

LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL

HISTORIC PLACES SPECIAL INVESTIGATION SOUTH-WESTERN VICTORIA FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

January 1997

This text is a facsimile of the former Land Conservation Council's Historic Places Special Investigation South-Western Victoria Final Recommendations. It has been edited to incorporate Government decisions on the recommendations made by Orders in Council dated 11 and 24 June 1997 and subsequent formal amendments.

Added text is shown underlined; deleted text is shown ~~struck through~~.

Annotations [in brackets] explain the origin of changes.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary of Final Recommendations

Council has carried out an investigation of historic places on public land in South-western Victoria.

This report contains Council's recommendations for the protection, management and future use of more than 700 historic places, out of 2200 places identified during the investigation. The places have been assigned to three categories, A, B and C, representing State, regional and local levels of significance. The report also contains recommendations relating to general historic places management, the processes available in Victoria for the protection of historic places on public land, and Aboriginal historic places.

Council recommends that specific historic places be protected in Historic and Cultural Features Reserves, and in management zones in parks and State forests. Places are also recommended for consideration for the Victorian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate, while others are recommended for protection in local planning schemes. Places currently on registers or local planning schemes are also noted.

Places subject to recommendations include large areas, localised places, networks of related places and linear corridors. They are found in all categories of public land and are managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, by committees of management or by other Government agencies as vested Crown land or as freehold purchased by the agencies.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Land Conservation Council has carried out an investigation of historic places on public land in South-western Victoria in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council as shown in the box page 2.

A Descriptive Report was published in January 1996. Submissions received following the Descriptive Report were considered by the Council during the development of the Proposed Recommendations, which were published in July 1996. Information and views contained in submissions received after publication of the Proposed Recommendations, and during public consultation, have contributed to the recommendations in this report.

This report contains the Council's Final Recommendations to the Government for the protection, management and future use of significant historic places on public land in South-western Victoria.

The location of each place subject to a Final Recommendation is shown on Maps 1 and 2 in the pocket at the back of this report [Note: not in this version]. Appendix I contains a summary of the inventory of historic places compiled during this investigation.

The Land Conservation Council Process

The Land Conservation Council's role is to make recommendations to the Government on the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria. The process, under the provisions of the *Land Conservation Act 1970*, is outlined below, along with extracts from the Act.

Public land, for the purposes of the Act, is defined in Section 2(1)(a). It embraces Crown land and land held by public authorities, but excludes:

- land in cities and rural cities;
- land owned by municipalities (but not Crown land licensed, leased or used by municipalities), or vested in a sewerage authority and within a sewerage district.

However, the Act provides a process for inclusion of such land, and for this investigation Crown land and public authority land in the City of Warrnambool and the Rural Cities of Ararat and Horsham have been included in the investigation by proclamation under Section 2(2). This Historic Places study is a Special Investigation under Section 8 of the Act, as directed by the Governor in Council. The requirements for a special investigation include specification of a time limit, as included in the Order.

Section 5(2)(b) requires the Council to have regard to the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to the conservation of areas of historical interest.

The procedure under the Act provides two formal opportunities for public input into public land use planning.

Sections 9 and 10 require the Council to consider submissions received after publication of the Descriptive Report, and to distribute the Proposed Recommendations to municipal councils, government departments and public authorities, and any person who made a submission following the earlier report. Conventionally, the Proposed Recommendations are also published and advertised, and any interested person or group can make a submission.

The first submission stage for this study ended on 12 April 1996. The second submission stage called for submissions in response to the Proposed Recommendations, and ended on 30 September 1996. Appendix II lists the individuals and organisations that sent submissions.

In making recommendations on land use, the Council is also required, by Section 2A of the Act, to have regard to the social and economic implications relevant to the recommendations.

The Final Recommendations are presented to the Minister for Conservation and Land Management. Under Section 10(3) the Minister may, after giving at least 14 days notice to relevant government departments and public authorities, recommend to the Governor in Council that notice of the recommendations be given to those agencies. It is then the duty of those agencies to use 'all diligence and dispatch to give effect to' the recommendations.

Accordingly, once recommendations are approved by the Government of the day, departments and authorities are required to implement them.

THE HISTORIC PLACES SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

South-western Victoria has a rich and fascinating history, resulting in the presence of much cultural heritage. That was evident in the thematic history, historical geography and inventory included in the Descriptive Report, and is demonstrated by the significant places described in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of this report.

The places identified include large areas, localised places, networks of related places and linear corridors. They range from public buildings, halls and schools, to places that represent early timber harvesting and other forest activities, mining, water supply, recreation, agriculture, conservation and other historic themes. Some of these places may be public land managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE), or by government agencies other than NRE, either as vested Crown land, or as freehold purchased by the agencies.

This investigation aims to identify broad uses appropriate for historic places, many of which may no longer have the capacity for or be suited to their original use, as their circumstances have changed. One objective of this investigation is to identify places that the community may wish to retain for the future. The implications of the Final Recommendations for future resource use are also identified.

This investigation is the first to systematically identify and assess historic places across all public land areas, including towns, in South-western Victoria. Many of the towns and public land areas included have not previously been the subject of heritage surveys.

The tourism potential of many historic places is also recognised. The profile of regional tourism in South-western Victoria can be enhanced by the range of cultural heritage places identified in this investigation. Relevant organisations in the region have expressed an interest in including appropriate places in tourism promotions. Material collated by Council can also assist with the production of tourist literature.

Aboriginal historic places were also identified in this investigation, and issues relating to their management and protection are described in Chapter 8 (see also 'Limitations' below).

The investigation area

The investigation area covers some 60 970 square kilometres, about 16 per cent of which is public land. It extends to Lake Hindmarsh in the north, the South Australian border in the west, the coast in the south, westward from Lorne, and includes Winchelsea, Lismore, Ararat, St Arnaud and Charlton in the east.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR THE INVESTIGATION

The terms of the Order in Council require the Council to carry out, in accordance with the *Land Conservation Act 1970*, an investigation of historic places in South-western Victoria:

1. to establish a comprehensive inventory of the historic places across the study area;
2. to examine the adequacy of the present recommendations for the protection of historic places on public land and to recommend changes, as required; and
3. to make recommendations by 29 November 1996
 - (a) for the protection of a comprehensive and representative network of historic places in the study area, within a State-wide context covering the range of themes occurring on public land; and
 - (b) to identify uses appropriate to these places.

The area encompasses the City of Warrnambool, Rural Cities of Ararat and Horsham, Shires of Colac-Otway, Corangamite, Glenelg, Moyne, Northern Grampians and Southern Grampians, and parts of the Shires of Buloke, Hindmarsh, Surf Coast, West Wimmera, and Yarriambiack.

The investigation area includes the Land Conservation Council's Wimmera Area, South-western Area Districts 1 and 2 and Corangamite Area (along with small parts of the North Central and Ballarat Areas). Map 3 [Note: not in this version] shows the boundaries of these areas. Previous approved Final Recommendations for those areas provide the background public land uses, which these Final Recommendations overlie.

MAP 3: Land Conservation Council Investigation Area (omitted)

Limitations

This investigation, under the *Land Conservation Act 1970*, only considers public land. In line with other limitations placed by the terms of reference on the scope of the study:

- places associated with Aboriginal people before contact with non-Aborigines were not considered as part of this study, although sites relating to the contact and post-contact periods were included;
- underwater shipwrecks were not included, but shipwreck sites and related places on beaches or other land were included.

Summary of the reports on the social and economic effects of the recommendations

The first social and economic report

Before considering its draft Proposed Recommendations in June 1996, the Council commissioned Read Sturgess and Associates, and Robin Crocker and Associates to undertake a study to provide a socio-economic assessment of candidate historic places to assist the development of its recommendations. In particular, the impacts of those recommendations

leading to changes in existing uses and activities were assessed. The objectives of this study were to identify and, as far as possible, assess benefits and costs that could arise from the Council's recommendations, and to estimate the consequent social impact, including employment gain or loss, at the local and State levels. A more complete summary of their report is contained in Appendix III.

The results of that study, summarised below, are still relevant, although the figures for the estimated value of lost annual timber production, and associated job loss, are likely to be over-estimates. Following the consultants' initial calculations, Council modified its proposals, halving the no-logging buffer width, and narrowing buffers along tramways. The consultants' revised report subsequently halved the area (and timber volume) affected, although around mill sites the buffer is about one quarter the size, and along tramways is likely to be less than half the original estimate.

Social benefit-cost analysis methodology was used. The consultants were not required to assess all candidate places, but to assess the Category A and Category B places, with examples from Category C. The analysis focused on the following three main classes of historic places.

Historic places associated with timber harvesting

The consultants found that the estimated loss in annual sustainable yield of hardwood timber in the Otway Forest Management Area would be about 1000 m³ if all the Council's recommendations were implemented. This volume comprises about 310 m³ of sawlogs, less than 1 per cent of the total annual sustainable cut for the Otway Forest Management Area, and about 690 m³ of roundwood. The annual value of this loss of production would be in the range \$11 500 to \$24 000 depending on expectations about long-term prices. Hardwood timber production in other Forest Management Areas is unlikely to be affected by the recommendations. The resulting loss of regional expenditure would be relatively small. The loss of one and a half full-time jobs in the forest and timber sector and associated towns might be expected.

The consultants' report indicates that quantitative information on the benefits of reservation is scant. The economic value of a visit to the Otway area for a group of four could be about \$56. In terms of possible gains through tourism, the increased number of visiting groups annually required to break even was estimated to be 205 to 429 depending on timber prices. This assumes increased tourism is the only relevant benefit. Using the 'base' timber prices, if more than 256 extra groups visited the area as a result of the LCC's recommendations, reserving the historic places would provide a positive economic value.

While emphasising that indicators of economic activity become unreliable when the numbers are small, if those visitors spent an average of \$60 per head then the increased expenditure would be about \$61 000, generating about one full-time equivalent job in the tourism sector. As well as tourism, decision makers must also consider the non-use values associated with historic sites.

The Aire Valley softwood plantation was not included in the initial economic study by Read Sturgess as it was considered that listing on the Register of the National Estate would not limit timber harvesting there. However, in its submission in response, the Victorian Plantations Corporation indicated that its activities may be constrained, so this area was included in the second social and economic study (see below).

Historic places associated with mining

Under the proposals agreed to by the Council, small reserves are recommended around

individual historic gold mining features near St Arnaud and Stawell, in the former Stuart Mill historic area, and at several isolated locations. These places are likely to be explored again, and exploration which did not disturb the historic features would be permitted.

Other than areas in National and State parks which are already exempted from mining, the reserves are recommended to require the approval of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Heritage Victoria, for mining works to proceed. According to the consultants, the actual potential for sacrificed mineral production under the recommendations cannot be predicted.

Under the recommendations there is provision for a mining company to pay the costs of researching and recording significant historic features that would be disturbed or destroyed by mining, and (in some cases) to contribute to the costs of conservation works and interpretation at other historic features. These are likely to be relatively modest amounts, similar to the costs of meeting conventional conditions under mining licences.

Historic buildings, gardens, memorials and other places

For the items for which preliminary estimates have been made, it was found that benefits in the first year would substantially outweigh capital costs. For items where costs could not be calculated the findings are inconclusive. Relevant issues to be noted are:

- Possible reductions in sale price for buildings recommended to be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register. These are the subject of debate.
- Non-use values and social and community benefits are substantial and need to be given due weight in reaching a decision about the merits of the recommendations.

Costs of repair and setting up the Murtoa grain store are excluded, as it is already on the Victorian Heritage Register.

On balance, the findings indicate that the LCC recommendations for buildings, gardens, memorials and related historic places will provide a net benefit to the community.

It is not expected that any employment would be lost if the recommendations were implemented. At two particular sites, the additional direct expenditure by extra tourists might range from \$100 000 to \$200 000. Bearing in mind the need for caution when numbers are small, this level of direct expenditure could lead to between 1.5 and 3 extra jobs in the tourism sector around those sites.

The Hopkins River Bridge at Warrnambool was not included in the Read Sturges initial economic study as the Council was not aware of plans to replace it. However the City of Warrnambool subsequently indicated that construction of a new bridge was planned and retention of the old one could cost more, so this area was included in the second social and economic study.

The second social and economic report

In response to specific issues raised in submissions, before considering its draft Final Recommendations, the Council commissioned the Urban Consulting Group to assess the implications of proposals for three specific places included in the recommendations – the Aire Valley softwood plantation, the Hopkins River Bridge and the Portland foreshore area.

The consultants inspected the places and compiled information obtained from key stakeholders, including the Victorian Plantations Corporation in relation to the Aire Valley, the City of

Warrnambool for the Hopkins Bridge, and the Shire of Glenelg for the Portland foreshore. They reviewed the use of suitable models for the assessment of costs and benefits, including approaches considered by Read Sturgess in the earlier study.

Benefits: Tourist visitation, education, option value, community well-being and existence value benefits were appraised, but in general, such benefits were hard to quantify. In some cases particular benefits were judged to be positive but low.

Costs: Conservation or maintenance costs for the historic features, opportunity costs of potentially foregone uses, and in one case a possible loss in prospective tourist income were assessed.

A clear comparison of dollar benefits and costs was not possible in any of these cases. However the Council considered the consultants' report in deciding on its Final Recommendations (See **A55, B94, B115, C291** and **C297**).

A more complete summary of this report is also in Appendix III.

Submissions

Overview of submissions received following the Proposed Recommendations

Following publication of the Proposed Recommendations, Council received 65 submissions from a range of sources including government departments, local government, community and interest groups, and individuals (see Appendix II). These submissions were considered by Council in the preparation of its Final Recommendations. The Council would like to thank all individuals and groups who provided additional information and corrections. This material has been used to update the information published in the Proposed Recommendations, and the inventory of historic places in South-western Victoria.

The submissions addressed a range of issues, both general and specific, arising out of the Proposed Recommendations. They included day-to-day management implications and possible constraints; the economic impact of the recommendations; questions relating to the need for, and most appropriate means of, reservation; the availability of funding and resources; registration of places; levels of significance; and alternative measures for protection. Many submissions contained information on listed and additional places.

Some objections to the recommendations were also made. They were principally based on recommendations relating to specific places (such as **A55** Hopkins River bridge at Warrnambool) or places where the recommendations were perceived to restrict future management options (such as **B115** foreshore area at Portland, and **B94** Aire Valley plantation in the Otways). Council noted the objections and employed consultants to undertake an assessment of the economic impacts of the recommendations relating to these specific places (see above).

Submissions other than confidential ones are available for viewing at the Council's office.

Changes from the Proposed Recommendations to the Final Recommendations

The Final Recommendations are similar to the Proposed Recommendations, with exceptions arising from Council's consideration of information received and views expressed in submissions and through the public consultation process.

A significant change in the structure of the report relates to recommendations for places to be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register, which are now confined to Chapter 4, Category A places (State significance) only. Previously, selected Category B places in Chapter 5 were also recommended for this Register (where they were considered to be of potential State significance). Those places have been reassessed and either added to Chapter 4, or recommended for consideration for the Register of the National Estate or for listing in local municipal planning schemes in Chapter 5.

The wording of the general recommendations in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 has been altered to more clearly describe appropriate uses and forms of protection. Other changes involve the reassessment of levels of significance for some places.

Box-Ironbark Special Investigation

Part of the Historic Places South-western Victoria Special Investigation area is also within the boundaries of the Council's Box-Ironbark Special Investigation area. There is the potential for duplication of process between the two studies in relation to historic gold mining sites, which are primary historic features of the Box-Ironbark Area. However, the mining sites information used in these Historic Places recommendations was drawn from the Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee's State-wide survey (see Chapter 2) and has been assessed in the context of the Victorian goldfields as a whole, not just the south-west.

Another factor affecting both studies relates to determining whether the primary objective for managing a box-ironbark vegetated parcel in the south-west is to protect the historic features present, or to protect natural values.

The Box-Ironbark Final Recommendations are due in mid-1998. It is proposed to address both the above issues by indicating that approved Historic Places Special Investigation Final Recommendations for places in the Box-Ironbark Area that also have natural values, should not be formally implemented by reservation until completion of the Box-Ironbark Investigation.

Requirements of the Order-in-Council

The provisions of the Order in Council (see box, page 2) for this investigation are individually addressed in the following section.

The inventory

An inventory of more than 2100 historic places on public land was compiled during the investigation. It contains many more places than those subject to recommendations, and is a valuable resource for planners or others with an interest in local heritage. Managers may wish to incorporate these places into regional inventories or lists of places.

Extracts from the inventory were included in the Descriptive Report and the Proposed Recommendations Report. An updated version, with additional places subsequently identified, is published with this report (see Appendix I). The appendix lists site identification numbers, place names, and the relevant recommendation number where appropriate. The Council holds more material on the history, location and description of the places identified, and photographs of many of them. This information is available for researchers and can be viewed on request. Throughout this report, for each recommendation on specific places, the relevant site identification number is indicated in brackets.

Compilation of comprehensive and systematic data on historic places in the investigation area

required research into the history of large public land areas, such as State forest, parks and reserves as well as small parcels of public land in townships. Staff and consultants researched available public records and secondary sources such as local histories for information on past land-use practices and other events or activities associated with places in these areas. The quality, availability and completeness of records varied widely. Use of a range of additional sources including individuals with particular knowledge or expertise, and submissions, assisted the research.

Consultants' reports to the Council are available for viewing at the Council's office (see Appendix VIII).

Every effort was made to achieve geographical and thematic completeness. Field inspections were made to most parts of the investigation area, with many historic places individually inspected, recorded and photographed. It is recognised however that certain places or types of places were not fully recorded. For example, current and disused railway lines were not fully investigated, and some structures and features remote from road access may not have been recorded.

Significance assessment

The Final Recommendations are largely derived from the significance of the identified places. Assessing the significance of places is a key factor in determining appropriate levels of protection, management strategies and options for future use, and is further explained in Chapter 2. The criteria used for the assessment of places in these recommendations were discussed in the Descriptive Report, and are reproduced in Appendix IV. They are based on established criteria, particularly those developed by Heritage Victoria and the Australian Heritage Commission.

The recommendations of this investigation are made in a State-wide context, requiring an awareness of significant places outside the study area.

