr old) with another 8 acres ready for planting. Varieties planted were the Jonathan, New York, Sturmer, Scarlets, Cox, Alfristan. Unlikely that the orchard still . Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 6	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 47	Allandale Orchard (Boatwrights Orchard)	Latrobe		late 1890s - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Land acquired in 1894 by Boatwright - land then not considered good and no market for apples. In 1912 the orchard comprised 19 acres of fruit trees; and 3,000 cases were exported during the season; orchard well sheltered; young and old trees; and with new varieties replacing the original very old varieties. Unlikely to be remaining orchard. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912,	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 48	J. Beveridge's Orchard	Latrobe - Northern side of Latrobe beyond Devonport Hospital		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1912 the orchard was of 7.5 acres with 3 acres of bearing age trees and 4.5 recently planted orchard and plans for expansion. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 6	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 49	Prestidge's Orchard	Latrobe (north) Close to Beveridge Orchard		? - 1912 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Orchard reported as bearing in 1912. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 6	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 50	Maxwell's Orchard	Latrobe area		1904 - 1912 ?	Orchard	Unknown	Capt. Falkland was a retired officer of the Indian Army and purchased the land from a Mr. Maxwell in 1908. Maxwell started the orchard. Orchard planted in stages - in 1904-1905 - 3 acres were planted; in 1909 - 8 acres; in 1911 - 2 acres. In 1912 the trees were bearing well. Orchard is on a well sheltered slope. Varieties in 1912 were the Jonathan, New York, Rome Beauty, Five Crown, Cox, Orange Pippin, Esophus, Spitzenburg, Gladstone. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912, p 6	X	LR/UK/Ee

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Devonport DE 51	E. Graver's Orchard	Mersey Valley (South of Spreyton- Latrobe?)		c.1904 – 1912 - ?	Orchard - apples and plums	Unknown	In 1912 the orchard was of 14 acres, with trees 8 & 7 yrs old; varieties in 1912 are the Jonathan, Sturmer, Five Crown, New York, Adam & Scarlet Pearmain. In 1912 crop was expected to be over 1,000 bushels with 300 bushels being exported to Europe and some to Sydney (Jonathans realized 12 shillings a case). The district gives a rich colour to the fruit and produces large fruit. The trees are not cut back (pruned) as much as in other orchards of the district. Size and colour are expected to diminish as the trees grow older. Source: The Weekly Courier 2/5/1912	X	LR/UK/CE
Devonport DE 52	Owen Cornick's Orchard	Spreyton – Laycocks Rd	8115: 4/440.54/365	?	Orchard (apples)	House	Present owner: Owen Cornick No longer an orchard. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/PC/MI
Devonport DE 53	Laycock Brown's Orchard	Spreyton – Laycocks Rd	8115: 4/441.54/370	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Orchard originally owned by Dempster, a local sawmillier. Later owned by Attwell & Bishop, then by Brown. No evidence of orchard or infrastructure today. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 54		Spreyton – Corner Kelcey Tier Rd & Main Rd	8115: 4/448.54/367	? – c.1940s - ?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	D. Burns remembers spraying the orchard before he took over Avro Park orchards. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 55	Finlayson's Orchard	Quoiba – Corner of Main Rd (to D'port) & Quoiba Rd	8115: 4/450.54/380	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 56		Quoiba – NW edge of Flourmill Bay	8115: 4/458.54/382	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 57	Turner's Orchard	Quoiba – Main Rd	8115: 4/454.54/377	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 58	W. Girdlestone's Orchard	Quoiba	8115: 4/454.54/371	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 59	Astell's Orchard	Spreyton – Main Rd	8115: 4/453.54/366	? – 1930s - ?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 60	St Clair Smith's Orchard	Spreyton – Sheffield Rd	8115: 4/453.54/348	1910s – present	Orchard (apples)	Orchard trees	Not sure if St Clair Smith was the original owner. Possibly now part of Ayre's Orchard. Tantallon Estate lots no 23 & 28. Source: J. Broun (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	FI.OI/UK/MI

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Devonport DE 61	Keene's Homestead & Packing Shed	Spreyton -- Sheffield Rd	8115: 4/451.54/344	c.1900/1910 -- present	Orchard (apples)	House, Packing sheds, Macrocarpa row	Original Keene homestead -- weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof. Possibly also original packing shed -- small, unpainted, weatherboard clad with gable end corrugated iron roof (possibly originally shingle). Mature macrocarpa trees screen the shed and house from the road. Tantallon Estate lot no. 3. Source: J. Broun (pc 1997) D. Burns (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	FLOI/GC/MI
Devonport DE 62	Viney's #3 Orchard	Spreyton -- Cornicks Rd	8115: 4/463.54/495	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 63	Broun's #2 Orchard & Farm	Spreyton -- S of Tarleton Rd	8115: 4/475.54/343	? -- present	Orchard (apples) & farm	Unknown	Purchased and established by JG Broun after the 1930s. Tantallon Estate lot 16. Source: J. Broun (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 64	William Wells' Orchard	Spreyton -- Latrobe Rd, S of Tarlinton Rd	8115: 4/480.54/349	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown	William Wells also owned a general store in Latrobe. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 65		Stony Rises (Devonport) -- Quoiba Rd	8115: 4/449.54/391	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown	Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 66	'Braeside' (Bishop's Orchard)	Spreyton -- Kelcey Tier Rd (?)	8115: 4/441.54/357	?	Orchard (apples)	Unknown (no obvious remains)	Location of 'Braeside' possibly not accurate, although Bishop had an orchard at this location. Source: Dawson Burns (pc 1997) J. Broun (pc 1997)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 67	Ambler's Orchard	Spreyton -- Off Sheffield Rd	8115: 4/4.54/354	? - present	Orchard (apples)	Orchard (other remains unknown)	Present owner: R. Langworthy. Originally Ambler's Orchard, and Tantallon Estate lot no 30. Source: J. Broun (pc 1997) Tantallon Estate map (nd)	X	OI/UK/MI
Devonport DE 68	Latrobe Cider Factory	Latrobe		1920 - 1922	Processing (cider manu- facture)	Unknown	Source: Scripps (1996) unpublished research notes.	X	LR/UK/MI

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MIDLANDS GENERAL page 1

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Midlands MI 1	'Lowe's Park	?		? - 1892 - ?	Farm & Apple Orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard owned by James Gibbon. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 2	W.G. Stansfield's Orchard	Oatlands		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 3	William Thomas' Orchard	Oatlands		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 4	R. Harrison's Orchard	Jericho		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	1 acre of orchard Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 5	'Woodland Park'	?		? - 1892 - ?	Farm & Apple Orchard	Unknown	1 acre of orchard; property owned by R. O'Connor in 1892. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 6	A. Headlam's Orchard	Lemont		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 7	W. Tofft's Orchard	Campbell Town		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 8	Emma Gatenby's Orchard	View Point		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	1 acre of orchard Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 9	Henry Johnston's Orchard	Broad Marsh		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	3 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 10	James McShane's Orchard	Broad Marsh		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	3 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 11	W. & J. McGann's Orchard	Broad Marsh		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	1 acre of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 12	C.E. Terry's Orchard	Broad Marsh		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	3 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 13	W.J.Hume's	Lower Jerusalem		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	1 acre of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 14	F. Cloak's Orchard	Old Beach		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	4 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 16	James McDonnell's Orchard	Black Brush		?-1892- ?	Apple orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892	X	LR/UK/CE
Midlands MI 17	Joseph Barwick's Orchard	Tea Tree		? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	Unknown	0.5 acres of orchard. Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/CE

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BAGDAD

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Bagdad BA 1	David Hyland's (jnr) Orchard	Bagdad	8312:	? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	None	In 1892 the orchard was 0.5 acres (possibly BA 38). Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 2	David Hyland's (snr) Orchard	Bagdad	8312:	? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	None	In 1892 the orchard was 2 acres.(possibly BA 38). Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 3	Charles Matthews Orchard	Bagdad	8312:	? - 1892 - ?	Apple Orchard	None	In 1892 the orchard was 5 acres. More information may be available from Fay Bantick of Bagdad who is a Matthews (Tony Goodwin, pc). Source: JPP, Tasmania 1892.	X	LR/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 4	'Oakwood'	Mangalore: Midland Highway	8312: 5/203.52/64	Property: early 1820s - present Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Farm with orchard (apple)	No apple related	Block0529. The property was originally taken up by Tooth (a Sydney brewer) and then by Lempiere. The last owner to have orchard was John Porter, Porter was a grain threshing & chaff cutting contractor. Source: W.H.Hadspeth (Romance of the Main Road) Tony Godwin - 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/LR/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 5	Bill Eddington's Orchard	Mangalore: Midland Highway	8312: 5/203.52/766	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940.	Farm with orchard (apples, apricots + plums)	No apple related	Blocks 0530 & 2353 (only part of 0530 near highway). Property had large orchards on both sides of the road (on the flats by the road in 0530 & across most of 2353. Also bought in apples from smaller growers. Bill, and later son Neil, were orchardists. Source: T.Goodwin - pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 6	Brown's Orchard	Mangalore: Midland Highway	8312: 5/201.52/768	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples)	No apple related	Block 0586. Orchard c.30 acres Source: T.Goodwin - pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 7	David Smith's Orchard	Mangalore: Ballyhooly Road(S)	8312: 5/205.52/774	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples & other)	No apple related	Blocks 2354, 2355, 2356 (one or more of these - possibly all 3). Orchard was relatively small. (Also owned by Charles Smith?) Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 8	Alfred Besier's Orchard	Mangalore: Ballyhooly Road (S)	8312: 5/210.52/775	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Block 2357. Orchard of c.25 acres. Grew a special variety of the Moor Park apricot known as 'Silver Leaf'. Tony Goodwin used this to develop a new variety of apricot. Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 9	Lord Bros Orchard	Mangalore: end Ballyhooly Road	8312: 5/215.52/780	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940	Farm & orchard + (apples & apricots)	No apple related	Blocks - 2368 (&?, 2360, 2361) Orchard was 25 acres (10 apples & 15 apricots) . Lord brothers were Ted & ? Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 10	Ballyhooly Road Apricot Orchard	Mangalore: Ballhooly Road (end)	8312: 5/217.5/783	? - 1995	Apricot orchard	No apricot related	Block 2362 Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97	X	OI/UK/
Bagdad BA 11	Harold Besier's Orchard	Mangalore: Ballyhooly Rd (N)	8312: 5/206. 52/777	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Farm & orchard	No apple related	Orchard was in southern half of block 2370 - c. 20 acres Source: T Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 12	Watson's Orchard	Mangalore: Ballyhooly Rd (N)	8312: 5/205. 52/775	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Block 2365. Orchard was c.25-40 acres. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Bagdad BA 13	Robert Ramsey's Orchard	Mangalore: Ballyhooly Rd (N) Midland Hwy	8312: 5/206. 52/771	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Blocks 0588, 0590 & 2367 - all orchard - c.10 acres in total. Land currently owned by Robert Ramsey.) Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 14	Edward Ison's Jam Factory & Orchard	Mangalore: Midlands Hwy (E)	8312: 5/198. 52/773	Orchard: c.1890s? - c.1940 Jam factory: c.1850s?-- ?	Orchard & jam factory	Steam engine, possibly archaeological remains	Blocks 0592 & 0591 - all orchard. Orchard was c.30-40 acres. The factory was in SW corner of 0592. The orchards were of a variety of fruit for jam making. T. Goodwin believes Ison was the earliest/one of the earliest jam makers & exporters in Tasmania (this would make it c.1850s). Jam was exported to England. Ison also brought back blackberries from England and also gorse. Nothing survives on the site except for a small traction engine in poor condition, & some low mounds near the road may have archaeological evidence. The Brighton Council have Ison's ledger Source; T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	✓	OI. FI/DE/MI
Bagdad BA 15	Hall's Orchard	Mangalore: Midland Hwy (W) Black Brush Rd N)	8312: 5/196. 52/773	Orchard: c.1890 - c.1940	Orchard (mixed) included apples & pears	no apple related	Block 0532- all orchard (c. 10 acres). Hall is more recent owner and may not have owned it when it was an orchard. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/-I
Bagdad BA 16	Greengage Orchard	Mangalore: Black Brush Rd (N)	8312: 5/195. 52/773	?	Orchard (plum)	No orchard	Block 0545 - 3 acres of greengage plums. (In the 1930s the plums were picked by a Mrs. Smith) Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 17	'Mountford'	Mangalore: Black Brush Rd (N & S)	8312: 5/186. 52/768	Farm: ? Orchard : c.1890s - c.1940	Farm & orchard	. apple packing shed . residence . other sheds, . scattered fruit trees	Blocks 0530 - 0657 +? Orchard was around the house on block 0657 & 0530 ..20-30 acres). Tom Eddington had the packing shed at 'MounfFord' - packing sheds were not common in the district. Current owners of original house: Postma (125 Black Brush Rd) Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	✓	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 18	Charles Smith's Orchard	Mangalore: Midland Hwy (E)	8312: 5/197. 52/776	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples)	No apple related	Blocks 0596, 0597 and 2366 - all orchard (c. 30 acres) Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 19	Eddie Graf's ('Hillside')	Mangalore: Midland Hwy (W)	8312: 5/193. 52/779	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples, apricots & plums)	No apple related	Blocks 0564, 0560, 0561, 0563. Eddie Graf was the mother of Adophus Graf of Milford (BA 21). The property 'Hillside' was purchased by Graf from Mrs. Mackay. The orchard totaled c. 40 acres. Apples were grown on the flats in blocks 0565 & 0566: plums were grown on blocks 0563 & 0564; and apricots on the slopes behind (block 0561). Source: W.H. Hudspeth (Romance of the Main Road) T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	LR.OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 20	Mangalore Apple orchard	Mangalore: Midland Hwy (E)	8312: 5/194. 52/780	Orchard c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples)	No apple related	Blocks 0610 & 0611 (all apple orchard - owners name not known- possibly Eddie Graf (BA 19) Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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Bagdad BA 21	'Milford' (Goodwins Orchard)	Mangalore: Goodwins Rd (end)	8312: 5/203. 52/788	Farm early 1800s - present Orchard c.1860s/70s? - 1892-1929- c.1940 (40 acres of stone fruits stayed till 1955)	Farm & orchard (apples & stone fruit)	. ome remnant plum hedges . 3 houses . various sheds . 100 stone fruit trees	Milford was a 5,000 acre land grant to Armytage (Later of Como House, Melbourne). It was then acquired by Finlay, a miller who erected a flour mill. It was acquired by Adolphus Graf (& /or his mother 'Granny Graf') in the late 1860s/70s. WH Hudspeth indicates 'Milford was owned by Mrs. Mackay before the Grafts (there may be some confusion in the histories of 'Milford' Bagdads & 'Milford' Mangalore). The orchards are believed to have been established by Adolphus Graf. Leslie Goodwin (from Kempton) purchased the property from A. Graf in 1929 and removed the apple orchards but kept the other orchards. In 1892 Graf had 5 acres of orchard. Graf had c.50 acres of apples, including 5 rows of crab apples on the flats (possibly 0610 & 0611?). There was also 8 acres of apples between the creeks & 40 acres of apples between the creek & the houses and c. 5 acres of apricots south of the houses in the NW corner of block 0946, and c.25 acres of stone fruit in block 0612 adjoining Webbs (block 0619). Milford includes blocks 0612 and blocks 0406, 2525 & 2526 which A. Graf purchased from Bisdee Bros. It also included block 0946 which had been sold by the Goodwin's. Nothing appears to remain from orcharding except a plum hedge (unmaintained) and a few isolated plums. There are 3 residences (1 sandstone house, 2 brick) & a number of sheds. The property currently has cattle, but after the orchards were a seed nursery as well. The current owner is Terry Goodwin. Sources: JPP Tasmania (1892); W. H. Hudspeth (The Romance of the Main Road) T. Goodwin, pers comm, 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI. LR/DE/MI
Bagdad BA 22	Sibley's Orchard	Mangalore: Midland Hwy (E & W)	8312: 5/190. 52/784	Orchard c.1890 - c.1940	Orchard (apples, plums, pears & apricots)	No apple related	This orchard was c. 70 acres and was on blocks 0559, 0632, 0633 & 0614 and was an apple and plum orchard. Present owners - Andrews ? Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 28/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 23	'Cornelian Hill' (Clary Eddington's Orchard)	Mangalore: Midland Highway	8312: 5/190. 52/788	Farm: early 1800s - present Orchard: c.1890s - c. 1940	Farm + orchard	No apple related	Orchards were on blocks 0615 & 0558 (the flats and lower slopes), a total of c. 100 acres. The property is early and the residence was built by Henry Reynolds and afterwards owned by Webb, whose widow married an Eddington. The property is still owned by Eddington. The last orchardist was Mary Eddington. Property also used to include blocks 0559, 0633, 0632, 0614 & 0615. Sources: W. H. Hudspeth (The Romance of the Main Road) T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI. LR/UK/MI

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Bagdad BA 24	Claude Bailey's Orchard	Mangalore Midland Highway (W)	8312: 5/184. 52/787	Orchard: c.1890's - 1940	Orchard (apples & apricots)	No apple related	The orchard was block 0636 (all) (c. 60-70 acres) and was apples & apricots. New apricot orchards (c. 5 acres) have been recently planted on the block by current owner Trevor Newman. Claude made apple cider and had a shed for cider making. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 25	Webb's Orchard	Mangalore: Roberts Rd (end)	8312: 5/192. 52/791	Orchard: c.1890's - 1940	Orchard (apples & pears)	No apple related	Block 0619 (all) (c. 28 acres). Orchard was apples & pear, and located on the flats of Bagdad Creek. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 8/96 & 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 26	Les Fielding's Orchard	Mangalore-Bagdad - Wilsons's Rd (end)	8312: 5/190. 52/795	Orchard: c.1890's - 1940	Orchard (apples)	No apple related	Blocks 0626 (all) & 0625 (c. 35 acres in total). The orchard was mainly apples, and located on Bagdad Creek. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 27	Sidney Newman's Orchard	Bagdad: Midland Hwy (E & W)	8312: 5/184. 52/796	Orchard: c.1890's - c.1940	Orchard (apples, peaches & apricots)	No apple related	Newman lived on block 0653 & grew apples on this block (c. 40 acres); and had more orchard on the E side of the road (blocks 0630 & 0628, 0629) (c.50 acres). Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 28	'Sayes Court' (Chalmer's Orchard)	Bagdad: Midlands Hwy (E)	8312: 5/83. 52/802	Farm; early 1800's - present Orchard: c.1890's - c.1940	Farm & orchard (apples & pears)	remnant fruit trees residences sheds plum & hawthorn hedges	Sayes Court was originally a land grant to John Hayes, and was later bought by Dr Espie who built the house & stables. Espie sold to Gamaliel Butler (1800's) (a lawyer) & the property passed to the Chalmers through Butler's daughter on his death. Orchards were on blocks 0441, 0442 (?) & 0443. The buildings are on 0442. On block 0443 there is pasture & some interplanted cherry plum & hawthorn hedge, and on block 0441 there are remnant orchard trees in the wetter depressions of the fla., Block 0441 was pear orchard in the 1930's. Sources W.H. Hudspeth (The Romance of the Main Road), T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96.	✓	OI/LR.FI/PC/MI
Bagdad BA 29	Hallett's Orchard	-: Midland Highway (W)	8312: 5/182.52/796	Orchard: c.1890s - c.40	Farm + orchard	No apple related	Block 0447. The orchards were on the lower slopes, along the road (c.30 - 40 acres). The orchards were leased to locals. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 30	Wilson's Orchard	Bagdad - (up road north of P.O.)	8312: 5/178.52/799	?	Farm + orchard	No apple related	c.10 - 15 acres of orchard c.0.75 km west of the highway on block 0668 on both sides of the track, south of the gully. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 31	Eric Johnson's Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Highway (W)	8312: 5/181.52/801	Orchard: c.1890s - c.40	Orchard	No apple related	The orchard was c.5 - 10 acres on block 0444 or immediately behind on block 0447. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Bagdad BA 32	Apsley Railway Line	Bagdad -	8312: 5/181.52/802	1891 - c.1945	Railway line	.parts of the formation .a railway cottage	The railway line was the Apsley Line - which branched from the Hobart - Launceston main line at Brighton junction. It ran through the Bagdad valley then to Dysart - Kempton - Melton - Apsley, a distance of c. 27 miles. It was opened for traffic on 23/4/1891 and was laid with "43lb rails and numerous 5 chain curves". In 1929 continuation of operation was in question. At this time fruit from the valley comprised about half the freight carried on the line. The line was closed just prior to World War 2, but goods were occasionally carried during World War 2. Most fruit was carted to Hobart from the valley by rail once the line was established. The railway is now defunct, the railway pulled up, and part of the original formation is now part of the Midland Highway (between Mangalore & Bagdad). Part of the formation survives to the north & south. A railway cottage survives in the area of the original railway yards at Bagdad. The yards were on the west side of the line - in the area of blocks 0444, 0445 & 0446. The railway station was located in block 0445. Source: CW of A Parliamentary Papers Vol 2, 1929, p 27-28 T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97.	X	OI.LR//DE/MI
Bagdad BA 33	Bagdad Valley Co-operative Packing Shed	Bagdad - Midland Highway (W)	8312: 5/181.52/803	? - 1929 - 1938 - c.1945/46.	Packing Shed (co-operative)	None	Located on block 0446. Little is known of the packing shed. In 1929 it was described as a "large packing shed" erected in the station yard. It was managed at some period (1930s) by a Mr. Gillow (also an orchardist - BA 40). It was used by all the small growers. Fruit was packed for a fee. The sheds were demolished at the end of World War 2. Source: CW of A Parliamentary Papers Vol 2 1929, p28 T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	LR.OI//DE/MI
Bagdad BA 34	Mrs. Robertson's Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Highway (E)	8312: 5/184.52/806	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Block 0435. The orchard was 15 acres and included cherries. Mrs Robertson employed a manager for the orchard Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 35	V. Norris & L. Briggs Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Highway (E + W)/ Eddington Road	8312: 5/182.52/808	Orchard: c. 890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples + pears)	No apple related	All of block 0450 on the east side of the road was orchard (apples + pears). Only c.5 acres of orchard was planted on the west side of the road (by the road between the two houses). This apple and pear orchard was owned by both Vic Norris and Len Briggs at the same time, but the share arrangement is not known. Source: T.Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI

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Bagdad BA 36	Thomas Eddington's Orchard	Bagdad - Eddington Road (end)	8312: 5/187.52/807	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Farm + Orchard (apples + pears)	No apple related	Blocks 0440 & 0430. There was c.15 acres of orchard on 0430 next to Bagdad Ck; c.10 acres on 0440 at the end of the road (w of the house); and about 45 acres of orchard on the lower slopes of 0440. There were 70 acres of orchard in total. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 37	Bagdad #1 Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Hwy (E)	8312: 5/183.52/813	Orchard: c. 1890s - c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Block 0424 - now river reserve, was an orchard. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 38	Charles Hyland's Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Hwy / Winstead Rd (S)	8312: 5/183. 52/817	Orchard: c.1890s-c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Block 0411 (was all orchard - c.10 acres) (May have been originally established by David Hylands (BA 1 & or BA 2) Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 39	Carl Graves' Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Hwy (E)/ Chauncey Vale Rd (N & S)	8312: 5/184. 52/826	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples & plums)	remnant orchard trees (2 sections) plum & hawthorn hedge	A large orchard of >c.100 acres. The orchard included all of blocks 0395-0399 & 0220-0222 & the west half of 0401, all of 0402 & 0403. It was the largest orchard in the district. There is good - poor quality remnant interplanted hawthorn & plum hedge along the south side of Chauncey Vale Rd in the orchard area; a collection (c.12-15) remnant orchard trees (pears) in the SE corner of 0220; and a well maintained row of plum trees (?) (orchard remnant) along the north edge of 0399 near the highway. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	✓	FI.OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 40	Gillow's Orchard	Bagdad - Gangells Rd (N & S)	8312: 5/180. 52/821	Orchard: c.1890s-c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	Blocks 0209, 0211 and at least the N half of 0212. The orchards were between the slopes and Horfield Creek. Gillow also managed the Bagdad Co-operative Shed. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 41	Bisdee Bros Orchard ('Heston') ('Moat House')	Bagdad - Chauncey Vale Rd (N)	8312: 5/200. 52/824	Orchard: c.1890s?-1945/6	Farm & orchard	No apple related	Blocks 0407 & 0409. The orchard was c.70 acres, and was the last in the valley to operate commercially. The orchards were on the flats of Browns Caves Creek. The property was named 'Heston' and is now called 'Moat House'. Bisdee Bros also owned 'Hutten Park' Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 42	Geoff Butlers Orchard	Bagdad - Midland Hwy (E)	8312: 5/182. 52/832	Orchard: c.1890s-c.1940	Orchard	No apple related	All of blocks 0227, 0892 & 0893 (c. 40 acres) Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 43	Ted Porter's Orchard	Bagdad - Blackport Rd (N & S)	8312: 5/176. 52/835	Orchard: c. 1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples & stone fruit)	No apple related	All of block 0152 and block 0162 west of Harfield Ck (c. 60 acres of orchard). Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 44	Lloyd Blake's Orchard	Bagdad - Swan Street (W)	8312: 5/177. 52/836	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples & pears)	No apple related	Block 0161, and may have extended north to 0155. Grew apples & pears - were considered very nice & were grown on sandy soils Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI/UK/MI

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Bagdad BA 45	Clary Palmer's Orchard	Bagdad - Swan Street (W)/ Green Valley Rd (S)	8312 5/177. 52/837	Orchard: c.1890s - c.1940	Orchard (apples, plums & pears)	Remnant orchard trees	Block 0155 (all) - c.150 acres) Grew apples, plums & pears. Alexander apples (huge) were also grown. There are a few unmaintained orchard trees still - plums, pears & Alexander apples. Source: T Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Bagdad BA 46	Swan's Orchard (‘Rosewood’ or Rosebank)	Bagdad - Swan Street (end/E side)	8312: 5/181. 52/846	Orchard: c.1890s?-c.1940	Farm & Orchard	No apple related	The Swan's orchard was on the flats of Dysart Ck at the NE end of Swan Street (E of residences) & on both sides of the present Midlands Hwy (c.90 acres). The Swan's owned the property ‘Rosebank’ (or ‘Rosewood’) and may have owned the ‘Swan Inn’ at the foot of Constitution Hill. Sources: W.H. Hudspeth (The Romance of the Main Road), T. Goodwin, pers comm 10/97 & 8/96	X	OI.LR/UK/MI
Bagdad BA 47	‘Glenfern’ (Goodwin Bros Orchard)	Kempton - Midland Hwy (E & W)	8312: 5/171. 52/901	Farm: 1800s - present. Orchard: c.1903 - c.1940	Farm with orchard	No apple related	The Goodwin's owned 1,000 acres on the east side of Kempton. There were c.70 acres of orchard (mostly apples) (on block 0305?). These were where the highway now goes through near the southern entrance to Kempton. Tony Goodwin's father lived (worked?) at ‘Oakmore’(Kempton) as there were too many Goodwin's to live at ‘Glenfern’. Source: T. Goodwin, pers comm, 8/96 & 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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Derwent DW 1	Sharland's Orchard	Hamilton (north end)	8212:	1828 - ?	Orchard (varieties of fruit not known)	Unknown	Orchard (10 acres) was established by John Sharland who owned land mainly up the Clyde but which was too high altitude for fruit trees. Sharland also owned a cottage & 2 acres in Hamilton. Source: Public History Partners 1991	X	LR/UK/CE
Derwent DW 2	Lawrenny Estate	Lawrenny (Hamilton) – on Lyell Highway	8212: c.4/793.52/923	19C - c.1945	Farm estate with orchard & hops	Unknown	Known to have orchards in c.1900 (PHP 1991). Property was very large - c. 10 miles, along the flats of the E Derwent from Hamilton north. Was owned by the Brock family. At the end of WW2 it was subdivided for soldier settlements. David Archer (Otago Bay) is currently writing a history of the Brock family. Source: Public History Partners 1991 p.176, Jim Terry (p.c. 10/97)	X	LR.OI/UK/CE
Derwent DA 3	Fenton Forest	West Derwent (Gordon River Rd)	8212: 4/892.52/44	Farm: 1828 - present? Apples: ? - 1880s - ?	Farm estate with orchards & hops	Unknown	Fenton Forest was originally taken up by Capt Michael Fenton. He died in 1874, when the property was c.5,000 acres. In 1878 it was purchased by E Shoobridge & Sons, and managed from 1883 by Louis Shoobridge. In the 1880s the property was c.3,500 acres with 130-140 acres of orchard, (fruit types not specified). In 1885 however it was reputed as being 6,000 acres, with 60 acres of orchard and employing 25 families. The orchards were irrigated from the 19C. Current owners are Jim & Tony Shoobridge. Source: Evans (1993).	X	LR/UK/MI
Derwent DW 4	Glenora Fruit Store	Glenora	8212:	? - 1901 - ?	Fruit store & packing shed	Unknown	Photograph of a very large weatherboard building - 2 storey with a lot of windows & gable ends, surrounded by cleared land. Probably part of 'Fenton Forest' which was renamed 'Glenora' (Evans 1993, p.34) Source: Evans (1993)	X	LR/UK/MI

