

## Number One Internment Camp



h02048 1 camp 1 dhurringile  
cafe wellbleeh oct1999



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
rebound wall oct1999



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
skittle alley 1 oct1999



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
skittle alley 2 oct1999



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
ruin oct1999



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
site photo



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
tower



h02048 camp 1 dhurringile  
site plan



Camp Dhurringile Site Plan



h02048 revised diagram 2048

## Location

1320 STEWART ROAD and 1275 CRAWFORD ROAD DHURRINGILE, GREATER SHEPPARTON CITY

## Municipality

GREATER SHEPPARTON CITY

## Level of significance

-

## Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H2048

## Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO55

## Heritage Listing

Vic. War Heritage Inventory

---

## Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 1, 2005

### What is significant?

Number One Internment Camp is located on the eastern side of Waranga Reservoir, 20 kms south of Tatura. It was Australia's first purpose built internment camp for housing enemy aliens and/or prisoners of war. Camp 1 was established in 1940 and was closed in 1947. The camp housed male civilian internees, first of German origin and later of Italian origin who had been resident in Australia. The camp is a superb archaeological site with most of its features such as huts, ablution blocks, kitchens, tennis courts, gardens, ponds, skittle alley, cafe, hall, sewerage works and security fencing easily recognised.

### How is it significant?

Number One Internment Camp is of historic, cultural, social and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

### Why is it significant?

Number One Internment Camp is historically significant for its association with the Australian internment policy of the first half of the twentieth century. Camp 1 was the first of eighteen purpose-built camps, a number of which were constructed in the Goulburn Valley. Crucial to the significance of the camp is its capacity to demonstrate to all visitors a direct impact of World War II on Australia. Although many of the internees were Australian residents, they were thought to be a potential security risk to the nation because of the country of their birth or their affiliations. The ruins and the landscape illustrate clearly the physical environment faced by internees and the organisational arrangements of World War II internment camp.

Number One Internment Camp is historically significant due to the impact it had on persons of German origin in Victoria. Germans represented one of the major national groups in the early waves of immigration to Australia. Although numerically fewer than British or Irish settlers, they nevertheless had a substantial impact in forming the Australian society. Internment demonstrated to them that they were not considered a part of Australian society, which was at that time dominated by British values and politics.

Number One Internment Camp is archaeologically significant because it contains an abundance of archaeological evidence on the layout and operation of the camp and life within the camp. Local historians have recorded the memories of former German and Italian Internees who have returned to "revisit" a period of their life which had a profound effect on them. The compactness of the camp, and the quality and depth of surviving sources of information (archaeological, historical and oral history) bestows the ruins with tremendous social significance as touchstones to the experience of wartime internment.

Construction dates	1940,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place, Registered archaeological place,
Other Names	NO.1 INTERNMENT CAMP,
Hermes Number	125458

## Veterans Description for Public

Number One Internment Camp is located on the eastern side of Waranga Reservoir, 20 kms south of Tatura. It was Australia's first purpose built internment camp for housing enemy aliens and/or prisoners of war. Camp 1 was established in 1940 and was closed in 1947. The camp housed male civilian internees, first of German origin and later of Italian origin who had been resident in Australia. The camp is a superb archaeological site with most of its features such as huts, ablution blocks, kitchens, tennis courts, gardens, ponds, skittle alley, cafe, hall, sewerage works and security fencing easily recognised.

The camp is significant for its association with the Australian internment policy during the Second World War. The camp was part of a wider network of internment camps, which included camps in Victoria (eg. camp 2 at Dhurringile, camp 3 and 4 at Rushworth) as well as in other Australian states (eg. Hay in New South Wales). The overall number of internment and prisoner of war camps constructed in Australia during the Second World War indicates the political and cultural ties with Britain, as additional camps would have had to be built to cater for the number of internees Australia agreed to accept from Great Britain.

## Extent of Registration

/n

1. All of the land marked L1 on Diagram 2048 held by the Executive Director being all of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 9528 Folio 467.

/n

2. All of the above and below ground archaeological relics on the registered land including (but not limited to): Cafe Welblech, the skittle alley, the Cell building, the drainage channels, and the garden beds and garden path remnants.

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

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