Assessment of the adequacy of existing reserves

LCC recommended historic reserves

The Order in Council for this investigation required an assessment of the adequacy of existing LCC recommendations relating to historic places on public land in South-western Victoria. In previous LCC studies in the region, for the Wimmera, South Western 1, South Western 2, Corangamite and North Central Areas, six reserves were recommended to protect historic and cultural features.

For the Wimmera study area, Council recommends that additional land and features be added to the Serviceton Railway Station Historic Reserve (previously Wimmera Area, Recommendation H1; see new Recommendations **A11**, **A12**), and that the Mooree Historic Reserve (Wimmera, H2) be brought under these recommendations (see new Recommendation **A13**). For South Western Area, District 2, the Hand in Hand Company Mine Historic Reserve (South Western 2, G1) is to be brought under these recommendations (see new Recommendation **A4**), though the Deep Lead Historic Reserve (South Western 2, G2) is now recommended to be revoked (see Recommendation **M16**).

In the North Central Area, it is recommended that the Stuart Mill Historic Area (North Central, J3) be revoked and replaced by State forest (see Recommendation **M15**). Places of significance within the (former) reserve area are subject separately to new recommendations in Chapters 4, 5 and 6. The New Bendigo Historic Reserve (North Central, J17) is recommended to be brought

under these recommendations (see **B2**).

Other reserves set aside for historical interest or purposes

In South-western Victoria, in addition to the above historic reserves recommended by the Council, there are a further 17 reserves set aside for historical interest or historical purposes under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. This Act also allows for the appointment of committees of management to manage the reserves, and many are managed by local or municipal committees of management, while others are managed directly by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. The reserves include historic schools, courthouses, and areas with mining remains. Historical society museums also occupy some of these reserves.

See Appendix VI for a list of the reserves. The relevant recommendations are also listed where appropriate.

Recommendations for a comprehensive and representative network of historic places

The Order in Council requires development of recommendations for a comprehensive and representative network of places, taking into consideration the range of historical themes occurring on public land in South-western Victoria.

Coverage of the range of historic places in the region was achieved through systematic research and field investigation, as previously explained. A thematic framework was used to assist with identifying potential places, based on the Australian Heritage Commission's draft list of Principal Australian Historic themes. Some modifications were made to these themes, because of the particular characteristics of South-western Victoria and the emphasis on public land in this investigation.

The resulting representative network of places is described in Chapter 7, and summarised below.

Appropriate uses and levels of protection for historic places

Chapters 4 and 5 include recommendations that some historic places on public land become **Historic and Cultural Features Reserves**. Broad uses are specified, including protection and recognition of historic values, recreation and education, limits on earth resource extraction and timber harvesting, and reuse of buildings.

The historic and cultural features reserves recommendations aim at ensuring a high level of protection, and drawing public attention to the significance and values of these places. The new reserves are recommended to be firm, being able to be revoked only by Act of Parliament. Generally they are to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, except where otherwise specified.

Other recommendations in Chapters 4 and 5 propose that some historic places be managed as **zones** in parks and State forests, affording an appropriate level of protection.

Some places in Chapter 4 are also recommended for consideration by the Victorian Heritage Council for addition to the **Victorian Heritage Register** (VHR). This affords statutory protection to listed places. Additional places in Chapters 4 and 5 are recommended for consideration by the Australian Heritage Commission for inclusion on the **Register of the National Estate** (RNE). While this generally does not afford the statutory protection of the

State register, it draws attention to the significant historical values of RNE places.

In addition, some places in Chapter 5 are recommended exclusively for listing in local municipal planning schemes. Covenants, to ensure the protection of significant places sold into private ownership, may also apply to some places in all the above categories.

Chapter 3 discusses the methods of reservation and zoning, the registers, planning schemes and covenants, and their implications.

'Protection', as referred to throughout this report, does not necessarily involve costly conservation measures, such as preservation or restoration. For those historic places where protection is recommended, including in national parks and State forest areas, these recommendations will not result in increased expenditure for managers. Protection of the significant features may only involve ensuring appropriate fire protection and excluding them from operations that are potentially damaging, which may include resource use activity. For buildings in urban areas, the possible actions will vary. For instance, buildings in use such as schools and railway stations may continue to be subject to the usual levels of maintenance provided by managers. Buildings not currently in use, but to be retained in public ownership, may only be subject to maintenance necessary to ensure safety or to slow the rate of deterioration, until an appropriate future use is found.

OUTLINE OF CHAPTERS

The following is an outline of the other chapters in this report.

Chapter 2 – General recommendations for protection and management

This chapter contains an outline of general issues relating to the management of historic places on public land, together with recommendations relating to that management. Two previous Council recommendations for historic places are revoked. The chapter also includes recommendations relating to specific types of historic places, such as cemeteries and mining sites.

Chapter 3 – Processes for protection of historic places

This chapter describes processes for protecting historic places, including listing on the Victorian Heritage Register, which is administered by Heritage Victoria and the Register of the National Estate, administered by the Australian Heritage Commission; and protection through planning schemes, under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Some recommendations relating to these processes are also included. The forms of protection available for the historic values of places sold into private ownership are also addressed.

Chapter 4 – Highly significant places

The levels and types of protection recommended in this report broadly accord with significance levels, with the most significant places being nominated for higher levels of protection. **Category A** places listed in this chapter are generally those assessed to be of State level significance. Council proposes that these places, where appropriate:

- be set aside as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves; or
- be protected as management zones afforded high levels of protection in national and other parks; and/or
- be recommended for consideration for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register; and/or
- be recommended for consideration for addition to the Register of the National Estate.

A brief history and description of each Category A place is provided.

Chapter 5 – Significant places

Category B places, listed in this chapter have generally been assessed to be of regional significance. Some of these places have been recommended as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves, or as management zones in national parks and State forests. Many places in this category are also considered suitable for listing on the Register of the National Estate, as this register recognises places of various levels of significance. Recommendations for other Category B places specify protection through identification in local planning schemes. A brief history and description is provided for each Category B place.

Chapter 6 – Notable places

Category C places, which are selected places of local significance, are described in this chapter. High levels of protection are generally not recommended for these places, though they should be listed, where appropriate, for recognition in park and forest management plans, or local municipal planning schemes.

Chapter 7 – Representation of historic themes

This chapter describes the approach to selecting a representative network of places, identifies the places selected (from Categories A and B), and makes some recommendations relating to the representativeness of these places. Representative places have research, interpretative and educational value, as representatives of the range of historic themes identified in the investigation, or of specific place types.

Chapter 8 – Aboriginal historic places

This Chapter describes the measures available for the management and protection of Aboriginal historic places, and the role of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria in this process. It also lists selected Aboriginal historic places in the region, and includes some recommendations.

SUMMARY OF PLACES

The following is a summary of recommendations relating to specific historic places, as described in chapters 4, 5 and 6.

For the 187 **Category A** places in Chapter 4, the recommendations propose:

- 10 new Historic and Cultural Features Reserves
- 2 previous recommendations be implemented
- 1 addition to the area of an existing Historic Reserve
- 6 Historic and Cultural Features Zones in National and other parks
- 45 places be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register
- 7 places be considered for addition to the Register of the National Estate.

Further, 71 historic places are currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, while 45 are listed on the Register of the National Estate.

For the 166 **Category B** places in Chapter 5, the recommendations propose:

- 15 new Historic and Cultural Features Reserves
- 16 Historic and Cultural Features Zones in parks and reserves
- 17 Historic and Cultural Features Zones in State forest

- 71 places be considered for addition to the Register of the National Estate
- 33 places be listed in planning schemes.
- In addition, 12 places are currently listed on the Register of the National Estate, and two are currently listed in planning schemes.

For the 400 **Category C** places in Chapter 6, the recommendations relate to:

- 75 places in parks and reserves
- 32 places in State forest
- 293 places in other public land.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

	Historic & Cultural Features Reserves	Zones	Recommended for		Listed as notable	Recommended to Planning Schemes	Totals
			Victorian Heritage Register	Register of National Estate			
CHAPTER 4 CATEGORY A							
Recommendations							
Parks and Reserves		6	5	1			12
Forests	4		4				8
Urban blocks	2		30	2			34
Isolated blocks or other Crown land	4		6	4			14
Recommendations for existing LCC Historic Reserves	3						3
Sub Totals	13	6	45	7			71
Currently registered (see note)							116
Total Chapter 4							187
CHAPTER 5 CATEGORY B							
Recommendations							
Parks and Reserves		16		13			29
Forests	5	17		2			24
Urban blocks				35		31	66
Isolated blocks or other Crown land	8			21		2	31
Recommendations for existing LCC Historic Reserves	2						2
Sub Totals	15	33		71		33	152
Currently registered (see note)							12
Currently listed in planning scheme							2
Total Chapter 5							166
CHAPTER 6 CATEGORY C							
Recommendations							
Parks and Reserves					75		75
Forests					32		32
Other public land					293		293
Total Chapter 6					400		400
Total number of places subject to recommendations:							753

Note: Many places are already included in VHR and RNE registers. In Chapter 4 these are - VHR 71, RNE 45; in Chapter 5 - RNE 12.

2. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

This chapter contains a series of recommendations relating to general public land management issues which have an impact on historic places. It also addresses, and makes recommendations for, a wide range of issues relating to the protection and management of historic places, including conservation actions, management options, use of management plans, and protection of specific types of places.

Throughout this chapter references to ‘significant places’ apply generally to places of local significance and those of higher significance levels, that is Categories A, B and C places identified in this report. Where the following recommendations apply more appropriately to places of State or regional significance (Categories A or B), this is indicated in the text.

General Public Land Management

The initial group of recommendations in this chapter cover general management issues relating to most public land, from the perspective of protecting significant historic places.

Resources

Managing historic places can be expensive, and resources for the conservation of historic places and structures in Victoria are limited. Council recognises that this is an issue in the implementation of these recommendations, particularly for the additional places of significance identified in this investigation.

Several funding programs are available, including programs managed by Heritage Victoria, such as the Government Heritage Restoration program, the Victorian Heritage Restoration Fund and the Heritage Financial Assistance Program. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment’s Historic Buildings Management Committee provides financial assistance for the conservation of structures on public land under its control. The Government’s capital works program is another source of funding for historic places, as are Community Conservation Grants which are also administered by NRE for works on historic buildings under the care of committees of management.

The Commonwealth Government’s National Estate Grants Program (NEGP) has been reviewed. Funding has been reduced, and the State and Territory components of the program have been discontinued. Funding from the program in the future will focus on projects which help identify, conserve and promote nationally important places, or projects with a national focus. These may include the development of methodologies, model studies and community projects. Grants for such projects will continue to be administered by the Australian Heritage Commission. The Commonwealth Government also offers tax incentives to private owners for conservation works on places listed on the RNE. The Tax Incentive for Heritage Conservation Scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Communications and the Arts.

In Victoria, the Community Support Fund allows for the direction of a portion of government revenue from gaming machines to be released for programs that demonstrate a substantial benefit to the community. Eligible programs must be of lasting significance, have a substantial financial commitment from non-government sources, and must not require ongoing government funding. Heritage-related projects are eligible, along with programs which establish or develop

tourist destinations, or help promote tourism in Victoria. The fund is administered by the Department of Premier and Cabinet. Other potential sources of funding for historic properties include some local councils, private philanthropic trusts and corporate sponsorship. Tourism grants can be another source of funds. 'Friends of' groups also provide much needed voluntary assistance in the management of historic places.

There is a need for coordination of these programs, including those at local, State and Commonwealth Government levels. Such coordination could also provide a single point of contact for the public in regard to obtaining funds for heritage conservation. This is discussed in Chapter 3.

Careful planning in the management of historic places can minimise costs. One purpose of this investigation is to identify the most significant places, so that management expenditure and staff time can be focused accordingly.

The Land Conservation Council is a strategic planning body, and it is not the Council's role to provide precise estimates of costs of implementing each of the following recommendations. It should be noted, however, that many significant historic places subject to recommendations below are already being managed in accordance with the tenor of the recommendations, and will not require additional resources.

Recommendation

M1 That the authorities responsible for managing and protecting heritage places on public land be allocated the resources necessary to implement the recommendations.

Fire management

Wildfires occur frequently in public land areas and result from many causes, including lightning strikes, escapes from 'burning off' on farms and forests, campfires, and deliberate fire-lighting.

Historic places are often vulnerable to fire. By their nature the material remnants of numerous past public land uses are located in remote forested areas. Many wooden structures in such areas – sawmills, mining buildings, forest settlements – have been burnt by wildfire, often leaving only below-ground features or damaged relics. The risk of fire changes with seasonal and fuel conditions, but in forested areas is ever present. Protection against fire cannot be certain, despite the actions of managers to minimise the risk.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires on most public land areas and for decisions as to the most appropriate course of action required and equipment to be used. For historic places in towns, responsibility for fire suppression lies with the Country Fire Authority.

To protect valuable park and forest resources and adjoining freehold land from forest fires, managers are obliged to carry out fire protection activities, such as fuel-reduction burning. Where there is some flexibility in the areas to be burnt, historic features should be identified and actively protected against the risk from such burning regimes. Without sufficient care, the mechanism to reduce the surrounding fire hazard can destroy some of the values intended for protection.

Fire is also a risk in urban areas, as evidenced by the damage caused to the historic Penshurst Flax Mill in late 1995. Addressing current fire-safety requirements in the reuse of old buildings

can be difficult, particularly where the requirements can compromise the historic integrity of the buildings. Expert advice, such as that provided by a conservation architect, should be sought in these cases.

Recommendations

M2 That significant historic places

- (a) be the subject of, or be included in fire protection plans
- (b) be actively protected during wildfire prevention and suppression operations, where practicable.

Safety

Public safety may be an issue at historic places which are accessible, and where visitors are encouraged. Deteriorating structures such as timber bridges, building frames, roofs and floors, and old masonry can collapse. Managers need to monitor the condition of visited places, and limit access to potentially dangerous features, to reduce the risk of injury.

Mining remains, particularly vertical shafts, open cuts and collapsed stopes can be a continuing hazard. Toxic materials used in mining and other industrial activities may be dangerous if disturbed. Mining inspectors of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment have specific powers relating to mining safety.

Recommendations

M3 That

- (a) to ensure visitor safety at historic places where access is deemed to be appropriate, managers
 - (i) put adequate visitor restrictions in place in areas with potential public health and safety hazards
 - (ii) stabilise remnant historic features, where necessary
 - (iii) monitor the condition of accessible places at risk of collapse
- (b) managers of significant historic places be consulted over the application of mining safety or building code requirements, where these measures may adversely affect historical values.

Identification of New Historic Values

Council expects that further study and investigation may identify additional areas with significant historic values. Present planning cannot specifically provide for the protection of these values.

Recommendation

M4 That where additional places with significant cultural heritage values are identified on land within their responsibilities, government agencies and public authorities obtain the best available advice on their protection and management.

Boundaries of identified areas

Recommendations

- M5** That the boundaries of areas identified in these recommendations, except where they have been surveyed, be subject to minor modifications and other adjustments that may be necessary.
- M6** That in cases where occupations of freehold land adjoining public land areas do not agree with title, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment may at its discretion make minor adjustments to boundaries of public land when implementing these recommendations.

Managing Historic Places

This section deals with issues and recommendations relating to the protection and management of historic places on public land. It examines the principles of cultural heritage management, including the need to develop management plans and strategies for significant places. The role of direct or delegated management is addressed, along with options for managers and the reuse or development of historic places.

Principles for management

Nationally accepted principles for the management of historic places in Australia are outlined in the *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter), which was adopted by the International Council for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in Australia in 1979. The Charter embodies seven basic tenets:

- The place itself is important, and places are worth keeping because they provide evidence of past processes and conditions, enrich our understanding and appreciation of history, and focus community sentiment.
- Consider the significance of a place, as cultural significance relates to the qualities that make a place important, and is best understood through knowing the history of a place, and expressed by the materials and fabric of the place.
- The fabric is important, and sound conservation requires a knowledge of the fabric of a place, and an awareness of its significance for the place as a whole.
- Let significance guide decisions about management, conservation actions, and the allocation of resources.
- Let the fabric of the place tell its own story, by retaining as much of the original fabric as possible, and keeping changes to a minimum.
- Leave evidence for future managers by documenting the condition of a place before any actions are taken, and recording all subsequent conservation measures.
- Follow a logical order in caring for places. Collect information, assess significance, develop a management and conservation strategy, and carry out the conservation actions.

Management actions are shaped by various factors. The significance of a place is important, and hinges on a range of values (see 'Assessment of Significance' below). It can relate to rarity, historical associations, research potential and integrity. Other factors which influence management include the physical condition of a place, access, location, vulnerability to impacts, constraints and opportunities such as the availability of resources, and options for reuse. Management plans, or conservation and action strategies, should guide management actions which can include deliberate non-intervention with the fabric or remains of the site, basic

maintenance, active conservation measures (see definition below) or development of the site for visitors.

Generally, the management of historic places in Victoria aims to conserve places *in situ*. Structures and relics left in place retain their historical context, and can be understood and appreciated in their original environment. It is recognised, however, that many historic relics and structures were intended to be transportable – steam engines and boilers were carted around gold diggings and from sawmill to sawmill in forests.

Where appropriate, places may be secured and stabilised. This is the most viable management option in many cases. Doing little or nothing (‘benign neglect’) is better than unplanned work which can seriously damage or destroy the integrity of a place, or preclude future management options. This does not mean, however, that managers can neglect to protect significant places from damage by fire or resource use activities. Where it is inevitable that historic places are to be demolished or damaged, managers should record the site (take photographs, measure and make drawings, and describe the fabric and features) prior to demolition.

Other aspects of historic places management include, where possible, keeping records of management actions so that future managers are fully informed and monitoring the condition of places so that managers are aware of changes which may endanger the significant identified values of places.

Managers should also collect information about places, where possible. Research using historic records, documents and photographs (see ‘Historic Records’, this chapter) helps to identify the significance of places, and assists with making decisions about management, conservation actions and future use. Very often this information is provided by the community to managers.