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Derwent DW 5	Bushy Park Apple Orchards	Bushy Park - Glenora Rd, north of Park Ck	8212: 4/916. 52/706	Apples grown from 1872 to late 1960s	Farm with orchard & hops	Apple shed (& other non-apple related)	<p>The Bushy Park property was initially owned by Mr. Humphries, purchased by E. Shoobridge in 1864(?), and later managed by W.E. Shoobridge and then his son William. It was a large farm estate that include other properties and was known for its hop growing.</p> <p>In 1885 there were 55 acres of orchard - 23 acres of which were approaching full bearing - the orchard included apple, pear, peach, cherry & almond trees. In 1885 the head gardener was Mr. Rumley. The orchards were managed at one period in the 20C by M.B. Terry of 'Sunnybanks' (DW 11). The orchards were irrigated from the 19C.</p> <p>A packing shed is the only known specific apple related structure to survive on the Bushy Park Estates (the irrigation works may have survived but have not been investigated). (Paul Davies, pc)</p> <p>The shed is a single storey, long, corrugated iron shed with a gable end corrugated iron roof, no windows & 4 large metal sliding doors on the S side, & a concrete ground level floor.</p> <p>Source: The Mercury Supplement 16/5/1885 p.2, Evans (1993) Paul Davies, pers comm 8/97, Jim Terry, pers comm 10/97, Bushy Park Estate Office Staff, pers comm 10/97</p>	✓	LR, FI/GC/MI. FI
Derwent DW 6	'Kentdale'	Bushy Park	8212: 4/925. 52/719	<p>Farm: ? - 1880 - present</p> <p>Orchard: ? - 1885 - 1892 - ?</p>	Farm estate with orchard & hops	No apple related	<p>In 1885 there were 15 acres of orchard. The property was purchased by E. Shoobridge in c.1880, and was originally part of 'Fenton Forest'. In 1910 the property was purchased by Coulson, Hay & Co. In 1892 the property was of 420 acres with 30 acres of orchard & 15 of hops.</p> <p>Source: Evans (1993), p.34-35</p>	X	LR/UK/MI
Derwent DW 7	'Keamarie'	Bushy Park	8212: 4/917. 52/700	<p>Farm: ?</p> <p>Orchard: ?</p>	Farm estate with orchard & hops	No apple related	<p>'Keamarie' is now a part of Bushy Park Estates. There is known to have been apple packing shed on the property, operating in WW2 (from interview with Greta Nunn (has photograph)).</p> <p>Source: Evans (1993.)</p>	X	LR/UK/MI

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Derwent DW 8	'Glenleith'	Plenty	8212: 4/963. 52/75	Farm: 19C - present Orchard: c.1840s/50s - c.1872	Farm estate with orchard & hops	. Apple shed . hop kilns, . homesteads, . workers houses, (etc) . c.13 old quince trees	Early history of the property is not known. The property was purchased by Jones & Co(& Burgess, a-grazier, prior to 1943 and owned by them until 1972 when it was taken over by Doug Palfreyman who owned it until c.1979 when it was purchased by Don Newham. It is currently owned by Jill & Peter Cooper. (Jill is the daughter of Don Newham). The property was a mixed farm with orchards, hops & sheep. Today small fruit trees are grown & sheep grazed. The only evidence of the orchard is the large timber (early 20C(?) packing shed, 1 block of c.12 old quince trees & 1 old quince tree in the homestead garden. A number of structures relating to other aspects of farming still survive. The orchards were on the flats of the Derwent and on the E facing slopes to the west of the apple shed. Fruit grown included apples (1/3); pears (1/3); other (1/3 - peaches, plums & quinces). In the 20C a lot of fruit went to Jones & Co in Hobart for jam; the rest was mostly exported to the UK, mainly through Jones & Co. The property employed up to 25 permanent workers & got in an extra 100 people for hop picking (from New Norfolk & Hobart), who were also used to pick apples. The apple packing shed was built before 1943 and was built to house a hop picking machine & later (before 1943?) converted to an apple shed for packing & storing apples, and storing case timber. Types of apples grown include Golden Delicious, Gravensteins, Cox's Orange Pippin, Jonathons, Stummers,, Green Alfristons, Yeats, Cleos, Croftons & Democrats. Apples initially (from 1888) sent by train (next to property) & later transported by truck. Geoff Shaw was the orchard foreman on the property from C. 1978-1993, and worked on the property from c.1943-1993. No site record has been completed at the owners request, but photographs are held by the QVM. Sources: P.Cooper, pers comm 10/97; Geoff & Sheila Shaw, pers comm, 10/97.	X	OI/FI/MC/MI
Derwent DW 9	'Redlands'	Plenty	8212: 4/971. 52/671	?	Farm estate with orchard & hops	No apple related	Listings: Provisionally listed on the THR, Aug '97 The property had orchards but it is not known if apples were grown. J. Terry remembers it as a peach orchard. Sheds & the homestead survive, but no orchards. Source: Jim Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/UK/CE

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Derwent DA 10	'Slateford'	Hayes - Lyell Hwy	8212: 4/988. 52/674	Farm: ? - present Orchard: ? - present	Farm with orchards	. Apple shed . Orchards (5 acres) . Homestead	Listings: Provisionally listed on the THR, 8/97. In the 1820s 'Slateford' was acquired by John Terry. Orchard at Slateford was planted by M.B. Terry's father (?) M.B. Terry was born on the property. The current owner of the orchard and apple shed is Mr. Jenkins; the homestead is owned by Terrence & Anne Terry. Approximately 5 acres of orchard survive but are of young trees. There is an apple packing shed/cool store (ca?) which is a late 20C (?) corrugated iron shed. Source: Jim Terry, pers comm, 10/97	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
Derwent DA 11	'Sunnybanks'	Hayes - Lyell Hwy	8212: 4/997. 52/662	Farm: 1880s - present Orchard: ? - 1880s - 1931/32 - present-	Farm with orchards	. Apple shed . orchards (post1800) . homestead (c.1900) . homestead (1830s remnant) . sheds . spiral rivetted irrigation pipes (pre 1932)	Current owner: Jim & Margaret Terry The property was initially a 40 acres land grant to an Irish political prisoner - Bennett. The property was purchased by M.B. Terry in 1931/32 from Wills who had also acquired the adjacent property of Lowe & Crisp- all 3 had established orchards. Was taken over by J. Terry. The orchards have diminished from c.160 acres to c.8 acres (2 blocks) and the property is being subdivided. The last year of commercial production was 1996. The apple shed is a large corrugated iron shed on the Lyell Hwy (near the railway), built in the 1960s. One block of orchard trees was planted prior to 1888. Over 100 varieties of fruit were grown - including apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots. Orchards irrigated from the Derwent River. Farm also had sheep, poppies & peas. Source: Jim Terry, pers comm, 10/97	✓	FI. OI/GC/-
Derwent DW 12	'Kilderry'	Hayes - 'Kilderry Rd'	8212: 5/005. 52/670	?	Farm with orchards	No apple related	The property had orchards which included apples - no apple related features survive. Source: J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Derwent DW 13	'Springfield'	Hayes - Lyell Hwy	8312: 5/013. 52/657	?	Farm with orchard	No apple related	Current owner - John Windsor. Owned in 1940s (when there were orchards) by Elthamson. Property had apple orchards & also grew tobacco. Source: J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Derwent DW 14	'Linden'	Plenty South - Glenora Rd	8312: 5/004. 52/656	?	Farm with orchard	Barge fixtures across the Derwent River	Current owners: Anne & Robert Ashbolt. Previous owner: Anthony Ashbolt (orchardist). R. Ashbolt's father was an accountant for H. Jones. In the early 20C apples were transported by barge across the Derwent to the Hayes siding for rail transport to Hobart. At its peak there were 40 acres orchard. Now there is 5 acres, but of trees replanted in the 1970s. Source: J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Derwent DW 15	'Mayfield'	Hayes-Lawitta - Lyell Hwy	8312: 5/018. 52/653	?	Farm with orchard	No apple related	The apple orchard was along the road (highway)- none survive. Source J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Derwent DW 16	Terry Lane's Orchard	Laita - Lyell Hwy	8312: 5/028. 52/642	?	Farm with orchard	No apple related	Current owner: Terry Lane. Property had apple orchards. Source: J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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Derwent DW 17	'Valleyfield'	New Norfolk - Lyell Hwy	8312: 5/034. 52/636	Farm: ? Orchard: ? - 1881 - 1970s?	Farm estate with orchard & hops Orchard	Unknown	Listings: Listed in the RNE (011938) residence & outbuildings Current owners: Richard & Kate Warner. Large estate established c.1882. Homestead built by William Abel in 1822. By 1825 Abel had erected the residence, a stable, a barn & 3 outbuildings. In 1827 the property was acquired by George Lowe, who built a large stone barn (in 1830). In 1832 the property was acquired by Capt. Richard Armstrong who named it 'Bingfield'. In 1850 it was bought by E. Shooobridge who renamed it 'Valleyfield', and from 1865 it was managed by E. Shooobridges sons Robert & William. Hops were planted in the 1850s and the barn converted to an oast house. The property was drained & irrigated by c.1867. Apples are understood to have been grown also from this period, and certainly from the 1880s. New styles of pruning were developed at Valleyfield in the late 1880s. Fruit was exported to England in the 1880s. A cool store was built on the property in 1950 and apples were grown until c. 1970. Sources: Evans (1993); J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97; Broinowski, H.R. (1970.)	X	LR.OI/UK/MI
Derwent DA 18	New Norfold Co-operative Packing Shed	New Norfolk - Magra Rd by railway line	8312: 5/043. 52/628	mid-late 20C?	Packing shed	None	This building was a rural supply store in its later history, but it is understood to have been a co-operative packing shed [RC] prior to that, possibly in the c.1940s. Nothing remains of the building. Sources; Rita Cox, pers comm, 1996; Jim Terry, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI/DE/MI
Derwent DA 19	V. Sheppard's Evaporating Factory	New Norfolk	8312:	? - 1927 - 1931	Evaporating factory	Unknown	In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 1,800 packs of dried apple. Sheppard was looking to sell his factory in 1929, and the factory closed in 1931. Source: Minutes of the Tas Apple Evaporators Association, 5/5/1927 & 21/3/1929.	X	LR/UK/CE
Derwent DA 20	Boyers Orchard	Boyer - Boyer Rd	8312: c.5/080. 52/637	?	Farm with orchard	no apple related	Farm was located at Boyer where the pulp mill is now located. The orchard was mainly stone fruit but is likely that apples were also grown. The property had a jetty for transporting fruit. Owned by Boyer. The homestead 'The Grange' was rebuilt after the 1967 fires. Source: J. Terry, pers comm, 10/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
Derwent DW 21	'Cotswold'	Lachlan - New Norfolk - Lachlan Rd	8312: 5/046. 52/606	?	Farm with apples	Unknown	Listings: Provisionally listed on the TNR - August 1997 Current Owner: Michael Sweet. the property does not grow apples today. Source: J. Terry - pc 10/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
Derwent DW 22	Douglas Road Orchard	Molesworth - Douglas Road	8312: 5/123.52/608	? - present	Pear orchard	Orchard + ?	Small block (1-2 acre orchard (mature trees) on east side of road - believed to be pears not apples. Source: Peter Wade - pc 10/	X	FI.OI/MC/CE

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Derwent DW 23	600 Collinsvale Road Orchard	Molesworth - 600 Collinsvale Road	8312: 5/134.52/604	? - present	Farm with pear orchard + hops.	Pear orchard, Homestead, Hop kiln, (+ ?)	Two blocks of fruit trees - appears to be remnant orchard and not currently maintained - probably pear orchard (east & west of road). Property also has an early-late C - early 20C weatherboard house with a garden of mature trees and picket fence. Also has 1 pasture and an old hop shed south of orchard on west side of road. South of the house is an unusual hop kiln (square with raised enclosed timber rooms). The orchards and buildings are on west facing slopes above Sorell Ck. Source: Peter Wade pers comm 10/97	X	FI.OI/UK/CE
Derwent DW 24	634 Collinsvale Road Orchard	Molesworth - 634 Collinsvale Road	8312: 5/135.52/604	? - present	Farm with pear orchard	Pear orchard, Homestead, (+?)	What appears to be unmaintained trees from a remnant orchard occur on the west side of the road south of 634 Collinsvale Road (old weather board house). Trees probably pears. Source: Field Inspector 14/10/97 - Peter Wade pers comm 10/97	X	FI.OI/UK/CE
Derwent DW 25	'Turriff Lodge'	New Norfolk	8213: 5/059.52/645	Farm: 1815 - 1871 - ? Orchard: ? - 1860 - ?	Farm with orchard and hops	Residence	'Turriff Lodge' was established as the country residence and farm of Governor Davey in 1815, and served as such to several Governors to 1848 when it was leased. In 1857. The residence was partly destroyed by fire in 1852. In 1860 it was sold to A. Riddock who sold it in the 1880s. It was leased by E.Shoobridge from 1848 (?) to at least 1860 the property had 5 acres of orchard (lot 605) and 7 acres of hops. In 1871 irrigation was introduced. Source: Evans (1993.)	X	LR/UK/MI
Derwent DW 26	'Tynwald' (originally part of Lachlan Mills Estate)	New Norfolk	8213: 5/061. 52/638	Farm: 1819-1961 - ? Orchard: ?- 1873-1879-mid 1900s?	Farm with orchard & hops	. No apple related . homestead . jetty . sheds (various) . oast house	Listings: The 'Tynwald' hop kilns are listed on the RNE (018221) Part of a 1000 acre grant (1819) to John Terry called 'Lachlan Mills Estate'. In 1844 the property passed to son Ralph when John Terry died. From the dates of ownership, Ralph Terry is likely to have established the orchards in the mid 1800s. In 1873 the property had 20 acres of orchard; in 1883 - 70 acres of orchard; and in 1897 - 27 acres of orchard & meadow. In 1897 the property was purchased by William Moore who renamed it 'Tynwald'. The property was then owned by the Shoobridge's, then from 1917 by H.A. Warner. Prior to 1954 the irrigation engine house was a wood wool factory which converted willow into fruit case packing. There was a jetty from where apples were sent Source: Evans (1993)	X	LR/UK/MI
Derwent DW 27	'Hydehurst'	Lachlan	8213: 5/033. 52/572	Farm: ? - 1870 - present Orchard: ? - 1900 - ?	Farm with orchard & hops	No apple related	The property was a 350 acre land grant to Thomas Nicholson who owned it until he died in 1894, when it passed to his son George. In 1900 there was 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of hops and was 700 acres in total. Property purchased by R Timbs in 1920, and then by Fred Graham in 1924. It is still owned by the Graham family. Source: Evans (1993.)	X	LR/UK/MI

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Derwent DW 28	PHFGA Pulp Factorys	New Norfolk	8312	? -1920s - ?	Processing factory (pulping)	Unknown	Factory is photographed in a PHFGA brochure (c.1920s) Shed fronts onto the water (Derwent R) with low bare hills behind. The building is a double gable end weatherboard (with horizontal paling) clad shed with a corrugated iron roof and a raised ridge vent on one ridge. At rear (by river), is a small shed with sliding wooden doors and a shingle roof. Source: PH Fruit Growers Association - booklet, c.1920s, p17	✓	LR/UK/MI
Derwent DW 29	E.D. Harrison's Cider Factory	New Norfolk	8312:	1939 - 1950 - ?	Processing (cider manu- facture)	Unknown	Source: Scripps (1996) unpublished research notes.	X	LR/UK/MI
Derwent DW 30	Risby's Tyenna River Box Mill	Tyenna Valley	8212	c.1920 - 1922 - 1925	Box mill	Unknown	Risbys developed a box mill in the Tyenna Valley in c.1920, making apple boxes from green eucalypt. In 1922 the mill was leased to Messers H.O. Donahue & R. Benson, operating as a sub-contracting arrangement with Risbys. The mill made up to 5,000 cases a month. The mill closed in 1925. Source: Graeme-Evans (1996) Risbys history - p193.	✓	LR/UK/MI

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Hobart HB 1	Hobart Port	Hobart - Sullivans Cove	8312: 5/272. 52/510	mid 1800s (c.1853) - present	Wharf / jetty	.. Wharves . some ware- houses	The Hobart wharves at Sullivans Cove have been used as the main Tasmanian port for the export of apples since the inception of the apple industry in the mid-late 1800s, to the present; although other large wharf facilities were built later. Apples from all over the state have been exported from Hobart Wharf, although it primarily serviced the Huon, Channel, Tasman Peninsula, Derwent & Bagdad fruit growing districts. Currently the wharves are underutilized for trade, and redevelopment, which are not sympathetic to the historic nature of the wharf are being proposed and carried out. In the 1930s the Port had a water frontage of c.5km, comprising 8 piers and wharves. In 1853, the first year of the Hobart Marine Boards existence, inward shipping comprised 351 ships, with about the same number in 1910. By 1933 the annual number of vessels had reached 614. This 20C increase was largely due to apple industry exports. In 1933 the export of fresh apples from Hobart wharf was almost 4 million bushels. Sources; Weekly Courier 8/3/1934, p.34-35	X	FI/LR/GC/MI
Hobart HB 2	Jones & Co Jam Factory	Hobart - 23-41 Hunter St.	8312: 5/273. 52/522	1869 - 1975	Processing & storage facility (jam factory) (cool stores)	Buildings	Listings: The compressor room is registered on the THPI - 8312.59. Nos. 27 & 41 are provisionally listed on the Tas Heritage Register (Aug 1997). George Peacock relocated his jam factory to Hunter St (nos 31-33) in 1867 (moved from Murray St (HB 4)). In 1882 he acquired additional buildings (27-29) The buildings used were built in the c.1820s-1830s as warehouses. In the 1890s the factory was bought out by H Jones & Co. who bought additional buildings along Hunter Street to expand the business. He eventually owned most of the buildings in the street (23-41) some of which were built for the business. As well as jam making, the business included cool storage lumber and hops. No 37 Hunter Street was built in 1903 as a refrigerating works and was used by Jones & Co for cool storage. The suite of buildings continued to be owned and used by H Jones IXL until 1975 when it was sold. It is now owned by the State Government and has been internally adapted for re-use as the University of Tasmania School of Arts & the Art Center. The apple juice press from the buildings was moved to the Clements & Marshall factory in Cygnet (Dawson Burns pc 1997). Source: L Scripps (1997) (site nos. 187 & 188) Forward, Viney, Woolley (1992) - Conservation Study	✓	FI. LR/GC/-.

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Hobart HB 3	Peak's Jam Factory	Hobart - 49 Davey St	8312: c.5/270. 52/520	1858 - c.1890	Processing (jam)	No apple related	Listings: 'Ranelagh' is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The house (Ranelagh) was built prior to 1858, and survives today; the factory built in 1858 at the rear has been demolished. The site has been described as the first large jam manufactory in Hobart Town. Jam was made by boiling fruit in 4-5 copper pans over a charcoal fire. Daily production was 5-6 tons, and annual production in the c.1870s was 200 tons. Labels were designed in Melbourne & packing cases made by Millhouse & West. During the 1870s the factory employed about 50 men & boys annually. It is not known to what extent apples were used in the factory. Sources: Scripps (1997) (site #16)	X	LR/DE/MI
Hobart HB 4	George Peacock's #1 Jam Factory	Hobart - 9 Murray Street	8312: c.5/270. 52/518	1860s - 1869	Processing (jam)	Building	Listings: The building is classified by the National Trust and provisionally on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. G. Peacock moved to this site in the 1860s from Watchorn St where he started making jam in the 1850s. In 1869 he moved to 31-33 Hunter St (HB 2). It is not known to what extent apples were used in the jam making. The property retains a 2.3 storey sandstone building with a later rear extension. The building is currently used as a restaurant (Roche's) downstairs and office space upstairs. It is maintained in good condition but no original fittings are retained. Source: Scripps (1997) (site # 265)	✓	FI.LR/GC/MI
Hobart HB 5	W.D. Peacock & Co. Fruit Preserving Works	Hobart - 65-77 Salamanca Place	8312: c.5/274. 52/515	1885 - 1920s	Processing (jam & pulp)	Buildings	Listings: The buildings are on the Register of the National Estate. The existing buildings were built in 1883/4 as warehouses. In 1885, WD Peacock, who had been foreman at G. Peacock's jam factory (HB 2), left & set up business in these buildings (owned by Askin Morrison). The factory made jam, pulped fruit and tomato sauce, and made its own tins & packing cases. The factory was noted for its hygienic condition. The factory was taken over by Jones & Co. in the 1920s. It is not known to what extent apples were used in the factory. The buildings are in good condition and currently used as shops, offices & an arts centre. Sources: Scripps (1997) (site no. 284)	X	LR/GC/MI
Hobart HB 6	Knight's Jam Factory	Hobart - 6-8 Market Place	8312: c.5/272.52/52 2	1870s - c.1900	Processing (jam)	None	The factory does not survive. It is described as a 'large stone or brick building. The factory was set to the back of the block with a large yard and weatherboard sheds on the Market Place frontage'(LS). Jam was packed in tins and earthenware jars. Jam was made for export although the initial consignment (to London in 1878) was not successful. In 1901 the factory was owned/ operated by Williams, Wilson & Co (HB 8). It is not known to what extent apples were used. Sources: Scripps (1997) (site no 284)	X	LR/DE/MI

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Hobart HB 7	Johnson's Jam Factory	Hobart - 53 Salamanca Pl	8312: c5/274.52/51 5	? - 1872 - c.1910	Processing (jam)	Buildings	The factory buildings are extant & intact and are now used for retail & offices. They are of stone & there was a timber workshop at the rear where cases were made. Fruit came mainly from the Huon & North West bay areas. Jam was packed in tins and earthenware jars. The tins were made by Holroyd of Argyle Street. The company had a Melbourne branch. In the 1890s it took over Pearce's jam factory. It is not known to what extent apples were used. Source: Scripps (1997) (site no 281)	X	LR/GC/MI
Hobart HB 8	Wilson's Jam Factory	Hobart - 57 Liverpool St	8312: c5/265.52/52 0	? - 1870s - ?	Processing (jam)	None	The factory was located in Liverpool St near the Brunswick Hotel, which along with a nearby warehouse, were owned by Wilson. Jam was made in 2 copper pans. Jam was packed in tins; and the tins & cases were made by Mr. Holroyd of Argyle St. It is not known to what extent apples were used in the processing. Source: Scripps (1997) (site # 198)	X	LR/DE/MI
Hobart HB 9	Cresswell's Jam Factory & Export Office	Hobart - 10 Murray Street	8312: c5/270.52/51 8	? 1 870s - ?	Processing (jam) & fruit export	None	C.F Creswell was principally a fruit exporter, but was also a seed merchant. He made a small amount of jam on the ground floor of his Murray St premises (now this site of more recent Govt offices). It is not known to what extent he exported or processed apples. Source: Scripps (1977) (site no. 226)	X	LR/DE/MI
Hobart HB 10	Moore & Co Jam Factory	Hobart - 16 Salamanca Pl	8312: c5/268.52/51 7	? - 1890s - ?	Processing (jam)	None	The factory buildings have been demolished and the Supreme Court built on the site. The factory was operating in 1899 with another factory also operating in Newtown, Sydney. By 1905 the factory had moved to the bottom of Montpelier Retreat. It is not known to what extent apples were used in the processing. Source: Scripps (1997) (site #279)	X	LR/DE/MI

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Hobart HB 11	Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Canning Factory [Austral Fruit Preserving Co] [Fruit & Vegetable Preserving Works] [Taylor Bros Jam Factory]	Hobart - 2 Castray Esplanade	8312: 5/276.52/513	? - 1894 - 1975	Processing (jam, canning, juicing...)	.Office building .Canning factory foundations . cool store	The land has been used successively as a farm, a quarry and a timber drying yard (Risby's - 1880s), and from c.1894 to c.1895 it was owned by the Austral Fruit Preserving Company; from 1895-1902 by the Fruit & Vegetable Preserving Works (John F Wheedon); from 1902-1918 by Taylor Bros Jam Factory; from 1920-1975 by the Port Huon Fruit Growing Association as a canning factory producing tinned fruit, fruit juice & pulp (including apples). The main part of the factory was built between 1895-1902. A c.1920s photo shows a very extensive premises. One building remains and is used now as offices & has been modified. The large canning factory building was mostly destroyed, and only some of the foundation survives. No jetties survive, and the cool store has been modified for re-use as a block of flats. Other new residential accommodation has been built on the site. Owner of offices: Rod Cooper, architect. Sources: Vietnamese Veterans Counselling Service Note Sheet (nd); Scripps, 1997 (site# 89); PHFGA Pamphlet C. 1920s; Michael Cooper- pers comm, 10/97	✓	Fl. Ol. LR/PC/MI
Hobart HB 12	Port Huon Fruit Growers Battery Point Store [Ross patent slip [THPI 8312:80]	Hobart - 30 Napoleon St	8312: 5/275.52/509	c1920 - 1959	Storage / warehouse (originally part of a shipping slip)	. archaeological deposit	Listings: The site is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The area between Napoleon St & the water was excavated in 1866 for a slip (Ross Slip). A 2-3 storey stone & timber building was built fronting onto Napoleon St. The building housed the slip boiler & chimney. The site was leased to the Port Huon Fruit Growers Assn from c.1920 (?) to 1959 when the shed burned down. The site was owned by the Marine Board from 1946. The area has been unmodified since 1959 except for some rubbish dumping and an archaeological excavation in 1996 prior to proposed landscaping works. Oral information indicates that the barrels of apple juice/cider were stored in the base of the building in the late 1940s - early 1950s; and that goods were transported via the slip floor. Current owners: Hobart City Council. Source: McConnell & Robertson (1996)	✓	Fl.Ol.LR/RU/-

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Hobart HB 13	Port Huon Fruit Growers Association Hobart Offices & Stores	Hobart - 30 Davey Street	8312: 25/265.52/527	1918 - 1920s-?	Office & storehouse / warehouse	Building	The building was built for, or used, from 1918 as the Hobart office of the Port Huon Fruit Growers Association. It also appears to have been used for storing products (although not a cool store). From 1920 the PHFGA operated a canning factory & another warehouse in Hobart (HB11 & 12). The building still stands and is maintained in good condition & is currently used for offices. There have been a least 2 periods of alteration (rear additions & alteration of the facade) since the 1920s. The building is a 3 storey brick building with a recessed gable end roof. Source: Scripps (1997); PHFGA pamphlet (c.1920s)	✓	LR. FI/GC/MI
Hobart HB 14	Messrs Hart & Co's Cider Factory (Mercury Cider)	Hobart - 17a Brisbane Street	8312: 5/265.52/527	1908 - 1912	Processing (cider manufacture)	Building	The factory was built in 1908 by Henry Hart. Hart had been manufacturing cider since 1892, most recently in a factory attached to a hotel he ran. The cider factory was taken over in 1909 by the Tasmanian Cider Co (HB 15), originally started by Leslie Murdoch at 'Murrayfield' (HB). In 1912 the company moved its cider making to Salamanca Place, and Brisbane St became Abbotts Cordial Works. Later (from the 1940s) it was Vallances Fine Furniture premises, & it is mostly known for this use. Currently used as a carpentry & painting workshop by 'Eye Spy Signs'. The building structure is intact but little remains of the internal features & fittings from 1908. The building is a medium-small brick shed (2 storey) with a steeply pitched gable ended roof, and sides with engaged piers. Current owners: Private consortium including Ross Scanlon. Source: Scripps (1997) (site #67)	✓	LR. FI/MC/MI
Hobart HB 15	Tasmanian Cider Company (Mercury Cider)	Hobart - 11 Salamanca Pl.	8312: 5/268.52/517	1912 - 1937	Processing (cider manufacture)	None	The building in which the cider factory was housed was built in the 1840s and was altered substantially by Ricards & Heyward for the cider factory. The cider factory was moved to the Salamanca site from Brisbane St (HB 14) in 1912. The 'Mercury' trademark was registered in 1911. The company owned the premises until 1943 but handed the cider manufacture over to the S. Tas Co-op (HB 16) in 1937. The buildings have been demolished & the Supreme Court was built on the site. Sources: Scripps (1997) (site no 278)	X	LR/DE/MI

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Hobart HB 16	Southern Tasmanian Co-operative Society Cider Factory	Hobart - 11 Salamanca Pl	8312	1937 - 1951	Processing (cider manufacture)	None	The Southern Tasmanian Co-operative Society was formed in 1937 to manufacture cider & vinegar. The company was formed of a number of Huon & Channel fruitgrowers with the main shareholders being WH & DF Calvert (Ranelagh), Hugh Ellis (Hobart) & Frederick Harrison (Cradoc). In 1943 the company bought the Tas Cider Co factory at 11 Salamanca Pl. They manufactured apple cider under the Mercury label from 1937-1951. They operated from 11 Salamanca Pl from 1943, having taken over production from the Tasmanian Cider Co (HB15). From 1948 they produced a non-alcoholic cider as well as Mercury cider, & were exporting to several countries. Source: Scripps, 1996, unpublished research notes	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 17	Port Huon Fruit Growers Co-operative Society Cider Factory	Hobart - 11 Salamanca Pl	8312	? - 1951 - 1970?	Processing (cider manufacture)	None	The Port Huon Fruit Growers Association is recorded as producing 'Mercury Cider' from 1957-1970 at Salamanca Place. They continued to use the earlier companies' cider factory (HB 15 & 16) at 11 Salamanca Pl. They built a new factory in South Hobart in 1970, but this was taken over in 1971 by the Cascade Brewery (HB18). Source: Scripps, 1996, unpublished research notes	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 18	Tasmanian Brewery Cider Factory (Mercury Cider)	Hobart - Cascade Rd, South Hobart	8312: 5/228. 52/506	Sawmill: 1825 - 1832? Brewery: 1832 - present Flour mill: 1830s - ? Cider factory: ? - 1970 - present	Processing (cider manufacture) - also brewery, sawmill & flourmill	Plant & buildings	Listings: The site is classified by the National Trust & is on the Register of the National Estate. The land was first developed as a timber mill (water wheeldriven) in 1825 by Peter Degraives. Forced by a shortage of timber to diversify, he established a brewery on the site in 1832, which is today Australia's oldest still productive brewery, and later in the 1830s he built a flour mill. Most of the complex was demolished and rebuilt in 1874, with later rebuilding in 1927, and after 1967, following the fires. (The architect for this rebuilding was Rod Cooper, refer HB11). More modern buildings have also been built near the brewery. The Cascade Brewery has a cider factory registered as being located in Collins Street, Hobart, from 1910-1923 (HB 21) and then at the Cascade premises from 1923 to present. Cascade Brewery took over the 'Mercury Cider' brand & new factories of PHFGA (HB 17) in 1970 and has renewed the registration until 2009. They also manufacture 'Apple Isle' products. Sources: Scripps, 1996, unpublished research notes Scripps (1997) (site no 323)	X	LR.FI/GC/MI
Hobart HB 19	Wright Bros Cider Factory (Union Preserving Company)	Hobart - Park Street	8312	Cider: 1890s - 1901 am: 1880s - 1901	Processing (cider manufacture & jam)	Unknown	Identified from P.O. Directories. The Wright Bros were Glenorchy orchardists & made jam at Park St from the 1880s. Made champagne & still cider. Source: Scripps, 1996, unpublished research notes	X	LR/UK/MI

