

DAYMAN PARK PRECINCT

PRECINCT MAP



KEY CHARACTER ELEMENTS

Key character elements	Descriptions
Architectural style	Mix of Federation, Interwar and Postwar housing, remnant commercial/recreation buildings from the Interwar and Postwar periods.
Business signage	Very modest and complementary.
Building materials	Timber, fibro and brick veneer.
Building form and layout	Mix of symmetrical and asymmetrical building forms.
Roof style	Skillion, gabled, flat and hipped.
Setbacks	Generally modest front setback. Predominantly moderate side setbacks.
Building height	One and two storey.
Orientation to the street	Parallel to the street.
Car parking / vehicle storage	Single crossover with informal driveways to the side / rear of residential properties. Predominance of detached garages.

Key character elements	Descriptions
Front boundary treatment	Nil, or low, permeable front fencing constructed from brick or wire mesh with timber frame.
Garden style	Predominance of lawn and modest garden beds. Some more substantial gardens dominated by palms, possibly dating to the late 20 th century.
Views and Public Space	Dayman Park key public space. Section of park with ablutions block and playground former campground and caravan park. Dayman Park creates a core open space in the precinct.

CHARACTER STATEMENT

This precinct retains a distinct character that illustrates Urangan's development in the early 20th century through to the postwar period, as a holiday destination and residential area.

The Dayman Park precinct was Urangan's first holiday and recreational precinct. It developed around the Urangan Hotel, built in 1914 by Thomas King and located on the corner of Dayman and Pulgul streets. A café was opened in 1927 across from the hotel (still extant) and a Jazzland – a dance hall – was opened in 1935 on Dayman Street across from Dayman Park, or the Urangan Reserve as it was originally called. The reserve was also a popular picnic destination and camping ground, serviced by a kiosk located on the corner of Kent and Pulgul streets (still extant).

The construction of the Urangan Pier and a supporting branch railway line in 1917 also made Urangan a viable residential area, including housing for railway and port workers, and flats for holiday makers. The collection of early housing styles in the precinct are concentrated largely along Dayman and Pilot streets. This area remained popular in the interwar and postwar periods, with a good selection of interwar and postwar housing styles and even new streets added in the early 1970s (for example, Prince and Hibiscus streets).

The Urangan Hotel burnt down in 1962 and this destructive event was a decisive end to the dominance of the precinct as a recreational attraction. A caravan park was built on the Urangan Esplanade in the mid-1950s and a motel adjacent to it in 1963. These two developments illustrated the shift away from hotels to accommodation built around the motor car, and the increasing popularity of the Esplanade.

Nonetheless, the reserve continued to be a popular camping ground and picnic spot. The campground also catered for caravans and was located where the ablution block and playground are now (the ablution block dates from when the ground was known as the Dayman Point Caravan Park). The continuing use of the camping ground and addition of caravans no doubt led to the construction of a service station on the corner of Kent and Pulgul streets (in the 1960s) and the Reef World Aquarium, built in the late 1970s or early 1980s (before 1981). The Dayman precinct has therefore retained some of its historic recreational function, based especially around Dayman Park.