The area surrounding a historic place provides the environmental and geographical context for that place. Historic features are best understood in their original landscape, where natural and logistical constraints can be viewed, and the relationships with other places and resources identified. The context can also sometimes include subtle historic features which help demonstrate the history of the place, and can add to its aesthetic value. Where surveys of historic places are undertaken, they should include the site surrounds to ensure that all significant elements are identified.

Objectives for the management of natural areas can sometimes be in conflict with the conservation of cultural values. For instance, evidence of European occupation and activity, such as exotic plants, may be removed from areas with high natural values, particularly areas with high wilderness values, as a pest plant control measure. This should be less of a problem when the cultural values are clearly defined, and all important elements are identified, so that managers can recognise their significance.

Historical processes continue at some places, and in many situations the traditional and ongoing use may be a major component of the significance of the place. For instance, historic schools or courthouses which have retained their original function are often considered to have a higher level of significance than similar buildings which no longer serve their original purpose. This is because they demonstrate their primary function, and retain the physical evidence of this function, due to their ongoing use. Redevelopment or reuse of historic places, including the renewal of a traditional use which may be potentially damaging to the historic values of a place, are examined below.

Local communities can be involved in aspects of historic places management. Managers who foster local understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage can see tangible benefits for that

heritage. The local community benefits from the conservation and promotion of its places, and the places benefit from the sense of custodianship developed locally. Community groups can also have a primary role in the management of historic places, as committees of management or trustees. Solutions for the reuse and viability of redundant public buildings may be found in community ownership or direct involvement in their maintenance and use.

Qualified heritage practitioners, including architects, archaeologists, historians and heritage planners, have expertise in particular aspects of cultural heritage management. Their skills can help ensure that the most significant places are managed appropriately. Sometimes a breakdown in communication occurs between the experts and on-the-ground managers. Without expert advice inappropriate restoration or development can occur which damages or destroys the heritage values of a place. Experts are also needed when assessing significance, which in turn guides managers in the allocation of resources, and ensures that the most significant places benefit. The Historic Places Section of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment provides advice and guidance on the management of historic places in many public land areas (see Chapter 3). For places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Victoria, in the Department of Infrastructure, should be consulted. Municipal heritage advisers also have a role to play in consultation on heritage management.

Assessment of significance

Cultural significance, as defined in the Burra Charter, means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. It can be embodied in the fabric, setting and contents of a place, in associated documents, in the use of a place, and in people's memories and associations with a place. Determining the cultural significance of a place draws out and highlights the qualities that make it special or important. A written statement of significance, which describes and justifies the important values, assists managers by clearly identifying those values.

The Council developed criteria for the assessment of significance of places identified during this investigation (see Appendix IV). These criteria are based on those used by Heritage Victoria and the Australian Heritage Commission, and provide for the assessment of a range of places, from intact buildings and structures, industrial sites and archaeological remains through to natural landscape areas, gardens, and historic routes. Where in earlier studies the assessments of significance of historic places in South-western Victoria have been rigorous, such as for places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register or those assessed by the Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, then those prior assessments of significance have been adopted for the Council's investigation.

The National Heritage Co-ordination Program, which developed out of the Inter-governmental Agreement on the Environment in 1992 (see Chapter 3), is aiming for a standard set of assessment criteria to be used by heritage agencies Australia-wide. This should redress the confusion which sometimes arises out of the different criteria used by State and Commonwealth agencies, and by different heritage groups within Victoria. A consistent and nationally applicable set of criteria will contribute to more balanced and comparable assessments.

Factors which contribute to increased significance include rarity, age, condition, integrity, research potential, the quality of construction and design, the ability of a place to demonstrate its history, and associations with important people, events or phases. It should be noted, however, that the assessment of significance is not an exact science. It depends on knowledge – about the history of the place; about aspects of the technology or construction of the place; and about comparisons with similar places in the local area, region or state, and the nation. Typological studies, which focus on specific types of places such as schools, railway stations and mining sites,

greatly assist in assessing similar places.

Assessments of significance, therefore, are frequently made in the context of imperfect knowledge, and levels of significance can be adjusted up or down as more information becomes available. As our appreciation of heritage and our understanding of historical value is continually changing, so too will our view of what is significant.

Recommendations

M7 That

- (a) significant historic places be managed to protect their cultural heritage values, in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter
- (b) managers seek professional advice and input on matters such as the assessment of significance, assessment of physical condition, and proposals for works or development
- (c) the level of significance influence management decisions, in conjunction with other factors such as condition, access, location, potential impacts, constraints and opportunities, and options for reuse
- (d) managers keep records of management actions relating to historic places
- (e) 'benign neglect' be used as a management tool, rather than unplanned and potentially damaging actions, where resources are insufficient for active conservation measures
- (f) the site surrounds, where they contribute to the significance of the place, be managed and protected as appropriate
- (g) NRE, in conjunction with Heritage Victoria, develop guidelines for field managers which direct and assist with the day-to-day management of historic places
- (h) where appropriate, managers encourage local communities to develop custodianship of cultural heritage, or to take a direct role or assume other aspects of responsibility for the management of historic places.

Conservation and management plans

Conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies guide and direct management. They should be produced by heritage planners or, where conservation measures for structures are required, by qualified professionals such as conservation architects or engineers.

Conservation management plans are generally produced for larger or more complex places, where conservation measures, management options and appropriate future uses are described. A single plan may suffice for a group or network of related places. Conservation and action strategies can be developed for smaller and less complex sites. The plans can also establish a framework for implementing LCC recommendations, where they apply. Plans may require regular review.

Conservation management plans can include an assessment of the condition of the place, including a description of the structure and its fabric; an overview history; an assessment of significance, and statement of significance; a strategy for management which includes priority conservation actions, if required; a guide to preferred future use or reuse of the place, where required, including visitor development; and a process for monitoring the condition of the place. The more concise conservation and action strategies may include an assessment of the condition of the place, a statement of significance, an outline of priority conservation actions and other

relevant information required by managers to conserve the significant values of the place.

In some cases a 'schedule of works' which identifies urgent works or repairs needed to stabilise or conserve a structure will suffice. These are most appropriate for sites without complex problems, which do not warrant more substantial intervention or expenditure of resources.

During this investigation, some preliminary information has been gathered on these points for some of the identified places, and is available from the LCC.

Recommendations

M8 That

- (a) as resources allow, and according to priorities, conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies be prepared by the agencies responsible for all Category A and B places identified in this investigation
- (b) managers ensure all places are managed in accordance with approved conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies
- (c) managers ensure budget process considerations address
 - (i) the production of management plans, where required, and
 - (ii) the carrying out of actions proposed in management plans.

Conservation

Conservation involves all those processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. The retention of the original fabric of a place is a primary aim of most conservation strategies. According to the Burra Charter, conservation actions can include maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation, or a combination of these. Managers should obtain expert advice prior to the conservation of significant historic places.

Maintenance involves the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is distinguished from preservation which involves maintaining the fabric of the place in its existing condition and retarding any deterioration. 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. Reconstruction involves returning a place to a known earlier state by introducing materials (new or old) into the fabric of the place. When adaptation occurs, a place is modified to suit a proposed new use.

Recommendations

M9 That all conservation actions and works on significant historic places on public land

- (a) be carried out in accordance with the Burra Charter
- (b) be guided by
 - (i) expert advice, and
 - (ii) conservation management plans
- (c) be fully documented.

Note: Not all Category A, B and C places identified in this investigation will require conservation measures as outlined above. Management decisions about conservation will hinge on a range of factors including significance, the nature of the place and condition of the fabric, the availability of resources, and options for reuse. Many places, such as some historic sawmills, mining sites

and other archaeological places where the remains are in comparatively poor condition, will not require active conservation and may be left without intervention ('benign neglect').

Monitoring

Monitoring of historic places identifies potential threats and risks, can draw attention to the need for maintenance or conservation actions, and helps managers to maintain up-to-date information on the condition of historic places. All significant places should be monitored, though priority may be given to more vulnerable places such as those where visitors are encouraged, where relics and artefacts are located, and where fossicking is undertaken.

Management strategies should include mechanisms for incorporating new information as it becomes available through monitoring, and for following up and reviewing the monitoring process. Effective monitoring requires a priority grading of places, and a weighing up of significance, budget and resources. Techniques for monitoring include making and keeping records on the impacts of visitor or resource uses, and photographic recording.

Recommendations

M10 That

- (a) in monitoring historic places priority be given to places where
 - (i) visitors are encouraged, or
 - (ii) significant but vulnerable structures and relics are located
- (b) managers establish a process to ensure that new information is acted on as it becomes available
- (c) NRE, in conjunction with Heritage Victoria, develop standardised methods for the monitoring of historic places.

Management options

Options for managers of historic places can include direct management, delegated management by a committee of management or other authorised group, leasing, redevelopment or commercial use of the place, the opening up and promotion of the place to visitors, leaving places uncommitted for the present, and responsible disposal to the private sector.

Reuse or redevelopment of historic places can include, but need not be restricted to, sale, disposal, acquisition, active use by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, or active alternative uses. The retention of heritage places in public ownership can also be complemented by the activities of the business and private sectors, as effective partners in the management of heritage places.

When evaluating options for management, a range of factors should be considered in order to ensure that the place is managed to most effectively protect its cultural significance, while at the same time ensuring its viability or long-term survival through occupancy and use. The factors for consideration include the objectives of the land use category or reservation status of the land; the level and nature of significance; the resources of the manager; the suitability of the place for departmental needs; the condition of the place; the availability of statutory mechanisms for conserving the significant values of the place; opportunities for supplementing maintenance costs with commercial leases; any potential community, social and economic benefits; the best means of maximising any educational or tourism potential; the importance of maintaining public access to the place, where appropriate; and the potential for local community custodianship or

private ownership. Managers should also weigh up the benefits of adaptive reuse versus the problems associated with vacant and hence vulnerable buildings and structures.

This investigation has emphasised the historical significance of many places, and there is now the potential for developing greater respect for these places, and greater interest within the community. The development of selected redundant schools or court houses as resource centres for local communities, for example, may be an opportunity to foster cooperative management while at the same time conserving important historic buildings.

Recommendations

M11 That

- (a) when evaluating options for the management of historic places, managers consider the range of options available (as outlined above) to ensure:
 - (i) the conservation of the cultural significance of the place, and
 - (ii) the viability of the place
- (b) NRE develop guidelines for the application of various management options for properties under NRE control.

Asset management and disposal

Dealing with heritage properties is a component of the asset management process of many public sector agencies and authorities. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment regularly undertakes assessments of public land areas and structures, as part of the Government's Asset Management Program. These assessments are aimed at determining surplus land and structures which may then be sold. Responsible disposal of these places requires that any historic, cultural and natural values are identified prior to sale, as well as other factors including recreational use or potential.

Many places in this investigation are surplus to current management requirements, and are or may be subject to the public land assessment process where their values will be assessed and identified. As a result of this investigation, some of these places may also be recommended for listing on the Victorian Heritage Register, or for inclusion in local planning schemes. Should these listings happen, disposal of these properties may still occur. Further, in many cases it is not anticipated that heritage constraints would unnecessarily impede future uses. If these places are sold, the statutory mechanisms imposed by listing on the Victorian Heritage Register or in local planning schemes (see Chapter 3), will afford appropriate levels of protection to the relevant places. For places not listed, the application of covenants may be a means of protecting the identified values (see also 'Covenants' in Chapter 3).

Recommendation

M12 That surplus historic places identified for sale be subject to 'responsible disposal', as outlined above, including consideration of the application of covenants.

Reuse or redevelopment of historic places

In South-western Victoria, as a result of local government restructuring, many buildings and structures including town halls and municipal offices have recently become redundant. Other government buildings, including railway stations, hospitals and schools, have also been decommissioned and rendered surplus. Issues relating to redundant public buildings include:

- the disposal of redundant property by government agencies, in the context of the capacity of

- those agencies to manage their own property needs
- the exploration of valid options for reuse of structures, including private or community reuse or redevelopment, and the possible need to maintain public access
- the identification and protection of significant cultural values, including historic, aesthetic and social values
- recognition that historical significance need not block or preclude the sale, disposal or transfer of properties, provided that proper planning and consultation is carried out
- the ‘mothballing’ of redundant places until new needs or options emerge.

Finding a new use

Determining a compatible or appropriate reuse for historic places can be problematic. An ideal compatible use is one which accommodates a new function for a building or structure, but involves very little or no change to the significant fabric of a place, and hence does not damage its cultural significance. The Burra Charter provides for a range of options for the appropriate adaptation and reuse of historic places. Some buildings and structures are purely of historical or cultural interest, without having an obvious present-day functional role, though alternative uses may become evident over time. Not all places lend themselves to interpretation, nor can they all become museums or outdoor tourist attractions. But many redundant public buildings, including disused railway stations, have been successfully taken over by local groups and historical societies. Municipalities have been involved in purchasing or leasing redundant public buildings which they have identified for appropriate reuse. The private sector also has an interest in purchasing redundant buildings, as evidenced by the sale of many former schools in rural areas in recent times.

The Historic Buildings Management Committee, administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (see ‘Resources’, this chapter), provides funds for capital works and conservation measures for buildings and structures on public land. This financial support can help ensure the viable reuse of these places by community groups.

Selected surplus properties may also be ‘mothballed’. That is, the responsible agency retains the property until a new or appropriate use emerges, but undertakes a minimum level of maintenance to keep the building structurally sound, watertight and secure from unauthorised access, and to prevent significant deterioration of the structure. This helps to protect the heritage values of the place, and to ensure that the property remains an attractive proposition for future reuse or sale.

Effects of reuses or new uses

Historic places can be subject to new uses, or the renewal of former uses, which can endanger or destroy their historical values and fabric. For instance, places subject to past mining activity can attract renewed mining or mineral exploration interest, as technology advances and markets change. This renewed activity may employ modern techniques such as deep open-cuts or broad-scale stripping of shallow alluvial workings, both of which threaten the integrity of historic mining sites. Many former sawmill sites are also subject to renewed logging and roading activity which, if not managed sensitively, can destroy fragile timber tramways and sawmill settlement remains. Where destruction or damage to historic features is inevitable, the features should be properly recorded and documented prior to the damaging activity (see ‘Managing Historic Places’, this chapter).

However, new uses, or the renewal of former uses of historic places, can be successfully accommodated. The Mount Difficult Quarry in the Grampians, and the structures and features

associated with the living and working areas of the quarry, are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register. This is in recognition of the special stone and the use of that stone in the construction of significant buildings in Melbourne, Stawell and elsewhere. Dimension stone already cut at the quarry is occasionally extracted and made available for repairs to buildings originally constructed from the stone, subject to permission from Heritage Victoria and NRE, the managing agency. This represents a wise and careful continuing use of a significant historic place.

For all significant places subject to new or renewed uses, the opportunity exists for negotiation and consultation to occur, to ensure the most effective protection of identified historic values. The Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee (HMSAC, see this Chapter 'Goldmining'), was established in 1989 to, amongst other tasks, address the competing needs of heritage conservation and mineral development operations. The Committee recognised the need for a State-wide survey of historic mining sites, to provide comparative data and standard procedures for recording and assessing the gold mining heritage. In this context, the HMSAC was able to strike a balance between the divergent interests, and won wide support for its resolution of many of these difficult issues. However, the HMSAC is to be replaced by an advisory committee under the *Heritage Act 1995*. The new Committee will mainly be involved in the provision of advice on historic mining sites to the Heritage Council of Victoria (see Chapter 3). For further discussion on earth resources see the preamble to Recommendation **M19** below.

Council also expects that further investigation may lead to the discovery of other resource use opportunities, for example for forest products or water. In addition, new uses of existing resources may be discovered. Present planning cannot specifically provide for the protection of historic and other values in the future utilisation of these resources, so appropriate environmental studies should be carried out at the time when new resource uses are proposed.

Infrastructure proposals, such as the laying of telecommunication cables, pipelines, and the building or diverting of roads, can also have an impact on historic places. Qualified heritage practitioners should be employed to identify the location and values of places potentially threatened by this activity. (See also this chapter, 'Archaeological Places').

Recommendations

Reuse of historic places

M13(a) That

- (i) management agencies develop guidelines on the protection of historic places, which are specifically aimed at places subject to reuse or renewal of an old use
- (ii) consideration of potentially damaging uses of significant historic places take into account the level of significance, the potential damage to historic features, and the balance between the loss of historic features and the economic value of the reuse activity
- (iii) where permitted uses have the potential to damage the historic features of a place
 - (A) the features should be documented and recorded prior to the commencement of the new use, and
 - (B) should damage occur, compensation to the State be negotiated for the loss of the significant historic place
- (iv) 'mothballing' be used as an option for redundant places until appropriate new uses or options become available.

Use of natural resources

M13(b) That significant new use of natural resources be permitted, subject to:

- (i) an Environment Effects Statement, or if an EES is not required by the Minister for Planning and Local Government, an appropriate environmental study which is to be made available for public comment
- (ii) the consent of the Minister responsible for the area.

Previous LCC recommendations

Not all previous Government-approved Land Conservation Council recommendations for Historic and Cultural Features Reserves in Victoria have been formally reserved. This is primarily an administrative resources issue, as the areas are generally managed by NRE to protect their historic values. It is recognised, however, that the process of implementing reserves is both time consuming and expensive. A streamlining of this process should be considered, as lack of formal reservation impedes the enforcement of regulations. It may be an issue for historic mining sites in particular, where destruction of significant historic features can result from subsequent use.

Many LCC Government-approved recommended historic areas and reserves are also under-utilised, partly because of poor publicity and community awareness, and a lack of facilities such as signposting and interpretation, to draw attention to their significant values and features. The reserves are therefore not fulfilling their public education and recreation role.

Recommendation

M14 That in relation to the Historic Areas and Reserves in South-western Victoria, previously recommended by the Land Conservation Council and approved by Government, all such recommendations be implemented, with the exception of Stuart Mill Historic Area and Deep Lead Historic Reserve (see below).

Revocation of existing historic reserves in South-western Victoria

As described in Chapter 1 ('Assessment of the adequacy of existing reserves'), two existing historic reserves in the investigation area are recommended to be revoked.