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Hobart HB 20	Thomas Ball's Cider Factory	Hobart - Park Street	8312	1901 - 1914	Processing (cider manufacture)	Unknown	Identified from P.O. Directories. Continued use of HB19. Continued to make champagne & still cider under the Wright Bros. trademark. After 1915 Ball continued as a fruit merchant but had ceased to make cider. Source: Scripps, 1996, unpublished record notes.	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 21	Cascade Brewery Cider Factory	Hobart - 206 Collins St (cnr Barrack & Collins Sts (S))	8312: c5/264.52/51 6	c.1910 - 1923	Processing (cider manufacture)	.buildings	The Cascade Brewery is listed in the PO Directories as being in Collins St, Hobart from c. 1910-1923, as a cider manufacturer. The building was a former malthouse. The factory buildings still stand. Possibly also Walkers Brewery. Sources: Scripps, 1996, unpublished record notes; Scripps, 1997, p. 48	X	LR/OI/UK/MI
Hobart HB 22	Mt Stuart Orchard	Hobart (Mt Stuart)	8312		Apple Orchard	Unknown	This orchard was owned by Dr H Benjafield. The layout of varieties in the orchard is reproduced in this report (Fig 5.1) Source: Helen Ockeden, pers comm, 10/97	X	LR. OI/UK/MI
Hobart HB 23	Stoke House (First Government House)	Hobart -12 Stoke St Newtown	8312: c5/255.52/54 2	1800s	Early plantings?	None	Current owners: C.H. Rackham (Arnold). As this was the first purposed built Government House in Tasmania, it is thought that early apple trees were probably planted. Recent inspection (10/97) of the site revealed no apple trees. The building is extant but subdivided into flats. Provisionally listed on the Tas. Heritage Register, 8/97.	X	FI. OI/UK/CE
Hobart HB 24	G.B. Albury's Cider Factory	Hobart - Swanston St, Newtown	8312	1902 - 1921	Processing (cider factory)	unknown	Listed in the P.O. Directories as a cider factory from 1902-1921, and owned by George Boise Albury.	X	LR/UK/MI

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Hobart HB 25	Tasmanian Cool Stores (‘New Farm’) (‘Greenleas’) [THPI 8312:35]	Glenorchy - Hamel Street, Moonah	8312: c5/245.52/55 7	Cool Stores: 1912 - 1973 Farm: 1820s - mid 1900s Orchards: ? - 1860s - 1911 - 1918 - ?	Cool Store, Orchard & Farm	. cool stores (2) . plant & plant room . roading . farm house . other houses . gardens . objects	Listings: The farm house only is on the Register of the National Estate and provisionally listed on the Tas. Heritage Register. The ‘New Farm’ property was first established by Gatehouse (1820s) & the locality is also the site of Gatehouse’s Brewery. It was subsequently acquired by Mesger who also ran the brewery. The property was then acquired by H. Benjafield and then by D. Ockenden (H. Benjafield’s son-in-law). It is not known when the orchards were established, but they were sold off when H. Benjafields wife died. In c.1911 the orchards included apples, pears, apricots (& other fruit). The property was renamed ‘Greenleas’ by Douglas Ockenden’s second wife. The first cool store was built in 1912 on ‘New Farm’ (later ‘Greenleas’) the property of Douglas Ockenden. The cool stores were built by Dr H. Benjafield & D. Ockenden, the latter being an engineer (& H. Benjafield’s son-in-law). The plant (Madison Cooper system) was housed in an existing stone building and the cool store built onto it in brick, with wooden internal lining & wood wool insulation. A second cool store was built beside it (nearer creek) in c.1917. This is a 2 storey timber & brick building. The cool stores are adjacent to the ‘New Farm’ main residence. The cool stores operated until 1973. The original cool store is now used for family storage. The store is intact except for the removal of some ducting and some mezzanine floors, & the enlargement of some doors to accommodate forklifts. The second cool store is also believed to be intact, and is leased out to a transport company (upstairs) & a carpet company (downstairs). The cool stores are considered to be the preserved (only?) intact pre-1930s cool stores in Tasmania. It was also the first built specifically for fruit (in this case pome fruit). Current owner: Helen Ockenden & Angela & Clive Ockenden. Source: Dorothy Hallam, pers comm, 10/96; Helen & Clive Ockenden, pers comm, 10/97; ‘Fruit Storage in Tasmania’ 1916-”Cold” (Vol. 8, no. 7); Scripps,(1997) (site No 292); Terry (1994)	✓	Fl. Ol. LR/WP/-.

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Hobart HB 26	'Albert Park' [H. Benjafield's Estate]	Glenorchy - Moonah (4 Dorset St)	8312: c5/245.52/56 0	? - 1890s 1918 - 1940	Farm estate & orchard	Residence	Listings: The residence 'Albert Park House' or 'Derwent House' is provisionally listed on the Tas Heritage Register. Harry Benjafield had a large estate in Moonah which also included apple & pear orchards. It was adjacent to (north of) 'New Farm'. The Democrat apple is reputed to have been developed there. Benjafield sold the property in 1921. All that remains of the estate today is the residence (4 Dorset St) and a public park to the north, Benjafield Park. The house is a 2 storey sandstone house with conjoined single storey outbuildings, and with Federation period decorative elements on the verandahs. There are a number of older plants in the surrounding garden. Source: Terry (1994); Helen Ockenden, pers comm, 10/97	✓	OLFI/GC/MI
Hobart HB 27	'The Grove' (Harold Wright)	Glenorchy	8312	? - late 1800s - c.1914	Farm estate with large orchard (apples)	Unknown	'The Grove' had major apple orchards. In 1914 it was owned by Harold Wright who subdivided it (in 1914) to pay for legal costs incurred in fighting the local council over water rights. There was also possibly a sawmill on the property. Sources: Terry (1994); Clive Ockenden - pers comm, 10/97	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 28	'Murryfield' [THPI 8312:29]	Glenorchy - 120 Tolosa St, Glenorchy	8312: 5/217.52/566	Farm: 1844 - mid 1900s Orchard: ? - 1880s - 1909 - ? Cider factory: 1883 - 1909	Farm estate & orchard (apples) Processing (cider, vinegar, soap & candles)	. residence . stone wall . some cypress trees	Listings: The residence is provisionally listed on the Tas. Heritage Register. The Farm estate was established in c.1844 by William Murray. When Murray died in 1895, Leslie Murdoch (nephew of W. Murray) took over the estate. Murdoch had been making 'champagne' cider on the property from 1883 and continued to do so until 1909 when the cider factory moved into Hobart (HB 14). In 1901 the factory had the largest output of cider. In 1900 5,000 gallons of cider were produced. Murdoch was involved in development of 'Mercury Brand' cider. The cider factory was part of an industrial complex that included vinegar, soap & candle making. The Murryfield factory was the first known commercial cider factory in Tasmania. In 1901 the property was 65 acres, with 8 acres of apples, and another 13 acres of apple orchard being planted. Only the residence (2 storey sandstone) and sandstone front wall (on Tolosa St), and a few cypress trees remain. The area has been subdivided for residential blocks, which are mostly built on. Sources: Terry (1994); Scripps, 1996 unpublished research notes; Weekly Courier 27/7/1901.	✓	LR. FI/MC/MI
Hobart HB 29	Sawyer's Jam Factory	Glenorchy?	8312	? - 1885 - ?	Processing (jam)	Unknown	In 1885 Alfrerd Sawyer applied for a patent for a better & more hermetic seal for jam tins. May not have been used for apples. Source: Scripps (1997) (site no 17)	X	LR/UK/CE

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Hobart HB 30	Tasmanian Preserving & Trading Company [THPI 8312.30]?	Glenorchy - 6 Dodson St	8312: 5/214.52/589	1882 - ?	Processing (& cool store)	None	It is unclear if apples were processed or stored here. Mention is mainly made of rabbit. There may have been an earlier jam factory at the site. The factory when built (1882) was a vast galvanized iron building. A jetty was also built for transporting goods. Probably the 'Rabbit & Fruit Preserving Co, Rosetta THPI 8312.30) Source: Scripps (1997) (site no 19)	X	LR/DE/CE
Hobart HB 31	Collinsvale # 1 Sawmill	Collinsvale	8312	c.1900 - ?	Sawmill	Unknown	A large sawmill which cut local timber to make fruit packing cases. Source: Terry, 1994, p27.	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 32	Collinsvale # 2 Sawmill	Collinsvale	8312	c.1900 - ?	Sawmill	Unknown	A large sawmill which cut local timber to make fruit packing cases. Source: Terry, 1994, p27.	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 33	Fairy Glen # 1 Sawmill	Collinsvale (Fairy Glen)	8312: ? 5/144.52/548	c.1900 - ?	Sawmill	Unknown	A large sawmill which cut local timber to make fruit packing cases. Source: Terry, 1994, p.27	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 34	Peter Voss' Orchard & Farm [THPI 8312:101]	Collinsvale	8312: 5/148.52/568	Farm: 1880 - 1915 - ?	Farm & orchard (apples)	. residence . packing shed (at 5/154.52/570)	All that remains is a 'half timbered' cottage built in c.1893. The house is typical of the construction styles of the part of Germany that Peter Voss came from. (Schleswig-Holstein) The property was a 20 acre portion of a 50 acre grant (1880 to J Radford) taken up by Peter & Bertha Voss. Gustav Voss, Peter's son took over the property on his death in 1899, & purchased an additional 100 acres in 1908. He moved to 'Fernside' in 1915 Pickers huts, a packing shed & other buildings were also established on the property (c.1880s-1890s)(or possibly 'Fernside' [HB 35]). The apple shed still stands, but the 3 conjoined pickers huts were demolished by 1995. The apple shed is considered to have significance by the local community. Sources: Pikusa (1995), Waight (1995) (105339)		LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 35	'Fernside' (Gustav Voss)	Collinsvale - Main Road (Collinsvale)	8312: 5/148.52/568	Farm: ? - 1915 - 1952 - ?	Farm, orchard (apples & plums) & small fruit	. residence . a few remnant fruit trees	The large 'villa' and orchard of 'Fernside' were purchased & occupied by Gustav Voss in 1915. The property appears to have had numerous dams & wells. The blackcurrants were planted between each row of apple trees and between each tree. Gustav Voss lived at 'Fernside' until his death in 1952. All that remains is the residence (the house was also a convent. The residence is a weatherboardhouse which dates from the c1880s but with a number of later additions. Sources: Waight (1995) (#105847); Pikusa (1995)	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 36	Fairy Glen Fruit Sled Pathway	Collinsvale (Fairy Glen)	8312: c5/143.52/548	? (c.1900-1910s)	Sled Path	. pathway	Identified by the community - it is a path constructed for fruit sleds (horse drawn?) (from orchards to packing shed?). Considered by the local community to be of significance. Source: Waight (1995).	X	LR/UK/MI

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Hobart HB 37	Fairy Glen # 1 Orchard	Collinsvale - Fairy Glen Rd, Fairy Glen	8312: c5/144.52/54 9	? (early 1900s?)	Farm & orchard	. residence . pickers huts	Presumed to have been an orchard although it may have been a farm with small fruits. The residence, which is extant, is a weatherboard cottage with some hand split timbers, a corrugated iron gable end roof, a bull nose verandah & garden, built c.1914. The pickers huts are not described. The land was originally granted to Gustav Klug (1880). He owned 67 acres till c.1900. The house was later owned by Maurice De Jersey. The hand split timbers were used for the house frame, timbers & shingles. Source: Waight (1995) (no. 102525)	X	LR/UK/LE
Hobart HB 38	Fairy Glen Pickers Huts	Collinsvale - Fairy Glen Rd Fairy Glen	8312: c5/144.52/54 9	? - 1900 - - ?	Pickers huts	. pickers huts . shed ?	Noted as weatherboard pickers huts (no further description provided). The kitchen was a lean-to which was washed away in the 1960s when Sorell Creek flooded. May or may not be associated with apple growing. Source: Waight (1995) (no. 112074)	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 39	Fairy Glen # 2 Orchard [Flora's Cottage]	Collinsvale - Fairy Glen Rd, Fairy Glen	8312: c5/143.52/54 8	? - 1900 - 1930 - ?	Farm (& orchard)	. residence . pickers huts . sheds	May or may not be associated with apple growing (may be small fruits). The residence was built between 1905-1910 and is described as a 'weatherboard cottage with front verandah, vertical board over split timber, set in extensive gardens'. It was built by Henry Rabe & Florence De Jersey. A number of pickers huts & sheds are noted as being associated, but no descriptions provided - a fruit sled path is associated and there is a timber mill nearby. Source: Waight (1995) (no 108941)	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 40	'Fehlberg's' Farm & Orchard	Collinsvale - Valley Rd	8312: 5/137.52/574	? - 1900 - 1930 - ?	Farm & orchard	. pickers huts	The huts are described as 'horizontal wheatherboard pickers huts with chimney and small windows.' Considered a rare remaining example in the Collinsvale area (see also HB 38 & 39). Possibly there were more pickers huts in this location as there are building foundations along the creek. It is not known what else survives on the farm. The Fehlbergs also operated charcoal kilns. Sources; Waight (1995) (no. 11309); K. Evans, pers comm, 10/96.	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 41	Bridgewater Evaporating Factory	Bridgewater	8312	1928? - 1936?	Processing (evaporating factory)	Unknown	The Evaporating factory is thought to have started in 1928 [TAE], and in 1929 is reported as processing apples from New Norfolk. The factory failed in c.1936 due to a lack of an adequate & regular apple supply at sufficiently low prices. The factory had a tunnel type dehydrating system. Sources: Minutes of the Tas. Apple Evaporation Assoc 5/1/1928 Limbrick (1936) Report to Tas Apple Industry.	X	LR/UK/MI

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Hobart HB 42	Shag Bag Bone Mill [THPI 8312:102]	Geilston Bay - Shag Bay (in valley by water)	8312: 5/274.52/575	1880s - 1930s	Fertilizer factory	archaeological deposits	This factory utilized bone & meat waste and night soil from New Town-Glenorchy. It converted it to 19 different types of fertilizer - including for orcharding. In the 1900s it was owned for a period by the Tas. Orchardist & Producers Co-op. Association. It was established by 1892 by A.A. Guano Co. In 1909 it was taken over by the Tasmanian Fertilizer Co and expanded and modernized, a 3 storey building & a new jetty was built, & equipment (latest Canadian design and made in Melbourne) installed. Raw materials & products were transported by boat. The factory then passed to H.C. Buchanan & Co; then to T.O.P. Co-op Assoc; then to Gorringer Bros in 1936. Source: McConnell, 1988, unpublished research notes-Bedlam Walls Heritage Trail Project.	X	LR. FI/RU/-
Hobart HB 43	'Woodberry' [Russell Bros]	Geilston Bay - Geilston Point	8312: c5/273 52/570	c1913 - ?	Orchard	archaeological deposits	The land of Geilston Point was a 1835 grant to William Langdon. The northern half was purchased by Isaac Chapman in 1848 (refer HB 42). The southern half was purchased in 1913 by the Russel Bros (William & George), who were associated with the Shag Bay Bone Mill (HB 42) and who planted an orchard. They also built 4 houses across the point. Little remains except for some house foundations, 2 wells, some glass & china & a few introduced trees. Nothing is known about the operation of the orchard, but the land is poor quality - dry and stoney. It is not known what fruit was grown. Source: McConnell 1988-unpublished research notes- Bedlam Walls Heritage Trail Project, Grahame (1987), p57	X	LR. FI/RU/CE
Hobart HB 44	Geilston Bay # 1 Orchard	Geilston Bay - Derwent Ave (north end)	8312: 5/278.52/567	? - 1948 - ?	Orchard?	Unknown	A medium-large area of orchard on both sides of Derwent Ave shown on the 1948 Hobart Road Map. It is not known what was grown there. Source: Hudspeth (1992) Lindisfarne study.	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 45	Beauty Point Orchard	Lindisfarne -Beauty Point - Talune St (S)	8312: 5/282. 52/557	? - 1948 - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	A small orchard block shown on Beauty Point on the 1948 Hobart Road map. The property had a 2 storey Federation period weatherboard residence which was demolished in c.1954. It is not known what was grown in the orchard. Source: Hudspeth (1992) Lindisfarne study.	✓	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 46	'Stanfield' [Daniel Stanfield]	Rokeby	8312: 5/370.52/490	early 1800s - 1860s - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	Nothing is known to remain of this historic property. Daniel Stanfield is believed to have sent the earliest shipment of apples to Europe (Scotland, mid 1800s) and to Victoria during the gold rush. Clearly the property was producing apples at this time (c.1880). The property also had a windmill. Sources: Hudspeth & Scripps, 1994, p119; Vivian Beswick, pers comm, 10/96.	X	LR/OI/UK/MI

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Hobart HB 47	'Forest Hill' [May]	Sandford (May's Point)	8412: 5/426.52/478	1874 - present	Farm & orchard (& bay whaling station)	.residence .garden .sheds .chimney butt (bay whaling site)	Main property of the May family - a pioneering family in the area. The property was bought by William May in 1874 from Alexander McLeod, a whaler. The property was 700 acres. May was interested in botany & grew many exotic plants on the property. His sons established orchards, which grew apples, pears, apricots & cherries. The property has considerable remains but there are no orchards existing and the property is used for grazing. It is not known what other orchard related evidence survives. The present house (weatherboard) incorporates an older house. Source: Hudspeth & Scripps, 1994, p121	✓	LR/MC/MI
Hobart HB 48	'Terralinna' [Gellibrand]	South Arm - South Arm Rd	8311?	?	Orchard (& post office)	Unknown	Noted as having been an orchard, a Post Office & the home of the Misses Gellibrand. Source: Hudspeth & Scripps (1994)-(inventory)	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 49	'Bayview'	South Arm - Bezzants Rd	8312	? - 1895 - ?	Farm & orchard	.residence .sheds .shark pit	Bayview was in 1895 a 60 acre property used extensively for orcharding. The property includes the site of the former jetty at Ralph's Bay. Source: Hudspeth & Scripps (1994)-(inventory)	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 50	'Ralphdene' [Calverts]	South Arm	8311?	? - 1880 - ?	Farm (& orchard ?)	.residence	Noted as 'Calvert farmhouse' at South Arm. It is not known what else survives. Assumed to be the residence for a farm & Orchard. Source: Hudspeth & Scripps (1994)-(inventory)	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 51	'Windermere' [Calverts]	South Arm - 2118 South Arm Rd	8311?	? - 1880 - ?	Farm & orchard	.residence	Noted as 'Calvert homestead' - assumed to be the residence for a farm & orchard. It is not known what else survives Source: Hudspeth & Scripps (1994)-(inventory)	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 52	'Springvale' [Calverts]	South Arm - South Arm Rd	8311?	? - 1880 - ?	Farm & orchard	.residence	Noted as 'early Calvert house' - assumed to be a residence for a farm & orchard. It is not known what else survives. Source: Hudspeth & Scripps (1994)-(inventory)	X	LR/UK/CE
Hobart HB 53	'Craigow Estate' [James Murdoch]	Cambridge - 528 Colebrook Rd [block 0019]	8312: 5/345.52/600	Farm: 1823 - present Orchard: ?	Farm & orchard	.residence .outbuilding	Listings: The house & outbuildings are listed on the Register of the National Estate, the National Trust Register & the Clarence Planning Scheme Heritage Schedule. The property was a grant of 800 acres to Dr James Murdoch (from Scotland). Originally had a 4 room cottage, replaced by a Victorian Rustic Gothic homestead in 1887. Craigow remained in the Murdoch family until 1945. Murdoch was a pioneering farmer - had orchards (apples, plums & cherries) & had sheep, cattle & medicinal plants (including opium), and distilled Lavender, Rosemary, & Peppermint waters. The estate had 9 workmen's cottages & supported a full-time blacksmith & carpenter. Water was stored in underground tanks. Murdoch also farmed the salt pans on his land. The place is referred to as a 'complex' but it is not known what survives that is related to orcharding. Source: Hudspeth & Scripps, 1994, p 121	✓	LR/UK/MI

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RCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Hobart HB 54	Lindisfarne Jetty	Lindisfarne -Lindisfarne Pt	8312: 5/285.52/554	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 55	Rose Bay # 1 Jetty	Lindisfarne -head of Lindisfarne Bay	8312: 5/292.52/557	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 56	Rose Bay # 2 Jetty	Lindisfarne -Rose Bay	8312: 5/288.52/548	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 57	Smelting Works Bay Jetty	Rosny -Kangaroo Bay	8312: 5/295.52/533	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 58	Bellerive Jetty	Bellerive -Kangaroo Bay	8312: 5/296.52/527	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 59	Rokeby Jetty	Rokeby -Rokeby Beach (W)	8312: 5/352.52/488	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB60	Sandford Jetty	Sandford -Haynes Point	8312: 5/86.52/479	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 61	Richardsons Jetty	Sandford - Dorans Rd	8312: 5/377.52/474	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 62	Ralphs Bay Jetty	South Arm -Ralphs Bay	8312: 5/384.52/395	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 63	Half Moon Bay Jetty	South Arm -Half Moon Bay (S)	8311: 5/336.52/359	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 64	Opossum Bay Jetty	Opossum Bay -Opossum Bay (S)	8312: 5/26.52/398	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times, 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
Hobart HB 65	Lady Jane Franklin [Ancanthe]	Lenah Valley - Lenah Valley Rd	8312: 5/226.52/538	? - mid 1900s - ?	Packing Shed	Building	Listings: The museum is on the Register of the National Estate & provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register The museum is believed to have been used as an apple packing shed at some time in the mid 1900s. Source: Betty Frankcomb & nathalie Norris, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Channel CH 1	'Thornbury'	Alonnah-Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311: 5/191.52/003	c.1906 – 1914 - mid 1900s?	Orchard (apples, pears & apricots) & farm (dairy)	.homestead .plantings .remnant orchard	Established by W.H. Vaughan slightly before 1914. Mr Vaughan was previously an office worker in Hobart. The property was a 'square mile'. In 1914 had 18 acres of orchard of trees of 2-8 years - growing Scarlets, Cox's Orange Pippin, Jonathons, New Yorks & Sturmers: 2 acres were apricots & 4 acres were pears. Son, E. Vaughan, was a trained orchardist & had worked on the May's orchard 'Forest Hill' at Sandford. Later bought by Corney; subdivided in 1900s (part bought by J & W Smith). Source: Cradoc 1914, p4 (#2); . Photo (p4 & 24 & 17) Bob Smith, pers comm 8/97.	✓	LR.OI.FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 2	'Eversley'	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	c.1907 – 1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	Established by Hobart chemist, Mr H.T. Gould, was managed in 1914 by E. Vaughan; & was 9 acres. In 1914 varieties grown include Cox's, Ribstons, Scarlets & Delicious. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p6 (#2) (photo p18).	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 3	'Warrawee'	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? – 1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	Owned in 1914 by J. W. Clinch - described as having a 'neat homestead' and several blocks of land under trees. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p6 (#2) (photo p6 & 19).	✓	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 4	Cockerill's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? – 1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	Owned in 1914 by Mr Cockerill & had at this time a substantial homestead & 12 acres of orchard. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p6 (#2)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 5	'Bruny Vale'	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311: 5/189.51/985	Orchard: c.1906 – 1914 - 1970s	Orchard	.residence .farm shed	Owned in 1914 by B. Stafford Bird (parliamentarian) and of 24 acres, with plans to expand. (Stafford Bird previously owned Calverts 'Waterloo' property [HU 335]). Varieties grown in 1914 include Duke of Clarence, Worcester Pearmain, Cox's, Sturmer, Scarlet Pearmain, Munro's Favorite, Johnathon. Soil described as sandy with a clay bottom. Later acquired by Whetherley; later subdivided (see also CH 63). Source Cradoc, 1914, p6 (#2); Bob Smith, pers comm 8/97.)	✓	FI.OI.LR/PC/MI
Channel CH6	Farrell's Orchard [see also CH 68]	Lunawanna, Bruny Island (Cemetery Beach)	8311 5/184.52/004	? – 1914 - ?	Orchard	.residence? .packing shed .cypress rows	Owner in 1914 was R. Farrell & there were 7 acres of orchard. Orchard later purchased by Corney. Was primarily a pear orchard in mid-late 1900s, but apples were grown. Sources: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97; Cradoc, 1914, p7 (#3) (photo - WC p.24).	X	FI.OI.LR/PC/MI
Channel CH 7	Propsting's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? – 1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the orchard was 5 acres & owned by W.R. Propsting. Property established by Major General Tottingham (ex-officer of the Indian Army). Source: Cradoc, 1914, p7 (#3)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 8	Bottomley's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? – 1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	Of 2 acres in 1914 with plans to expand. The owner, Frank Bottomley, also worked part time on the orchard & part time on other jobs. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 7 (#3)	X	LR/UK/MI

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Channel CH 9	'Myrtle Grove'	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard & farm	No apple related	In 1914 the property was 175 acres with 10 acres of orchard, also growing hops, owned by Mr Price. (Grew the first hops on Bruny Island). Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 7 (#3)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH10	Frank Dillon's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311: 5/203.51/961	? - 1914-mid - 1900s	Orchard	.residences (2) .apple sheds (2) .farm shed	In 1914 the owner was Frank Dillon. (photo p.18). Sources: Bob Smith, pers comm 8/97; Cradoc, 1914, p8 (#3)	X	FI.OI.LR/MC/MI
Channel CH 11	Skinner's Box Mill	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Sawmill	Nothing?	In 1914 the boxmill was owned by Mr Skinner & it was located on the edge of Dillon's Orchard. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 8 (#3) (photo p.18).	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 12	Connolly's #1 Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island - Blink Bonney Rd	8311: 5/197. 51/982	?-1914-1970s	Orchard & farm	.residence .Norfolk pines	In 1914 the property was owned by Thomas Connolly & the orchard was c. 8 acres. Connolly family are a Bruny Island pioneering family. Later split into 2 orchards. Current owner Stotley. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 8 (#3)	X	FI.OI.LR/PC/MI
Channel CH 13	Smith's Orchard (possibly JW Smith & Sons, CH 62)	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	Orchard: c.1907 - 1914?	Orchard & farm	No apple related	In 1914 the property was owned by Jason Smith, & was c.100 acres, with c. 8 acres of orchard with trees up to 7 years old - with plans to extend. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p8 (#3)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 14	May's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard & Farm	No apple related	The property was 165 acres in 1914, with 12 acres of orchard & 11 acres to be cleared in 1914. The property was owned by W.L. May of 'Forest Hill' Sandford. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p8 (#3)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 15	'Mavista'	Adventure Bay, Bruny Island	8311: 5/277.51/970	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the property was mainly a dairy farm with only a 'small orchard', although there were plans to extend the orchard. It is not known if the orchard was commercial in 1914. Owners in 1914 were Mr & Mrs. P.W. Kellaway. Current owners: John Warren & Summa McIntyre. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p10 (#3)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 16	Davey's Orchard	Adventure Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	Owners in 1914 were Mr & Mrs W. Davey, and the property was 50 acres with 5 acres of orchard (apples, pears, apricots, plums) Source: Cradoc, 1914, p12 (#4) (photo: WC p. 24)	✓	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 17	Dorloff's Orchard	Adventure Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard & farm	Unknown	In 1914 the property was described as 'a small allotment with about 4 acres under young fruit trees'. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p12 (#4)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 18	Simmon's Orchard	Adventure Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was 150 acres with a newly started orchard; and was owned by H.M. Simmons - son of Geo Simmons of Roberts & Co auctioneering firm. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p13 (#5)	X	LRUK/MI
Channel CH 19	Murray's Orchard	Adventure Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 this was a 50 acre block where orchard operations had started. The owner was E. Murray Source: Cradoc, 1914, p13 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI

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Channel CH 20	Pybus' Orchard	Adventure Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914, the owner E.H. Pybus was planting an orchard (apples & pears) on his 130 acre block. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p13 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 21	Burns' Orchard	Aventure Bay (N), Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was 20 acres of grazing land & orchard owned by J. Burns. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p14 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 22	Isle's Orchard	Adventure Bay-Simpsons Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was a 'small orchard' owned by J. Isles, & the property was 50 acres. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p14 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 23	Lockley's Orchard	Simpsons Bay	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was c.100 acres with 6 acres of orchard; and owned by D. Lockley Source: Cradoc, 1914, p14 (#5)	X	L/UK/MI
Channel CH 24	Gray's Orchard ('Suva' & 'Morella')	Simpsons Bay - The Neck Rd	8311: 5/253. 52/045	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard (apples & pears)	residences . farm buildings	In 1914 the property is described as 30 acres of orchard with plans to expand; with a comfortable residence, an apple shed & other necessary buildings. The orchard was owned & established by Fred Gray (who had owned the large sawmill at Adventure Bay). The property was purchased in c.1930 by J.W. Smith & Sons (only the section below the road which is 'Suva'). The sector above the road, 'Morella' was retained by Gray. Originally there was orchard on both sides of 'The Neck' road (c. 30 acres). Varieties grown in 1914 included - New Yorks, Cox's, Scarlet Pearmain, Sturmers - all the standard export kinds. Cradoc notes that shell grit from the beach was put around the trees for lime. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p14 (#5) (photo WC pp.1, 7 & 17). Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	FLOI.LR/PC/MI
Channel CH 25	Tweedie's Orchard	Simpson's Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm (with orchard?)	Unknown	In 1914, the owner, Mr Tweedie had been on Bruny Island 3 years, and was planting an orchard. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p14 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 26	Kay's Orchard	Simpson's Bay, Bruny Island	8311	c.1940 - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 Mr F. Kay owned the property which was 50 acres with 7 acres of orchard, and a 'nice little homestead'. McKay was English and had arrived in Tas. in c.1909. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p14 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 27	Mann's Orchard	Simpson's Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was owned by C. Mann (another Englishman) and was 25 acres with 5 acres of 'young orchard'. It was being managed by J. McGowan (an English horticultural college graduate). Source: Cradoc, 1914, p15 (#5)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 28	McKay's Orchard	Simspon's Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unkown	In 1914 the property was owned by W.S. McKay, and had 22 acres of orchard; there was also a 'commodious residence, located in an accommodating situation'. McKays came from Woodbridge. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p15 (#5) (photo WC p. 24)	✓	LR/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Channel CH 29	Aitken's Orchard	Simpson's Bay, Bruny Island	8311	Farm: ? - 1914 - ? Orchard: c.1905 - 1914 - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property - of 1,000 acres, with 22 acres of orchard was owned by Murray Aitken (Hobart woollen manufacturer), was managed by Mr Absolom, and had a residence and outbuildings, etc. In 1914 the varieties grown were Munroes, Sturmans, New Yorks, Rome Beauties, Coxes, Ribstones & Jonathons. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p.5 (#5) (Photo WC p 17).	✓	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 30	Edward Bros Orchard ('Ventnor' or 'Vermont'?)	Lumawanna, Bruny Island	8311: 5/174. 51/67	c.1909? - 1914 - mid 1900s - ?	Farm & orchard	.cypress rows	In 1914 at least some of the fruit trees were 5 years old. (Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97; Cradoc, 1914, p15 & 18 (#5) Photos: WC: p.20)	✓	FI.OI.LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 31	'Dillonville'	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311: 5/210.52/034	Farm: ? - 1914 - ? Orchard: c.1904 - 1914 - ?	Farm (dairy) with orchard (apples & pears)	.cypress rows	In 1914 the property was owned by John Dillon ('an old resident of Bruny'); was c.850 acres with 9 acres of orchard (4 acres - 10 years old trees; 5 acres of young trees.); with varieties grown being Sturmers, Ribstones, Scarlets, Duke of Clarence & Worcester Pearmain. The property was also known for cheese making. Cradoc notes that the homestead is 'attractive, up to date & fitted with many conveniences, and that Dillon was experimenting with growing melilot - a fodder plant in tea tree country. Current owner Maurice or Stan Dillon (see also CH32). Source: Cradoc, 1914, p16 (#6); Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97.	X	FI.OI.LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 32	Dillons # 2 Orchard	Alonnah (north) - Dillons Rd (south)	8311: 5/214.52/028	c.1904? - ?	Farm & orchard	. packing shed . residences . farm sheds	Current owner: Stan or Maurice Dillon. No orchards exist today but there is 1, possibly 2, packing sheds, 1 old timber house & one more recent weatherboard home and a number of farm sheds. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI. FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 33	'Fermoy'	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm (diary) & orchard)	No apple related	Owned in 1914 by E. J. Dillon, the property had 9 acres of orchard of standard export varieties. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 16 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 34	Mrs Murphy's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 35	Beltz' Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	A township block being planted in 1914; with F. Beltz being the owner in 1914. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 36	Wittison's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the orchard was young and of .6 acres, the owner in 1914 was G. Wittison. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6).	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 37	Denniston-Wood's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the property was 250 acres, and the owner was P. Denniston-Wood. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 38	Dwyer's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the property was 150 acres with a small orchard; and the owner was C. Dwyer. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 17 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI

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Channel CH 39	Street's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the property was 100 acres with 7 acres of orchard; and the owner was R. Street. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p.7 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 40	Sward's Orchard	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the property was 150 acres with a small orchard; and the owner was A.A. Swards. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 41	'Oakwood'	North Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the property was owned by George Davis & was 300 acres (in several sections), with a small orchard. G. Davis was the first white child to be born on Bruny Island (c. 1834) Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 42	McGowan's Orchard	South Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	In 1914 property was 25 acres, with 5 acres of fruit trees; the owner was C.W.A. McGowan, an Englishman, & resident in Victoria in 1914. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p17 (#6).	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 43	Mason's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	No apple related	In 1914 the owner was V. Mason (whose brother was a Bagdad orchardist in 1914) Source: Cradoc, 1914, p18 (#7)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 44	Grundy's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p18 (#7)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 45	Binn's Orchard	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	No apple related	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p18 (#7)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 46	'Maryville'	Fancy Point, N. Bruny Island	8311	c.1900 - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard (apples, pears, & apricots)	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 40-50 acres & mainly 4 year old trees, varieties grown included New Yorks, Sturmers, Cox's, Jonathons, Arlingtons & Pippins. In 1914 the owner was George Cheverton. The property in 1914 had 2 residences, one an 8 roomed house, with water laid on, and other conveniences, and a 300' long jetty. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p18 (#7)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 47	'Sunnyside'	Trumpeters Bay, N Bruny Island	8311	Farm: ? - 1884 - 1914 - ? Orchard: ? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	Owner in 1914 was Darcy Denne, who had been on property since 1884. The Dennes are a Bruny pioneer family. The property originally belonged to Capt Young.. In 1914 the orchard was c.10 acres (of standard and other varieties of trees) and the property >1,200 acres. Property contains the graves of Mr & Mrs Davis (2 of the oldest Bruny Island settlers, c.1830s?) Source: Cradoc, 1914, p20 (#7)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 48	Arthur Denne's Orchard	Barnes Bay, N. Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the orchard was 6-8 acres. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p.21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 49	Walter Calvert's Orchard	Barnes Bay, N. Bruny Island	8311	c.1911 - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property had 25 acres of 1-3 year old orchard; the owner was Walter Calvert (brother of Calvert of 'Forest Home', Huonville (& related to the Calverts of South Arm). Source: Cradoc, 1914, p21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI

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Channel CH 50	J. Harwood's Orchard	Barnes Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 51	'Heatherleigh'	Barnes Bay, N. Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the owner was George Johnston. Source: Cradoc, 1914, p21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 52	E.T. Davis Orchard	Barnes Bay, N. Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p 21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 53	'Ocean View'	Barnes Bay, N. Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Farm & Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the owner was Sydney Denne Source: Cradoc, 1914, p.21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 54	Lynton Young's Orchard	Barnes Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 55	Messrs A. & J. Dennes' Orchard	Barnes Bay, Bruny Island	8311	? - 1914 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: Cradoc, 1914, p21 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 56	Dennes Point Orchard	Dennes Point, N. Bruny Island	8311	Farm: ? - 1840s - 1914 - ? Orchard: ? - 1914 - ?	Farm & Orchard	Unknown	In 1914 the property was owned by Harry Denne and the orchard surrounded the residence, and was 'a fine substantial building constructed in the early days'. The property was initially taken up by Capt. Kelly, purchased from him in the 1830s or 1840s by Darcy & Harry Denne, passed to John Denne, and then to Harry Denne (1914 owner.) Source: Cradoc, 1914, p22 (#8)	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 57	Cuthbert's # 1 Orchard	Lunawanna South - Cuthberts Rd	8311: 5/208.51/958	? (1900s)	Orchard & farm	.residence . farm sheds	No orchard or orcharding features retained. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI/PC/MI
Channel CH 58	Lobdale's Orchard	Lunawanna South - Lobdales RD	8311: 5/207.51/963	? (1900s)	Farm & orchard (apples & small fruit)	no apple related	No orcharding features are thought to survive. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Channel CH 59	'Clovelly'	Lunawanna -Cloudy Bay Rd	8311: 5/203.51/960	? (1900s)	Farm & orchard (apples & small fruit)	.residences	The apple orchards were on the east side of the road & small fruits on the west side of the road - none exist today. One very old house (lathe & plaster) is near the road - very poor condition with walls partly broken away. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI. FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 60	Connolly's # 2 Orchard	Lunawanna -Cloudy Bay Rd/ Coolongatta Rd	8311: 5/197.51/974	? (1900s)	Farm & orchard	packing shed	Possibly part of CH 12 (if original property was larger). Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 61	Cuthbert's # 2 Orchard	Lunawanna- - Cloudy Bay Road	8311: 5/197.51/974	? - 1980s	Farm & orchard	packing shed	Current owner Brundle (an orchardist). The packing shed that survives is by the road & is a small vertical board clad shed on dry stone foundations. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Channel CH 62	J.W. Smith & Sons#1 Orchard	Lunawanna - Lunawanna Rd - Blink Bonny Rd	8311: 5/195.54/979	c.1914 - present (farm was pre-1914)	Farm & orchard	.residence .packing shed .orchard .other farm sheds	Current owner is W.B. (Bob) Smith. The original house survives but is modified; the original (1914) packing shed & a post war packing shed (both timber) survive; as do 2 orchard blocks (10 acres) but these have been recently (1990s) replanted (apples (various) -include Fuji, Spurr, Delicious, & pears) & have modern poplar windbreaks. No old orchard survives (originally there were c.50 acres). This is the only commercial orchard operating on Bruny Island. Apples are no longer packed on the property. Source: Bob (W.B.) Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI.FI/GC/-
Channel CH 63	'Belmont' [see also CH 5]	Lunawanna - Alonnah Rd	8311: 5/190.51/986	c.1910s - 1970s	Farm & orchard	.residence .farm sheds	Was originally part of 'Bruny Vale' (CH 5) owned by Bird. Later acquired by Mrs Wesley, then by Kaden's, then by J.W. Smith (1 block). Orchards were originally 12 acres (2 blocks), which were pulled out in the 1970s. Current owners: Kaden. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 64	'The 30 Acre Orchard'	Lunawanna - Stafford Hill Rd?	8311: 5/178.51/960	c.1910s - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown (no apple related)	Orchard was established in early 1900s by a retired Englishman (from military in England or India). J.W. Smith worked in the orchard in 1914 when he first went to Bruny Island & helped plant fruit trees (possibly Propstings Orchard Ch 7). Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Channel CH 65	Albert Connolly's Orchard	Connolly's Beach (south)	8311: 5/144.5/952	early 1900s - ?	Farm with orchard	Unknown (no apple related)	5 acres of orchard were planted by Albert Connolly in the early 1900s, but did not survive past the c.1930s. Albert Connolly's son, Jim, lives at Middleton. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Channel CH 66	Great Taylor Bay Orchard	Great Taylor Bay (north)	8311: 5/144.51/923	early 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no apple related)	A large orchard was planted in this area in the early 1900s by some Hobart lawyers. The orchard is unlikely to have operated for long and is believed not to have been a commercial concern. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI/UK/MI
Channel CH 67	Corney's # 2 Orchard	Lunawanna - Alonnah Rd	8311: 5/189.51/991	?	Orchard (pears)	None	The orchard was on both sides of the road. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm 8/97.	X	OI/DE/-
Channel CH 68	Corney's # 1 Orchard	Lunawanna - Alonnah Rd (W)	8311: 5/188.52/004	c.1906? - ?	Orchard (apples & pears)	.fruit trees .pine/cypress rows .farm sheds	Corney's had 2 adjacent blocks in this area (on W side of road). The orchards may have been part of 'Thornbury' (CH 1) or may have been owned by A.B. Gray. The orchard still has one block of productive apple trees, which suggests the orchard was commercially productive until after the 1970s. There are also remnant unmaintained pear trees. There is a garage/equipment shed near the apple trees. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	✓	OI.FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 69	J.W. Smith & Sons #2 Orchard	Lunawanna - Alonnah Rd (W)	8311: 5/190.52/005	c.1910s? - 1991	Orchard	None	This 30 acre orchard was bought by J.W. Smith from A.B. Gray. It was passed to Bob Smith's brother. The orchards were pulled out in 1991. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI.FI/DE/MI

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Channel CH 70	'Brookford'	Alonnah (south) - Lunawann Rd (E)	8311: 5/195.52/022	1990s - present	Orchard (apples)	New orchard	A recently planted apple orchard on an early farm property ('Brockford'). The new orchard is an organic orchard owned by Brian Cadd, who propagated the trees from seed himself. Source; Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI. FI/-
Channel CH 71	Simpson's Creek East Orchard	Simpsons Bay (south) - Allonah Road	8311: 5/236.52/045	c.1910s? - ?	Farm with orchard	.packing shed .cypress rows .residence	An area of pasture with cypress rows and a timber packing shed set well back from Alonnah Rd. There is also an old small timber cottage nearby. There are no extant orchards. The buildings appear disused.	✓	FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 72	Mrs Hansson's Orchard	Coal Point (north side) - Adventure Bay Rd	8311: 5/262.52/021	? - 1980s	Farm & orchard	No apple related	This was one of the last orchards in the district. It was owned most recently by a Mrs Hansson. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI.FI/DE/MI
Channel CH 73	Adventure Bay Jetty	Adventure Bay (east end)	8311: 5/283.51/984	Early-mid 1900s	Jetty	None	Nothing is believed to be left of the original jetty which was used for shipping of apples from the Adventure Bay area. Source: Cradoc, 1914; Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI.LR.FI/DE/MI
Channel CH 74	Alonnah Wharf	Alonnah, Bruny Island	8311: 5/194.52/043	Early-mid 1900s	Jetty	None	Nothing is left of the original jetty which was used for transporting apples from the Alonnah area. Source; Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97	X	OI.LR.FI/DE/MI
Channel CH 75	Lunawanna Wharf	Lunawanna, Bruny Island	8311: 5/188.51/986	Early-mid 1900s	Jetty	None	Nothing is left of the original jetty used for transporting apples from the Lunawanna area. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97; 'Huron Times', map, 1914.	X	OI.LR.FI/DE/MI
Channel CH 76	Simpson's Bay Jetty	Simpsons Bay, Bruny Island	8311: 5/244.51/079	Early-mid 1900s	Jetty	None ?	Nothing is believed left of the original jetty - used for exporting apples. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914, map.	X	LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 77	Great Bay Jetty	Great Bay (Smoothy's Point)	8311: 5/311.52/170	Early-mid 1900s	Jetty	None ?	Nothing is believed left of the original jetty, which was used for exporting apples. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914, map	X	LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 78	Barnes Bay Jetty	Barnes Bay	8311: 5/290.52/252	Early-mid 1900s?	Jetty	None?	Nothing is believed left of the original jetty, which was used for exporting apples. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914, map.	X	LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 79	Dennes Point Jetty	Dennes Point	8311: 5/290.52/252	Early-mid 1900s?	Jetty	None?	Nothing is believed left of the original jetty, which was used for exporting apples. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914, map.	X	LR.FI/DE/MI
Channel CH 80	Verona Jetty	Channel Highway (Mountain Creek)	8311: 5/172.52/073	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None?	Jetty used for apple transport Source: 'Huron Times', 1914, map.	X	FI.LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 81	Gordon Jetty	Gordon (Three Hut Point)	8311: 5/195.52/093	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None?	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914 map.	X	FI. LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 82	Middleton Jetty	Middleton	8311: 5/209.52/133	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None?	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914 map.	X	FI. LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 83	Flowerpot Jetty	Flowerpot	8311: 5/205.52/166	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huron Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI

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Channel CH 84	Birches Bay Jetty	Birches Bay	8311: 5/194.52/194	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 85	Woodbridge Jetty	Woodbridge	8311: 5/195.52/214	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None	Jetty used for apple transport. Nothing remains of the jetty. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR. FI/DE/MI
Channel CH 86	Kettering Jetty	Kettering	8311: 5/206.52/248	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 87	Oyster Cove Jetty	Oyster Cove	8311: 5/214.52/265	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 88	Snug Jetty	Conningham (Snug Bay)	8311: 5/215.52/310	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None?	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 89	Margate Jetty	Margate (South)	8311: 5/223.5/347	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None?	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 90	Howden Jetty	Howden	8311: 5/236.52/359	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None?	Jetty used for apple transport. Source: 'Huon Times', 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
Channel CH 91	Gordon # 1 Orchard	Gordon - Channel Hwy (W)	8311: 5/194.52/104	?	Orchard	. remnant fruit trees . residence (20C)	A few fruit trees in paddock south of # 4716 Channel Hwy.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 92	Gordon North # 1 Orchard	Gordon (North) - 4626 Channel Hwy (W)	8311: 5/197.52/115	?	Orchard	. remnant fruit trees	A few fruit trees in a paddock.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 93	Cox's Orchard	Gordon (North) - Channel Hwy (W), south of Cox's Rd	8311: 5/197.52/118	? - present	Orchard	. orchard . residence	A small block of medium-young trees on a NE facing slope above the road, & south of a creek.	X	FI/ GC/MI
Channel CH 94	Middleton # 1 Orchard	Middleton (south) - Channel Hwy (E) (opposite Cox's Rd)	8311: 5/199.52/122	?	Orchard (pears?)	. remnant orchard trees	A small number of trees in rows - remains of a pome fruit orchard. Well pruned in the past, but recently not maintained.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 95	Middleton #2 Orchard	Middleton (south) - #4531 Channel Hwy (E)	8311: 5/199.52/122	?	Orchard (pears?)	. remnant orchard trees	A small number of trees which were planted in rows. The remains of a former pome fruit orchard. The trees have been well pruned, but recently not maintained.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 96	Middleton # 3 Orchard	Middleton	8311: 5/197.52/127	?	Orchard	. remnant orchard trees	A small number of unmaintained fruit trees in a paddock (stone fruit?) in a valley	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 97	Middleton # 4 Orchard	Middleton - Channel Hwy (E)	8311: 5/200.52/126	?	Orchard (pome fruit)	. remnant orchard trees	A few remnant fruit trees (pears?), originally well pruned but not maintained.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 98	Middleton North Packing Shed	Middleton (north) - Channel Hwy/ Esplanade Rd intersection	8311: 5/197.52/143	? - 1950s - ?	Packing shed	. packing shed	Originally a large packing shed - now all that remains is the concrete foundation.	✓	FI.OI/RU/MI

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Channel CH 99	Middleton # 5 Orchard	Middleton (north) - Channel Hwy (E) south of Slab Rd intersection	8311: 5/197.52/144	?	Orchard	. remnant orchard trees	Remnant fruit trees in a couple of different paddocks.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 100	Middleton # 6 Orchard	Middleton (north) - Channel Hwy (E) (opposite Slab Rd)	8311: 5/196.52/146	?	Orchard	. remnant orchard trees	A few fruit trees (unmaintained) in a paddock.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 101	Domeny's Orchard (Domeny's Fruit Farm)	Flower Pot - Channel Hwy	8311: 5/205.52/170	1900s? - 1920s - present	Orchard (apples & cherries)	. orchard . residences . packing sheds	Orchard is large with several blocks of apple & cherry trees on both sides of the highway. The orchards range from medium age trees (c.1930s-1940s?) to modern espalliered & trellised trees. Two residences were noted (both weatherboard) which appear to date to the early 1900s. One is called 'Mostyn Brae'. One small fibro panelled packing shed and one large post-1970 packing shed & cool store noted.	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
Channel CH 102	Birchs Bay South Orchard	Birchs Bay (south) - Channel Hwy (W)	8311: 5/197.52/179	?	Orchard	. remnant orchard trees	A few remnant, unmaintained fruit trees in paddock.	X	FI/RU/MI
Channel CH 103	Birchs Bay Packing Shed (Smith's? packing shed)	Birchs Bay - 3712 Channel Hwy (W)	8311: 5/191.52/192	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	A small-medium sized timber packing shed (weatherboard) on concrete foundations; by the side of the road. Possibly Malcolm Smith's packing shed. Source: GaryCoombridge, pers comm, 10/97	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
Channel CH 104	Malcolm Smith's Orchard	Birchs Bay - Channel Hwy	8311: 5/193.52/196	? - 1950s - present	Orchard	.orchard .residence .packing shed /cool store?	Only a single orchard block remains up the valley (W side of the road); there is an old (early 1900s?) timber residence associated; & up the valley there appears to be a large aluminum shed (packing shed & cool store?) Source: Gary Groombridge, pers comm, 10/97	X	OI.FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 105	PHFGA Birchs Bay Packing Shed	BirchsBay (by jetty)	8311:	? - 1930s - ?	Packing shed	None	Weatherboard packing shed with shingle (or tile?) roof; by water & jetty at Birchs Bay. Source: PHFGA pamphlet c.1930s, p20.	✓	LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 106	Woodbridge # 1 Orchard	Woodbridge (Birchs Point) - Channel Hwy (E)	8311: 5/196. 2/206	?	Orchard	. remnant orchard	An orchard block with most trees, but not maintained, although trees have been well pruned in the past.	X	FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 107	Cripp's Orchard	Woodbridge - Cripps Road	8311: 5/185.52/207	early 1900s? - present	Orchard (apples)	.orchard .residences . packing shed/cool stores	A very large orchard with medium age trees to dominantly young trees (c. 100 acres). Several residences noted, ranging from early 1900s weatherboard, to c.1940s/50s weatherboard, to late 20C brick. There is a packing shed & cool store complex that is post-1970 (concrete slab floor with Kliplock type aluminum cladding), that appears to have been built in stages. The new trees are planted separately & not espalliered or trellised.	X	FI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
Channel CH 108	Muir's Orchard	Woodbridge - Llanwit Rd/Wells Rd.	8311: 5/178.52/210	early 1900s - present	Orchard (apples)	.orchard .residences .farm sheds	Still productive orchard c.1km inland in valley floor along creek. There are several residences along the road which have orchard on 3 sides and associated garage sheds of corrugated iron. No packing sheds were noted. One residence is possibly mid-late 1800s, most are timber, but 1 is of brick. Orchards are mixed in age. (GG). Source: Gary Groombridge, pers comm, 10/97	X	FI/OI/MC/MI
Channel CH 109	Woodbridge #2 Orchard	Woodbridge - Woodbridge Hill Rd/Cripps Rd	8311: 5/187.52/209	?	Orchard	. remnant orchard	Medium size, old, unmaintained fruit trees over a large area - probably remnant orchard. Some early 1900s houses possibly associated.	X	FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 110	Woodbridge Packing Shed	Woodbridge - Channel Hwy/Jetty Rd	8311: 5/193. 2/213	?	Packing shed ?	. packing sheds (2)	Large weatherboard building, modified & now used as a residence - appears to have originally been a packing shed. Possibly c. 1920s/1930s in age. Another medium sized shed to E is possibly also a packing shed.	✓	FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 111	Little Peppermint Bay Packing Shed	Little Peppermint Bay - Hwy (W)	8311: 5/194.52/227	? - c.1953 - present	Packing shed	. packing shed	A disused, unmodified small-medium weatherboard packing shed built on side of a highway. Front raised above the road & roof is asymmetrical & gable ended.	✓	FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 112	Trial Bay Orchards [Groombridge's Orchards]	Trial Bay - Channel Hwy (W)	8311: 5/198.52/238	? - c.1953 - present	Orchard (apples & stone fruit)	.orchards .residence .packing shed/ cool store (post-1970)	Current owner - Gary Coombridge. GG bought orchards in C.1953. No old orchard or buildings remain. Property has orchards, a weatherboard residence (c.1950s) and a packing shed/cool store complex which is large, built in the c.1970, on a concrete slab, and aluminium clad. G. Groombridge has operated from this locality as a packer and exporter for a number of Tasmanian orchardists (currently c.100 growers out of 180 Tasmanian growers) since the 1950s. Orchard was acquired by buying up several smaller orchards. G. Groombridge also owns orchard at Margate. Source: G. Groombridge, pers comm, 10/97.	X	FI/OI/GC/-
Channel CH 113	Jack Rex's Packing Shed	Trial Bay - Channel Hwy (W)	8311: 5/202.5/242	?	Packing shed	.packing shed .residence	The shed's last owner (while being used as a packing shed) was Jack Rex. The shed is now used for storage & has a different owner. The shed is a mediumsize, painted weatherboard shed with a skillion garage extension, raised off the ground at the front & c. 80 from the road, near the residence. Source: G. Groombridge, pers comm, 10/97	✓	FI. OI/GC/MI
Channel CH 14	PHFGA Kettering Packing Shed	Kettering (by water on South side of bay)	8311	?-1930s-?	Packing shed	None	Small-medium size weatherboard shed with a shingle (tile?) roof with clerestory. Built on waters edge next to a slat timber jetty. Design the same as for the PHFGA Birch's Bay Packing Shed (CH 105). Nothing is known to exist today. Source: PHFGA booklet c. 1930s, p18	✓	LR/DE/MI

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Channel CH 115	W.R.A. Robert's Evaporating Factory ('Northern Evaporating Works')	Kettering	8311	?-1927-1928-?	Evaporating factory	Unknown	In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 2,400 packs of dried apples. In 1930 Mr Harbutt purchased the factory and the late MR. W.R.A. Roberts' allotment. Source: Minutes of the Tas. Apple Evaporation Assoc 5/5/1927 and 1930.	X	LR/UK/CE
Channel CH 116	Snug # 1 Orchard	Lower Snug - Channel Hwy (E)	8311: 5/204.52/296	?-recent	Orchard	. orchard	Approx 4 acres of orchard - recently not maintained, fenced. No building clearly associated.	X	FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 117	Troweena Orchards	Margate (south) (on point north of Barretta	8311: 5/220.52/343	?-c. 1980s/1990s.	Orchard	. residences	Advertised on highway as 'Traveena Orchards' but no fruit trees survive. There are 1 or 2 residences which are possibly associated, and a building which is a plant sales outlet now, but which may have been packing shed. It is modern (c.1970s/1980s), of stained weatherboard with a sloped corrugated iron roof with a curved edge on the north side. The property has some glass houses (also modern) - possibly now disused.	X	FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 118	Meredith's Orchard	Margate (south) - Channel Hwy (E)	8311: 5/214.52/350	?-present	Orchard, farm & retail outlet	. orchard . shop . residences . farm sheds	A small area of orchard (c.2 acres) of medium-young trees. Orchard mostly operates as a road side fresh fruit & vegetable retail outlet.	X	FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 119	'Southdown'	Margate - Rollins Rd	8311: 5/204.52/357	?-present	Farm with orchard	. orchard	A small block of unmaintained, remnant orchard (most trees still survive).	X	FI/PC/MI
Channel CH 120	Burnaby's Apple Shed	Margate - Nierinna Rd (S) (opp Burnaby Rd)	8311: 5/205.52/363	?-1950s-?	Orchard	. packing shed	A medium-large vertical board shed on a concrete slab with a gable ended corrugated iron roof & double wooden sliding doors. Now used as a car repair workshop (F. Hansson). May be related to orchards opposite (CH 121). Source: Gary Groombridge, pers comm, 10/97	✓	FI/OI/MC/MI
Channel CH 121	Margate # 1 Orchard	Margate - Nierinna Rd (N)	8311: 5/205.52/364	? - present	Orchard	.orchard .residence .farm shed?	Approx 2 acres of orchard. Associated is a weatherboard residence & and old vertical board shed - possibly a packing shed (probably early-mid 1900s).	X	FI/MC/MI
Channel CH 122	Margate #2 Orchard	Margate - Nierinna Rd (S)	8311: 5/207.52/363	early 1900s? - present	Orchard	.orchard .residence .farm shed?	Approx 2 acres of orchard on NE facing slopes. There is an associated old (early 1900?) weatherboard house, and a small fibro-cement panelled shed with a corrugated iron roof, that may have been a packing shed.	X	FI/GC/MI

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Channel CH 123	'Brookfield'	Margate (north) - Channel Hwy (both sides) & North West Bay River (both sides)	8311: 5/217.52/367	early-mid 1900s? - ?	Farm with apple orchard & hops	.packing shed .orchard .hop kilns (2) .new stone fruit & vines	'Brookfield' was owned by H. Jones & Co for most of the time the property had commercial apple orchards. The packing shed is now used as a hall (part of the 'Margate Train' complex) and the property is a grazing property and vineyard. The hop kilns survive (a small timber square tall kiln & a large horizontal paling building on the W side of the river), but no hop fields. The packing shed is a large (long) painted weatherboard shed with a corrugated iron gable ended roof. The foundations are not obvious - possibly timber footings. The shed has had some modification (newer windows). An IXL sign still fixed on its roadside wall. Source: Gary Groombridge, pers comm, 10/97	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
Channel CH 124	PHFGA Margate Packing Shed	Margate	8311	? - 1930s - ?	Packing shed	None?	A medium sized weatherboard packing shed, with gabled roof (corrugated iron) on timber footings was built in the 1920s/1930s (?) at Margate. Exact location now known. Source: PHFGA pamphlet c.1930s, p.19	✓	LR/DE/MI
Channel CH 125	1788 Bligh Planting Site	Adventure Bay (East Cove)	8311: c5/287.51/986	1788 - 1792 - ?	Early planting	.no original planting .sign & new plantings (3 apple trees)	Site of the earliest known apple planting in Tasmania, possibly in Australia, by William Bligh in 1788 while in command of the 'Bounty'. He planted 3 apple trees, 9 vines (grapes), 6 plantain trees, plums, peaches & apricots. When he revisited in 1792 he found one of the apple trees had survived. The exact location of the plantings is not known. Source: Hardy & Meredith, 1987.	✓	LR.FI/DE/-
Channel CH 126	J Hawkins Orchard	Lunawanna - Cloudy Bay Rd	8311: 5/196.51/971	? (1900s)	Orchard & farm	No apple related	Originally a c.10-15 acre block of orchard. No orchard survives. Source: Bob Smith, pers comm, 8/97.	X	OI.FI/DE/MI

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HU 1	Clements & Marshalls Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Clements and Marshall purchased existing orchards from Harrison and Duggan (?). Source: Frank & Elsie Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 2	Merv Leach's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 3	Guy Slater's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Coast Road	8311:	? early 1900s ? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related . house (early 1900s)	Property belonged initially (?) to George Clark who built a house there when he first arrived from England. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 4	Jim McMullin's Orchard	Cradoc - Glaziers Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (early) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 5	Ted Scanlon's Orchard	Cradoc - Glaziers Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 6	Kevin Bow's Orchard	Cradoc - Glaziers Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 7	Bill Kregor's Orchard	Cradoc - Glaziers Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 8	Les Norris (A) Orchard	Cradoc - Glaziers Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed . residence (no orchard)	The packing shed was located on the edge of the water. Current owners: ? (are new). [see also HU 105] Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 9	Les Norris (B) Orchard	Glaziers Bay -Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 10	Alan McMullen's Orchard	Glaziers Bay (S) -Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 11	Bill Oakford's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Had a very old packing shed on the property - not sure if extant. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 12	Bernie & Jack Norris' Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	The packing shed is old and an evolved complex. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 13	Hammond's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard + ?	The packing shed is old (pre WW 2) and is thought to be built on the site of an earlier packing shed. Hammond's used sled the apples from the packing shed to the water and load them on a launch (the 'Eva Blanche') and take them to Franklin. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97 Nathalie Norris - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 14	Ray Brown's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Packing shed is post-1970s and built on the site of an older shed. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 15	George Aird's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (1950s) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 16	Jack Aird's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (old?) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 17	Ken Bannister's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 18	Rupert Walters' Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (old) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 19	Jack Walters' Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 20	Ted Cawthorne's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 21	Gordon Bender's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (1950s) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 22	Frank Schriener's Orchard	Glazier's Bay - Wattle Grove - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 23	Alan Bergman's Orchard	Wattle Grove Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Bergman's orchard was acquired by Bob Hunt then Greg Ready (current owner). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 24	George Clark's Orchard	Bullock Point -Coast Road	8211: 4'978.52/194	late 1890s ? - present	Orchard	. packing shed (1950s) . small amount of orchard	Orchard was established c.100 years ago by Ab Johnson, then sold to W. Jones, then to G. Clark. (F.Clark is the son of G.Clark). Property grew 37 varieties of fruit. The old orchard has been pulled out recently (the 1990s). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 25	Jim Clark's Orchard	Bullock Point One Tree Point -Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ? 1930s -	Orchard	. packing shed (1930s) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 26	Cecil Conlan's Orchard	Bullock Point One Tree Point -Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 27	Roy Grigg's Orchard	Bullock Point One Tree Point -Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Packing shed is old (pre WW 2 ?) and is an evolved complex. The orchard was acquired from Griggs by Athol Wallace then by Doug & Lyell Walker (current owners). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 28	Jack Pregnall's Orchard	One Tree Point - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard	Orchard in area of lighthouse. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 29	Mick Clifford's Orchard	One Tree Point - Petcheys Bay - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 30	Ken Lord's Orchard	One Tree Point - Petcheys Bay - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Lords orchard was acquired from Lord by Ted Cawthorne. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 31	Dunning's Orchard	One Tree Point - Petcheys Bay - Coast Road	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard	Property acquired from Dunning by John Harvey (current owner?) Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 32	Harry Smith's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Property was acquired from H.Smith by John Middleton. Was an organic orchard for part of its history. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 33	Geoff Coad's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 34	Frank Cranny's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Beaupre Point - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 35	Stan Kube's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Beaupre Point - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Orchard bought from Kube by Steinholds. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 36	Byron Griffin's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Beaupre Point - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 37	Ned Kube's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Beaupre Point - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Ned Kube also ran a freight service. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 38	Fred Cross's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Beaupre Point - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Current owner is Chris Steinhold who runs the orchard as an organic orchard. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 39	Gilbert Kay's Orchard	Beaupre Point - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed (very old)	Current owner: Stan Kay. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 40	Picksley's Orchard	Lymington - Coast Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard (possibly a packing shed)	Current owner: G & G Clark. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 41	Pat Riordan's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (big, old) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 42	Colin Pepper's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no Orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 43	Joe Gudden's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 44	Len Donahue	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Property now runs pigs. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 45	Greg Coad's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 46	Bill Direen's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 47	Ned Direen's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 48	George Direen's Orchard	Lymington - Forsters Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 49	Frank Stanton's Orchard	Lymington - Cygnet - Lymington Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	No apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 50	Jack Presnall's Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store (no orchard)	The cool store was a relatively early Cygnet cool store. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 51	George Jennings Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 52	Langdon's Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 53	Alf Cross's Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 54	Jack Schultz's Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed orchard	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97		OI/UK/MI
HU 55	Anthony Riardon's Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed orchard	The orchard is newly planted. The shed was large but is now in two sections (on either side of the road?) Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 56	Gerald Davis' Orchard	Lymington-Cygnet -Lymington Road	8311: 5/064.52/195	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Now owned (part) by F & E Clark. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 57	Merv Cato's Orchard	Cygnet - Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed . cool store (no orchard)	Had (extant?) a relatively early Cygnet cool store. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 58	Bill Innes' Orchard	Cygnet - Lymington Road	8311: 5/063.52/200	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed orchard	The packing shed is old (pre WW 2) and in good condition. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 59	Norm Fitzgerald's Orchard	Cygnet - Lymington Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 60	Marty Brereton's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Sunday Hill Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 61	Claude Brereton's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Sunday Hill Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 62	Bill Cranny's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Sunday Hill Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 63	Alan Direen's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Sunday Hill Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	, packing shed (old) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 64	Wilf Stanton's Orchard	Petcheys Bay - Sunday Hill Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 65	Doc Crowe's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	, packing shed (old) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 66	Jack O'Rooke's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	, packing shed , orchard (new)	The packing shed is an old, small shed. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 67	Jim Cripps' Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	, packing shed (old) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 68	Tommy Riardon's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	, packing shed (old) (no orchard)	Had some of the oldest orchard in the district, but this was recently pulled out (mid 1990s). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 69	Con Riardon's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	, packing shed , cool store (new) , orchard	The orchard is now run by Rod Cure and the orchard is organic. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 70	Viv Direen's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 71	Mick Lawlor's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s present	Orchard	, packing shed (old) , orchard	Current owner Dick Machin. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 72	Jimmy Holland's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Golden Valley Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 73	Jim & Dennis Coad's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 74	Noel Holland's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 75	Jim Pregnall's Orchard	Cygnat - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 76	Bert Holland's Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 77	Les Howard's Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - 1967	Orchard	no apple related	Burnt out in the 1967 bush fires. Now operates as a dairy. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 78	Don Direen's Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 79	Pat Holloway's Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8211:	? - mid 1900s - 1967	Orchard	no apple related	Burnt out in the 1967 bushfires. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 80	Harry Walters' Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 81	Max Direen's Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Current owner: Wayne Direen. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 82	Frank Conlan's Orchard	Cygnets - Wattle Grove - Wattle Grove Rd	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Current owner, Frank Schroner. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 83	John Dance's Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed . stable (no orchard)	The packing shed and stables are old (pre-WW2) Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 84	Ray Halton's Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed . stable (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 85	Cripps' Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 86	Tom O'Neil's Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	The packing shed is modern (post-1970s), and the orchard is new (replanted in 1997). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 87	Hugh Stevens' Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 88	Peter O'Neil's Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 89	Hilary Brereton's Orchard	Cygnets - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	The packing shed is old (pre-WW2). It was used for apples but not purpose built as an apple packing shed. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 90	Fred Allbrook's #1 Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	(F. Allbrook has a cool shed in Slab Road.) Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 91	Phil Devereaux's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 92	Isaac Direen's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 93	Keith Seuter's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 94	Dennis Brereton's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (1960s) . stables (no orchard)	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 95	Bob Conlan's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (old) (no orchards)	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 96	Vic Voss' Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	No apple related	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 97	Les Norris' #2 Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store . orchards	The shed is a modern shed. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 98	Ben Kregor's #1 Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	packing shed? (no orchard)	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 19	Ted Dowling's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (modern) (no orchard)	 Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 100	Glazier's Bay #1 Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Orchard is opposite Hammond's packing shed (HU 13). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 101	Ben Kregor's #2 Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Dillons Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - Present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Packing shed is c. 1970s and in good condition. Property acquired by Don Calvert from B. Kregor. Current owner is different. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 102	Les Norris' #3 Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Dillons Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store (1960s) . orchard	Current owner: Les Kocis. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 103	Dowling's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Dillons Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 104	Ned Grace's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Graces Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 105	Les Norris's #4 Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Graces Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Current owner: Les Norris. L.Norris also had orchard on Coast Road (HU 8) (& possibly HU 97 & HU 102). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 106	Denny Brereton's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Graces Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 107	Bill Bell's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Graces Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	No apple related	Current owner: Bert Bell (took over orchard from Bill Bell) Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 108	Horace Gorringer's #1 Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Wallace Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing sheds . orchard	At least 1 packing shed is 1960s (there are a few) current owner: Graham Gorringer (took over orchard from H.Gorringer) - The orchard is now leased. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 109	Bishop Direen's Orchard	Cradoc (south) - Wallace Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 110	Tas Beachey's Orchard	Cradoc -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (old) (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 111	Stanton's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Current owner: Tony Lewis (also runs YHA). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 112	Paddy Kelly's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Hwa/ Kelly's Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Now a cherry farm. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 113	Martin Korrelvink's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Shed lost in last year (c.1997) with road widening/realignment. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 114	Vere Walker's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 115	Claude Smith's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard . packing shed	Only a small amount of orchard remains. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 116	Horace Gorringer's #2 Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 117	Brian Schultz's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	Sells apples at road side Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 118	Max Thorpe's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing sheds + cool stores . orchard	There are both old and new packing sheds and cool stores. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI

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HU 119	Frank Brown's Orchard	Cradoc - Cygnet -Channel Hwy/ Wallace Road s	8311: 5/043.52/237	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	The orchard was acquired from F.Brown by Mick Direen, and from him by Fred Direen (current owner). Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 120	John Will's Orchard	Cygnet (north) -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed . orchard	A new packing shed has been built (1997) but there is possibly still an older one. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 121	Bernie Clark's Orchard	Cygnet (north) -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 122	Norm Fitzpatrick's Orchard	Cygnet (north) -Channel Highway	8311: 5/056.52/225	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Purchased from N. Fitzpatrick by current owner, Leon Doyle. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 123	Bob Steven's Orchard	Cygnet (north) -Channel Highway	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 124	Ned Garth's Orchard	Cygnet (north) - Slab Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store (modern) . orchard	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 125	Bert Bell's Orchard	Cygnet (north) - Slab Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed (old?) . orchard	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 126	Bill Garth's Orchard	Cygnet (north) - Slab Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 127	Cohen's Orchard	Cygnet (north) - Slab Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	unknown (no orchard)	Includes several orchards owned by different Cohens. Possibly some extant packing sheds. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 128	Fred Allbrook's #2 Orchard	Cygnet (north) - Slab Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store (1960s) (no orchard)	Possibly had earlier cool stores. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 129	Bob Harvey's Orchard	Cygnet - Nicholls Rivulet	8311:	Early 1990s? - present	Orchard	. cool store . packing shed . orchards	Harvey's were a pioneering family in the area. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 130	Clements & Marshall's Cygnet Orchard	Cygnet	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store complex . orchard	Large orchard. One of the packing sheds was originally at the Langdon Point wharf. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 131	Jack Polley's Orchard	Cygnet	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store complex . orchard	Large orchard. The packing shed + cool store complex is built around an older (c.1940s) packing shed. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 132	Stan Smith's Orchard	Cygnnet	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store complex . orchard	Large orchard. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 133	Wolf Bros. Orchard	Gardiners Bay	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store complex . orchard	Large orchard. The Wolf brothers included Byron, Ian and Max. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 134	True Value Packing Shed	Cygnnet -Main Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Packing shed	. packing shed	The True Value Supermarket was a packing shed. Condition is unknown. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 135	Tasmanian Orchardists + Producers Co - operative Packing Shed	Cygnnet -Esplanade	8311:	? - mid 1900s - present	Packing shed	. packing shed	Started as the Cygnnet Co-operative and was grower owned. Current owner John Harvey. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 136	Burton's Evaporating Factory	Cygnnet -Nicholls Riverlet Road	8311:	c 1920s - 1970s	Evaporating factory	none (a steam engine)	The factory was not modernised and closed in the 1970s. It was pulled down in the 1980s. It was a two storey timber building. A steam engine marks the site of the factory (the engine is not in situ). A winch from the factory is now at the Cygnnet Yacht Club. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/DE/MI
HU 137	R.Harvey's #2 Evaporating Factory	Cygnnet	8311:	? - 1899 - 1928 - ?	Evaporating factory	Unknown	In 1899 the factory started using the Linnell Evaporator (patented) [H. & D.T.12/1936]. In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 5,000 packs of dried apples [TAEA 5/5/1927]. Factory lost by fire in 1928 - not clear if rebuilt or not. The factory was used F.W. Moore & Co. to transport and export their dried apples. R.Harvey also owned the Geeveston and Launceston evaporating factories. Source: Minutes of the Tas Apple Growers Assoc 5/5/1927 Minutes of Tas Apple Evaporation Assoc 12/4/1928 Huron & Derwent Times 12/12/1936 'Huron Centenary of Settlement'.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 138	Cygnnet Canning Company (Clements & Marshall)	Cygnnet	8311:	? - 1940s - present	Processing factory (canning)	. factory	The canning company originally operated as a local co-operative. It operated pre-WW2 and was more recently taken over by Clements & Marshall. The apple press from Jones & Co, Hunter Street was used in this factory after Jones & Co closed down in the 1970s [DB]. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97. Dawson Burns, pc 1'997.	X	OI/GC/MI
HU 139	Langdons Point Wharf	Cygnnet - Lymington - Lymington Road	8311: 5/068.52/177	? (later than 1914)	Jetty	. abutments + piles	Described as an 'old apple wharf' (pre-W2?). Apples were shipped directly interstate + overseas from the jetty. The shed was moved to Clements & Marshalls in south Cygnnet. Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/RU/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 140	Garden Island Jetty	Garden Island Creek	8311: 5/15.52/106	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 141	Randalls Bay Jetty	Randalls Bay	8311: 5/096.52/119	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 142	Deep Bay Jetty	Deep Bay	8311: 5/086.52/153	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 143	Coal Jetty	Gardeners Bay	8311: 5/084.52/184	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 144	Crooked Creek Jetty	Cygnnet (south) - Channel Highway	8311: 5/074.52/198	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 145	Lovett Jetty	Cygnnet (south) - Lymington Road	8311: 5/064.52/199	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 146	Lovett Deep Water Jetty	Cygnnet Lymington - Lymington Road	8311: 5/066.52/186	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 147	Lymington Jetty	Lymington (Sunken Rock Bay)	8311: 5/063.52/157	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 148	The Drip Jetty	Drip Beach (south) (Beaupre Point(E))	8311: 5/051.52/147	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 149	Herlihy's Jetty	Lymington - Petchey's Bay - Cygnnet Coast Road	8311: 5/036.52/153	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 150	Petchey's Bay Jetty	Petchey's Bay	8311: 5/008.52/173	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 151	Wattle Grove Jetty	Lower Wattle Grove	8211: 4/995.52/210	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	jetty	The jetty is extant [HC]. Source: Huon Times 1914 Map. Hedley Calvert - pc11/97	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 152	Glaziers Bay Jetty	Glaziers Bay	8211: 4/997.52/230	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 153	California Bay Jetty	Cradoc - Glazier's Bay - Coast Road	8311: 5/006.52/255	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 154	Harrisons Jetty	Cradoc (west)	8311: 5/014.52/272	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 155	Cradoc Jetty	Cradoc (north) - Channel Highway	8311: 5/017.52/290	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 156	Woodstock Jetty	Woodstock	8311: 5/027.52/313	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 157	Huonville Jetty	Huonville (south)	8311: 5/035.52/339	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 158	Marshs Jetty	Huonville	8311: 5/043.52/350	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 Map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 159	'Coombe'	Longley - Huon Highway	8312: 5/165.52/425	? - early 1900s - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard (apples) + small fruit	Unknown	Was one of the first orchards in the Grove/Mountain River area. The Queen visited 'Coombe' orchard on her first trip after her coronation. Source: P.Harris - pc 10/96	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 160	Doug Lucas Orchard	Lower Longley (Vinces Saddle) - Old Huon Road	8312: 5/128.52/417	?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: P.Harris - pc 10/96	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 161	Leslie Vale Research Station	Leslie Vale - Leslie Road	8312: 5/213.52/423	c. 1940s - 1950	Research Station / Farm	Unknown	The research station was established by the Department of Agriculture for orchard research and development. It was closed in 1950 when the station moved to Grove [HU 172]. The research station was on the spur over looking Boddy + Fisher Cks and included Picket Hill. Source: P.Harris - pc 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 162	Pettet's Orchard	Grove (Bullock Hill) - Huon Highway	8312:	?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: P.Harris - pc 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 163	Latham's Orchard	Grove (Bullock Hill) - Huon Highway	8312:	?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: P.Harris - pc 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 164	Harris' Bullock Hill Orchard	Grove (Bullock Hill) - Huon Highway	8312:	?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: P.Harris - pc 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 165	Bester's Orchard	Grove (Bullock Hill) - Huon Highway	8312:	?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: P.Harris - pc 10/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 166	'Wincanton' [F.J.Parson's Orchard]	Grove - RSD 2130 Mountain River Road	8312:	Farm: 1839 – 1910 Orchard: 1839 - 1910 - ?	Farm + orchard	Unknown (1910 residence + grounds extant)	Listings: The house is classified by the National Trust, and provisionally listed on the Tas Heritage Register (8/97). Current owner: Ian and Mrs McQueen. This property was taken up in 1839 by Silas Parsons. The first orchard of 3 acres was established soon after, and planted with Stone Pippins, and used English stock [Hammond 1995]. The property had an established orchard in c. 1910 when the current residence was built (for F.J.Parsons). The house is a single storey weatherboard residence with corrugated iron roof (low pitch). F.J.Parsons was the grand nephew of G.Silas Parsons who is claimed to have planted the first orchard in the Huon [NT 1995]. Source: National Trust listings 10/1/96. Hammond (1995) Watson (1987) P & M Harris – pc 10/96	✓	OILR/UK/MI
HU 167	Craig Mostyn + Growers P/L	Grove - Crabtree Road	8312: 5 076.52/414	? - 1950s - present	Cool stores	. packing shed . cool store (mod con) . shed	Craig Mostyn are believed to have had one of the earliest c.a. stores in the Huon in Grove (c.1950s)[H.C.]. Today Craig Mostyn still operates a co-operative type cool store. At Grove there is a very new (1990s) large ca store (aluminum clad, with a roof comprised of 3 gable end sections in corrugated iron; and sitting on a concrete slab). On the other side of the road (the NE) there is a m-1 corrugated iron shed with a gable ended corrugated iron roof on concrete foundation and at the rear there is a small vertical board (oiled) shed with a corrugated iron gable end roof. The sheds are all in good condition but it is likely that the earlier structures have been demolished and replaced. Source: Hedley Calvert - pc 11/97	X	OLFI/GC/MI
HU 168	Hansen's Orchard	Grove - Basin Road	8312: 5 080.52/040	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard + farm	Unknown	Hansens owned 120 acres (not determined how much was orchard) - south up the Basin Road Valley. Source: P.Harris - pc 10/96	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 171	Huon Valley Apple Museum	Grove - Huonville - Hobart Main Road	8312: 5/067.52/404	Farm: 1850 - present Orchard: c.1850s - ? Museum: ? - present	Apple orchard (former) and apple museum	. packing sheds, . museum, . pickers' huts (12), . dam, . house	Current owners are Peter & Margaret Harris who owned the property as a productive orchard until recently. The property now operates a farm and museum. The Museum was started in Franklin by Len & Jean Bushell, who moved to the present site (on a lease basis) after a period in Casey's Steam Museum. Present location is a former Pt. Huon Fruit Growers Assn packing shed. The Museum has a range of objects showing main aspects of orcharding, the range of apple varieties (from Grove Research Station (HU 172) each year) and some of the local developments e.g. Lomas grader and Lightning picking bucket. Also has extensive photograph collection. Farm and orchard were established in c.1850 by Peter Harris' great grandfather, Charles Harris (ex-convict). Farm was mainly apple orchard and cattle, and later orchard, cattle and sheep. Also grew some pears. Source: P. & M. Harris (pc 1996)	✓	FI.OI/GC/-
HU 169	Charles Harris' Orchard	Grove - Huon Highway (both sides)	8213: 5/067.52/404	1850s - 1970s	Farm + orchard (apples some pears)	. several packing sheds . residences . picking huts . museum . research station . dam	Charles Harris (an ex convict) took up land in the area in 1850s and established a farm + orchard, when he died he owned a square mile of land. The farm + orchard stayed in the family and the current owner is Peter (+Margaret) Harris (great grandson of Charles). The land was subdivided into smaller properties and part of the original property was sold for the Grove Research Station (HU 172). By the mid 1950s there was still 50 acres of orchard suggesting it was a very large orchard at its peak. On Peter Harris property now there are two packing sheds; 1 older weatherboard (oiled), and 1 later weatherboard which operated as a co-operative packing shed and now operates as the Huon Valley Apple Museum: (HU 171)	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
HU 170	F.J.Parson's Evaporating Factory	Grove	8312:	? - 1927 - ?	Evaporating Factory	Unknown	In 1927 it was estimated the factory produced 1,500 packs of dried apples in the season. Source: Minutes of Tas. Apple Evaporators Assoc. 5/5/1927	X	LR/UK/CE

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 172	Grove Research Station	Grove	8312: 5/060.52/410	1950 - present	Research station for fruit	. office, . laboratories, . sheds, . orchards – -experimental - orchard - . heritage variety collection, . wind breaks	The research station is the only fruit growing research & development orchard in Tasmania. It is run by the Dept. Primary Industry and Fisheries. Station was relocated from Leslie Vale. Research focus is development of varieties (leader in Australia), production systems and integrated farm development, best practice farming, pest and disease control. Main focus is apples but also grows pears and cherries. Participates in the Tasmanian Apple Variety Improvement Program. Maintains c 700 newer varieties, the largest collection in Australia. Has a heritage variety collection of c.400 varieties which is the largest collection in Australia. Many of the heritage varieties were collected by a local orchardist (Mort Page) from around the Huon in c.1950s. Sources: Peter Harris (pc 1996) Predo Jotic (pc 1996) Nathalie Norris - pc 11/97 Grove Research Station pamphlets (n.d.)	✓	FI/OLR/WP/-
HU 173	Basin Road Orchard	Grove - Basin Road (S)	8312: 5/073.52/403	?	Farm + orchard	. packing shed, . other sheds, . residence, (no orchards)		X	FI/MC/MI
HU 174	Grove South Orchard	Grove - Lollara (Research Station Road)	8312: 5/062.52/405	? - present	Orchard	. packing sheds(3), . residence, . orchard	The 3 packing sheds are timber, but of different ages. The residence is across the road. The orchard is adjacent to the Grove Research Station (south side).	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 175	Lollara Road #1 Orchard	Lollara - Lucaston Road	8312: 5/056.52/395	? - present	Orchard	. packing sheds, . pickers huts, . orchards,	A complex of corrugated iron clad packing sheds (+ cool stores?). The pickers huts are of fibro-cement and timber construction. The orchard trees are a range of ages and planted on low-medium slopes. Orchard possibly owned by Smiths.	✓	FI/GC/MI
HU 176	Griggs Lucaston Orchard	Lucaston - Ranelagh /Lucaston Roads (SW)	8312: 5/051.52.396	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store?) . packing shed (old), . residences . orchard	Address: Griggs - RSD 1955, Lollara Road. There is an older weatherboard packing shed (pre-WW2?) and a more modern, large, corrugated iron clad packing shed (+ cool store?). The fruit trees vary in age, but some are mature - old.	✓	FI/MC/MI
HU 177	I & D Smith's Orchard	Lucaston - 54 Lucaston Road	8312: 5/051.52/401	late 19C - present	Orchard	. residence (stone 19c), . orchard	The house is located on a high terrace over looking Mountain River & flats to EAST. The older orchards are on the terrace around the house and there are younger fruit trees on the flats below. The house is late ? 19C and is a 2 storey house. The house is the only known stone orchardist residence in the Huon and one of only a few known in Tas. Current owners: Ian & Diane Smith Source: H.Calvert - pc 11/97	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 178	Tahune Nursery + Orchard [Tahune Fields]	Lucaston - Lucaston Road	8312: 5/048.52/405	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard + nursery	. nursery, . orchard, . residence, . packing shed	On the north side of the road is a residence, the nursery and a large, wide vertical board packing shed. On the south side of the road is newly planted irrigated orchard. Has supplied to orchardists for some decades [BC] Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	FI/UK/MI
HU 179	Gordon Mitchell's Orchard	Lucaston - 124 Baker Creek Road	8312: 5/034.52/416	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence, . water tank, . dam, . orchards	A large area of orchard on the slopes NW of Lucaston. The trees are a range of ages, including some very mature (c.1930s?) trees. The packing shed is medium size, corrugated iron clad, with gable ended corrugated iron roof, and the water tank is concrete. The residences are 20C weatherboard. Current owners: Driessens of Castle Forbes Bay (bought from G.Mitchell).	✓	FI/GC/MI
HU 180	Gloucester Oates Nursery	Mountain River	8312:	early 1900s - present	Orchard	Unknown	Gloucester Oates had a nursery at Mountain River in the early 1900s. It was at the time the main nursery supplier for the Huon, and may have been the first Huon nursery. Source: M & P Harwood - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 181	Peter Frankcombe's Orchard	Lucaston	8312:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Source: B. Frankcombe - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 182	'Northbridge Park' [B.J. & C.M.Shields]	Ranelagh (north) - Lollara Road (E + W)	8312: 5/037.52/386	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . other sheds, . residence, . orchard	The orchard west of the road is of mature trees with unusual pruning (i.e., with main trunk c.1 m high before laterals spread); never orchard is on east side of the road. The residence and sheds are c. post 1970.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 183	Ranelagh # 1 Packing Shed	Ranelagh - Main Street (N)	8311: 5/026.52/380	late 19C / early 20C - ?	packing shed?	. packing shed	Style is typical of Huon pre-WWI packing sheds - weatherboard, small shed, brick footings with corrugated iron gable ended roof. Currently disused.	✓	FI/PC/CE
HU 184	Ranelagh # 1 Orchard	Ranelagh (west) - North Huon Road (N)	8311: 5/010.52/379	? - early 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence	The packing shed is unpainted weatherboard and small with a corrugated iron gable end roof and a path over the loading area. It is set back from the road. The house is adjacent and is of weatherboard and with corrugated iron gable ended roof (also early 1900s?)	✓	FI/MC/MI
HU 185	'Forest Home' [Calvert's Orchard]	Ranelagh - Judbury - North Huon Road	8211:	early 1900s - present	Farm, orchard + nursery	. orchard	'Forest Home' was purchased by H.D. Calvert in the late 1800s/very early 1900s, before he purchased 'Waterloo'. The property has been divided into 'Rookwood' (still owned by the Calverts) and 'Forest Home' (owned by Hazell Bros.) (Wesley Hazell). 'Forest Home' passed from H.D.Calvert to son Charles Calvert to his son H.Calvert. Only a small amount of 'Forest Home' had a commercial orchard nursery at least in the mid 1900s. [NW]. Source: H. Calvert - pc 11/97 N. Norris - pc 11/97 B. Clark - pc 5/98	X	OI/UK/MI

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HU 186	'Rockwood' [Calvert's Orchard]	Ranelagh - Judbury - North Huon Road (S)	8211: 4/985.52/363	? - early 1900s - present	Farm + orchard	. original residence? . orchard (new)	'Rookwood' was once part of Calvert's 'Forest Home' property [HU 185]. It was sold and the orchards pulled out and the property turned into a dairy farm in c.1983. The property was bought back by Calverts and is being returned to orchard. The original Calvert home, an old disused timber house is still there. The current manager is Scott Price. Source: H. Calvert - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 187	Charlie Crouch & Son's Nursery	Judbury - Glen Huon	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Nursery	Unknown	Charles Crouch had an orchard nursery. This was taken over by his son, Ernie Crouch who went to work at 'Tahune Fields' [HU 178]. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 188	Colin & Dean Voss' Nursery	Judbury	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Nursery	. nursery	This nursery continues to operate to present. Was an orcharding nursery. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 189	J.Shepard's Evaporating Factory	Ranelagh - Main Street	8311:	? - 1927 - 1931	Evaporating factory	Unknown	In 1927 it was estimated that the factory produced 2,500 packs of dried apple in the season. Source: B.Frankcomb - pc 11/97 Minutes of the Tas Apple Evaporators Assoc. 5/51927 Hammond (19950, p13.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 190	'Amesbury' [Frankcomb's Orchard]	Ranelagh	8311:	1851 - 1967 - ?	Farm + orchard	. stables	Originally part of 'Clifton Estate' settled in 1851. The original property was divided in two for the second generation Frankcombs. Betty Frankcombs grandfather (Courtney George Frankcomb) was given 'Amesbury'. It ran as an orchard + farm and was managed by B.Frankcomb during WW 2 when her father & brothers and the workers were away at the war. The property used to ship fruit from the Mosquito Point jetty. The old stables are extant but have been substantially modified. The original house and a dutch barn have not survived. There is no larger orchard. Source: B.Frankcomb - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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HU 191	Clifton Estate [Frankcomb's Orchard]	Ranelagh - Huonville - Ranelagh Road	8311: 5/033.52/373	1851 - present	Farm complex with apple orchard and hop fields	. Orchards, . hopfields, . homestead (1800s) stone, . apple shed (c.1900), . hop kiln (c.1900), . packing sheds (c.1950s), . cool stores (c.1950s), . ca store, . plantings (including established garden), . pickers huts (many), . workers . residences, . Lomas apple grader,	'Clifton' established by Thomas Frankcomb in 1851 (T.Frankcomb was J.Frankcomb's great grandfather). Original house was opposite Mosquito Point. Nothing remains except 1 Linden tree. First fruit trees were pruned in the English historic style with full main trunks, but none of these trees survive. Property is a 5th generation establishment. Property consists of a number of small blocks around Ranelagh; c.240 acres in total with c.140-150 acres of apple orchard; very few older trees left, oldest are c. 60 years old (c.1930s) but grafted over, with most having been planted in the 1960s. Varieties grown now- Gala, Jonathan, John O'Gold, Green Delicious, Red Delicious, Fuji, Braeburn, Crofton and White Lady. Markets are mainly in Asia; agent is Chilton Thompson. Features are mainly 1800s except for orchards and recent packing shed, cool store and c.a.store, and pickers' huts (very large complex). Stables existed but are now demolished. Grandfather, Thomas Frankcomb had a share in 'Rostrevor' (Swansea district, SW1). 'Glen Farm' is also part of the property. Fruit originally shipped from Mosquito Point on the Huon River, now trucked out. Used Italian POW labour during WW2. One of the few historic (19C) properties in the Huon still growing apples. Source: John Frankcomb (pc 1996) Kathy Evans (1994) Tas Hops History Peter Harris (pc 1996) B.Frankcomb - pc 11/97	✓	FI/OI/LR/WD /-
HU 192	Mosquito Point Jetty	Ranelagh (south)	8311: 5/027.52/378	? -early 1900s - 1914 - 1924 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Last use by steamers was in c.1924 (when Huonville bridge was built). Source: Huon Times 1914 map; B.Frankcomb - pc 11/97	X	OI/LR/UK/MI
HU 193	Glen Huon Jetty	Glen Huon?	8211:	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 194	Lollara (north) #1 Packing Shed	Lollara - Huon Highway (W)	8311: 5/062.52/397	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	Probably originally part of an orchard, the shed is a small oiled vertical board shed with a corrugated iron gable end roof and a central internally hung sliding door and is set back from road.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 195	Lollara #2 Packing Shed	Lollara - Huon Highway (W)	8311: 5/057.52/393	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	Probably originally part of an orchard. The shed is small-medium size, situated along side the road clad with with painted weatherboard and set on concrete foundations.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 196	Apple Valley Cool Store	Lollara - Huonville - Huon Highway (W)	8311: 5/053.52/381	? - 1970s? - present	Cool stores	. ca store	Extremely large single building - corrugated iron clad with low pitched corrugated iron gable ended roof.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 197	Dowlings Road Orchard	Lollara - Huonville - Huon Highway (E)/Dowlings Road	8311: 5/052.52/376	?	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchards	North and south side of the road intersection are two conjoined long, medium sized painted corrugated iron sheds with gable ended corrugated iron roofs. One has an external steel sliding door at one end, the other a wooden sliding door at the end. There are orchards around the sheds.	X	FI/GC/MI