Stuart Mill Historic Reserve (2550 ha) (North Central Area, Recommendation J3)

This area was originally set aside to protect a range of historic features, including many historic mining sites. As a result of recent work undertaken by the State-wide Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, which has systematically assessed historic mining sites across Victoria, several places within the reserve boundary are no longer considered to be of high significance. In addition, extensive areas within the reserve do not contain historic features, or contain places of relatively low significance. In recognition of this it is recommended that the Stuart Mill Historic Reserve be revoked and replaced by State forest. Some individual historic places within the reserve area are recommended as smaller Historic and Cultural Features Reserves or for protection through management zoning. Other places within the reserve are described in Chapter 6. (See Recommendations **A2**, **B34**, **B35**, **C80**, **C82**, **C83**, **C182** and **C183**).

Recommendation

M15 That the approved Stuart Mill Historic Reserve recommendation be revoked and the area added to State forest.

Deep Lead Historic Reserve (AR0231) (South-western 2, Recommendation G2)

This area was originally set aside as an example of the condition of land left after small parties and individual miners worked the same lead. As a result of recent work undertaken by the State-wide Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, the Deep Lead Reserve features are now considered to be of relatively low historical significance. The land use category could be amended to uncategorised public land.

Recommendation

M16 That the Deep Lead Historic Reserve be revoked and replaced by uncategorised public land.

Note: Implementation of this recommendation should be delayed until after the completion of the Box-Ironbark Special Investigation, when a new status for the land may be recommended.

Aspects of Use and Protection of Historic Places

This section examines visitor use and tourism associated with historic places, and the implications of earth resource use activities for cultural heritage, including exploration and extraction. The section also looks at archaeological places and shipwrecks, and issues related to the management of artefacts and relics. Historic records, places on private land, and some general recommendations relating to specific types of historic places are also included.

Visitor use of historic places

Historic places can be used to educate the community about our history and heritage, and to maximise community understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage. Where it is appropriate and desirable, encouraging recreational activities in areas with historic features is a means of gaining community benefit from the retention and conservation of historic places.

Visitor guides, on-site interpretation, and the publication and distribution of informative material, help to educate the community and enhance visitor experience of these places. The retention of original fabric and relics *in situ* also contributes to a richer and more enlightening visitor experience. People appreciate authenticity, and experience a sense of ‘discovery’ when viewing structures and relics which have been sensitively conserved in their original setting.

On-site interpretation aims to tell the story of the place, and to augment and reveal its meaning and significance to visitors. Places interpreted *in situ* retain their original context, and are not artificially removed from the history of their surrounds. Interpretation may be incorporated into the fabric, or separate though related to it. It can be interactive, technological, static or simple, but should not overwhelm the place or detract from an ‘authentic’ visitor experience.

Striking a balance between visitor demands and the protection of heritage values can, however, be difficult in areas of heavy visitor use. The fabric of many places may be too fragile to withstand the wear and tear of recreational use, or the provision of visitor facilities can pose problems of siting and maintenance for managers. Visitor structures, such as car parking areas, toilet blocks, paths and fences, and measures undertaken to restrict access to historic features, can also detract from the special qualities of the site, and the resultant visitor experience. Where management resources do not allow for a ranger or management officer to control visitation, or for stabilisation of the remnant features, then unregulated access may not be a desirable option.

Public health and safety can also be an issue for some historic places, particularly historic mining places where abandoned shafts, collapsing tunnels and the remains of chemical processes pose problems for visitors and management staff. (See this chapter, ‘Safety’).

Recommendation

M17 That, where managers encourage visitor use of historic places, they ensure that visitor development and use are sympathetic to the values and character of the place.

Note: Not all historic places are suitable for visitation. Managers should consider a range of factors before deciding which places are appropriate, including the nature and condition of the place; the availability of resources for developing interpretation and facilities for visitor use, and for monitoring visitor impacts; and access and location. (See also ‘Tourism’ below).

Tourism

Managers should consider a range of factors when selecting a place to be developed and promoted for tourism and recreational purposes. An awareness of the tourism profile of the region can help managers ‘place’ sites within the range of tourist experiences offered in the region. Knowing the tourism profile can also identify potential links with other places. These links can include scenic, natural, recreational as well as other cultural tourist destinations. Information about local visitor numbers, and the types of visitors already attracted to the area, can influence how managers develop and promote the site.

Marketing heritage places helps to target visitors and special interest groups. A professional marketing program would include a survey to identify the niche market for the ‘product’, and the development of an ongoing marketing strategy.

Many of the places identified in this investigation are potential tourist attractions, or components of regional tourism strategies. The opportunity now exists for regional groups or bodies to develop strategies related to some of these places.

Recommendations

M18 That

- (a) prior to selecting a place for tourism development, managers
 - (i) undertake an assessment of visitor impact and
 - (ii) consider aspects of the place including its features, location, access, and site manageability
- (b) managers develop professional marketing strategies for the most significant historic places identified for tourism
- (c) managers consider thematic tourism strategies, where individual places are linked thematically, such as historic mining or sawmilling places
- (d) tourism authorities investigate the tourist potential of the historic places identified in this investigation.

Earth resources

Parts of the Investigation Area are prospective for gold, base metals, heavy mineral sands, peat, gypsum, and various ‘stone’ products. Exploration of prospective areas, and development of

mines, will continue in this region, under exploration licences and a range of mining titles.

Minerals, stone, oil and gas products contribute to society's needs, and their orderly identification and utilisation provide significant benefits to Victoria. Some \$42M worth of gold, kaolin, gypsum, silver and dimension stone was produced in 1993/94, and crushed and broken stone, sand, gravel and limestone to the value \$10.8M extracted. The huge extent of volcanic plains and vents has led to basalt being by far the greatest extraction product by volume. Natural gas is supplied to Portland, Warrnambool, Hamilton, Cobden and other centres from onshore wells.

Further exploration will lead to the discovery of new earth resource deposits. In addition, new uses of existing resources may also be discovered. Present planning cannot specifically provide for the utilisation of these resources.

The potential for finding new economic resources of minerals in the South-west varies. In the 12 months to 31 March 1995 \$2.8M was spent under 75 exploration licences, mainly around former major gold mining areas at Ararat, Stawell and St Arnaud. Seventeen petroleum exploration permits are current for the area, most in the Otway Basin.

Mining and extraction activities can disturb or destroy remnant cultural heritage features. This can occur both on a small scale, such as where historic remnant timbers lining a shaft are removed and replaced for renewed access, and on a large scale, where major open-cut mines necessarily require the destruction of surface and sub-surface features. (See also 'Reuse or redevelopment of historic places' in this chapter).

The rehabilitation or reclamation of former extraction sites, where significant historic features are present, can also endanger those features. Reclamation activity should take into account the historical values of such sites, and avoid disturbance of the features.

Under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* (as amended), exploration and mining on unrestricted Crown land do not require the consent of the land manager, although the Minister for Agriculture and Resources must consult with the Minister for Conservation and Land Management, and may impose conditions on any exploration or mining licence. The Resources Minister may require proponents to prepare a statement to assess environmental impacts for certain exploration proposals. An environment effects statement under the *Environment Effects Act 1978*, or planning permit may be required for mining proposals.

The Resources Minister may also exempt any land from being subject to an exploration or mining licence, to protect land of significant environmental importance, to implement an approved LCC recommendation, or for other reasons.

Administrative procedures under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* require licence applications and work plans to be referred to the relevant land management division of NRE for advice prior to grant or approval. For major earth resource extraction proposals, there is a need for NRE to establish clear guidelines as to the environmental assessment required.

The recommendations below refer to restricted and unrestricted Crown land areas. While this investigation has been as comprehensive as possible, further studies may identify additional historic places, and the significance of some places may be reassessed in the light of subsequent knowledge. Individual exploration and mining proposals require appraisal before their potential effects are known. When proposals for mineral, stone, oil and gas exploration and extraction programs are being appraised, land managers should ensure cultural heritage features present are identified, and their significance assessed and taken into account.

Recommendation **M27** refers to the management of historic mining places arising from the State-wide survey of historic mining sites. The reuse of previously mined areas and equipment for renewed exploration and mining is considered below and is also subject to Recommendations **M13 and M20**. Fossicking is covered by Recommendation **M21**.

Recommendations

M19 That

- (a) exploration and extraction of earth resources other than stone be subject to the particular requirements outlined in Chapters 4, 5 and 6
- (b) NRE, in conjunction with Heritage Victoria, implement the guidelines and procedures for approval of exploration and extraction applications prepared by the Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, in areas containing significant historic mining features
- (c) in the case of restricted and unrestricted Crown land, the following provisions apply
 - (i) exploration and extraction proposals be individually assessed for their potential effects on historic features and values
 - (ii) where practicable, disturbance to past mining features or other features of historical value be avoided
 - (iii) where future studies identify significant historical features and these would be damaged by exploration and/or extraction proposals, the proposals be considered under the HMSAC principles (see Appendix VII, for appropriate action according to the level of significance of the features)
 - (iv) land managers continue to be consulted regarding conditions to apply to mining tenures when issued, and proposed works
 - (v) supervision of exploration and extraction sites ensure that agreed conditions as specified in the licence are adhered to
- (d) proposals for major works such as open cut mining or other extensive earthworks, where they would destroy significant historic features, be assessed and permitted subject to
 - (i) the benefit to society from mining exceeding the benefit to society of retaining the historic features, and
 - (ii) an amount, to be determined by negotiation by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, being contributed by the proponent for the purpose of improving the management and interpretation of other related historic places, and
 - (iii) appropriate provisions relating to nature conservation, aesthetic, resource use or other values of the land to be affected, and
 - (iv) a satisfactory post-mining plan and adequate bond being in place before mining commences to provide for appropriate reclamation, retention of historical features where possible, and the surroundings to be made safe
- (e) where otherwise permitted, access for exploration and extraction of earth resources be permitted from outside the unavailable areas in Category A and Category B recommended places, provided that underground activities do not result in surface subsidence or other damage to significant historic features
- (f) appropriate standard licence conditions be established by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment consistent with the management objectives of the respective park, reserve, State forest area, small Crown land parcel, or urban block, aiming at minimising impacts of exploration and extraction on significant historic places
- (g) when significant new earth resource discoveries are made on land within their responsibilities, government agencies and public authorities ensure that cultural heritage values, along with nature conservation, recreational and scenic values, are identified and taken into account when decisions on utilisation of the resources are being made

- (h) any major proposal for the extraction of earth resources be subject to an Environment Effects Statement or, if an EES is not required by the Minister for Planning and Local Government, an appropriate environmental study which includes public consultation.

Notes:

1. See also Recommendations **A1—A71(d)** and **(e)**, and **B1—B119(d)** and **(e)** relating to exploration and mining in Categories A and B historic places.
2. Work under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* is not permitted within 100 m of buildings listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, the Register of the National Estate or specified as a notable or significant historic building in a planning scheme, or of certain other features.

Abandoned mining machinery

Abandoned mining plant is sometimes removed from historic mining sites for private collections, for use in historical displays, or where it is serviceable, for reuse in other industrial processes. This both diminishes the historic mining heritage resource and detracts from the significance of the historic mining sites. Visitor management measures, such as signage and the provision of walking access only, in tandem with education about the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1995*, can assist in reducing the incidence of removal of abandoned historic mining plant. Occasionally, there may be a valid reason for an authorised manager to remove or reuse such plant, and in such a case the machinery should be assessed for its significance by the relevant authority prior to removal.

Under Section 114 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*, abandoned mining machinery becomes the responsibility of the Crown six months after the mining licence ceases to apply to the land.

Recommendations

M20 That the removal of abandoned historic mining plant be actively discouraged

- (a) subject to management requirements, and
- (b) except for reuse of such plant subject to the approval of NRE.

Fossicking

Fossicking is small-scale recreational searching for minerals, usually for gold. It often involves the use of metal detectors, hand tools, pans or cradles, and is carried out by individuals or groups. This form of prospecting (other than under a formal mining licence) can be undertaken with the authority of a miner's right or tourist fossicking authority pursuant to the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*. This activity, however, can damage historic features and remains, and destroy the archaeological integrity of places (see 'Relics and artefacts' above).

It is recognised that considerable community and economic benefits may be derived from this activity, and fossicking on public land areas such as State forests is not discouraged. Fossicking in national parks and reserves managed by the National Parks Service, however, is generally considered inappropriate, and is not permitted except in some designated areas. Fossicking in other public land areas may also be restricted, for example in areas covered by a mining licence, or exempted under Section 6 or 7 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*, or nominated under Section 7 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.

Recommendations

M21 That NRE

- (a) manage fossicking in public land areas to ensure minimal damage is done to cultural features and remains
- (b) initiate a public education program to inform fossickers about appropriate behaviour in regard to historic places with remnant relics and artefacts
- (c) provide clear direction about which public land areas are available for fossicking
- (c) develop a code of practice for fossicking in areas with significant cultural heritage values.

Stone

M22 That exploration for and extraction of stone be subject to the requirements of each category outlined in Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

Archaeological places

Many thousands of non-Aboriginal historic archaeological places are located on public land in Victoria. According to the *Heritage Act 1995*, an archaeological site is defined as an area in which archaeological relics are situated (see definition below). Archaeological places include historic mining and sawmill sites as well as the remains of buildings and settlements. Relics and artefacts associated with historic archaeological places are dealt with in the section below.

Many of the historic places identified in Categories A, B and C of this report are archaeological places. Some of these, including selected historic mining sites and sawmills in forests, have few or no standing structures or substantial above ground remains. They may still be significant, however (see this chapter, ‘Assessment of Significance’), as their significance can be based on **comparative** rarity, condition or integrity; or on age or association with technologies or historical phases. Archaeological sites also have the potential to educate us about particular places, or to demonstrate particular aspects of history, when no more intact or substantial examples of such places remain.

Under the *Heritage Act 1995* any person wishing to undertake an activity which is likely to impact on historic archaeological places, or which involves disturbance of the subsurface of the land, such as road building, the laying of pipes and cables, mining or the construction of buildings or structures in an area where historic archaeological places are located, must first apply to Heritage Victoria for permission. Any person who finds an archaeological site must also notify Heritage Victoria.

Relics and artefacts

Relics and artefacts are portable cultural heritage. Many historic places have relics and artefacts associated with them, which contribute to the cultural significance of the place. They may be archaeological remains, machinery remnants, domestic implements or building materials. Heritage managers nearly always discourage the disturbance or removal of artefacts from historic places. On the other hand, heritage managers also from time to time remove relics or artefacts for safekeeping. This is particularly the case with valuable artefacts, or with those associated with a prominent, accessible site where visitation is uncontrolled. Artefacts can also be used in interpretation or displays associated with historic places.

Looking for relics and artefacts associated with past human occupation is a valid and popular recreational activity in public land areas. Interference with, or removal of relics and artefacts from

European historic places, however, can damage or destroy the archaeological record. Under the *Heritage Act 1995*, an ‘archaeological relic’ is defined as any (non-Aboriginal) artefact, remains or material evidence associated with an archaeological deposit, which is 50 or more years old. This definition does not include the remains of a shipwreck or an article associated with a shipwreck.

Under the Act, it is an offence to remove or damage any relics and artefacts registered on the Victorian Heritage Register. It is also an offence to knowingly or negligently dig up, excavate or expose an unregistered relic. People can, however, examine or collect but not damage an unregistered relic, provided it lies on the surface of the land. A person who collects relics in this way must immediately notify Heritage Victoria, describing the relic and stating where it was found. Any person who wishes to undertake an investigation or survey of land for the purposes of finding archaeological relics, must also notify Heritage Victoria prior to the commencement of the survey.

The collection, disturbance or removal of relics and artefacts is prohibited in national parks and conservation reserves included in schedules of the *National Parks Act*, including Historic and Cultural Features Reserves. Exceptions can be made in some areas of national parks and reserves, for educational or research-oriented searching for relics and artefacts, which can include natural objects such as fossils, provided permission is granted by the relevant authority.

Under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, it is an offence to remove or damage Aboriginal relics and artefacts. Even the viewing of some of these materials can offend traditional owners.

The following recommendations do not apply to the search for and observation of relics and artefacts in their proper context, provided this activity does not involve interference, removal, or other damage to the relics and artefacts.

Recommendations

M23 That

- (a) searching for relics and artefacts
 - (i) where it involves disturbance or interference with the historic remains, or the removal or collection of those relics or remains, not be permitted in all Categories A, B and C places identified in this investigation
 - (ii) for restricted research, scientific or educational purposes, be permitted under a permit obtained from the relevant authority such as Heritage Victoria or the Department of Natural Resources and Environment
- (b) NRE develop and implement a strategy for
 - (i) educating visitors and recreational users of public land areas about the implications of searching for relics and artefacts
 - (ii) clearly defining and where necessary enforcing, existing restrictions on recreational searching for relics and artefacts in public land areas
 - (iii) encouraging the reporting of relics and artefacts found in public land areas
 - (iv) encouraging the recovery and return of artefacts and relics removed in the past from significant historic places on public land
- (c) though it is preferable that artefacts are left in their original context, when removed by managers of historic places they should be catalogued, properly stored and conserved.

Shipwreck sites and relics

All shipwrecks 75 years old or more are protected in Victoria. Protection zones are located

around particularly significant or vulnerable wrecks to reduce uncontrolled activities which may impact on shipwreck sites. In regard to shipwreck relics, it is an offence to remove, damage or destroy, buy, barter or exchange them.

Under the *Heritage Act 1995*, a permit is required from Heritage Victoria prior to any activity which may impact on a registered shipwreck, or which occurs within a protected zone.

Places with few or no material remains

Some places, with few or no remnant features to connect physically with their history, may still be of strategic historical importance, or retain strong historical or community associations. These may include sites of significant historic events, such as sites of Aboriginal and European conflict, or sites associated with important phases or developments in history, such as areas of natural land associated with early conservation activity. Place names are also often indicators of significant local events or phases.

Recommendation

M24 That sites of significant historic events be commemorated in order to give them public recognition.

Historic records

Under the *Public Records Act 1973*, a ‘public record’ is any record made or received by a public officer in the course of his or her duties. A ‘public officer’ is employed in a government department, a public statutory body, or a municipal or local government body.