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HU 198	'Bentley' [R.K. & C.R. Hansen's Orchard]	Huonville - Huon Highway (E)	8311: 5/048.52/370	? - present	Orchard	. 3 packing sheds, . cool stores, . residence, . orchard	The residence is a substantial brick home (1920s/1930s?). The packing sheds are both c.0.3km from the road and comprise one very large (largest seen during project) vertical board shed with a medium pitched gable ended roof with small skylights flush with roof level (earliest shed); a corrugated iron clad gable ended corrugated iron roofed shed behind; and an aluminum clad shed at the rear (medium size with a small skillion extension). There is also a small, high clad shed with a corrugated iron gable end roof, with a skillion corrugated iron roofed extension which is open and steel framed. Source: B. Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/FG/MI
HU 199	Clements & Marshall's Huonville Cool Stores	Huonville - Huon Highway (W)	8311: 5/046.52/369	? - present	Cool stores	. cool stores, . office	A large complex of multi-age sheds, including packing sheds & cool stores and ca stores. The oldest section of the cool store is oiled vertical board. The other sheds are of corrugated iron cladding and aluminum cladding with an external steel frame (ca store). There is an office in the front. The early office was oiled vertical board with a larger extension in brick (all single storey). The sheds all have gable end corrugated iron roofs.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 200	Standard Case Manufacturing Company	Huonville - Huon Highway (W)	8311: 5/043.52/366	c.1950? - c.1970s	Apple case factory	. case making sheds, . kilns, . workshop, . offices, . plantings, . sawdust heaps	The factory was owned and set up by a Canadian, Tutton, to make the Canadian; or 'standard', fruit cases. Cases were made from imported pine, and later from eucalyptus using a peeling process, but using pine ends. The factory also produced special 1" thick tongue and groove floor boards for packing sheds. The eucalyptus came from mills in the Dennison River Valley. It closed in the 1970s. Towards the end it was managed by Don Morgon. They also had a factory (sheds) at Glen Huon where boxes were made up. The site is very large with two very large corrugated iron clad sheds on concrete foundations with steel sliding doors, which was where the cases were made up. There was a similar but smaller shed to the south which was a workshop. The kilns are in the SW corner - a set of tall fibro-cement? structures and in poor condition. All sheds have gable ended roofs. In front of the main shed is a small office block (single storey, fibro-cement clad). The owner intends to demolish the kilns. Source: Current Owner - pc 11/97 B.Clark - pc 11/97 P.Harris - pc 10/96	✓	FLO/MI/MI
HU 201	Jones & Co Evaporating Factory	Huonville - Wilmott Road	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Evaporating factory	none	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/DE/MI
HU 202	Longley's Orchard	Huonville (east) - Knights Road	8311: 5/046.52/358	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	The packing shed is corrugated iron clad and is pos- WW2. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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HU 203	Smith's Knights Road Orchard	Huonville (east) - Knights Road	8311: 5/046.52/357	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	The packing shed is corrugated iron clad and is post WW2. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 204	Steve Clark's Orchard	Huonville	8311:	? - mid 1900s	Orchard	. packing shed	The packing shed was near (behind?) the Standard Case Co. factory. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 205	V.J.Skinner's Evaporating Factory	Huonville - Huon Highway (E) & south of River	8311: 5/036.52/351	c.1890 - 1936 - ?	Evaporating factory	none	V.J.Skinner & J.W.Skinner obtained a portable fruit evaporator from Hobart in 1890. They experimented with drying apples and plums, with idea of developing commercial drying. The Skinner Bros. bought 2 American (MFG Company) evaporators from Sydney (sold through John Bailey & Co of Hobart). These were set up successfully. The machine consisted of a large stove like heating furnace with a sloping tunnel about 25' long, to carry the trays on which the sliced apples were spread. Mr.V.J.Skinner, sole proprietor of the Huonville factory, adapted the Linnell evaporator (patented) (H & D T 12/1936). In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 3,000 packs of dried apples (T.A.E.A/ 5/5 1927).. The building was a 3 storey wooden building. A concrete block packing shed occurred behind. The building was demolished and the site is now a chemical store (corrugated iron clad sheds). Eric Guiler has a photo of the evaporating factory Source: Huon & Derwent Times, Dec 1936 'Huon Centenary Settlement' Minutes of the Tas Apple Evaporators Assn 5/5/1927 B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FL/DE/MI
HU 206	Joseph Lomas' Orchard	Huonville - Cool Store Road (end)	8311: 5/041.5/347	? - early 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing sheds, . other sheds, . residence, . orchard	Joseph Lomas was an early Huon orchardist who invented a number of orcharding tools including the 'Lightening Bucket' and the 'Lomas Apple Grader'. Lomas lived from 1849-1930, as well as being involved in orcharding he built the Congregational Church (2nd) in Huonville and was a boat builder. The residence on the orchard is weatherboard with a set of 2 packing sheds?,- one early weatherboard (oiled) shed and 1 vertical board (oiled) shed at the rear on both sides of the lane at the end of Cool Store Road. After Lomas' death the property passed to Herron. Source: P.Harris - pc 10/96 B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	OI/FL/GC/MI
HU 207	PHFGA Huonville Pulping & Packing Shed	Huonville - Cool Store Road	8311:	? - 1920s - ?	Factory + packing shed	Unknown	Source: PHFGA Pamphlet c. 1920s (photo p14)	✓	OI/LR/UK/MI

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HU 208	Huonville Cool Stores	Huonville - Cool Store Road (S)	8311: 5/038.52/349	early 1930s - c.1970s	Cool store	. office, . foundations of cool store, . brick building	The stores have been mostly demolished. All that remains is the concrete foundations of the store (2'-3' above the grounds); a small roomed fibro-cement clad shed with a corrugated iron skillion roof, and a small-medium high walled brick building with a gable ended corrugated iron roof with skylights, a cylindrical ridge vent and a small window opening ~ possibly the plant room. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97 Hammond 1995, p11	✓	LR.OI/FI/RU/MI
HU 209	Short's Orchard	Huonville (Southbridge)	8311: 5/030.52/347	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	No packing shed was built at this orchard. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 210	S. Shields Orchard & Cool Stores	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/034.52/342	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard + cool store	. orchard, . packing shed + cool store complex, . residence	The packing shed + cool store complex comprises a vertical board shed, 2 high walled fibro-cement clad sheds and 1 large high walled corrugated iron clad shed. All sheds have corrugated iron gable ended roofs and all (?) are conjoined. There is a residence really + orchard behind. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	FI.OI/GC/MI
HU 211	Clive Griggs' Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Highway (W)/Morrisons Road i/s	8311: 5/031.52/337	? - early - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	Only the packing shed remains but the property also had pickers huts (fibro-cement rooms at the rear & attached to the packing shed). The packing shed is a very small oiled vertical board shed, with a medium pitched corrugated iron roof. The shed is in moderate condition and the pickers huts are in poor condition. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/PC/MI
HU 212	Dick Skinner's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (E)	8311: 5/032.52/337	? mid 1900s - 1967 - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	The packing shed was burnt in the 1967 fires and was replaced by the current corrugated iron clad shed, which is small with a corrugated iron gable end roof, and set on concrete foundations (larger area than present shed - original shed foundations?) which are raised above the ground. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 213	Kevin Griggs' Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy	8311: 5/031.52/335	? - early/mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store complex, . residence, . orchard	The older shed, a large weatherboard shed, has had additions and is now a complex. The orchard is run and owned by Kevin Griggs & his son Brett. There is a high, corrugated iron gable end roofed fibro-cement clad building (cool store?) with a long, low to medium pitched, corrugated iron roofed, aluminum clad shed. Both sheds are joined by a steel framed corrugated iron clad roof interviewing area. Across the road is an orchard and a residence. Source: B. Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 214	Josh Griggs' Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (E)	8311: /024.52/327	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	Current owner is J.Griggs grandson. The packing shed is a medium size, corrugated iron clad shed with a corrugated iron gable end roof; no sky lights, few windows. B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 215	Dudley Griggs' Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/025.52/327	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence	Dudley Griggs pulled his packing shed down, but in the area there is a medium sized, corrugated iron clad shed with a gable ended corrugated iron roof, no sky lights, few windows; externally hung steel sliding doors - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/GC/MI

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HU 216	Keith Jolly's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311 5/023.52/324	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	The packing shed was burnt in the 1967 bush fires, when K.Jolly owned it. Current owner is Rob Clark. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/DE/MI
HU 217	D.C. & J.M. Calvert's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Maxfields Rd (S)	8311: 5/018.5/324	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (no orchard)	The packing shed is now used for storing plastic bottles. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 218	Percy Maxfield's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/022.52/323	? - mid/early 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, orchard	The packing shed is a disused (old), oiled vertical board shed (small) with a medium pitched corrugated iron gable ended roof (broken backed) on a bench above the road on stone and mortar foundations. There is an orchard behind. The residence burnt down in the 1967 fires. Source: B. Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 219	Short's Packing Shed	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (E)	8311: 5/019.52/317	? - mid 1900s - ?	Packing shed	. packing shed (+ ca store)	Previously owned by Mitre 10, now disused. It is a medium-large corrugated iron clad shed on concrete foundations, with a separate aluminum clad external steel framed structure (ca store). The two sheds are joined by a steel framed corrugated iron roofed area (now mostly demolished). Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/MC/MI
HU 220	Dougie Maxfields Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/019.52/19	? - early/mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	A small oiled vertical board shed with a medium pitched corrugated iron clad gable ended roof on stone & mortar foundations. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 221	John Clark's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/018.52/314	1840 - present	Orchard with flour mill	. packing sheds, . residence, . sawmill (case mill) . orchards	The property was taken up by John Clark (B.Clarks great grandfather), who came from Sussex. J.Clark developed an orchard and put in a flour mill (water wheel driven). The orchard was up to 40 acres, but today is only 15 acres, with orchard having been pulled out in 1996. The first orchard was planted by the creek on the flats and was one of the earliest, possibly the earliest, orchard in the Huon. The flour mill was pulled down in 1950. The weatherboard packing shed + cool store was built on the site and still exist and are used (unusual design). The shed became too small, so a larger (medium-large) oiled vertical board shed was built in the 1970s. The property also had a casemill which is still operational. Apples are now packed and stored by Calvert Bros. Current owner: Brian Clark. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97, 5/98 Hammond 1995, p15.	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 222	Algie Clark's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/016.52/313	? - early/mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing sheds, . residence, . orchard	Algie Clark was B.Clarks uncle. The property passed from Algie to Bailey Clark to Graham Clark (current owner). The residence (an early 1900s weatherboard house with garden) and the sheds (corrugated iron clad + fibro cement-clad (ca store?)) are on the hill above the road. The shed is behind the house. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	LR.OI/FI/GC/MI

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HU 223	Jimmy Mason's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Swamp Road (N)	8311: 5/006.52/313	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	Current owner: Brian Clark. The shed is in poor condition and is used for hay storage. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/PC/MI
HU 224	Jack Cane's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Swamp Road (N)	8311: 5/003.52/313	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	Packing shed is disused. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 225	Robin Cane's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Swamp Road (N)	8311: 5/001.52/313	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	The shed is disused and in very poor condition. Cane's now send fruit to Calvert Bros for packing. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 226	Bernard Latham's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Swamp Road (S)	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	The packing shed is extant but disused. Source: B. Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 227	Jack Latham's Orchard	Huonville - Franklin - Swamp Road (N)	8211:	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store, . orchard	Current owner: Ernie Reynolds. The shed and cool store are disused. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 228	Jim Welling's Orchard	Franklin (north) - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/012.52/308	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	The packing shed was demolished when the road was realigned, but was at the time disused. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 229	Alfonso Cane's Orchard	Franklin (north) - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/013.52/305	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard, . residence	Current owner: David Cane (son of A. Cane). The shed is disused as the apples are now sent to Calvert Bros. The packing shed is alongside the road, set back in a cutting, and is a medium - large, vertical board shed set at ground level. There is orchard behind and a weatherboard house to the south. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/UK/MI
HU 230	Verdon Cane's Orchard	Franklin (north) - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/013.52/304	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 231	Reuben Judd's Orchard	Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/013.52/303	Farm: mid/late 18C - present Orchard: ? - early/mid 1900s - ?	Farm + orchard	no apple related	The property was the northernmost property of the 2 square miles of Franklin. The orchard and shed have gone. R.Judd was a teacher who moved back to the property later as it was the family property. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 232	Graham Welling's Orchard	Franklin - behind town	8311: 5/011.52/298	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store (ca) complex, . orchard, . residence	The packing shed is a large modern complex including a ca store. The complex is a corrugated iron clad, corrugated iron gable end medium pitched roof with skillion extension on the east side (possibly a cool store). To the NW, and joined by an open under cover area (corrugated iron clad, steel framed), is an aluminum clad, external steel framed shed (ca store). The orchards and house are nearby. Source: B. Clark - pc 11/97.	X	OI/FI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 233	Ken Griggs' Orchard	Franklin - behind town in Kent Street	8311: 5/011.52/297	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard, . residence	Current owner: Jeff Reeve (acquired from Ken Griggs). The orchards are extant, up behind the packing shed which is disused, with the apples now going to Calvert Bros. The packing shed is perpendicular to the road and medium size, weatherboard clad with a medium pitched roof and with a skillion verandah extension along east side, the roof is partly collapsed. The shed is above ground on the east side. The doors (side) are internal sliding and wooden. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/PI/PC/MI
HU 234	'Kentfields'	Franklin - behind town	8311: 5/008.52/296	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. orchard, (no packing sheds) otherwise unknown	Original owner was the Rev. Thomas (or Thompson?) - an entomologist who wrote a handbook on apple growing and pests; he was also the church of England rector. The property was then acquired by Freeman and then by Shields, the current owners. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 235	George Stansfield's Orchard	Franklin - New Road (N)	8311: 5/005.52/295	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	A small modern shed is extant. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 236	Barnett's Orchard	Franklin - New Road (S)	8311: 5/005.52/294	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	A large packing shed, now disused. The property is now owned by Shields who pack the apples elsewhere. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 237	Dave Flakemore's Orchard	Franklin (west) - New Road (N)	8211: 4/993.52/298	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	The packing shed is disused. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 238	Kingston's Orchard	Franklin (east) - off New Road - to north	8211: 4/994.52/306	? mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Was acquired from Kingston by Max & Betty Rankin, then by Max Clark, then by Dreissens, who turned it into a dairy. It had a big orchard and a packing shed. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 239	Ernie & Stan Bertlo's Orchard	Franklin (east) Smileys Road (W)	8211: 4/987.52/295	? mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Had an orchard + small packing shed. The Bertlo's moved to Huonville to work. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 240	Ronald Flakemore's Orchard	Franklin (east) Smileys Road (W)	8211: 4/987.52/294	? mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Had an orchard (small) and a packing shed. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 241	Albert Reeve's Orchard	Franklin (east) Smileys Road (end)	8211: 4/988.52/288	? mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Had a small orchard and packing shed. Moved to Franklin to run the Service Station. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 242	Franklin Steamer Stores	Franklin - Huon Highway (E)	8311: 5/011.52/296	? mid 1900s - ?	Packing shed (+ cool store)	none	Related to the Franklin jetty [HU 266]. There was a packing shed (& cool store?), managed at one stage by Jacklyn. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	FI/OI/DE/MI
HU 243	Peacocks Jam Factory	Franklin - Huon Highway (E) New Road (N)	8311: 5/010.52/294	? - 1920s - early 1930s	Jam factory	none	Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	FI/OI/DE/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 244	N.B.Burnett's Evaporating Factory	Franklin	8311:	? - 1927 - ?	Evaporating factory	Unknown	In the 1927 season it was estimated the factory produced 400 packs of dried apples. It was small, and didn't operate long after 1927. Source: Minutes of the Apple Evaporating Asso - 5/5/1927 D. Gordon-Smith - pc 11/97	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 245	Franklin Evaporators	Franklin - Huon Hwy (E) / New Road (S) i/s	8311: 5/010.52/294	c.1910 - present	Evaporating factory	. evaporating factory & fixtures (kilns, cool store) . timber yard, . sheds, . office, . staff room	In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 2,600 packs of dried apples. Factory was destroyed by fire in 1930 and rebuilt. One of two evaporating factories still operating in Tasmania and Australia. Current owner is Owen (Don) Gordon-Smith, who was, or is, in partnership with Eric Seabrook. The factory consists of 7 kilns & drying floors, processing and packing areas, an apple juice making area, cool stores, timber yards, an office, staff rooms and other sheds. The technology used is c.1910s - and is to spread apples out by hand on slatted floors over wood fires in kilns (technology is now very rare). Timber supplied by several sawmills. Factory labour intensive. Source: Minutes of the Tas Apple Evaporating Assoc 5/5/1927 + 14/5/1930 Owen Gordon-Smith (pc 1996) & 11/97	✓	LR.OLF/ WP/-
HU 246	Jim Welling's Orchard	Franklin - Huon Hwy (W) / Old Road i/s	8311: 5/007.52/292	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	The Packing shed is not used as a packing shed now. The property was acquired by Jack Grace (now deceased) from J.Welling. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 247	John Norris' Orchard	Franklin - Old Road (S)	8311: 5/003.52/294	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard, . residence	Current owner: Phillip Norris (acquired from J.Norris). The homestead is c. 300m from shed (E) on north side of the road. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 248	Schuecker's Orchard	Franklin - behind town	8311: 5/004.52/291	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard or packing shed)	Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 249	McMullin's Orchard	Franklin - behind town	8311: 5/005.52/287	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	The packing shed is disused. The current owner is Ross McMullin (son of previous owner). Source: B.Clark - pc 11/07	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 250	Oswald Nicholas' Orchard	Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/005.52/286	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	Had orchard and packing shed. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 251	Cupit's Orchard + Cool Stores	Franklin - Huon Hwy (W)	8311: 5/004.52/283	? - mid 1900s - present	Cool store + orchard	. cool store complex, . residence, . orchards	Current owner: Shields (acquired from Cupits). There are orchards behind the cool store & a c.1960s weatherboard house north of the cool store. The cool store complex includes a large, high painted weatherboard (true weatherboard) shed with a later corrugated iron clad addition and with newer corrugated iron cladding on the south side. It sits on a stone and mortar foundation and is oldest part. At the rear is an aluminum clad, external steel framed ca store. The intermediate area is covered by a flat, corrugated iron clad roof with steel framing. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI

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HU 252	Daniel Ryan's Orchard	Franklin (south) - Huon Highwayy (E+W)	8311: 5/004.52/280	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Orchard was on west side of the road and packing shed (small) on flat on west side. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	FI.OI/DE/MI
HU 253	Brennan's Orchard	Franklin (south) - Huon Highway (E+W)	8311: 5/003.52/276	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence, . garage	An older packing shed has been replaced by a medium sized vertical board shed with a medium pitched corrugated iron gable ended roof with some small skylights, sitting on concrete foundations. The shed is between the road and the water. The residence is weatherboard and on the west side of the road, the garage is nearby and of vertical board cladding. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
HU 254	Franklin South # 1 Orchard	Franklin - Huon Highway (W)	8211: 4/999.52/273	? - early 1900s - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (19C?)	A small, disused, but unmodified early 20C/late 19C weatherboard packing shed alongside the road. The shed is one of the earliest sheds in the area on the basis of style. It is on stone and mortar foundations, and has one double internal wooden sliding door, a steep pitched roof (corrugated iron clad, gable ended), an awning (corrugated iron) over door and, originally, small windows. Some cladding repairs. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/MC/MI
HU 255	Sam Macintosh's Orchard	South Franklin - Huon Highway (W)	8211: 4/999.52/271	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	Current owners: Griggs Bros. Acquired (from S.MacIntosh). The packing shed is disused and is a small weatherboard shed extended in similar construction to twice original size. It has internal wooden sliding doors on 1 side, small windows, a medium-low pitched gable end corrugated iron clad roof. It is on a bench above the road. Structurally sound but with some weatherboards missing. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/UK/MI
HU 256	Max Grigg's Orchard	South Franklin - Jacksons Road (N)	8211: 4/994.52/268	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard	Current owner: M.Griggs sons. Shed is disused as apples go to Reids for packing. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 257	Arthur Schreck's Orchard	South Franklin - Huon Highway/ Braeside Road i/s	8211: 4/994.52/264	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard + hotel	. packing shed	The site of the apple packing shed was formerly that of a hotel. The orchard was acquired (inherited?) by Schreck from the White family. The shed is a medium to large oiled vertical board shed set on low concrete foundations. It has a medium pitch gable ended corrugated iron roof with small skylights. At the south end there is a high flat roofed open extension (corrugated iron clad with steel frame). Built alongsidethe road. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/UK/MI
HU 258	Bill Driessen's Orchard	South Franklin	8211:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed	Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 259	Walker Bros. Orchard	South Franklin -Braeside Road (S)	8211: 4/986.52/262	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	.packing shed + cool store	The packing shed + cool store were leased by B.Clark in the late 1970s - early 1980s. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 260	Tony Walker's Orchard	South Franklin -Braeside Road (S)	8211: 4/983.52/262	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard, . residence	Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 261	Os & Syd Flakemore's Orchard	South Franklin -Braeside Road (S)	8211: 4/979.52/258	? - mid 1900s - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . orchard, . residence	Current owner: Mervyn Walker & Co. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 262	Lester Walker's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay (north) -Huon Hwy (W)	8211: 4/990.52/248	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed (c.1967) (no orchard)	The packing shed was burnt in the 1967 fires but appears to have been rebuilt. The current shed is a corrugated iron clad medium size shed with an external corrugated iron door and a gable end, medium-low pitch gable end roof. Built by the road. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	FI/OI/UK/MI
HU 263	John Kellaway's Orchard	Egg Islands (north end of south island)	8311: 5/023.52/304	mid 1900s - ? late 19c?	Orchard with jetty	no apple related	The orchard was planted on c.40 acres of good land at the north end of the island. The orchard was very old and established by John Kellaway. The orchard was acquired from J.Kellaway by William Griggs, then by Greg Clark (c .WW2). During WW2 carrots were grown there. There was a jetty on the east side near the tip. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 264	Holmes (Helmrs?) Jetty	Huonville (south)	8311: 5/44.52/347	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 265	Clarks Jetty	Franklin (north)	8311: 5/024.52/325	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97 / Huon Times 1914 map	X	OI/LR/UK/MI
HU 266	New Road Jetty	Franklin	8311: 5/013.52/296	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None	Associated with the 'Steamer Stores' [HU 242]. This was the terminus for the steamers. The 'May Queen' was built in the area. Source: B.Clark - pc 11/97 / Huon Times 1914 map	X	OI/LR/DE/MI
HU 267	South Franklin Jetty	Franklin	8311: 5/004.52/282	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 268	Jacksons Jetty	Franklin (south)	8211: 4/097.52/267	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 269	Heriots Point Jetty	Castle Forbes Bay (north)	8211: 4/91.52/246	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914, map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 270	Castle Forbes Bay Jetty # 2	Castle Forbes Bay	8211: 4/981.52/37	?	Jetty	. abutment piles	Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	X	OI/FI/RU/MI
HU 271	Castle Forbes Bay Jetty # 1	Castle Forbes Bay (south)	8211: 4/976.52/234	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 272	Shipwrights Point Jetty	Shipwrights Point (north)	8211: 4/983.52/219	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 273	Kermandie Jetty	Hospital Bay (north)	8211: 4/973.52/216	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 274	Hospital Bay Jetty	Hospital Bay (south)	8211: 4/974.52/207	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map	X	LR/UK/MI

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HU 275	Port Huon Wharf	Port Huon - Huon Hwy (S)	8211: 4/979.52/214	c.1918/19 - present	Jetty	. wharf, . cool stores (2), . inspection point, . offices, . other sheds, . memorial	Current owners (of wharf, shed + buildings other than the cool stores): Hobart Port Corporation. The original wharf was a timber wharf, and the wharf and land based cool store, along with a packing shed and offices that are no longer extant, were run by the PHFGA. H.D. Calvert was an important influence in getting the Point Huon complex established. In c.1954 the current concrete wharf and present cool store were constructed, as well as new shore based offices and an inspection point. The wharf was built by a Hobart steel fabrication company (John & Weygood?) and is of unusual construction as it has central crossed diagonal raker piles rather than lateral ones, and was built in two sections. Source: Bob Grundy - pc 11/97 / Hobart Port Corp. news paper clipping file, 1914 - c1964 Hammond 1995, p55 PHFGA booklet (c.1920s).	✓	LR.OI.FI/WP/MI
HU 276	Calverts Port Huon Cool Store	Port Huon - Huon Hwy (N)	8211: 4/978.52/216	? - 1939 - present	Cool Store	. cool store	Large painted weatherboard cool store, it has a high main central section with a double gable end roof, with decorative minor gables and windows at the front. It has skillion extensions with aluminum cladding but small pane sash windows. The shed was built by, and is still owned by Calverts, and is still in use. Source: H. Calvert - pc 11/97	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
HU 277	Porta Pty Ltd Port Huon Sheds	Port Huon - Huon Hwy (N)	8211: 4/982.52/215	? - present	Sawmill (case makers?)	. sheds (2 conjoined), . shed, . brick sawdust kiln, . yard with pallets	The site comprises 2 conjoined, oiled, vertical board sheds with medium pitch, gable end, corrugated iron roofs, and sits on concrete foundations. Has large external wood sliding doors, roof vents, & corrugated perspex skylights. There is a roughly built skillion roofed timber shed at the rear and a beehive shaped brick sawdust kiln.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 278	Nathalie Norris' Orchard ['Korowa Dondu']	Castle Forbes Bay (Heriots Point) - Huon Hwy (E) [Block 2493]	8211: 4/991.52/246	? - 1901 - present?	Orchard + farm (cattle)	. packing shed, . residence, . garage	The residence is weatherboard - built in 1901 but with modifications over time. The shed is a large long vertical board shed with corrugated iron gable ended roof with corrugated perspex skylights. It has large external wood sliding doors. The shed was built post WW 2 and turned into a craft outlet in c 1975. In c 1975 there was c.22 acres and the orchard decreased in size after 1975. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97 & 8/96	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
HU 279	Bowes Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Fleurty's Road y (end) [Block 2448]	8211: 4/987.52/247	late 19C - present	Farm + orchard	. residence, . sheds, . old Huon road, . orchard	Current owner: Bill James. The orchard behind the house has some of the oldest trees in Castle Forbes Bay (c.1930s). Trees c.100 years old have recently (1997) been pulled out. There is a weatherboard house and a farm, but no packing shed (Bill James' shed is in Castle Forbes Bay proper). The cutting for the old Huon road can be seen in paddock to north east, and just below the house. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97 & 8/96	X	OI.FI/MC/MI

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HU 280	Eric Seabrooks' Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Huon Hwy (E) [Blocks 1581, 1582, 1478, 1582, 1568?]	8211: 4/980.52/243	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store complex, . residence, . orchard	Current owner: Eric Seabrook (originally from Dover). The orchard runs to the shore and covers the low headland. The sheds are large, corrugated iron, and with a broken backed, gable end roof. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	OLFI/WP/MI
HU 281	Bill James' Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Huon Hwy (W)/ Old Road i/s [Blocks 1479 + 1271]	8211: 4/978.52/243	? - present	Orchard	. orchard, . packing shed + cool store complex, . residence (2+), . pickers huts, . dam	Current owner: Bill James. The packing shed and cool store is a set of conjoined sheds of different periods (with a vertical board shed (large), a fibro-cement panelled shed; and corrugated iron shed). One residence is a 19C weatherboard home with a steeply pitched roof with two brick chimneys, and the second main residence is brick clad (c1920s/1930s). The pickers huts are 1 set of conjoined rooms in a weatherboard clad structure with skillion corrugated iron roof. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	OLFI/WP/MI
HU 282	C.E. & F.G. Norris' Evaporating Factory	Castle Forbes Bay - Huon Hwy (E) [Block 1494]	8211: 4/973.52/239	? - 1927 - 1928 - ?	Evaporating factory	. kilns, . office	Current owner: Eric Seabrook. Previous owners: C & F Norris (father of N. Norris, Castle Forbes Bay). In the 1927 season it was estimated that 1,500 packs of dried apples were produced by the factory. In 1928 the factory burnt down - it was rebuilt. The structure still stands. Source: Minutes of the Tas Evaporating Assn 5/5/1927 & 2/8/1928 N. Norris - pc 11/97.	✓	OLFI/LR/GC/MI
HU 283	Castle Forbes Bay South # 1 Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Huon Highway (W) / Crowthers Road (S) i/s [Block 1275]	8211: 4/975.52/234	?	Orchard	. residence + garden, . packing shed, (no orchard)	The residence is brick, and the packing shed is a medium size, vertical board shed converted to a residence.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 284	Castle Forbes Bay South # 2 Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Crowthers Rd (S) [Block 1274]	8211: 4/974.52/234	?	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed, (no orchard)		X	FI/MC/MI
HU 285	Driessens Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay Crowthers Rd (N) [Block 1267 + 1270?]	8211: 4/974.52/235	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store (ca) complex, . residence, . pickers huts, . dam, . orchard	Current owners Driessens (Dutch family), who also lease and own other orchard blocks in the valley. The packing shed + cool store complex is relatively modern (corrugated & aluminum clad). There are c.5 single room, vertical board, pickers huts. The main residence is weatherboard. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FI/OI/WP/MI
HU 286	Murrell's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Crowthers Rd (N) [Block 1267]	8211: 4/972.52/237	? - present	Orchard	. orchard (?), . residence	The orchard and residence are now owned by Driessens (HU 285). The residence is weatherboard. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	X	FI/OI/GC/MI