Research in historic public records assisted with the identification of many places in this investigation. The assessment of significance, and future management actions, are also often guided by information contained in historic records. Historians and other researchers rely substantially on historic public records for information which is not available from other sources.

Nearly all extant records relating to historic places on public land remain in public possession, often with the successors of the government departments that originally created them. The retention, care and provision of access to these records, in the context of the amalgamation of government departments, is an important issue for researchers and managers of historic places.

Under the *Public Records Act 1973*, government departments are responsible for proper records management within their departments, and for the appropriate storage of those records. When records are no longer required for the day-to-day operations of a department, options include temporary storage, permanent archiving, or destruction. The records should be appraised for the selection of those that may require preservation (and transferral to a public records repository such as the Public Records Office).

Many individuals and groups, including historical societies, collect and retain historic records which are actually public records. These may include old school records or cemetery records. It is imperative that these records are not endangered by poor storage and handling, and that access to the records be made available to researchers. It is also desirable that public records such as these be lodged in a central public repository, such as the Public Records Office at Laverton, or the Health Department in the case of cemetery records, where they will be catalogued and indexed, and made available to researchers.

The Public Records Office is open to researchers, and provides published guides as well as assisting with locating records.

Recommendations

M25 That

- (a) government departments fulfil their obligations in regard to the proper retention, storage, provision of access and disposal of public records
- (b) private holders of public records be encouraged to return and lodge those records with the appropriate public repository
- (c) historical societies or other local groups with responsibility for public records be encouraged to ensure
 - (i) those records are not endangered by poor storage and handling, and
 - (ii) access to the records be made available to researchers.

Social value

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group. People attach special meanings to certain places. These are often community-owned or publicly accessible places, such as meeting places, commemorative places, places of entertainment and places where significant events have occurred. Social value also relates to traditions, identity and cultural aspirations.

The Order in Council for this study requires that places be investigated for their historical values. As such, the identification of the social value of places has not been included in this study, though it is recognised that an assessment of social value may result in an increased level of significance for some places. Social value also has implications for heritage identification and management, as many historic places have special importance and associations for individuals and communities. Managers need to be aware of local opinion and community sentiment in regard to the management of historic places.

Public places and structures such as cemeteries, former schools and halls may have considerable social value for local communities, and this should be addressed by managers before they decide the most appropriate form of management required to conserve the overall significance of a place.

Historic places on private land

Many historic places on public land have strong connections with places which are now on private land. To understand and appreciate their history it is necessary to see them as part of an original complex or network of places. This is particularly evident at several locations in South-western Victoria where groups of public buildings were originally located on Crown land public buildings and public purposes reserves, set aside as part of the town planning process. Examples include the important collections of public buildings at Portland, St Arnaud, Stawell and Mortlake. Since their original Crown land reservations (mostly in the 19th century) some individual buildings have been sold to local councils (municipal freehold land is outside the scope of these recommendations), local groups or trustees, and private individuals. Many 19th century public buildings which originally performed State Government functions, such as post offices and customs houses, were transferred to Commonwealth Government ownership after

Federation (Commonwealth land is also outside the scope of these recommendations).

Significant historic public buildings continue to change hands, including several since the commencement of this investigation. The Colac Shire Hall was sold to the local council in 1996, and the Terang Courthouse has been sold into private ownership. Other structures which have mostly been located on public land in the past, such as grain storage silos on railway reserves, or some port facilities, are now owned by corporations as their functions have been privatised.

The management of historic places which cross land tenure boundaries can be fragmented and complicated, and appropriate levels and forms of protection that recognise such networks can be difficult to implement. Council acknowledges the significance of many places on private land and recognises that they should be given appropriate protection through the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1995*, or the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

Thematic gaps in the identification of historic places in this investigation can also be attributed to the fact that some themes are best represented on private land, for example homesteads of the Western District and extensive networks of dry-stone walls.

It may be appropriate that a complementary systematic study of historic places on freehold land in South-western Victoria be undertaken by the relevant authorities, to identify and assess places, and develop proposals for protection.

Recommendation

M26 That the management of historic places on public land take into account the significance and condition of related or associated places on freehold land, to ensure a balanced assessment and approach to management.

General Recommendations on Specific Types of Historic Places

Goldmining heritage

Victoria's goldmining heritage, as a whole, is of international significance. It represents an irreplaceable treasure of mining structures, relics and modified landscapes, which together with the mining towns and settlements, and the built environment of those towns, forms an extraordinary 19th and early 20th century mining cultural landscape. The recently completed State-wide Historic Mining Sites Survey, undertaken by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and supervised by the Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, has systematically identified and recorded the best of this goldmining heritage, the public land component of which is of outstanding significance.

Management issues identified by the State-wide survey include the ramifications for protection of a large number of sites, and the continuing mining interest in many of the historic localities.

Recommendations

M27 That

- (a) Victoria's public land network of Historic Reserves in South-western Victoria which contain historic mining features, be managed in a coordinated and integrated fashion to ensure consistency of management practices and actions

- (b) management and resources concentrate on the most significant historic mining places identified during the Historic Mining Sites Survey
- (c) selected Historic and Cultural Features Reserves which contain historic mining features identified in this investigation, be promoted to the public as a recreational and educational resource.

Note: Council notes that there have been proposals for World Heritage listing for the Victorian goldfields.

Sawmilling heritage

The heritage of Victoria's forest-based sawmilling activity largely dates from the 1850s to the 1940s. Many of these places are relatively inaccessible, and have remains which are often in comparatively poor condition. They also frequently require interpretation to explain the function of the remnant features and to reveal the original workings of the site. However, the relics and remains at the more significant historic sawmill sites can provide valuable evidence of historic technological practices, and a once common way of life in the bush. This evidence is not ordinarily found elsewhere. As the majority of these places are located in national and other parks and State forest, they represent a significant cultural heritage resource for these areas. Access can be provided to selected historic mills, and the relics can be interpreted, to enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding of this important aspect of our heritage.

Substantial remnants of Victoria's historic forest-based sawmilling heritage have been surveyed, recorded and assessed, including in South-western Victoria. A systematic coverage of the State remains to be done, however, to ensure that the most significant places are identified.

Recommendations

M28 That selected Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones which contain historic sawmilling features, identified in this investigation, be promoted to the public as a recreational and educational resource, where this would not be detrimental to the historic features and artefacts.

Cemeteries

All cemeteries have some historical significance, and most are located on public land reserved for cemetery purposes. Many are closed and no longer used, though they often retain considerable social value for local communities. Local cemetery trustees have a significant involvement in the management of cemeteries. Local historical societies also often hold information on cemeteries.

This investigation has identified some significant cemeteries in South-western Victoria, for which specific recommendations are made (see Chapters 4-6). Many of the remaining cemeteries have both natural and historic values, including landscape values, which should be recognised and protected.

Recommendations

M29 That

- (a) historic features of cemeteries, including gates, fences, buildings and plantings, as well as the grave markers, statuary and other memorial structures, be systematically documented and assessed, and if necessary, protected
- (b) new works and plantings be sympathetic to the historic character of cemeteries

- (c) cemetery records be lodged in an appropriate public repository to ensure their protection and to permit access for researchers.

Lone graves

Lone graves are relatively rare in Victoria, and are located on all categories of land. They frequently have interesting historical associations, and some social significance for local communities. They also tend to be fragile, and to require careful management. The care and protection of lone graves would benefit from the compilation of an inventory which clearly identifies their location and significance. Some lone graves recorded in this investigation are listed in Chapter 6.

Monuments and memorials

Monuments and memorials are prominent aspects of our cultural heritage, with strong historical associations and value for local communities. They often represent coordinated community efforts at commemorating significant local individuals, events or phases, such as particular achievements or local involvement in overseas conflicts. Historic monuments, including the network of Major Mitchell memorials in South-western Victoria, many of which date from the 1930s, are evidence of the Victorian community's determination in this period to celebrate the achievements of this particular explorer.

Such community values should be recognised when monuments are threatened by road widening or landscaping, or other developments.

Recommendation

M30 That local communities be consulted when redevelopment or other works are proposed, which may impact on monuments and memorials.

Railway heritage

Many functioning, disused and closed railway stations, lines and other railway infrastructure, are located in South-western Victoria, and have important historical values and associations, as well as social, recreational and other values. Railway reserve land may contain significant standing buildings, such as stations and goods sheds, as well as other interesting features including water tanks, weighbridges, loading areas, locomotive servicing facilities, plants and trees.

The railway lines and linear railway reserves may pass through scenic areas, and retain bridges and culverts, as well as important botanical values. Some closed lines in Victoria have been redeveloped in recent times into recreational walking tracks, under the 'Rail Trails' program.

The Public Transport Corporation (PTC) is chiefly responsible for the many disused railway buildings and structures in Victoria. A number of these have been identified as highly significant in past surveys of historic railway structures, and have been listed on the Victorian Heritage Register or Government Buildings Register. Unfortunately, many of these registered buildings are now in poor condition and urgently require attention.

In regard to heritage issues associated with public transport assets, the Public Transport Heritage Advisory Committee provides advice to the Minister for Public Transport. The Committee comprises representatives from the National Trust, Heritage Victoria, Tourism Victoria, the PTC and the Department of Transport.

Recommendations

M31 That

- (a) surveys of historic and cultural features be undertaken prior to decisions on redevelopment of closed railway lines
- (b) managers endeavour to find new uses for disused historic railway buildings, as an alternative to demolition or allowing them to decay
- (c) the PTC, in line with their statutory obligations, urgently attend to the problem of deteriorating registered buildings and structures, either through
 - (i) determining a priority management strategy aimed at the most needy structures, or
 - (ii) consulting and cooperating with local communities on their restoration and possible reuse.

Street plantings and avenues of honour

Many locations in South-western Victoria feature street plantings and avenues of trees. Some of these plantings represent an important form of local commemoration of particular events, such as the involvement of people in one or both world wars, and as such they have significant historical associations. The mature plantings are also distinctive landscape features which add to the character of towns.

Recommendations

M32 That

- (a) historic street trees and plantings be recorded and assessed prior to any redevelopment or other works
- (b) new plantings be sympathetic to the character of historic plantings
- (c) the history of commemorative plantings be documented for future researchers.

Outdoor recreation areas

Many public areas of outdoor recreation, including seaside foreshores, sports grounds, racecourses and agricultural showgrounds, contain features and elements of historical significance. These may include buildings, structures, monuments, memorial gates, outdoor furniture, landscaping features and plantings. As individual features they may not all be highly significant, but collectively they can contribute to the landscape character, historic fabric and aesthetic qualities of a locality. Many of these places also have considerable social value for local communities.

Recommendation

M33 That where management plans for out-door recreation areas are being prepared, or redevelopment or other works are proposed, the historic features are documented and assessed to ensure the most significant features are protected.

Historical geography

Concepts of heritage have broadened in recent times to include places which represent many aspects of human activity. On a broad scale it is possible to recognise that land settlement patterns, town and rural surveys, the setting aside of natural areas and other impacts upon the landscape are all elements of our history and heritage.

The early layout of towns remains obvious in some places, as does the original pattern of rural subdivisions which are often clearly evident in the landscape. Narrow strips of remnant vegetation can also point to the location of early but unused road reserves. The patch-work quilt of public and private land reflects not only environmental factors such as land systems and biophysical areas, but also social, political and economic factors and the ‘push and pull’ of settlement and natural resource use pressures.

Other ‘imprints’ on the landscape, particularly in South-western Victoria, include extensive networks of water supply systems, many of which retain components of their original structures. Areas of soil erosion and soil conservation activity are evidence of past land use practices, and retain their importance for scientific research and community education.

Further studies

A number of cultural values which were not specifically addressed in this investigation would nevertheless contribute substantially to our knowledge of the public land values of the region, as well as complement the values already identified.

Landscape and aesthetic values

Landscape and aesthetic values were not identified for public land areas of South-western Victoria during this investigation, though it was recognised that some previous work had been done, specifically in the management plan process for some parks, reserves and State forest areas. Cultural landscapes also require identification and assessment in the region.

Recommendation

M34 That the relevant heritage agencies cooperate in undertaking a survey in South-western Victoria, to identify, document and assess the cultural landscapes of the region.

3. PROCESSES FOR PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PLACES

This chapter describes the methods of protection recommended for places, and outlines the processes of the various agencies and groups involved in the identification, assessment, management, protection and statutory registration of places of historic and cultural significance in Victoria. It also examines the levels of protection afforded to historic places, including statutory protection.

Uses and protection for historic places

The recommendations in Chapters 4, 5 and 6 aim at ensuring appropriate levels of protection, and at drawing public attention to the significance and values of these places. The new reserves in Chapters 4 and 5 are recommended to be implemented under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (for isolated Crown land parcels) or the *National Parks Act 1975*.

Such reserves are recognised as having distinct tenure, as with parks and State forest. They can only be revoked by an Act of Parliament. Generally they are to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, except where otherwise specified.

Other recommendations in Chapters 4 and 5 propose that some historic places be managed as **zones** in parks and State forests, also affording a relatively high level of protection. Zones are implemented through park and forest management planning processes, not by Order in Council or Act of Parliament. While zone boundaries are defined, they do not have the status of Crown land reserves, and boundaries and uses can be varied as follows:

- zones identified as Section 50 reserves under the *Forests Act 1958* can be varied or revoked by Order in Council
- a process developed for the Alpine National Park management plan allows the Minister to make minor amendments to the plan, while major amendments involve consultation and tabling in Parliament, but not an amending Act
- a process in the Midlands Forest Management Area plan allows for the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment to amend the plan.

Zones in parks are identified in park management plans, and are the subject of specific management actions appropriate to the place, which may include provision for visitor use and interpretation. **Zones in State forests** are identified in forest management area plans, and can include zones in which conservation is the primary focus. Historic places within such zones are protected through the provision of buffers, from which timber harvesting is generally excluded.

Some places in Chapter 4 are also recommended for consideration by the Victorian Heritage Council for addition to the **Victorian Heritage Register**. This ensures the highest statutory level of protection for historic places in this State.

Some places in Chapters 4 and 5 are also recommended for consideration by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) for inclusion on the **Register of the National Estate** (RNE). The AHC's statutory powers relate to the development and management of places entered in both the RNE and the Interim List of the RNE, but only where there is an action by the Commonwealth Government involved. These registers, and the implications of registration are discussed later in this chapter.

In addition, some places in Chapters 5 and 6 are exclusively recommended for inclusion in local municipal planning schemes (see ‘Local Government’ below). While this does not ensure a level of protection equal to that of the Victorian Heritage Register, it is generally appropriate for the level of significance for places in these chapters.

Covenants, to ensure the protection of significant places sold into private ownership, may also apply to some of the above places.

Organisations and Processes

In Victoria, there is no single group or organisation with sole responsibility for historic places on public land. Rather, the responsibility is shared by a range of organisations and groups, with roles in protection and management. Some of the following agencies are also involved in compiling inventories of places. Other bodies manage historic places in a delegated capacity. The need for coordination of the processes of these various agencies is recognised, and is discussed at the end of this chapter.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment

The Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) is the primary public land management agency in the State, with responsibility for national and other parks, State forests and reserved and unreserved Crown land areas, which constitute most of Victoria’s public lands. NRE is also responsible for the enormous range of relics and structures relating to past human activity which are found in these public land areas. NRE manages, directly or indirectly through delegated management, many redundant government buildings, such as court houses, schools and police residences; some community buildings such as public halls and mechanics’ institutes on public land; and buildings purchased by the Government for heritage conservation. Other structures or works originally built for public or private use, in association with Crown land tenures or resource utilisation activities, are also managed by NRE and include mining sites, cattlemen’s huts, bathing boxes and former sawmill sites.

Historic places in national parks and conservation reserves are protected under the *National Parks Act 1975*, where those parks and reserves are included in the schedules to the Act. Management of historic places in these areas is directed by the ‘Guidelines and Procedures’ documents produced by the National Parks Service. Management is also guided by management plans which describe management zones within which certain areas, including historic places, are identified. These areas may require certain conservation actions and the implementation of specific management objectives. Where sites are too small to warrant zoning, special management prescriptions can also be put in place.

Victorian State forests contain many thousands of historic places, ranging from small isolated relics to large complex sites with a variety of structures. The forests themselves can be rich cultural landscapes, modified and shaped by decades of resource use and forestry practices. Many places in forests are fragile and can be endangered by timber harvesting operations, road building, and natural forces such as fire and flooding. Known historic places in forests are listed in forest management plans, and on regional inventories. These may include places on a statutory register, listed in local planning schemes, or reserved for historic purposes. When wood utilisation plans are prepared prior to timber harvesting, information on these historic places is incorporated into the plans. When previously unrecorded sites are located in forest coupes, the Historic Places Section (see below) should be consulted about the significance and appropriate management actions for such sites.

The Commonwealth and State governments' Regional Forest Agreement process, under the National Forest Policy Statement, requires comprehensive identification and assessment of cultural values in forests, as well as natural, economic and social values. Through that process and subsequent forest management plans, appropriate forms of protection for these values can be applied for historic places, in addition to these recommendations.

Forest management plans establish strategies for integrating and balancing commercial uses of State forest with the conservation of natural and cultural values. Options for the protection of historic places in forests include the establishment of Historic and Cultural Features Reserves, the creation of management zones and areas with specific management prescriptions.

Historic Places Section

The Historic Places Section is the expert cultural heritage group within the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. The Section provides advice and technical support to managers of historic places on all public land under the control of NRE.

The Section maintains a resource collection and an inventory of historic places, undertakes research into and identification of historic places, and makes assessments of significance. The Section also assists with site interpretation, participates in the preparation of management and conservation plans, and provides staff training, expert advice and supervision for conservation actions.

Field managers consult the Historic Places Section in regard to the identification, assessment and management of significant historic places. The Historic Places Section should be consulted when any change in use, lease or licence arrangements, management or land classification is proposed, which may adversely affect the values of significant historic places. Consultation should also occur prior to any demolition, removal or works, both internal and external at historic places unless those actions are specified in approved management plans or conservation and action strategies. The Historic Places Section can also facilitate relevant statutory approvals for works on places listed on a statutory register.

Recommendations

P1 That the Department of Natural Resources and Environment

- (a) continue to develop and maintain an inventory of historic places on public land, and where applicable ensure incorporation of this information in regional place registers, park and forest management plans, and wood utilisation and coupe plans
- (b) encourage further research and survey of historic places
- (c) address urgent maintenance and conservation works for significant places where required
- (d) develop a staged program of conservation works for other significant places
- (e) ensure that the Historic Places Section is consulted over significance and appropriate management actions, when previously unrecorded historic sites are located in a proposed or current timber harvesting coupe.

Heritage Victoria

Heritage Victoria, an administrative unit within the Department of Infrastructure, is responsible for the identification, assessment and preservation of Victoria's most significant non-Aboriginal

cultural heritage. It does not own public land or carry out on-ground management of historic places.

Heritage Victoria maintains the Victorian Heritage Register, provides assistance to government departments, local councils and the community and provides administrative support for the Heritage Council. The Heritage Council is a statutory body responsible to the Minister for Planning and Local Government. It makes recommendations for additions and amendments to the Heritage Register and advises on other matters affecting buildings or land on the Register. The Historic Shipwrecks Advisory Committee recommends the registration of shipwrecks and associated artefacts for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

The Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register lists those sites which the Heritage Council considers to be particularly significant for the heritage of the State, that is, of at least State significance. Listings include historic buildings and structures, shipwrecks, archaeological sites and other material remains associated with previous human activities within the landscape. These sites are on both public and private land. Inclusion on the Register affords these sites the highest level of statutory protection available to historic places in Victoria.

Registration means:

- recognition of State significance
- legal protection, as outlined below
- eligibility for financial assistance through Heritage Victoria.

Recommendations **A20—A64** in Chapter 4 propose consideration of historic places on public land for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Heritage legislation

Several pieces of legislation relate to the management and protection of historic places on public land in Victoria (see *Historic Places Special Investigation South-western Victoria Descriptive Report*, which describes the various Acts).

The Heritage Act 1995

The *Heritage Act 1995* was proclaimed in May 1996. Under this Act, the Heritage Council replaces the Historic Buildings Council. The Victorian Heritage Register differs from its predecessor, the Historic Buildings Register, in that its scope has been broadened to include non-Aboriginal objects, gardens, trees and archaeological sites. It incorporates the former Historic Shipwrecks Register and the Historic Buildings Register. It will also include places formerly listed on the Government Buildings Register. Under the *Heritage Act 1995*, places on the Victorian Heritage Register are also identified in planning schemes.

The *Heritage Act 1995* has brought together some of the disparate relevant sections of other heritage legislation, including those relating to historic buildings and structures, non-Aboriginal archaeological places, and shipwrecks and shipwreck relics. The new Act breaks down some of the previous artificial distinctions between these various categories of heritage places, and allows for the recognition and protection of a greater range of historic places at the highest level of significance (at least State significance), which is required for listing on the Victorian Heritage Register.

All owners and managers of historic places affected by the new legislation should ensure that they are aware of its requirements. The Department of Natural Resources and the Environment should coordinate with Heritage Victoria, to ensure that the provisions of

the new Act are applied and understood by field managers of historic places.

Protection

For all places and objects listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, a person must not ‘remove, demolish, damage, despoil, develop, alter or excavate all or any part of a registered place’, nor can the property be subdivided, without a permit from the Victorian Heritage Council. Alterations which require a permit from the Heritage Council include all structural and non-structural works, and changes to decorative schemes. Repair and maintenance which involves replacing ‘like with like’ does not constitute an alteration. An interim preservation order can be placed on a threatened structure while the Heritage Council examines whether it should be added to the Register.

For buildings on the Government Buildings Register, approval is required from the Minister for Planning prior to works on those buildings or prior to a change of ownership or sale. This register, which lists significant government buildings but has had no new listings since 1989, is to be phased out as government buildings are gradually re-assessed for transferral to the new Victorian Heritage Register.

Management and protection of archaeological sites

Any person who discovers the existence of an archaeological site or artefact is required to notify Heritage Victoria. Heritage Victoria maintains an inventory of historical archaeological sites which includes all non-Aboriginal archaeological sites identified in Victoria. These are not assigned levels of significance. However, archaeological sites recommended to the Victorian Heritage Register are assessed against Heritage Victoria’s criteria of significance and only those considered to be of State significance are registered.

Anyone wishing to undertake activities which are likely to impact on historical archaeological places is required to apply to Heritage Victoria for permission to disturb relics or remains. Prior to such impacts, Heritage Victoria requires that an archaeological survey be undertaken and that notification of such a survey is recorded with Heritage Victoria. Historical archaeological sites found during surveys should be registered with Heritage Victoria.

Registered Shipwrecks have statutory protection and it is an offence to remove any article from a registered shipwreck, to be near or on such a wreck, or within protected zones, without a permit.

Government Heritage Restoration Program

This program, administered by Heritage Victoria, was established in 1994 to provide funds to assist with the conservation of heritage properties owned and managed by Victorian government departments and agencies. The program provides funds for urgent or essential repairs to buildings and it acts as a supplement to allocations made by government departments to maintain their building stock. The building must be included on the Victorian Heritage Register, the National Estate Register or be protected in a municipal planning scheme. It must have ongoing government use or the proposed works must lead to government use. (See also ‘Resources’ in Chapter 2).

National Trust

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is a non-profit community organisation which is committed to the conservation of Victoria’s heritage, and to the education and involvement of

the community in the appreciation of heritage. It is a non-government body which has no direct statutory power but pursues protection of significant places. It manages a number of properties in Victoria, including some sites on public land. The Trust is an important advocate for the listing of buildings at Heritage Council hearings and it remains an important referral organisation and source of information for places nominated to government registers.

National Trust Register

The National Trust maintains a list of significant places including natural and cultural places and objects such as buildings, gardens, trees and landscapes. Listing generally affords no legal protection, though the Trust pursues protection for places on its Register. Consequently, many National Trust registered places are also found on the statutory registers. The four levels of national, State, regional and local significance are applied.

Australian Heritage Commission

The Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) is a Commonwealth Government statutory authority responsible for identification and maintenance of the National Estate. The National Estate comprises sites of both natural and cultural significance which have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance on both public and private land throughout Australia.

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a national inventory of natural and cultural heritage. Registration alerts governments, planners, researchers and the community to the heritage value of listed places. Inclusion on the Register of the National Estate does not necessarily mean the site is of national significance as places of lesser significance also qualify for inclusion if their values exceed a threshold level.

The Commission does not own or manage any National Estate places. Entry in the Register does not give the Commonwealth Government any rights to acquire, manage or enter places which are private property. Further, listing does not directly affect the way in which private owners administer their properties. There is no legal obligation on them to alter the way in which they manage or dispose of their properties.

The Commonwealth Government is the only body whose actions are directly constrained as a result of a place being entered in either the RNE and the Interim List of the RNE. Commonwealth Ministers, departments and authorities are required not to take any action which would adversely affect a listed place, unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative. The Commission must also be informed of any proposed Commonwealth action which might significantly affect a place on the Register.

These provisions can relate to Commonwealth decisions on the disposal or management of Commonwealth property, foreign investment in Australia, the granting of export licences or products from natural areas and the provision of Commonwealth funds for programs. However, the AHC has no power of veto over a Commonwealth action and can only advise on potential impacts to the National Estate.

The Commission's other responsibilities are to advise the Commonwealth Government on National Estate conservation issues and to encourage community appreciation of and concern for the National Estate through information, education and training.

The Australian Heritage Commission is currently considering a new national approach to

heritage protection. A likely outcome is that the Commission will in future concentrate on places of national and international significance, leaving the states responsible for heritage places of State and local significance. The AHC anticipates, however, that it will continue to develop and maintain a comprehensive national database of heritage places. The Commission also coordinates the National Estate Grants Program which has recently been reviewed. In future it will concentrate on places of national significance, and on programs which have a national focus (see ‘Resources’ in Chapter 2).

Many places not listed on State heritage registers (i.e. places below State significance), have in the past had their significant values recognised through RNE listing. This form of recognition, however, may not be an option in the future, pending the outcome of the above process. A ‘gap’ in the listing of certain places may therefore emerge. The current revamping of local planning schemes in Victoria may be one solution to this potential problem.

Recommendations **A65—A71** and **B49—B119** in Chapters 4 and 5 propose consideration of historic places on public land for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.

Other authorities

Victorian government departments and authorities are responsible for a range of significant historic places, including many buildings and structures no longer used for their original purpose. They include hospitals and hospital complexes, courts, police stations and gaols, numerous structures along operating and closed railway lines, schools and other Education Department institutions, and government employee accommodation.

The Department of Treasury and Finance in Victoria is responsible for the disposal of surplus government buildings. Basic maintenance works on the buildings, however, is carried out by the agency vacating the site.

Many of these places are currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), or the Government Buildings Register, which is being phased out. Other buildings identified in this investigation, and recommended to be considered for the VHR, are currently subject to the assets disposal program of the Department of Treasury and Finance. These are significant places and registration, where it occurs, will ensure the protection of their significant heritage values. The management of all these places should be consistent with the general recommendations in Chapter 2, where appropriate, and specific relevant recommendations for places in Chapters 4 and 5.

The Office of Building provides heritage conservation advice, including design, construction and asset management services, primarily for government agencies. Heritage Assets, a small group located within the Building Services Agency, Department of Infrastructure, specialises in the provision of technical and design services, and in the repair and restoration of historic government buildings. Heritage Assets also undertakes historical research, prepares conservation analyses and plans, maintains a database and a valuable collection of records on historic government buildings.

Delegated management

Delegated managers have a role in managing historic places on public land in Victoria, under the provisions of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* and the *Forests Act 1958*. They include voluntary groups such as committees of management, and individuals. The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) acts as Committee of Management for a number of historic places on public land in

South-western Victoria. Delegated management is often directed by a management plan or a strategy for conservation and future use. Grants may also be provided to assist delegated managers with works on places or development projects.

Recommendations

P2 That

- (a) places in the care of delegated managers be managed in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter, to ensure the protection of their significant values
- (b) leases, licences or tenancy agreements for the delegated management of historic places include heritage management objectives.

Local government

Municipal planning schemes are a primary source of protection for historic places on both public and private land, particularly those places not protected by listing on a government register. Places subject to heritage controls are normally listed in the schedules attached to the planning schemes.

There can be considerable variation between councils as to the type and number of heritage places listed in local schemes. Some municipalities have protected only built structures while others have incorporated the protection of heritage areas, cultural landscapes and significant trees into planning schemes.

Adding places to municipal schemes requires amendments to the schemes. A minimum level of documentation about a place is required to justify an amendment, including substantiating the cultural significance of the place. The LCC can assist with providing information about historic places subject to recommendations throughout this report, where councils consider adding such places to local schemes.

For places listed in schemes, a permit from the local council is required prior to works involving external alterations, demolition or removal of a historic building or structure, construction of a new building, or subdivision of the land. Heritage controls in planning schemes do not prohibit development of buildings but require prior permission to be obtained for development. The controls can limit changes to the internal fabric of a building, where the internal fabric is of particular significance and has been identified as such in the planning scheme.

Non-statutory measures which councils can introduce to encourage heritage conservation include provision of advice to owners of historic properties, and development of detailed policies and guidelines to assist implementation of planning controls. Some local councils have established Heritage Advisory Committees, and appointed Heritage Advisers, for this purpose. The committees also advise councils on planning and heritage matters, and make recommendations on the provision of funds for owners of historic properties. Heritage Advisers provide basic advice to the community on a range of conservation issues, including structural or maintenance problems associated with historic properties. Councils may also hold information on places identified in local heritage studies, where they have been undertaken.

Local government can also provide rebates or rate concessions for historic buildings. Some councils also provide low interest loans and funds for maintenance of historic properties, very often from local revolving restoration funds (see 'Resources', in Chapter 2).

State Heritage Controls

New heritage controls are to be introduced for local government areas in Victoria. They can apply to places of natural and cultural heritage significance, and represent a standardised approach to heritage controls across the State. A key feature of the new controls is the use of a single heritage overlay which is designed to apply to all heritage places including buildings, structures, archaeological sites, trees and areas. The standard permit requirements of most existing heritage controls will continue to apply. Places on the Victorian Heritage Register will also be listed in local planning schemes. A planning permit for registered places under the controls will not be required if a permit has been granted under the *Heritage Act*. This helps to eliminate dual approvals.

Covenants

Another means of protecting land or features on the land is to apply covenants. A covenant is an agreement between a seller and a buyer which can be attached to the land title, binding all subsequent owners of the land. In heritage administration, covenants may be an option for providing protection for cultural features on public land which is sold as freehold. In this case a covenant can be made between buyer and seller which relates to the development or use of the land.

Statutory covenants can be applied under various Acts of Parliament. An Act under which covenants can be applied for heritage protection is the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* which makes special provision for covenants to ‘encourage and assist in the preservation of areas which are of historical interest’. Under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987* ‘Land Management Co-operative Agreements’ can include actions and limits appropriate for conservation of land values. Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, Section 173 agreements can be applied on individual sites but only in response to a ‘trigger’ such as a planning permit application. Neither the *Planning and Environment Act* nor the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act* make specific mention of historic features in the provision of covenants, although they do not exclude them.

The *Heritage Act 1995* allows for covenants to be entered into between the owner of registered historic places, and the Victorian Heritage Council or National Trust.

Firm, enduring protection for historical values can be applied using covenants, although the process for application can require substantial administrative input. In addition, an agency must continue to monitor covenanted places to ensure adherence to the provisions.

Covenants can also be applied under common law but these must be restrictive, that is they restrict the action of the owner. They can only be enforced by lawsuit and are therefore not suitable for wide application.

Recommendation

P3 Where properties of historical significance are to be disposed of, that suitable forms of covenants be considered for application by the management agency.

Historical societies

Local historical societies operate as centres of information on local history, and provide resource material for researchers. Some also operate museums, and conduct lectures and seminars on matters of local historical interest. The Royal Historical Society of Victoria manages a valuable research collection, publishes resource material, runs a yearly program of lectures, and

coordinates an affiliated group of historical societies.

Cooperation of Heritage Agencies

The identification, assessment and protection of heritage is conducted by many different organisations throughout Australia, at both national and state levels. As outlined above several different agencies have responsibility for historic places in Victoria. In addition, advice on conservation issues can be provided by different sources, such as Heritage Victoria, the National Trust and local heritage advisers. The general public often lacks awareness of the differences between these agencies, and experiences difficulty distinguishing between heritage controls, planning controls and the non-statutory classifications of the National Trust. There is also a lack of public knowledge of the differences between the various heritage controls and designations (such as levels of significance and protection).

It is in the best interests of Victoria's cultural heritage that the AHC, Heritage Victoria, NRE, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, the National Trust, local government and local interest groups cooperate in the care and protection of this heritage. Such cooperation can ensure the efficient use of resources, prevent confusion, and avoid duplication of work.

National Heritage Coordination

National Heritage Co-ordination (NHC) is a commitment made by Commonwealth, state and territory heritage ministers, following the signing of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE) in 1992. NHC is therefore a strategy being implemented by the Commonwealth, state and territory heritage agencies under this Agreement. The agencies have identified an overall goal to care for heritage places more effectively in partnership with the community.

NHC addresses the issue of inconsistency, duplication and lack of coordination between the Commonwealth, states and territories, between states, and between different organisations within the states. It aims to achieve clear delineation of spheres of responsibility, and national coordination and cooperation between all levels in regard to heritage by developing common approaches to identification, assessment, methodology, criteria and listing processes.

Other objectives include the rational use of resources for heritage management, the development of consistent, compatible and transparent procedures, and the development of partnerships with community and stakeholder groups. NHC also aims to implement a national research program and to create a system of linked data bases between Commonwealth and state agencies with improved access for local government and heritage organisations.

Cooperative work between national, state and territory heritage agencies falls into the following key strategic areas:

- Policy: developing and implementing approved common policies
- Research: identifying and implementing a national program of research which shapes priority policy and management directions
- Assessment and management: investigating, developing and incorporating common approaches, streamlining the provision of advice and ongoing management of heritage places
- Education and information: identifying, informing and working in partnership with the community and stakeholders.

The AHC's role in this process is to provide national leadership and coordination. The states' involvement is as land managers providing advice and approvals. The states also have a role in providing coordination between state agencies.

Another important priority for NHC is the development of standard assessment criteria to be used by heritage agencies throughout Australia. The use of different criteria by different agencies allows discrepancies in the assessment, management and protection of heritage places. The development of standard significance criteria should address this issue.

Recommendation

P4 That Victoria continue to participate in work aimed at standardising and simplifying the assessment and management of heritage across Australia.

4. HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT PLACES

This chapter contains recommendations relating to the most significant places (of State significance) identified during this investigation. They are recorded as Category A places on Maps 1 and 2. The general recommendations below relate to the management and protection of cultural heritage, as outlined in Chapter 2. An explanation of the extent of protection intended is included in Chapter 1. This chapter also makes recommendations for Historic and Cultural Features Reserves, and for zoning in national and State parks. The Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones range in size from about 0.6 to 565 ha. In addition, specific places are considered suitable for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) or the Register of the National Estate (RNE). Category A places currently on these registers are also listed in this chapter.

Places recommended for VHR consideration are also recommended for RNE consideration, though some additional places are recommended only for the Register of the National Estate. These latter places are associated with important historical events, or have extensive features, or networks of features, with very significant historical associations. They tend not to be suitable for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register, because not all the structures or features are intact or retain original elements and fabric. Some of these places are not managed primarily as historic sites. They may also be natural places, such as areas with scenic values, or modified landscape areas. It is not the intention of the relevant recommendation to impose stringent restrictions on management or a high level of protection for the fabric of these places. Recognition of the highly significant historical values, and management which is sensitive to these values, is the objective of the relevant recommendations. This recognition should take the form of managers acknowledging, documenting and promoting the very important history of the place. Managers should also be aware of possible community interest in, and public recognition of the history.

Listing on the RNE adds a level of recognition and stature to these places of State significance.