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HU 287	John James' Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Crowthers Rd (S) [Block 1273]	8211: 4/971.52/234	? - present	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed (old), . orchard	The house is weatherboard and the packing shed is also weatherboard (?). They are close together in the middle of the orchard on the upper slopes. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/MC/MI
HU 288	Don James' Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Crowthers Rd (S) [Block 1579 + 1270]	8211: 4/968.52/236	? - present	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed, . orchard	The residence is a modified weatherboard house with a weatherboard packing shed, with weatherboard and vertical board extensions. Sits on a stone foundation. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/MC/MI
HU 289	Triffett's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Crowthers Rd (S) [Block 1342]	8211: 4/966.52/236	?	Orchard	. residence, (no orchards)	The orchard is on relatively steep slopes. No orchard remains and there is no packing shed. The residence is weatherboard. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/PC/MI
HU 290	Gordon Smith's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - Crowthers Rd (N) [Block 1250]	8211: 4/968.52/239	?	Orchard	. packing shed (old), . residence, . orchard ?	The residence is weatherboard and the packing shed is c.pre WW2. The shed is small, weatherboard clad, with a high pitched roof, & with a major rear, vertical board extension. The older shed sits on a stone and mortar foundation. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/MC/MI
HU 291	Jack Kile's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (S) [Block 1246]	8211: 4/965.52/244	? - present	Orchard + farm	. residence + garden, . packing shed, . residences, . other sheds, . orchard	The main residence is weatherboard and behind it is a large packing shed (3 conjoined sheds) all vertical board with gable ended corrugated iron roofs. The shed is used as a garage now. The orchards are to east of the house. The orchard leased to Driessens. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/MC/MI
HU 293	Ben Watson's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (S) [Block 1232? + 1242]	8211: 4/967.52/248	? - present	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed, . orchard	The residence is a relatively modern weatherboard home. The packing shed is on the flat by the creek. It is timber, with one wall missing ; and it is in poor condition & disused. Has been used as an antique shop previously. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/PC/MI
HU 293	Matt Davey's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (N) [Block 1240 ?]	8211: 4/967.52/247	?	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed (old)	The house is of weatherboard and the shed is a very small shed by the road. It rests on stone foundations, and is weatherboard clad with a medium pitch corrugated iron gable end roof (late 19C/early 20C). Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/GC/MI
HU 294	Syd Davey's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (N) [Block 1241]	8211: 4/968.52/247	?	Orchard	. residence, . remnant orchard trees	The residence is old (late 19C/early 20C) and behind, up the slope, are remnant orchard trees. [* Note: Ownership of HU 293 + 294 may be in reverse.] Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FLOI/GC/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 295	John McCarthy's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (S) [Block 1469]	8211: 4/971.52/244	?	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed, . garage, . stables	Current owner: Tim Griggs. Unfortunately there is no existing orchard otherwise the place is a well preserved example of an early 20C orchard. The residence and all other structures are weatherboard but only the house is painted. The stables retain roof shingles under corrugated iron cladding. The sheds all have gable end roofs. The packing shed is a two storey complex and joined to the garage. All windows are small paned sash windows. The extension to the packing shed is on concrete foundation and has some vertical board cladding. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/WP/MI
HU 296	Carr's Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (N) [Block 1475 or 6]	8211: 4/974.52/245	?	Orchard	. packing shed (old), . residence	Current owner: Unknown. The residence is a weatherboard cottage. The packing shed is a small weatherboard shed with a steep pitched gable end roof. It sits on brick footings, and has upper gable end windows. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
HU 297	Bob James' Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (S) [Block 1264]	8211: 4/973.52/244	? - c1920s - ?	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed (old)	The residence is weatherboard (early 20C?). Packing shed is originally weatherboard, but has been extended once or twice in vertical board, weatherboard and horizontal plank and batten cladding. Sits on concrete foundations. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
HU 298	Neil James' Orchard	Castle Forbes Bay - off Old Road (S) [Block 1466]	8211: 4/974.52/243	? - 1930s - ?	Orchard	. residence, . packing shed (old)	The residence is weatherboard (early 20C?). The packing shed was originally a small weatherboard shed on stone footings and with small pane sash windows. It has had a second shed and an extension added, which are vertical board clad. Source: N.Norris - pc 11/97	✓	FI.OI/GC/MI
HU 299	Tyson's Orchard	Geeveston - Four Foot Rd (E)	8211: 4/934.52/224	? late 18C /early 19C?	Orchard	. residence (old), . packing shed (5), . sheds	The old Tyson residence survives, as does some of the old sheds. One shed is now used as a workshop (this is corrugated iron clad). There is also a medium-small size, vertical board shed with a medium pitched gable ended roof with skylights, which sits on concrete foundations, and has external wooden sliding doors. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	X	FI.OI/UK/MI
HU 300	Bennetts Orchard	Geeveston - Four Foot Road	8211: 4/935.52/14	c.1900 - present	Orchard	. packing sheds (2), . residence (3) (2 x 19C), . orchard	Possibly 19C packing sheds as they are unusual in style, being plank and batten with vertical plank sections and later vertical board sections. Shed on west side is possibly a 'timber' shed. The sheds are on dry stone footings with later extensions on brick footings. The orchard is extant on the east side of the road and there appears to be recently pulled out orchard on the west side. On the east side of road, away from the road, are 3 weatherboard houses-2 have steeply pitched high roofs with 2 brick chimneys each (& are mid-late 19C). Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	✓	OI.FI/MC/MI

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HU 301	O'Halloran's Orchard	Geeveston - Arve Road (east of Four Foot Road i/s)	8211: 4/937.52/210	late 19C? - 1996	Orchard	. packing shed (late 19C?), . residence (late 19C), . garage	The packing shed is possibly late 19C and is a medium to large size, oiled weatherboard shed which was not built square. Has shingles below corrugated iron cladding on roof. Doors are internal wooden sliding doors; the roof is moderately pitched. Shed has been used as a service station?. At rear is a 2 storey late 19c weatherboard house which is in good condition and which has a steep pitched roof. Orchard pulled out in 1966 due to low prices for fruit. Current owner: Ryan. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	✓	OLFI/MC/MI
HU 302	H.Thiessen's Orchard	Geeveston - Four Foot Road	8211:	Farm: 1856 – present Orchard: ?	Farm + orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Heinrich Thiessen bought 200 acres of land in 1856. He planted apple orchard. Thiessen later moved to Kingston to start poultry farm. He is buried in the Wesley Church grave yard at Kingston (headstone is extant). Source: Joan Cope - pc 7/97	X	OL/UK/MI
HU 303	Harry Harwood's Orchard	Geeveston - Old Road (Harwoods Road) [Block 1334 + ?]	8211: 4/935.52/232	Property: mid 1800s - present Orchard: 1870s/1880s? – 1900s - ?	Farm + orchard	. packing shed (early 20C), . residence (late 19C), . garage, (no orchards)	The property was originally 100 acres. The property was first taken up by Henry Harwood (M. Harwoods grandfather) and was possibly the first Geeveston commercial apple orchard. H. Harwood was initially a timber splitter. The property was then acquired by Matches; and the current owner is Tyson. There is no orchard today; the original house was moved to Southport to be a shack; the packing shed survives. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	✓	OLFI/MC/MI
HU 304	Edward Burgess' Orchard	Geeveston - Donnelly's Road [Block 1333 +?]	8211: 4/928.52/236	c.1900? - present	Orchard	. packing shed (timber), . residence (mid-late 19C?), . orchards?, . corrugated iron shed + cool store?	Current owner is Ben Burgess (c.90 years old). (E.Burgess was H.Calverts mothers father). Orchard established by Edward Burgess The original shed was demolished. The present shed is more recent and was converted from a 2 room cottage [M & P Harwood]. The present shed is oiled vertical board on a stone and mortar foundation with a medium pitch gable end corrugated iron roof. Doors are external, wooden & sliding; the shed floor is above ground. The original house survives - a U-shaped weatherboard house with a gable end roof. Also more recent houses in association. Source: H.Calvert - pers com 11/97 M & P Harwood - pers com 11/97	✓	OLFI/MC/MI
HU 305	Gilbert Pepper's Orchard	Geeveston - Donnelly's Road	8211: 4/926.52/243 (approx)	Farm: 1800s - present Orchard: ?	Farm + orchard (apples), raspberries & sawmill	no apple related	Property had a sawmill at one time (not sure if owned by G. Pepper).. Timber was taken from surrounding hills. Source: M & P Harwood - pers com 11/97	X	OLFI/DE/MI

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HU 306	Andy Harwood's Orchard	Geeveston - 145 Donnelly's Road [Block 1173 + ?]	8211: 4/927.52/240	Orchard: ? c.1900-1910 - 1975	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence (19C), . other sheds (timber + corrugated iron)	Orchard owned by Andy Harwood (Alfred Ernest Harwood), son of Henry Harwood. The orchard was passed down to Murray Harwood. He and Peg ran the orchard until 1975 when the trees were pulled out. M & P Harwood now live on part of the block in a 1970s home; and the old house and packing shed are in different ownership. The original house was a 4 roomed house and the apples were stored in 1 room of the house until a packing shed could be built. Andy Harwood also worked for the Huon Timber Co. while running the orchard. The packing shed is a horizontal plank and batten clad structure on brick footings with a second, newer, vertical board shed behind (conjoined). Behind is a medium size, corrugated iron clad shed, and behind that a 19C weatherboard house with a steep pitched, high roof. Source: M & P Harwood - pers com 11/97	✓	OI/FI/MC/-
HU 307	Hadley Pepper's Orchard	Geeveston - Donnelly's Road [Block 1201]	8211: 4/933.52/242	1880s? - 1930s - present	Orchard	. orchard	No original orchard is left but the trees that are there date to the c.1930s. These are likely to be some of the oldest surviving trees in the district. This is one of the older orchards still producing apples. The age of orchard trees is c.1930s-1960s. Current owner : Ben Burgess. Source: M & P Harwood - pers com 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 308	John Burgess' Orchard	Geeveston - Old Road (Harwood Road) [Block 1208]	8211: 4/934.52/232	early 1900s - present	Farm + orchard	. residence, . packing shed/shed, . orchard	Current owner: Unknown. Residence is 20C (weatherboard) and shed is 20C (vertical board) Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	X	FI/OI/GC/MI
HU 309	Max Hohne's Orchard	Geeveston - O'Hallorans Road (south) [Block 1097]	8211: 4/914.52/232	? - 1910s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence	The packing shed was built in the 1910s and still exists. It is a small vertical board shed on concrete foundations and with a medium-steep gable end roof. It has extensions and has been modified slightly overtime. Set back from road. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	✓	FI/OI/GC/MI
HU 310	Cliff Robertson's Orchard	Geeveston - Four Foot Rd (S) [Block 1135]	8211: 4/924.52/228	? - 1910s - ?	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence	The packing shed was built in the c.1910s and is still extant. It is a vertical board shed with a medium-steep pitch gable end roof, with vertical plank clad gable ends, and a skillion extension at rear. Appears modified to a dairy shed. The residence is weatherboard. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/FI/MC/MI
HU 311	Bob Evan's Orchard	Geeveston - Four Foot Rd (S) [Block 1145]	8211: 4/916.52/233	? - 1910s - ?	Orchard	. packing sheds (modern), . residences (2)	One packing shed was built in the late 1910s (on east side of the road-(Block 1145)), but has been recently demolished. There are now corrugated iron clad sheds and 2 weatherboard houses. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/FI/MI

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HU 312	George Thompson's Orchard	Geeveston - Donnelly's Road	8211: 4/930.52/231	c.1880s? - present	Farm with orchard	. packing sheds?, . orchards, . residence, . garage, . other sheds	Current owner: W.T.Thompson (G.Thompson would be great grandfather). Present shed is not the original shed. It is a small vertical plank and batten clad shed by the road, and sits on brick footings. C.200m south is a more modern corrugated iron clad packing shed with an open covered area (corrugated iron steel framing). The orchard, residence and other sheds are on east side of the road, while the packing sheds are on the west side. Source: M & P Harwood - pers comm 11/97	✓	FI/OI/GC/MI
HU 313	Donnelly's Road # 1 Orchard	Geeveston - Donnelly's Rd (E)	8211: 4/930.52/236	? - present	Orchard	. orchard, . packing shed + cool store?	The packing shed is a relatively new corrugated iron clad, high walled shed, open on the south side (possibly also a cool store). It is arranged perpendicular to the road.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 314	Four Foot Road # 1 Packing Shed	Geeveston - Four Foot Rd (N)	8211: 4/918.52/531	early 1900s? - ?	packing shed?	. packing shed?	Appears to be part of former orchard. The shed is a small oiled vertical board shed with a medium to steep pitched gable end roof, and with a skillion extension in vertical board. The shed is built along the road and is on stone footings. There is 1 set of central wood swinging doors, and no windows.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 315	Four Foot Road # 2 Packing Shed	Geeveston - Four Foot Rd (E)	8211: 4/931.52/226	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	A medium to small weatherboard shed (painted) sitting on concrete foundations on edge of road. It has a medium pitch gable ended corrugated iron roof, an internal wooden sliding door, 3x3 small pane windows in the gable end and a skillion roofed extension at rear.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 316	Four Foot Road # 1 Orchard	Geeveston - Four Foot Road (W) (up side road)	8211: 4/930.52/224	?	Orchard	. orchard, . residence (19C), . packing shed	Extant orchard on hillside; with a weatherboard residence (double gable front) on hill in front of orchard, with a packing shed behind.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 317	Four Foot Road # 3 Packing Shed	Geeveston - Four Foot Road	8211: 4/935.52/217	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	A medium-small size, oiled vertical board shed on concrete foundations; with a medium pitch, gable end asbestos sheet clad roof, and with external sliding wooden doors at ground level and with vents in the gable ends.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 318	Four Foot Road # 4 Packing Shed	Geeveston - Four Foot Road	8211: 4/935.52/215	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	A medium size vertical board (oiled) shed with a corrugated iron gable end roof. Built along the road. Has 2 front external sliding doors. It is being reused for storage.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 319	Four Foot Road # 5 Packing Shed	Geeveston - Four Foot Road	8211: 4/936.52/215	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	A small weatherboard shed on concrete foundations. Built along road. Has a gable end roof. Disused.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 320	R.Harvey's # 1 Evaporating Factory	Geeveston	8211:	? - 1927 - ?	Evaporating factory	none	In the 1927 season it was estimated that the factory produced 3,000 packs of dried apples. R.Harvey also ran the Cygnet & Launceston evaporating factories. Source: Minutes of the Tas Apple Assoc 5/5.1927	X	LR/UK/CE

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HU 321	S.D.Reid & Sons Cool Store	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (E)	8211: 4/939.52/206	? - present	Packing shed + cool store	. packing store + cool store complex, . other sheds	The store is built beside the road on the north bank of Kermandie Rivulet. The main shed is a large oiled vertical board shed with external sliding doors. It has substantial later additions in corrugated iron & aluminium cladding, all at ground level. A brick office has been built onto the front. There is another separate, vertical board shed.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 322	Geeveston South # 1 Packing Shed	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (E)	8211: 4/938.52/194	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	A small vertical board shed with a gable end corrugated iron roof. There are extensions in vertical board. The floor is above the ground. At least 1 internal timber sliding door (south side). Presumed part of a former orchard.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 323	Geeveston South # 2 Packing Shed	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (W)	8211: 4/941.52/186	?	Packing shed	. packing shed, . residence	Presumed part of a former orchard. A small vertical board shed with a medium pitch gable end roof and at least 1 internal sliding door. It has a vertical board skillion extension on the east side. The shed is behind the house.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 324	Geeveston South # 3 Packing Shed	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (E)	8211: 4/945.52/183	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	Presumed to be part of a former orchard. Small vertical board shed on concrete footings (floor above ground level), and built along the road edge. It has internal timber sliding doors at the south end.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 325	Geeveston South # 1 Orchard	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (E)	8211: 4/48.52/178	?	Orchard	. packing shed, orchard	The shed has orchards around it. It is a small vertical board shed with corrugated iron gable end roof. It has an internal wood sliding door. It is above ground level on the road edge at rear. The original shed has been modified by late vertical board and vertical plank skillion extensions	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 326	Geeveston South # 2 Orchard	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (W)	8211: 4/952.52/173	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed + cool store, . pickers huts, . orchard	Orchards extend from west of road down valley. The shed is set back from the road and is a set of 3 conjoined fibro-cement clad (largest) and corrugated iron clad sheds, with external water tanks. There are 2 painted, 1 room, gable end roofed, vertical board, pickers huts between the shed and road	✓	FI/GC/MI
HU 327	Geeveston South # 4 Packing Shed	Geeveston -Huon Hwy (E)	8211: 4/952.52/174	?	Packing shed?	. packing shed?	Presumed part of a former orchard. A small vertical board shed with a medium pitch gable end roof. Built near road and sits on stone footings (incl. 1 large stone footing). It has a wood swing door on the road side and a 5x2 small pane window in a gable end	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 328	Geeveston South # 5 Packing Shed	Geeveston (south) -Huon Hwy (E)	8211: 4/954.52/173	?	Packing shed?	. packing shed?	Presumed part of a former orchard. Possibly a very old shed. It is clad with short length timber (weatherboard). It is small and has a medium pitch gable ended roof. Possibly not a packing shed.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 329	Scotts Road # 1 Orchard	Geeveston Carins Bay - Scotts Road	8211: 4/953.52/200	? - present	Orchard	. packing sheds (4) . orchard	There is orchard and a number (4) of packing sheds. On both sides of the road, on the road edge, are a small oiled vertical board shed on dry stone footings with double 2x2 pane sash windows. The one on the west side of the road was photographed and it has a skillion extension to the rear. Both appear relatively unmodified and both have medium pitch gable end corrugated iron roofs.	✓	FI/GC/MI

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HU 330	Ashlin's Orchard	Geeveston Carins Bay - Scotts Road (E)	8211: 4/956.52/196	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed, . residence, . orchard, . small huts (pickers huts?)	The house is an old weatherboard house. The packing shed is a medium-large fibro-cement panelled shed (with a corrugated iron extension?). One wall (with steel framing) has collapsed recently.	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 331	Scotts Road # 1 Packing Shed	Geeveston Carins Bay - Scotts Road (E)	8211: 4/960.52/190	? - present	Packing shed	. packing shed, . residence	Presumed part of former orchard. The shed is a medium-large corrugated iron clad building with a corrugated iron gable end roof.	X	FI/GC/MI
HU 332	Scotts Orchard	Carins Bay - Scotts Road/ Carins Bay Road i/s (W)	8211: 4/964.52/180	19C? - present	Orchard	. 19C? packing shed . 9C sheds . residences (2) . packing shed & cool store complex (ca store)	On Scotts road is a weatherboard residence with garden; and beside it on both sides of the Carins Bay Road extension are a set of 4 very small sheds, clad in vertical planking and with gable ended roofs (including asymmetrical roofs and broken backed roofs). One is a packing shed (?), and one a garage. Up the end of the same road is a more modern packing shed and cool store complex with a fibro-cement & a corrugated iron clad shed (2 conjoined) and a 3rd conjoined aluminum shed with external steel framing (ca store?).	✓	FI/UK/MI
HU 333	Carins Bay # 1 Packing Shed	Carins Bay Carins Bay Rd	8211: 4/970.52/180	?	Packing Shed?	. residence . packing shed?	Presumed part of a former orchard. A timber shed with a gable end corrugated iron roof set back above the road on a knoll on the north side of the bay.	X	FI/UK/MI
HU 334	'Waterloo' [Calverts Orchard]	Waterloo -water front	8211: 4/975.52/164	late 19C-present	Orchard	. packing shed & cool store complex . residences (>3) . pickers huts . spray shed & . water tank . garage (formerly stables) . old plantings . old orchard trees ? . orchard	The property was originally settled & the orchard established by Stafford Bird (see Brunyvale, Bruny Is.) Bird built a 14 roomed house - now demolished, but garden trees survive. The property was then purchased by H D Calvert (who also owned "Forest Home" at Ranelagh. The property extended from Carins Bay to Surges Bay, but now is considerably reduced in area, however much is still orchard. The second residence built (by H.D. Calvert) is now on David Sharp's orchard (see below) The third residence on the property is brick (inter-war period) and there are other weatherboard residences in the area. The original packing shed is not extant. The earliest part of the current packing shed complex is weatherboard with corrugated iron & aluminum clad additions. It is now a ca store. Some jetty remains are believed to be extant. The stables burnt down recently and have been replaced by a garage. There are a set of 4 pickers huts by the foreshore, which are mainly 1 roomed fibro-cement sheet clad. Calvert Bros now run a major packing and fruit storage business servicing a number of Huon orchards. Source: H. Calvert, pers comm 11/97	✓	OL..FI/GC/MI

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HU 335	David Sharp's Orchard	Waterloo -water front	5211 4/974.52/167	late 19C- present	Orchard	residence (c.1900-1910) old packing shed pickers huts orchard other sheds dairy sheds	Originally part of the Stafford Bird, then Calvert, orchards. The main residence on the hill was built by H.D. Calvert (c.1900s). There is an oiled weatherboard (pre-WWI) and a later (c1940s?) weatherboard packing shed. The orchard was 40 acres in the 1960s when sold by Calverts, but c.30 acres have been pulled out in 1996/7. Current owner: David Sharp (brought orchard in 1960s) Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97; D.Sharp, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI.FI/GC/MI
HU 336	Glock's Home- stead & Orchard	Waterloo - Glocks Rd (end)	8211: 4/967.52/150	house: c.1850 - present	Residence & orchard	. residence (modified)	Glocks were early settlers in the area & initially involved in timber getting. The property had orchard but there is none now and no obvious associated sheds. The house which was built in the 1850s is painted weatherboard with a gable ended roof. It now has corrugated cladding & no shingles. The original house forms the core of a larger (but small) house. The two original brick chimneys survive and the interior is relatively intact, but mostly hidden by later cladding. Current owner: Prue Selway. Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI. FI/GC/MI
HU 337	Len Rowe's Packing Shed & Stables	Waterloo - Main Rd (Huon Hwy) (S)	8211: 4/974.52/162	? - mid 1900s - ?	Packing shed	. packing shed . stables	Probably originally part of an orchard. The property has a stables (same design as the packing shed), and a residence behind. The shed was used for dances, and for church services & other church related uses including a church conference. Sources: M & P Harwood, pers comm, 11/97	✓	FI. OI/GC/MI
HU 338	Tyson's Orchard	Waterloo - Glocks Rd (S)	8211: 4/976.52/155	?	Orchard	. packing shed . residence . orchard	From a quick visual inspection there is clearly a packing shed and residence on the orchard, as well as orchard. The packing shed is timber; and there are possibly other sheds.	X	FI/UK/MI
HU 339	Coad's Orchard	Waterloo - Glocks Rd (S)	8211: 4/974.52/157	? - present	Orchard	. packing sheds (2) .residence . orchard	The packing sheds (1 vertical board on concrete foundations; & 1 corrugated iron), a 1960s/1970s weatherboard residence, and orchards are extant. Current owner RK & HJ Coad	✓	FI/GC/MI
HU 340	Glocks Rd Apple Shed	Waterloo - Glocks Rd (N)	8211: 4/973.52/157	prewar? - ?	Packing shed	. packing shed	Presumed to be part of one of the early orchards. Now disused, the shed is oiled weatherboard with later extensions, all on brick footings. It has a gable ended corrugated iron roof (no shingles), & an internally hung sliding wooden door; timber louvered vents & later skillion additions.	X	FI/PC/MI
HU 341	Glocks Road # 1 Orchard	Waterloo - Glocks Rd (N)	8211: 4/968.52.154	? - present	Orchard	. packing shed .orchard . residence	Corrugated iron packing shed (& cool store?) c.0.5km down track from road, with residence by road & orchards all around. The packing shed is small - medium sized with a gable ended corrugated iron roof.	X	FI/GC/MI

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HU 342	Waterloo South Packing Shed	Waterloo - Huon Hwy	8211: 4/984.52/158	? - present ?	Orchard	. packing shed . residence . orchard	A medium sized, vertical board shed with a corrugated iron gabled ended roof with a skillion extension on the S side, & built alongside the road. It has orchard behind it and a residence immediately south by the road. The shed appears to be still in use or used until recently as a packing shed (there are bins in the shed). The shed has a low-medium pitched roof, & an externally hung sliding timber door at the north end of the west side, which also has 4 small fixed 3 x 3 pane windows. Possibly the packing shed on Max Smiths Orchard.?	X	FI/MC/MI
HU 343	David Jackson's Orchard	Surges Bay - Police Pt Rd	8211: 4/992.52/149	? - 1990s?	Orchard	unknown (no orchard)	Jackson bought the orchard (or part) from Max Smith; although they were originally Calvert's orchards. The orchard has been pulled out and daffodils are now grown. Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97	X	FI/OI/UK/MI
HU 344	Surges Bay Packing Shed	Surges Bay	8211: 4/994.52/156	?	Packing shed	. packing shed	Current owner: Brian Freeman (Hobart). Previous owner: Max Smith? Packing shed built out over the water. Shed is vertical board with a corrugated iron gable ended roof. It sits on concrete & timber post footings. The jetty has not survived. Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 345	Max Smith's Orchard	Surges Bay - Huon Hwy	8211: 4/986.52/157	?	Orchard	unknown (possibly 1 or more residences & 1 packing shed)	Originally Calvert's orchard, but purchased by EM (Max) Smith (Max Smith grew up at Southport), & continued as orchard. This orchard has been subdivided & little remains of the orchard blocks (except on the lower Waterloo side?). On the saddle/ridge there is one old (late 19C/early 20C) cottage (weatherboard & vertical board (painted)). There are other houses around a timber packing shed on the road c.0. 5km north - possibly Max Smiths's packing shed? Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/FI/UK/MI
HU 346	Doyle's Orchard	Killala Bay (waterfront)	8311: 5/004.52/146	?	Orchard	. remnant trees?	Orchard no longer exists, the place is now a fish farm. Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 347	Brooks Bay Orchards & Packing Shed	Brooks Bay	8311: 5/019.52/134	?	Orchard & packing shed	. packing shed . residences . other farm sheds	The former orchard in the area were run by the Rowe Bros. A timber apple packing shed (weatherboard with a corrugated iron gable ended roof, and on timber piles) and which is built over the water is extant. Six weatherboard residences also survive. The current owner of the packing shed is Raymond Rowe. Source: H. Calvert, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI/FI/MC/MI

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HUON page 39

ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 348	'Fritton' [Francis Upcher's Orchard]	Dover - Nobbys Point	8311: 5/025.52/043	? - c.1905 - c.1971	Farm & orchard (apples & pears)	. residence . poplar rows . residences & . plantings	The property & orchard were established by Cochane; then purchased by Francis Upcher in c.1905. At the time, the property was 80 acres, with 2 acres of orchard. The property passed to Francis' 2 sons in c.1922, but was eventually taken over entirely by 1 son, Robin. The last orchard trees were pulled out in c.1971 (with about 50% being pulled out immediately post-WW2). In the mid-1900s, the apples were 'sold as Peak Brand' apples. At its peak, 'Fritton' was 400 acres with c.30 acres of apples & pears. The property was sold by R & J Upcher in 1972. The original residence has not survived, but a 1922 cottage built by F. Upcher is extant but highly modified. There is an extant packing shed (weatherboard with a gable end corrugated iron roof) behind the house, and the shed and house are surrounded by an established garden. Other residences built on the property are extant. There is also a grid system of poplars behind the house that appears to mark the original orchard block boundaries. R & T Upcher also grew pine trees on the property. West of the house some of the land along the road is being subdivided for housing. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OL/LR/GC/FI
HU 349	Hornsey's Orchard	Dover - Esperance Coast Rd/Glenburvie i/s	8311: 5/036.52/044	early/mid 20C?	Orchard	No apple related	A small orchard on Kents Beach flats at the bottom of Glenburvie Rd. There are no orcharding related remains present today. Source: R. & J. Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OL FI/DE/MI
HU 350	Davis' Orchard	Dover - Glenburvie Rd	8311: c5/037.52/055	early/mid 20C?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	No orchard exists today. Source: R. & J. Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OL/UK/MI
HU 351	Glenburvie #1 Orchard	Glenburvie	8311:	early/mid 20C?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	This orchard was at the top end of Glenburvie Rd and was owned by a woman. The orchard has not survived. Source: R. & J. Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OL/TK/MI
HU 352	Jackson's Orchard	Dover - Dover Beach	8311: 5/020.52/042	1890s - 1940s	Farm & orchard	no orchard related	Jacksons were a pioneering family in the district, having come out from England in the 1890s. There is no orchard or obvious apple related evidence left & the land is largely re-developed as a residential area with hobby farms. Jackson was a keen golfer and neighbour of Francis Upcher. Source: R. & J. Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OL FI/UK/MI
HU 353	'Stanmore' [Alf Clennett's Orchard]	Dover (north) - Huon Hwy (E)	8311: 5/008.52/092	c.1890s? - ?	Farm & orchard	No orchard related?	Clennetts were a pioneering family in the district, taking up a large parcel of land in this area. They were involved in the timber industry as well as farming & orcharding. The property was called 'Stanmore' and also included Stanmore Hill. There is no orchard left & no obvious packing shed left, but there are several older residences & plantings. [More information may be available from Alison Morrisby (nee Clennett); Dover]. Source: R & J Upcher	X	OL FI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 354	Morrisby's Orchard	Dover (north) - Huon Hwy (both sides)	8311: 5/007.52/058	? - 1930s - 1950 - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown	Orchard has possibly survived to the present. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 355	Arthur Glass' Orchard	Dover (north) - Huon Hwy	8311: 5/004.52/056	? - 1930s - 1950s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	No orchard survives, but some structures including the packing shed may survive. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/FI/UK/MI
HU 356	Ryans Orchard	Dover (north) - Huon Hwy	8311: 5.006. 52.055	? - 1930s - 1950s - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	This was already orchard (possibly Morrisbys) when purchased by Ryan. There is no orchard left, but there may be associated structures. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/FI/UK/MI
HU 357	Ron Exeter's Orchard	Dover (north) - Huon Hwy	8311: 5.008. 52.050	?-1930s-1950s? - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	There are no extant orchards, but there is at least 1 packing shed that probably related to this orchard. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/FI/UK/MI
HU 358	Reeve's Orchard	Dover -northeast edge of town	8311: 5/012.52/047	1890s? - 1930s - 1950s? - ?	Farm & orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	This was a very early orchard. The orchard has gone but the property continues as a farm. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 359	Clayton's Orchard	Dover	8311:	? - 1930s - 1950s? - ?	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	No orchard is left today. Source: R & T Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 360	Ford's Orchard	Dover (south) - Huon Hwy (W)/ Francis Town Rd intersection	8311: 5/004.52/035	? - 1930s - present	Orchard (apples & cherries)	. packing shed . residence . orchard . other sheds	The property is still productive orchard. At the intersection of the roads & above the roads is an early (late 19C?/early 20C) weatherboard residence; with the packing shed & other sheds behind the house. The packing shed is a double conjoined vertical board shed with gable ended roof. Source: R & T Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI/FI/GC/MI
HU 361	Francis' Orchard	Francistown- -Francistown Rd intersection	8211: 4/994.52/036	c.1890s - 1930s - present	Farm & orchard (apples)	. packing sheds & ca store . orchard	Francis' were an early pioneering family who took up land and established orchard in the area (not sure when the orchard was established). The present owner is Bob Francis. During field reconnaissance a 20C packing shed with 'D J Francis' on the bins was noted. This was a vertical board shed with a corrugated iron, gable ended roof, & sitting on concrete footings, and with an internally hung wood sliding door. Adjacent are a corrugated iron, gable ended roofed shed and a ca store of aluminum cladding with external steel framing. The orchard is situated behind. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI/FI/UK/MI
HU 362	Waldo Seabrook's Orchard	Dover (west)	8211: 4/994.52/043	late 1910s/early 1920s - present?	Orchard	. packing sheds . house . orchard?	This orchard was established as a Soldier Settlement property by Waldo Seabrook. The residence & a timber packing shed are extant and there appears to be associated orchard. Waldo's son Eric is an orchardist at Castle Forbes Bay. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/FI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 363	PHFGA # 1 Packing Shed	Dover - on E side of the road to the point	8311: 5/017.52/038	c.1920s? - post-WW2	Co-operative packing shed	packing shed	The packing shed is believed to have been built in the c.1920s as a co-operative packing shed. The building is unusual as it is the only known brick packing shed in Tasmania. The shed is extant & retains some original structure, but has been substantially modified. It is currently used as the Dover Aquatic Club building. Source: PHFGA pamphlet (c1920s/1930s); R & T Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	✓	OI/LR/MI/MI
HU 364	PHFGA # 2 Dover Packing Shed	Dover (north) - Huon Hwy	8311: 5/007.52/058	post WW2 - early 1960s	Co-operative packing shed	None	This shed was built in the late 1940s/early 1950s and operated for 10-15 years. It was subsequently pulled down. Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/DE/MI
HU 365	Jones & Co Dover Evaporating Factory	Dover	8311: 5/018.52/043	post-WW 2 - ?	Evaporating factory	several sheds including the kilns	Current owner: Jimmy Casey. This evaporating factory was built & operated post-WW2. While these structures still stand the interior condition is not known. Caseys' Steam Museum currently operates out of the buildings. The Steam Museum initially housed the Huon Valley Apple Museum (now at Grove). The buildings are fibro-cement sheet with vertical strapping or vertical board (oiled). Source: R & J Upcher, pers comm, 11/97; R & M Harris, pers comm 10/96.	✓	OI/MI/MI/MI
HU 366	J.G.Turner's Evaporating Factory	Dover	8311:	post-WW 2 - ?	Evaporating factory	Unknown	This factory was built and operated post-WW 2. It is believed that the factory is not extant. Source: R & J Upcher - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 367	Hay's Orchard	Southport (central)	8211:	late 19C - 1970s	Farm + orchard	Unknown	Hay's were a pioneering family in the area, involved in a range of activities including timber cutting, shipping and orcharding. The orchard no longer exists and no pre-WW2 sheds survive. Source: R & J Upcher - pers comm 11/97, C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 368	Plummer's Orchard	Southport (central)	8211: 4/974.52/914	c.1911 - present	Orchard	orchard + ?	Charlie Plummer's father bought land in Southport in c.1911 and established orchard. The orchard was c.25 acres at its maximum. The orchard is now c.6 acres. If there is a packing shed it will be post-WW2. C. Plummer now sells to Calvert Bros, Waterloo in a co-operative arrangement. Source: C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 369	Hall's Orchard	Southport (central)	8211:	post-WW1? - 1970s	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 370	Hudson's Orchard	Southport (central)	8211:	post-WW1? - 1970s	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 371	Smith's Orchard	Southport - Walpole Creek	8211:	post-WW1? - 1970s	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 372	Gore Bros. Orchard	Southport - Walpole Creek	8211:	post-WW1? - 1970s	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 373	Senior's Orchard	Southport - Kingfish Beach	8211: c4/966.51/901	post-WW1? - 1970s	Orchard	Unknown (no orchard)	Source: C. Plummer - pers comm 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI

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ORCHARD AREA	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	GRID REF	PERIOD OF USE	PLACE TYPE	FEATURES PRESENT	REMARKS	SITE RECORD	STATUS
HU 374	Southport Jetty [Hythe Jetty]	Southport	8211: 4/978.51/910	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 375	Deep Hole Jetty	The Deep Hole, Southport	8211: 4/973.51/886	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 376	Meads Creek Jetty	Port Esperance (south)	8311: 5/011.52/014	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 377	Dover Jetty	Dover (Port Esperance)	8311: 5/017.52/037	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 378	Garth's Jetty	Granny Gibbons Bay	8311: 5/043.52/117	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 379	Brook's Bay Jetty	Brookes Bay	8311: 5/020.52/133	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	None	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 380	Surges Bay Jetty	Killala Bay	8311: 5/004.52/147	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 381	Waterloo Jetty [Calverts Jetty]	Waterloo	8211: 5/976.52/164	late 1800s? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 382	Carins Bay Jetty	Carins Bay (or bay north)	8211: 5/970.52/780	? - 1914 - ?	Jetty	Unknown	Source: Huon Times 1914 map.	X	LR/UK/CE
HU 383	Calvert Bros. Spot Mill [THPI 8211:]	Huon area	8211:	?	Sawmill	Unknown	A spot mill run by the Calverts [refer HU 185, HU 186, HU 334, & HU 276]. Source: THPI (1997).	X	LR/UK/MI
HU 384	Patrick O'Neil's Orchard	Cygnet - Glaziers Bay - Silver Hill Rd	8311:	? - mid 1900s - ?	Orchard	no apple related	Source: F & E Clark - pc 11/97	X	OI/UK/MI
HU 385	Franklin Wood Wool Factory	Franklin	8311:	?	Wood wool factory	Unknown	Source: Don Gordon-Smith, pers comm, 11/97	X	OI/UK/CE
HU 386	'Woodside'	Franklin (north)	8311:	c.1840 - ?	Orchard	Unknown	Reputed to be the site of the first orchard (commercial?) planted in the Huon. Source: Brian Clark, pers comm, 5/98	X	OI/UK/CE

APPENDIX 2

TASMANIAN HERITAGE APPLE VARIETIES (GROVE RESEARCH STATION LISTING)

Department of
Primary Industry and Fisheries
TASMANIA



Index of

PPLE VARIETIES

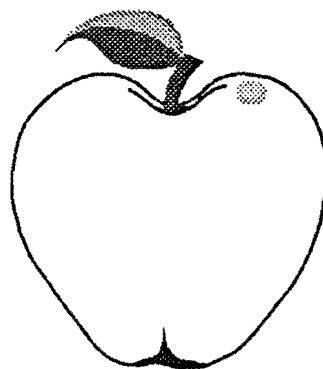
Grown at

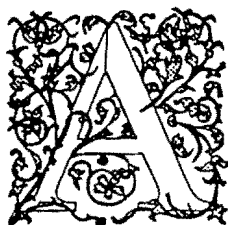
Grove Research Station

Tasmania

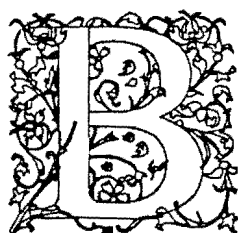
REVISED LIST - JUNE 1996

Heritage Varieties





Abram
Alexander
Alfriston
Ananas Rouge
Antoinette
Antonovka-Kamenichka
Antonovka Polutorafuntovaya
Archduchesse Sophie
Aromatic
Aruncano
Atalanta
Australian Beauty
Autumn Tart



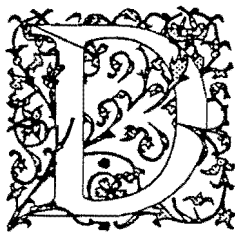
Babbitt
Bailly Varin
Baldwin
Barry
Bashfort
Baumann's Red Winter Reinette
Beacon
Beauty of Bath
Beauty of Stoke
Bec d'Oie
Bedford Pippin Cross
Bedfordshire Foundling
Bedon
Bedon Des Parts
Belle Agathe
Belle Cacheuse
Belle de Boskoop
Belle de Boutieny
Belle de Magny
Belle Pont Dechaisse
Benwells Large
Bess Pool
Black Stayman

Black Winesap
Blanchard
Blanche
Blenheim
Blenheim Orange
Blue Pearmain
Bonds Selection
Bondy
Bonne Hotture
Borovitsky
Boys Delight
Brabant Bellefleur
Bramley Seedling
Britchel
Brown
Browns Pippin
Burwood
Bushey Grove
Butters Early Red



Calvante Blanc
Calville Flageolet
Calwells Keeper
Cappers Pearmain
Carolina
Carrington
Castle Major
Catshead
Cellini
Champ-Gaillard
Chataignier
Cimetiere Du Pays
Clayton
Cleopatra Y9
Climax
Closette
Cloud
Cold Stream
Cold Stream Guard
Colonel Vaughan
Conturee
Coral Crab
Cornish Aromatic

Cossam
 Court of Wick
 Court Pendu Doux
 Court Pendu Plat
 Court Pendu Rouge
 Cowells Red
 Cox Orange Pippin
 Queen
 Cox's Pomona
 Cranberry Pippin
 Cremiere
 Crofton
 Crotin
 Crow Egg

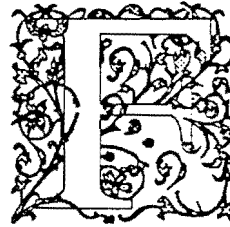


Daux Amer Gris
 De Blanquier
 De Bouteville
 Democrat (J Sharp)
 Des Boveurs
 Devonshire Quarrendon
 (Quarantine)
 Dixhuit Onzs
 Doctor Hogg
 Dougherty
 Doux Aux Vespers
 Duke of Clarence
 Dunns Seedling
 Duquesne

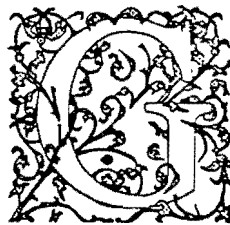


Early Carrington
 Early Joe
 Early McIntosh
 Early Strawberry
 Early Victoria
 Eddigone Grange
 Edwards Coronation
 Edward VII
 Egglerton Styre

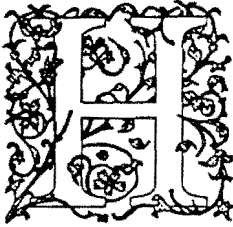
Eldon Pippin
 Ellisons Seedling
 Esopus Spitzenburg



Fenouillet Gris
 Finsons Orange
 Five Crown
 Fleiner du Roi
 Forge
 French Crab
 Frequin De Bonne
 Frequin Rouge Amer
 Freyberg
 Frost



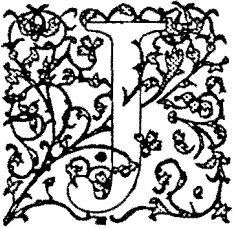
Gallopina
 Garibaldia
 Geante d'Exposition
 Geeveston Fanny
 Geeveston Fanny Red
 General
 George Carpenter
 George Neilson
 Gilderling Sage D'Espagne
 Glowing Cole
 Golden Harvey
 Golden Noble
 Golden Pippin
 Golden Sweet
 Gold Medal
 Gooseberry Pippin
 Graham's Royal Jubilee
 Grand Duke Constantine
 Grandmere
 Gratonian
 Gravenstein
 Grosseille
 Gross Doux



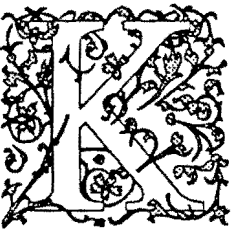
Hazelwood
Holding
Hollow Crown
Hoover
Hubbardston Nonsuch



Illinois Blaze
Imperialle Nouvelle
Irish Peach
Islay Pippin



James Grieve
Jaunet
Jolly Beggar
Jonadel
Jonathan Ordinary
Jongrime
Jubilee

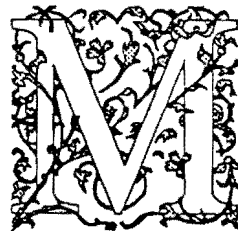


Kandil Sinap
Kent Orange
Keswick Codlin
Kew Pippin
King Cole
King David
King of the Pippins
King of Thompkins County

Kirks Seedling



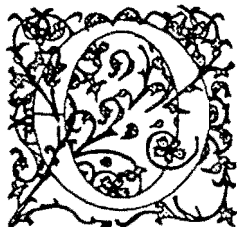
Ladys Finger
Lancashire Pippin
Lance Edwards
Larges Red
Laxton Fortune
Laxton Superb
L C Daniels
Legana
Legeas
Limore
Lord Derby
Lord Lambourne



Magnolia
Maidens Blush
Mannington Pearmain
Martin Frossard
McIndoes Russet
Melba
Melrose
Merton Worcester
Milton
Mobbs Codlin
Monarch Cross
Monroe



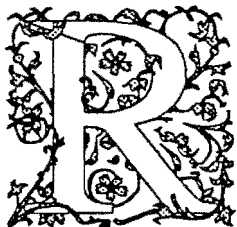
Nickajack
Norfolk



Opalescent
Orange De Per



Peasgood Non-Such
Pine Golden Pippin
Pitmaston Pineapple
Plate a Grosse Queue
Pomme De Neige
Pommier Nain
Poor House
Possum (Pound)
Potters Seedling
Pott's Seedling
Prince Alfred



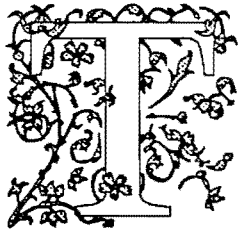
Ralph Luke
Ranelagh
Reau De Nouvelle
Red Astrachan
Red Bow
Red Cluster
Red Fortune
Red Gem
Red Limbertwig
Red Newton
Red Warrior
Red Winesap
Reine Des Hatives
Reinette Ciple
Reinette D'Angleterre
Reinette De Brieves
Reinette De Chine
Reinette De Carmes

Reinette De Macon
Reinette De Metz
Reinette Doree
Reinette Douce
Reinette D'Oznabruck
Reinette Fromm
Reinette Marbree
Reinette Multhaupt
Reinette Musque
Reinette Solotoi Kurshi
Reinette Thouin
Rhode Island Greening
Ribston Pippin
Rodney
Rokewood
Rome Beauty
Roseberry Pippin
Rosella
Roundaway Magnum Bonum
Rous Latour
Russet
Rymer

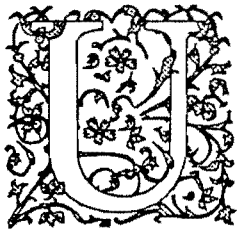


Saint Barbe
Saint Lawrence
Saint Sauveur
Scarlet Non Pareil
Scarlet Pearmain
Scarlet Staymared
Schroeder's Seedling
Seedless Apple
Seymour Selection
Sharp's Nonsuch
Sing's Seedling
Stahl's Winterprinz
Starke's Earliblaze
Starke's Earliest
Statesman
Stayman's Winesap
Stoke Tulip
Stone Pippin
Striped Beefing
Stubbard
Sturmer Pippin
Sugar Loaf Pippin
Summer Pearmain

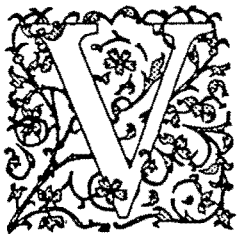
Summer Strawberry
 Sunbury Late
 Sweet Alford
 Sweetman
 Symond's Winter



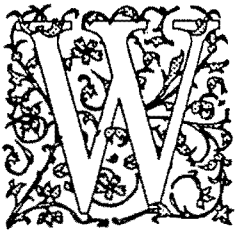
Tasman Pride
 Taunton
 The Queen
 Thompson's Seedling
 Toccoa
 Trennere
 Tropical Beauty
 Tuft's Baldwin
 Twenty Ounce
 Tydemans Early Worcester



Upton Pyne

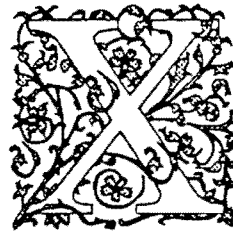


Verite
 Victor Hesse
 Violette

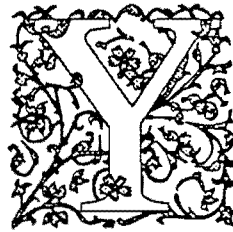


Wagner
 Wallace Howard
 Weisskante
 Wellington
 Westell Selection

White Winter Pearmain
 Whitney Pippin
 Winter Banana
 Winter Coleman
 Winter Queening
 Winter Transparent Early Codlin
 Woodstock Pippin
 Worcester Pearmain



Xavier De Bavay



Yassfin
 Yates
 Yellow Siberian Crab

APPENDIX 3

COPIES - THE BURRA CHARTER & THE FLORENCE CHARTER

THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (The Burra Charter)

Preamble

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the following Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS on 19th August 1979 at Burra Burra. Revisions were adopted on 23rd February 1981 and on 23 April 1988.

Definitions

Article 1. For the purpose of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place*.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*. It includes *maintenance* and may according to circumstance include *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction* and it should be treated accordingly.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning the EXISTING *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric*. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit proposed compatible uses.
- 1.10 *Compatible use* means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Explanatory Notes

These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS.

Article 1.1

Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and landscapes modified by human activity.

Article 1.5

The distinctions referred to in Article 1.5, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters to their place
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place* and must include provision for its security, its *maintenance* and its future.

Article 3. *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric* and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the *fabric*.

Article 4. *Conservation* should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a *place*. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

Article 5. *Conservation* of a *place* should take into consideration all aspects of its *cultural significance* without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others.

Article 6. The conservation policy appropriate to a *place* must first be determined by an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

Article 7. The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

Article 8. *Conservation* requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting: e.g., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the *place* should be excluded.

Article 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

Article 10. The removal of contents which form part of the *cultural significance* of the *place* is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

Article 2

Conservation should not be undertaken unless adequate resources are available to ensure that the fabric is not left in a vulnerable state and that the cultural significance of the place is not impaired. However, it must be emphasised that the best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

Article 3

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments on the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses.

Conservation action should tend to assist rather than to impede their interpretation.

Article 6

An understanding of the cultural significance of a place is essential to its proper conservation. This should be achieved by means of a thorough investigation resulting in a report embodying a statement of cultural significance. The formal adoption of a statement of cultural significance is an essential prerequisite to the preparation of a conservation policy.

Article 7

Continuity of the use of a place in a particular way may be significant and therefore desirable.

Article 8

New construction work, including infill and additions, may be acceptable, provided:

- it does not reduce or obscure the cultural significance of the place
- it is in keeping with Article 8.

Article 9

Some structures were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of previous moves, e.g. prefabricated dwellings and poppet-heads. Provided such a structure does not have a strong association with its present site, its removal may be considered.

If any structure is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate setting and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Preservation

Article 11. *Preservation* is appropriate where the existing state of the *fabric* itself constitutes evidence of specific *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Article 12. *Preservation* is limited to the protection, *maintenance* and, where necessary, the stabilization of the existing *fabric* but without the distortion of its *cultural significance*.

Restoration

Article 13. *Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric* and only if returning the *fabric* to that state reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 14. *Restoration* should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the *place*. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

Article 15. *Restoration* is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

Article 16. The contributions of all periods to the *place* must be respected. If a *place* includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the *fabric* of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and the *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance*.

Reconstruction

Article 17. *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place* as a whole.

Article 18. *Reconstruction* is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the *fabric* of a *place*.

Article 19. *Reconstruction* is limited to the reproduction of *fabric*, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Adaptation

Article 20. *Adaptation* is acceptable where the *conservation* of the *place* cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the *adaptation* does not substantially detract from its *cultural significance*.

Article 11

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use.

The process should always be applied:

where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it must not be altered. This is an unusual case and likely to be appropriate for archaeological remains of national importance;

where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit conservation policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 23 to 25.

New construction may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 8.

Article 12

Stabilization is a process which helps keep fabric intact and in a fixed position. When carried out as a part of preservation work it does not introduce new materials into the fabric. However, when necessary for the survival of the fabric, stabilization may be effected as part of a reconstruction process and new materials introduced. For example, grouting or the insertion of a reinforcing rod in a masonry wall.

Article 13

See explanatory note for Article 2.

Article 21. *Adaptation* must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the *place* determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

Article 22. *Fabric of cultural significance* unavoidably removed in the process of *adaptation* must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Conservation Practice

Article 23. Work on a *place* must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing *fabric* recorded before any intervention in the *place*.

Article 24. Study of a *place* by any intervention in the *fabric* or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the *place* and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary *conservation* or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a *place* for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the *place*.

Article 25. A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the *cultural significance* and proposed *conservation* procedure together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

Article 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 27. Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

Article 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.

Article 29. The items referred to in Articles 10 and 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

Article 25

The procedure will include the conservation processes referred to in Article 1.4 and other matters described in Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy.

ICOMOS: Florence Charter

ICOMOS
International Council on Monuments and Sites

International Committee on
Historic Gardens and Sites
ICOMOS-IFLA

FLORENCE CHARTER 21 May 1981

The ICOMOS-IFLA International Committee for Historic Gardens, meeting in Florence on 21 May 1981, decided to draw up a charter on the preservation of historic gardens which would bear the name of that town. The present Charter was drafted by the Committee and registered by ICOMOS on 15 December 1982 as an addendum to the Venice Charter covering the specific field concerned.

Definitions and objectives

Art. 1. 'An historic garden is an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view.' As such, it is to be considered as a monument.

Art. 2. 'The historic garden is an architectural composition whose constituents are primarily vegetal and therefore living, which means that they are perishable and renewable.' Thus its appearance reflects the perpetual balance between the cycle of the seasons, the growth and decay of nature and the desire of the artist and craftsman to keep it permanently unchanged.

Art. 3. As a monument, the historic garden must be preserved in accordance with the spirit of the Venice Charter. However, since it is a living monument, its preservation must be governed by specific rules which are the subject of the present charter.

Art. 4. The architectural composition of the historic garden includes:

- Its plan and its topography.
- Its vegetation, including its species, proportions, colour schemes, spacing and respective heights.

- Its structural and decorative features.
- Its water, running or still, reflecting the sky.

Art. 5. As the expression of the direct affinity between civilization and nature, and as a place of enjoyment suited to meditation or repose, the garden thus acquires the cosmic significance of an idealized image of the world, a 'paradise' in the cosmological sense of the term, and yet a testimony to a culture, a style, an age, and often to the originality of a creative artist.

Art. 6. The term, 'historic garden', is equally applicable to small gardens and to large parks, whether formal or 'landscape'.

Art. 7. Whether or not it is associated with a building – in which case it is an inseparable complement – the historic garden cannot be isolated from its own particular environment, whether urban or rural, artificial or natural.

Art. 8. An historic site is a specific landscape associated with a memorable act, as, for example, a major historic event; a well-known

myth; an epic combat; or the subject of a famous picture.

Art. 9. The preservation of historic gardens depends on their identification and listing. They require several kinds of action, namely maintenance, conservation and restoration. In certain cases, reconstruction may be recommended. The authenticity of an historic garden depends as much on its decorative features and on the choice of plant or inorganic materials adopted for each of its parts.

Maintenance, conservation, restoration, reconstruction

Art. 10. In any work of maintenance, conservation, restoration or reconstruction of an historic garden, or of any part of it, all its constituent features must be dealt with simultaneously. To isolate the various operations would damage the unity of the whole.

Maintenance and conservation

Art. 11. Continuous maintenance of historic gardens is of paramount importance. Since the principal material is vegetal, the preservation of the garden in an unchanged condition requires both prompt replacements when required and a long-term programme of periodic renewal (clear felling and replanting with mature specimens).

Art. 12. Those species of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers to be replaced periodically must be selected with regard for established and recognized practice in each botanical and horticultural region, and with the aim to determine the species initially grown and to preserve them.

Art. 13. The permanent or movable architectural, sculptural or decorative features which form an integral part of the historic garden must be removed or displaced only insofar as this is essential for their conservation or restoration. The replacement or restoration of any such jeopardized features must be effected in accordance with the principles of the Venice Charter, and the date of any complete replacement must be indicated.

Art. 14. The historic garden must be preserved in appropriate surroundings. Any alteration to the physical environment which will endanger the ecological equilibrium must be prohibited. These applications are applicable to all aspects of the infrastructure, whether internal or external (drainage works, irrigation systems, roads, car parks, fences, care-taking facilities, visitors' amenities, etc.).

Restoration and reconstruction

Art. 15. No restoration work and, above all, no reconstruction work on an historic garden shall be undertaken without thorough prior research to ensure that such work is scientifically executed, and which will involve everything from excavation to the assembling of records relating to the garden in question and to similar gardens. Before any practical work starts, a project must be prepared on the basis of said research and must be submitted to a

group of experts for joint examination and approval.

Art. 16. Restoration work must respect the successive stages of evolution of the garden concerned. In principle, no one period should be given precedence over any other, except in exceptional cases where the degree of damage or destruction affecting certain parts of a garden may be such that it is decided to reconstruct it on the basis of the traces that survive or of unimpeachable documentary evidence. Such reconstruction work might be undertaken more particularly on the parts of the garden nearest to the building it contains in order to bring out their significance in the design.

Art. 17. Where a garden has completely disappeared or there exists no more than conjectural evidence of its successive stages a reconstruction could not be considered an historic garden.

Use

Art. 18. While any historic garden is designed to be seen and walked about in, access to it must be restricted to the extent demanded by its size and vulnerability, so that its physical fabric and cultural message may be preserved.

Art. 19. By reason of its nature and purpose, an historic garden is a peaceful place conducive to human contacts, silence and awareness of nature. This conception of its everyday use must contrast with its role on those rare occasions when it accommodates a festivity. Thus, the conditions of such occasional use of an historic garden should be clearly defined, in order that any such festivity may itself serve to enhance the visual effect of the garden instead of perverting or damaging it.

Art. 20. While historic gardens may be suitable for quiet games as a daily occurrence, separate areas appropriate for active and lively games and sports should also be laid out adjacent to the historic garden, so that the needs of the public may be satisfied in this respect without prejudice to the conservation of the gardens and landscapes.

Art. 21. The work of maintenance and conservation, the timing of which is determined by season, and brief operations which serve to restore the garden's authenticity, must always take precedence over the requirements of public use. All arrangements for visits to historic gardens must be subjected to regulations that ensure the spirit of the place is preserved.

Art. 22. If a garden is walled, its walls may not be removed without prior examination of all the possible consequences liable to lead to changes in its atmosphere and to affect its preservation.

Legal and administrative protection

Art. 23. It is the task of the responsible authorities to adopt, on the advice of qualified experts, the appropriate legal and administrative measures for the identification, listing and protection of historic gardens. The preservation of such gardens must be provided for

within the framework of land-use plans and such provision must be duly mentioned in documents relating to regional and local planning. It is also the task of the responsible authorities to adopt, with the advice of qualified experts, the financial measures which will facilitate the maintenance, conservation and restoration, and, where necessary, the reconstruction of historic gardens.

Art. 24. The historic garden is one of the features of the patrimony whose survival, by reason of its nature, requires intensive, continuous care by trained experts. Suitable provision should therefore be made for the training of such persons, whether historians, architects, landscape architects, gardeners or botanists.

Care should also be taken to ensure that there is regular propagation of the plant varieties necessary for maintenance or restoration.

Art. 25. Interest in historic gardens should be stimulated by every kind of activity capable of emphasizing their true value as part of the patrimony and making for improved knowledge and appreciation of them: promotion of scientific research; international exchange and circulation of information; publications, including works designed for the general public; the encouragement of public access under suitable control and use of the media to develop awareness of the need for due respect for nature and the historic heritage. The most outstanding of the historic gardens shall be proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Nota bene

The above recommendations are applicable to all the historic gardens in the world.

Additional clauses applicable to specific types of gardens may be subsequently appended to the present Charter with brief descriptions of the said types.

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In: Mosser M & Teyssot G 1991. *The history of Garden Design: The Western Tradition from the Renaissance to the Present Day*. Thames & Hudson, London.

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Art. 25. Interest in historic gardens should be stimulated by every kind of activity capable of emphasizing their true value as part of the patrimony and making for improved knowledge and appreciation of them: promotion of scientific research; international exchange and circulation of information; publications, including works designed for the general public; the encouragement of public access under suitable control and use of the media to develop awareness of the need for due respect for nature and the historic heritage. The most outstanding of the historic gardens shall be proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Notes

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APPENDIX 4

Mr Dossetor's Observations on the S. S. Elderslie

**[Observations on fruit condition during voyage to England via Cape Horn in
1892] Hallam Collection**

(Archives Office of Tasmania)