Decisions on active management of the places listed below, such as conservation measures, or the development of visitor facilities and on-site interpretation, will depend on management priorities in regional or State-wide contexts. The timing of the preparation of management plans or conservation and action strategies, as recommended for Category A places, will also depend on management priorities. Such plans may be simple in many cases, and will not involve a major management planning process. In other cases, more comprehensive plans may be required to address conservation or maintenance needs.

The recommendations in this chapter are as follows:

A1—A19	Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones
A20—A64	Places recommended for consideration for the Victorian Heritage Register
A65—A71	Other places of State significance, including places recommended for consideration for the Register of the National Estate
A72—A142	Places currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register
A143—A187	Places currently listed on the Register of the National Estate
A188	Places in Public Buildings Precincts

Some places are also subject to additional specific recommendations.

Summary of reserve and buffer widths

The following table summarises the main provisions for mining, earth resource exploration, stone extraction and timber harvesting adjoining historic features in Category A. The recommendations below contain additional factors and qualifications.

Category A - Recommendations and uses	Principal features e.g. sawmills	Linear or ancillary features e.g. tramways
Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones		
Boundary	200 m	100 m
Mining (note 1)	Not within 100 m	Not within 100 m
Earth resource exploration (note 1)	Land managers' discretion	Land managers' discretion
Stone extraction (notes 1,2)	Not within 100 m	Not within 100 m
Timber harvesting (note 1)	Not within 100 m	As determined by land manager
Recommended to Victorian Heritage Register		
Boundary	Crown land parcel or 200 m	Crown land parcel or 100 m
Mining (note 1)	Sec. 45 Mineral Resources Development Act (MRDA)	Sec. 45 Mineral Resources Development Act (MRDA)
Earth resource exploration (note 1)	Land managers' discretion	Land managers' discretion
Stone extraction (note 1)	Not permitted	Not permitted
Timber harvesting (note 1)	Not within 100 m	Not applicable
Other places of State significance		
Boundary	Crown land parcel or 200 m	Crown land parcel or 100 m
Mining (note 1)	Sec. 45 MRDA	Sec. 45 MRDA
Earth resource exploration (note 1)	Land managers' discretion	Land managers' discretion
Stone extraction (note 1)	Not permitted	Not permitted
Timber harvesting (note 1)	Not applicable	Not applicable

Notes:

1. Except where not permitted in accordance with land status
2. Stone extraction is permitted at Mt Difficult Quarry - see **A14**.

Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones

Recommendations

A1—A19 That the areas described below as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones be used to:

- (a) primarily protect places with highly significant historical values, including remnant historical features such as buildings, structures, relics or other artefacts
- (b) where compatible with protecting the above values, and where appropriate in the context of present use and management, provide opportunities for recreation and education
- (c) provide for protection of, where present

- (i) cultural values, including aesthetic and social values
- (iii) scenic landscape and natural values

that

- (d) in relation to earth resource extraction, except where otherwise exempted (see Note 2)
 - (i) the area comprising the historic features and the land within 100 m of the perimeter of the historic features not be available for mining except where otherwise determined by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in conjunction with Heritage Victoria (see Note 3)
 - (ii) principles prepared by the former Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee for inspection and negotiation over specific extraction proposals be implemented (see Appendix VII and Note 4)
 - (iii) where mining works are proposed within the area identified in (d)(i) above, the prior consent of Heritage Victoria be obtained
 - ~~(iv) where proposed mining works would disturb or destroy historic features, the proponent be required to pay to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment an amount determined by NRE in consultation with Heritage Victoria sufficient

 - ~~(A) to research and comprehensively record sites proposed to be disturbed or destroyed, and~~
 - ~~(B) to fund heritage conservation works~~
 where proposed mining works would disturb or destroy historic features, the proponent be required, to the satisfaction of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in consultation with Heritage Victoria,

 - (A) to research and
 - (B) where considered appropriate, to fund heritage conservation works and interpretation on another related significant historic mining site
 (wording varied, Order in Council 24/6/1997)~~
 - (v) stone extraction not be permitted within the area identified in (d)(i) above, except where specified below for **A14** Mount Difficult Quarry
- (e) earth resource exploration, except where the land is otherwise exempted, be permitted at the discretion of the land manager after liaison with NRE Historic Places Section, provided that
 - (i) the historic features are not disturbed, either directly or indirectly
 - (ii) ~~low impact methods are used (see Note 5)~~ methods used in close proximity to the features be low impact (for example see Note 5)
 (additional and varied wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)
- (f) in those forested Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones in which timber harvesting would otherwise be allowed
 - (i) timber harvesting and logging machinery not be permitted within 100 m of the perimeter of the principal historic features such as sawmill sites
 - (ii) timber harvesting not be permitted within buffers along identified tramways and ancillary features, and adjoining operations be managed so as to not damage the historic features, with appropriate buffer widths necessary to protect the features being determined by the land manager, taking into account the nature and sensitivity of the features, land slope, soil erodibility, resource harvesting proposals and management factors (see Note 6)
 - (iii) the historic features be clearly marked on forest management plans, wood utilisation plans and coupe plans
- (g) the reuse of buildings, including for community uses, be permitted where appropriate, subject to Recommendation **M13** (see Chapter 2)

- (h) conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies be prepared by the land managers, in accordance with Recommendation **M8**
- (i) ~~the areas referred to in Recommendations **A1—A10** be permanently reserved under section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* or included on a schedule to the *National Parks Act 1975*, except where otherwise specified~~

the areas referred to in Recommendations **A1—A10** be permanently reserved under section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, included on a schedule to the *National Parks Act 1975* or made a reserve under the *Forests Act 1958*, except where otherwise specified.

(wording varied, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

- (j) the existing historic areas referred to in Recommendations **A11—A12** be implemented and managed in accordance with the general recommendations above (see Note 7)
- (k) the areas referred to in Recommendations **A14—A19** be identified as Historic and Cultural Features management zones in national and State parks

and that they be managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment except where otherwise specified.

Notes:

1. The areas affected comprise the relevant Crown land parcel or parcels for urban and small isolated blocks, unless otherwise specified. In extensive public land areas, the reserve and zone boundaries are set back 200 m from the major features, and 100 m from linear features such as tramways or ancillary features, or as specifically delineated. Certain resource use activities are permitted within parts of the reserves and not permitted in other parts – refer to (d)(i), (d)(v) and (f)(i) above.

2. Under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*, the tenure of surrounding public land dictates the land's availability for earth resource exploration and extraction. National and State parks and reference areas are **exempt**; other parks and certain conservation reserves, including existing historic areas and reserves, are **restricted Crown land** where the approval of the Minister for Conservation and Land Management is required for mining works; State forest, plantations and some other reserves are **unrestricted Crown land** where the public land managers' consent is not required for exploration or mining to proceed, although they are consulted. Part (d) (i) does not apply to those places which are not subsequently accepted for the Register.

(Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

3. On approval of the recommendations, the areas recommended to not be available for mining are to be managed as such, rather than being delayed until formal reservation.

4. These principles should be used as a guide insofar as they apply to inspection and negotiation. They do not replace or override Council's recommendations for boundaries or permitted uses.

5. Low-impact forms of exploration include: remote sensing; geological mapping; non-disturbing geophysical survey; limited geological and geochemical sampling (at dispersed sites, with only small samples taken), and where no earthworks such as road or track construction are required. Slim-hole drilling and limited ditch-witching can be considered low-impact if carried out carefully with mitigation measures applied, and provided historical features are not affected.

6. Tramway buffers could have a minimum number of crossings at approved points similar to filter strips, able to be constructed with permission from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment officer supervising operations.

7. Recommendation **A13** refers to the Mooree Historic Reserve, which has already been reserved. No change in the reserve status is recommended.

Historic and cultural features reserves

~~**A1 Grain store, Murtoa** (HO0112) (Crown land adjoining Murtoa station, area 1.85 ha) (see also Recommendation **A82**)~~

~~This huge wheat storage facility was built in 1941 as an emergency grain shed to store grain which could not be exported because of wartime conditions. It is 260 m long, 19 m high with 2.4 m tall side walls, has a hipped corrugated iron roof, and is supported by 560 unmilled timber poles. It is known colloquially as the ‘Stick Shed’. The grainstore is located in the grain handling precinct of the Grain Elevators Board (VicGrain).~~

Recommendation

~~**A1** That the purpose of reservation recognise possible future leasing opportunities, as appropriate.~~

~~(This recommendation is excluded from those for implementation, listed in the Order in Council 24/6/1997. In March 1997, the Department of Infrastructure established an Advisory Committee to inquire into the physical condition, management arrangements and future use of this structure. The committee’s findings had not been tabled at the time of the Order in Council.)~~

A2 Lloyd’s whip shaft and mud brick structure, Stuart Mill (ST0103, ST0002) (area 12.6 ha, formerly in the Stuart Mill Historic Reserve, see Chapter 2)

This area features a well-preserved timber whip, located on top of a partly bulldozed mullock paddock, and a mud brick structure of unknown origin. Horse-powered haulage whips were once very common on Victorian goldfields. The shaft below the whip has been filled. The remains of a wooden tramway, wooden posts and a narrow depression marking the route of a horse are located nearby. This is the first relatively intact whip to be recorded in the Central Victorian goldfields, and possibly the State. A mining lease was first taken up in this area in 1873. The whip and mine were still being operated in the 1940s.

The unusual mud brick structure is roughly A-framed, measures 2.7 m by 2.4 m and 2.1 m tall, and rests on stone footings. The origin and function of the structure is unknown. Suggestions for its use include a smoke-house, oven or kiln, and the smoke-blackened internal walls may support this. However, the window in the rear wall is not a feature usually found in structures used for cooking, though it may date from a later modification. The structure is also believed to have been associated with local Chinese activities in the 19th century.

Note: The Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee has identified an urgent need for the development of a conservation plan for the whip shaft.

A3 Four Post Diggings, Deep Lead (AR0222) (Education area, North Central Area, M3) (area approximately 10 ha within the education area)

This former goldmining area contains a wide band of intensive shallow sinkings, including small mounds and shaft depressions. Low embankments and banks of pebblesh mark the remains of puddling sites, although no puddlers are visible. The site of a house is marked by building rubble and an olive tree. Gold was discovered here in 1858, and the area remained a focus for alluvial mining in the Stawell district into the early 1860s, when Chinese miners also worked the field. The Four Post Diggings area is a relatively undisturbed and intact alluvial landscape showing both shallow sinkings and puddling sites.

A4 Hand in Hand cyanide works, Deep Lead (AR0199) (Hand in Hand Company Mine Historic Reserve, South-western Area 2, G1) (CA 232a, Parish of Illawarra, area 8.393 ha)

This former goldmining site clearly displays evidence of the cyaniding process. Remains include eight brick concrete-rendered soakage vats, a galvanised iron tank, a brick trough and drainage vat connected by iron piping, and the footings of a brick building. A large, intact mullock heap with 16 dumping lines and a filled shaft, associated with the Band of Hope mine, is located nearby. There is also evidence of a flattened machine site and a large dam. The Deep Lead was first worked in 1857, and by Chinese miners during the 1860s. Activity at this mine continued intermittently until the 1930s, when low grade tailings were treated by the cyanide process, as part of a general trend occurring throughout the State in response to the high price of gold. The cyanide works are unusually intact and have a high degree of integrity, demonstrating an important aspect of the mining industry.

Note: The Hand in Hand Company historic mining site has been identified by the Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, on a State-wide basis, as a priority for management actions, including conservation and interpretation.

A5 Long Gully shallow lead, Hard Hill, Armstrong (AR0220, AR0090) (part of bushland reserve, South-western Area 2, I79) (CA 100B, Parish of Ararat, area 11.1 ha)

This site features dams, water races, evidence of ground sluicing and a band of shallow sinkings. Long Gully was also the site of a Chinese camp, and retains at least two house platforms and a bottle dump containing ceramic and glass fragments, which may have been associated with the camp. Also on site is a 1930s house with fenced yard, and several open shafts. Gold was first found at Long Gully in 1855 and on Hard Hill itself in the following year. The site is important for the range of relatively undisturbed mid-to-late nineteenth century relics which document both shallow-lead and small-scale cement mining methods. Such landscapes are now rare in Victoria. This site is also significant for its association with the Chinese on the goldfields. Features associated with cemented gravel workings are located on nearby freehold land.

A6 Cemetery, Portland North (2.4 ha) (PO0076) (isolated Crown land block) (see also Recommendation **A39**)

This is one of the oldest cemeteries in Victoria, with graves dating from 1841. It includes burials of many of the pioneers of Portland, Victoria's oldest town, and some very distinctive headstones and memorials. The cemetery is located in a scenic position on a cliff-top near the sea, and features well-established she-oaks, Monterey pines and some blackwoods, together with areas of kangaroo grass. The cemetery adjoins a public purposes reserve.

A7 Maritime complex, Port Fairy (5.9 ha) (WR0007, WR0039, WR0079, WR0080, WR0081, WR0087, WR0088, WR0118) (Crown land, urban Port Fairy) (see also Recommendations **A48, A49, A50, A116, A118, A120, A166, A167, A169, A170** and **A171**)

This complex of buildings and structures on either side of the Moyne River, retains many 19th and early 20th century elements associated with historic port and maritime activities. ~~Historic features in the Fishermen's Wharf area include stone retaining walls, some original wharf piles on the inner side of the existing jetty, a 'swinging basin', rocket shed (WR0079), fishermen's shed (WR0087), lifeboat (WR0088), lifeboat shed (WR0080) and groyne.~~ Historic features in the Fishermen's Wharf area include a rocket shed (WR0079), fishermen's shed (WR0087), lifeboat shed (WR0088), lifeboat shed (WR0080) and groyne. Other significant historic features, which fall within the Port Fairy Coastal Reserve proposed Coastal Recreation Zone, include stone retaining walls, some original wharf piles on the inner side of the existing jetty, a 'swinging basin' and groyne. Mature Norfolk Island pines are a notable feature of the locality. The cottage

(WR0039) of the first Harbour Master, Captain Mills is also located nearby (the original section of which may date from c1840), as is the original customs house (not on public land). The battery precinct (WR0007) features fortifications and cannon. Also in this area is a powder magazine originally built to store blasting powder for public works (WR0118). ~~The Moyne River ‘training walls’ and ‘warping posts’ are distinctive elements of the use of the river. The walls were designed by Sir John Coode to project the river’s flow into Port Fairy Bay. A stone barrier was constructed early this century across another natural exit of the river to the ocean, known as the ‘South west Passage’.~~

Of interest, but not within the maritime complex reserve area, are the Moyne River ‘training walls’ and ‘warping posts’, which are distinctive elements of the use of the river. The walls were designed by Sir John Coode to project the river’s flow into Port Fairy Bay. A stone barrier constructed early this century across another natural exit of the river to the ocean, known as the ‘South West Passage’, is also not within the reserve area.

(Varied and additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

The 1859 lighthouse on nearby Griffith Island (see **A119**) is related to, but not included within, the maritime complex reserve area. Remnant features associated with the operation of the lighthouse include the foundations of two keepers’ cottages (demolished in the 1950s), a well, and the base of a signalling mast which was used for communication between the lighthouse community, shipping and the town.

Recommendation

A7 That development within the maritime complex reserve area not damage or disturb any of the historic buildings and structures, and in particular the fishermen’s shed.

Note: A change in the current management is not proposed. Any new construction in the maritime complex should be compatible with the existing historic buildings and features.

A8 Marchbank sawmill, tramway, and double incline, Weeaproinah (PR0044, PR0045)
(Corangamite Area, E12) (Otway State Forest, area 132 ha) (see also Recommendation **A61**)

This site provides evidence of the last phase of tramway logging in the 1930s and 1940s. Interesting features include the remains of a zigzag tramline used for carrying timber (PR0045) which ascends a spur, and evidence of a switchback tramline. The zigzag tramway, which helped to maintain a workable gradient for timber haulage, and switchback are comparatively intact and rare examples of a tramway system which was once common. In combination, they are particularly significant. A sawmill workers’ settlement was also located nearby. The mill (PR0044) operated sporadically from the 1930s until 1958, when it was demolished.

A9 Knott’s No. 3 sawmill, Wyelangta (PR0052) (Corangamite Area, E5) (Otway State Forest, area 12.6 ha) (see also Recommendation **A62**)

This site retains evidence of the entire sequence of sawmilling operations, from logging and tramway transportation through to winching and milling. The reinforced concrete foundations used for the boiler, engine and flywheel, were a rarity in the western Otways. Two of the log tramways (for bringing logs to the mill for processing) are comparatively intact. The site also features the remains of an incline and winch, and was in fact the site of the first ‘high lead’ winch system in the area. This large mill, also known as the ‘Wait-a-While’ mill, was established in 1922.

A10 Henry and Sanderson sawmills and features, Barramunga (OT0093, OT0094, OT0095, OT0096) (Corangamite Area, E2) (Otway State Forest, area 565 ha) (see also Recommendations **A63** and **A64**)

This complex features the site of Henry's No. 1 sawmill (OT0093) which was established in 1901 and was one of the biggest in the Otways, together with settlement remains, 15 km of comparatively intact tramlines, and substantial earthworks along the lines. The site also has evidence of hauling technology, including the remains of a winch and incline, switchback tramways and two tunnels, the largest of which was 440 m long and 2.5 m high (OT0094). It was constructed by former Ballarat miners at a cost of £1000.

The tunnels, which are now closed, are rare features for a Victorian sawmill, being two of only three such tunnels in the State. In addition to providing access to timber, the tunnel provided the main access to the sawmill for workers, as Henry's No. 1 mill was also one of the most isolated and self-contained forest settlements in the Otways. Up to 100 inhabitants lived at the settlement which had its own general store, post office, school, baker, billiard room and boarding house. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1927 and was not rebuilt. Henry's Noonday mill (OT0096) is also in this complex, and has comparatively intact tram routes. Henry's No. 2 mill was another component of this system (see Recommendation **C105**).

Sanderson's sawmill (OT0095) also features comparatively intact tram lines, and the remains of an incline and winch. It displays evidence of a tram system graded for locomotives. Sanderson's West Barwon mill, which is under the tailwaters of the West Barwon Dam, was also part of this network.

This complex of mills and trams represents the pinnacle of steam-driven sawmilling operations in the Otways. The construction and design of the features indicate an appreciation of difficult terrain, an application of ingenious solutions, and technological innovation.

Previous LCC recommended historic reserves

A11 Serviceton Railway Station Historic Reserve (KA0013) (Wimmera Area, H1) (Crown land reserve) (see also Recommendation **A73**)

The Serviceton Railway Station is one of the most significant railway stations in Victoria. It was formerly an important customs point for intercolonial traffic and a terminus for State rail. The existing Council recommendation relates to the area comprising the station building and platforms. This reserve has not been formally reserved and gazetted.

Recommendation

A11 That at the time of reserving this area, the purpose of the reservation recognise possible future leasing opportunities, as appropriate.

Note: A change in the current management is not proposed, and implementation of the Historic and Cultural Features Reserve is not intended to restrict daily railway operations.

A12 Addition to Serviceton Railway Station Historic Reserve (KA0009, KA0014) (The turning triangle is on part of a railway water supply purposes reserve, being Crown allotment 18B of 6, Parish of Lecor, and the locomotive servicing area is within the railway reserve to the west of the Serviceton station building)

The features of the locomotive servicing area (KA0014), and the rare locomotive turning triangle

(KA0009) in a reserve adjacent to the railway line to the west of the town, contribute to the understanding of railway operations, and should be added to the recommended reserve.

A13 Mooree Historic Reserve (KA0011) (Wimmera Area, H2) (Reserved Crown land, area 55 ha)

This area, which lies near the northern edge of the Little Desert, was previously reserved to protect sites associated with Aboriginal occupation. During this investigation the remains of a rare horse-watering and coach-changing point were noted in the reserve. The remains include two dams, a Buloke log-lined soak hole and a post with mortices. The soak hole is now largely filled with sand and earth. Water is thought to be always present at this point. The features were associated with coach transportation in the pre-railway era, and may also have been associated with the Gold Escort route of the 1850s. These features should be recognised in management of the reserve.

Note: No change in the reserve status is proposed.

Places recommended for protection in management zones in parks

A14 Mount Difficult Quarry, Grampians National Park (GR0002) (area 42 ha) (see also Recommendation A89)

The Mount Difficult Quarry (also known as the Heatherlie Quarry) is an open-cut high-quality sandstone (also known as ‘Grampians freestone’ or ‘Stawell freestone’) quarry with many associated features. These include winches, hoppers, a boiler and steam engine, a compressed air storage tank, a steam air compressor, the remains of a crane, a boom, trolley, explosives magazine and dry-stone walling. Two stone cottages have recently been repaired and reroofed. There are also remains of a tramway with sections of rails and sleepers intact. Stone was first taken from the quarry in the early 1860s and in subsequent years was used for building construction in Stawell, and in the construction of significant Melbourne buildings, including Parliament House and the Town Hall. Minor extraction of stone for repairs to historic buildings has occurred in recent years. A township area was surveyed nearby in the 19th century, but never occupied.

Note: Extraction of building stone from the Mount Difficult Quarry be permitted, subject to consultation with Heritage Victoria, but historic relics be protected.

A15 Cottages and surrounds, Zumsteins, Grampians National Park (GR0053) (area 40 ha)

Three pise (rammed clay or earth) cottages situated on the eastern side of the Mackenzie River, were built in 1934–35 on Forests Commission land, by notable local identities Walter and Jean Zumsteins. The cottages were constructed using earth and stone from the site, and secondhand building materials. They were developed to accommodate increasing numbers of tourists to the area. Gardens were established and a swimming pool was constructed by the Zumsteins, as was a large double-storey timber house known as ‘Redgum Cottage’, which is no longer extant. Pise cottages are relatively rare in Victoria, and these are important examples of vernacular architecture demonstrating the Zumsteins’ innovation and resourcefulness.

A16 Old weir, fluming, syphons, tunnel and associated features, Stawell water supply system, Grampians National Park (linear feature incorporating AR0179, AR0180, AR0181, AR0182, AR0183, AR0184, AR0185, AR0186) (area 25 ha) (see also Recommendation A66)

The Stawell water supply system was constructed between 1875 and 1881, and was one of the most ambitious town water supply projects undertaken in Victoria up to that period. A weir on Fyans Creek (AR0185) diverted this northerly flowing stream east via above-ground fluming, over 12 km of mountainous country within today's Grampians National Park. One of the most important features of the system is the tunnel (AR0182, AR0186) through one kilometre of solid rock beneath the Mount William Range, which still carries the pipeline for the Stawell water supply (managed by Grampians Region Water Authority). The construction of the tunnel involved an early use of dynamite. Other important remnant features of the system include long, largely intact sections of iron fluming raised on drystone supports (AR0179, AR0180, AR0181) which replaced the original timber fluming, and associated syphons. The Stawell water supply system was innovative and pioneering. It also has important associations with the notable engineer D'Alton, whose family was prominent in the Grampians region.

A17 Mafeking Goldfield, Grampians National Park (AR0218) (300 ha)

Mafeking was the site of the last major gold rush in Victoria to new auriferous ground, which began in 1900. Prospecting for alluvial gold occurred along nearly every creek and gully to the north, south and east of the township of Mafeking. The field contains well-preserved evidence of shallow alluvial sinkings and hydraulic sluicing, but the features are very overgrown. At its peak the township supported seven policemen and a newspaper, but the rush was shortlived and by 1903 many people had left the area. The township was destroyed by fire in 1939, and a memorial marks the township site today.

A18 *Loch Ard* shipwreck site, cemetery and associated features, Port Campbell National Park (PR0017) (area 20 ha) (see also Recommendation A60)

This site was the scene of the famous *Loch Ard* shipwreck in June 1878. The ship, which was bound for Melbourne via Liverpool, struck rocks near the opening of a gorge, and only two out of 52 people on board survived the wreck. The survivors, Tom Pearce and Eva Carmichael, were swept into the gorge where they took refuge in a cave. The incident was well publicised, and the site soon became a tourist attraction. Steps for visitors were cut down to the gorge in 1888.

The cemetery, which contains the graves of some of those killed in the wreck of the *Loch Ard*, is located on the cliffs above the gorge. The site also includes the cave in which the two survivors sheltered, and a memorial. Occupants of the nearby Glenample Homestead played an important role in the tragedy.

A19 Point Ronald tunnel and breakwater, Princetown, Port Campbell National Park (PR0010) (area 0.5 ha)

This site features a river diversion tunnel constructed through rock at the base of the cliff at Point Ronald. The tunnel links the Gellibrand River with the ocean. Concrete abutments, and a timber gate and turnkey are located at the entrance to the tunnel on the river side of Point Ronald. The remains of a timber breakwater are also in evidence on nearby rocks at the river's edge. The tunnel was constructed by the Public Works Department in about 1909 to aid flood control of the Gellibrand River. The tunnel, costing £1000, was intended to help regulate the flow of the river to the ocean, via a gate operated by a windlass, but it was not a success as sand built up in the tunnel. The Public Works Department constructed the breakwater in about 1912 to help hinder the sand deposition but this too was unsuccessful. Heavy floods destroyed the breakwater in 1949. The tunnel is the only known example of this kind of coastal engineering in Victoria, and remains largely intact.

Places Recommended for Consideration for Addition to the Victorian Heritage Register

Recommendations

A20—A64 That the areas described below be used to:

- (a) protect highly significant remnant historical features such as buildings, structures, relics or other artefacts
- (b) where compatible with protecting the historical values, and where appropriate in the context of present use and management, provide opportunities for recreation and education
- (c) provide for protection of other cultural values, including aesthetic and social values, where present

that

- (d) in relation to earth resource extraction proposals, except where otherwise exempted, these areas
 - (i) whether containing buildings or other historic features, be subject to the provisions of Section 45 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* from the date of Government approval of this recommendation (see Note 2)
 - (ii) not be available for stone extraction
- (e) earth resource exploration, except where the land is otherwise exempted, be permitted at the discretion of the land manager after liaison with NRE Historic Places Section, provided that
 - (i) the historic features are not disturbed, either directly or indirectly (Order in Council 24/6/1997)
 - (ii) low-impact methods are used (see Note 3)
- (f) in those forested places in which timber harvesting would otherwise be allowed
 - (i) timber harvesting and logging machinery not be permitted within 100 m of the perimeter of the historic features
 - (ii) the historic features be clearly marked on forest management plans, wood utilisation plans and coupe plans
- (g) the reuse of buildings, including for community uses, be permitted where appropriate, subject to Recommendation **M13** (see Chapter 2)
- (h) conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies be prepared by the land managers, in accordance with Recommendation **M8**
- (i) the areas be subject to appropriate mechanisms to protect their historic features (see Chapter 2) if they are sold out of the public estate

that

- (j) the areas subject to Recommendations **A20—A64** be considered by the Victorian Heritage Council for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register (see Note 1)

and in addition

- (k) the areas subject to Recommendations **A20—A64** be considered by the Australian Heritage Commission for addition to the Register of the National Estate (see Note 1)

and that they continue to be managed by the present managers unless tenure changes.

Notes:

1. The areas affected by these recommendations generally comprise the relevant Crown land parcel or parcels for urban and small isolated blocks, unless otherwise specified. In extensive public land areas, the boundaries are set back 200 m from the major features, and 100 m from linear features such as tramways or ancillary features, or as specifically delineated. However, it is intended that within these areas specific historic features will be considered for registration, and that the precise areas to be added to the registers will be determined by the Victorian Heritage Council or the Australian Heritage Commission, as appropriate.

2. Section 45 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* provides that a licensee must not do any work within 100 m laterally of, or below, the following:

- a building that is specified in the Register of the National Estate, or included in the Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1995*, or specified as a notable building or building of significance in a planning scheme
- a registered archaeological or Aboriginal site
- a house
- a farm building
- a factory
- a windmill, bore, dam etc
- a garden, orchard or vineyard
- a reservoir or lake
- a church
- a hospital
- a public building or
- a cemetery.

Part (d) (i) does not apply to those places which are not subsequently accepted for the Register. (Order in Council 24/6/1997)

3. Low-impact forms of exploration include: remote sensing; geological mapping; non-disturbing geophysical survey; limited geological and geochemical sampling (at dispersed sites, with only small samples taken), and where no earthworks such as road or track construction are required. Slim-hole drilling and limited ditch-witching can be considered low-impact if carried out carefully with mitigation measures applied, and provided historical features are not affected.

4. The historic places recommended for consideration for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register include some places already listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Places recommended for consideration for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register

The following places are recommended for the consideration of the Victorian Heritage Council for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register. Some places have also been the subject of preceding recommendations in this chapter. It is also recommended that the following places be considered for listing on the Register of the National Estate.

A20 Courthouse, Nhill (NH0016) (Crown land reserve, CA 3M, Sec. 11, Township of Nhill, area 3 roods)

This is a Late Victorian courthouse with symmetrical gable end front facade, polychrome brickwork and small side wings. The verandah to the front has gable ends facing out from the wings. The courthouse was built in 1888 to a design by Public Works Department architect S.E. Bindley.

A21 Railway station water tower, Warracknabeal (WA0019) (within railway reserve, CA 2, Sec. 35, township of Warracknabeal). The station building is currently on the VHR.

Apparently identical to the Murtoa water tower, this 1886 structure is a 500 000 litre riveted iron water tank, mounted on a four-storey cylindrical brick building of the same diameter. It features Roman arch windows and segmental arch doors with darker brick quoins, decorative string courses at floor levels, and a bluestone parapet. It was originally constructed for railway purposes, and is one of four similar towers in Victoria. Water was pumped up to the tower from the Wimmera River.

A22 Historical Museum (former courthouse), Natimuk (NA0003) (Crown land reserve, CA 1, Sec. 6, Township of Natimuk) Currently used by the Natimuk Historical Society.

This former courthouse was built in 1890, in polychrome relief brickwork and banding, with a dominant gable facade and flat-roofed side wings of a smaller scale. The front verandah features forward facing gables at each wing, and the barges are richly detailed. The building was designed by Public Works Department architect S.E. Bindley. The courthouse ceased to function in 1965, and re-opened in 1968 as a museum.

A23 Water tower, Murtoa (HO0103) (CA 142, Parish of Ashens, allotment area .05 ha) Currently occupied by the Murtoa Historical Society.

This is a 500 000 litre riveted iron tank constructed in 1886, and mounted on a four-storey cylindrical brick building of the same diameter. The structure features Roman arch windows and segmental arch doors with darker brick quoins, decorative string courses at floor levels, and a bluestone parapet. It was originally constructed for railway purposes, but was purchased from the Railways Department by the Murtoa Water Trust in 1910. The tower was used for water supply purposes until the 1960s. A museum opened in the structure in 1979.

A24 Botanic Gardens, Horsham (HO0053) (Crown land reserve, CA 88C, Sec. 5, Township of Horsham, area 16.26 ha) Managed by the City of Horsham.

The Horsham Botanic Gardens occupy land originally set aside as a police paddock. They were gazetted in 1878, and first laid out in an English Gardenesque design by William Guilfoyle. The Horsham Historical Society holds a copy of Guilfoyle's original plan. Planting in subsequent years has been eclectic, in a variety of styles, reflecting ongoing community contributions. A large Bunya pine near the entrance grew from a seed donated by Ferdinand von Mueller. The gardens also feature some historic garden furniture, and distinctive entrance gates.

A25 Kara Kara Shire Hall, St Arnaud (ST0030) (CA 9, Sec. D, Township of St Arnaud, area 0.17 ha)

The Kara Kara Shire Hall was built in 1902, and is in Federation Free Classical style, with a central three bay loggia and slightly different bays to each side. It is of local design and materials and features richly detailed cement render decorations.

A26 Lake Wartook, Grampians National Park (GR0061) (See also **A71**)

Lake Wartook was constructed as the first storage facility in the Wimmera-Mallee water supply system, which is believed to be the largest water supply system of its kind in the world. It is also considered to be the only major water supply system in Australia constructed for stock and domestic supply, rather than for irrigation of crops or town water supply. Wartook reservoir was built by the Wimmera United Waterworks Trust between 1881 and 1886, and enlarged in 1890. Its capacity (29 400 ML) was far greater than most other contemporary reservoirs. The original reservoir was formed by construction of a sand embankment across the Mackenzie River, which was lined with stone pitching on both faces. A long overflow weir is located at the west end,

constructed in 1890. The reservoir outlet is through a small stone and concrete tunnel under the embankment, controlled from a valve tower. The dam and masonry outlet tower, outlet portal and spillway are substantially intact (as enlarged in 1890).

Note: The Council is aware of proposed works to strengthen the dam wall.

A27 Courthouse, Stawell (AR0058) (Crown land reserve, CA 28, Sec. 81, Parish of Stawell, area 0.2 ha)

The Stawell Courthouse is a grand 1878 Victorian Second Empire style building of two storeys, with a side balcony and iron roof decoration. It features a finely finished and detailed Stawell freestone facade. This imposing building emphasises the importance of Stawell as a centre in the goldmining region, and the administration of justice in Western Victoria.

A28 Grandstand, Central Park, Stawell (AR0068) (within Crown land reserve, CA 24, Sec. 24, Township of Stawell)

A recently restored timber grandstand dating from 1899, in Central Park, Stawell, which is the home of the famous Stawell Easter Gift foot race. The grandstand features a half-hipped iron roof with timber trusses.

A29 Pleasant Creek Centre, Stawell (AR0072) (within Crown land reserve, CA 8, Sec. 270, Township of Stawell)

The Pleasant Creek Hospital was constructed on the goldfields in 1861, and was the first hospital in the western region between the South Australian border, Ballarat and the Murray River to the north. Local landowners and miners subscribed to its construction. In later years it featured a Benevolent Ward for elderly miners.

The hospital is a simple symmetrically planned early Victorian building, with more elaborate 1881 alterations, and is set well back in gardens with established trees. Several more recent buildings are included in the complex which is currently a nursing home.

A30 Brambuk, Grampians National Park (AR0089)

The Brambuk Aboriginal Cultural Centre in the Grampians (Gariwerd), was built in 1990 to an award-winning design by Greg Burgess. It features expressive and symbolic forms with craft construction in natural and vernacular materials. The landscaped grounds are an important component of the site.

A31 Historic School Reserve, Drik Drik (CA0035) (CA 2e, Sec. 5, Parish of Drik Drik, 0.81 ha)

This Historic School Reserve contains a number of buildings no longer in use, including a single-roomed stone school, a hexagonal timber shelter, memorial school gates, and a small stone 1885 Methodist church in a walled enclosure with a pioneer memorial plaque. A former (timber) post office has been moved to the site, and a cemetery is adjacent to the reserve. The complex represents an unusual collection of small, former public buildings.

A32 Langi Ghiran Reservoir, Langi Ghiran State Park (BE0004) (Managed by Grampians Rural Water Authority) (see also Recommendation **A157**)

This 69 ML reservoir was formed by a dam constructed in 1870–76, and is associated with a 19 km pipe which supplies water to Ararat. The external walls of the reservoir are constructed of stepped high quality ashlar granite, from a quarry just north of the wall. Associated features include a smaller reservoir and spillway, downstream from the main reservoir, also of fine quality stonework construction; and a stone water race on Easter Creek above the Reservoir. These related features are significant for their construction and use of materials, and for what they demonstrate about the evolution of Ararat's water supply.

A33 Courthouse, Coleraine (CO0001) (Crown land reserve, CA 10a, Sec. 2, Township of Coleraine, area 0.1 ha) Used by Coleraine Historical Society.

This 1870 red brick courthouse has bluestone footings, a large gabled main mass of the courtroom, and small lower flanking wings and verandah. Though the building has been stripped internally, remnant features include exposed trusses and a timber ceiling. A war memorial stands at the front. The courthouse was designed by architect Charles Barrett, and is one of the oldest substantial buildings in the town. The local historical society took over the building in 1970.

A34 Former Wannon Shire Offices, Coleraine (CO0006) (Crown land reserve, CA 13a, Sec. 3, Township of Coleraine)

The former shire offices building is an unusual and symmetrical structure, with a low central verandah section flanked by two larger and taller gabled wings. The first building of 1875 may have been the central section, with the flanking wings added later. The central front verandah has decorative timber posts and brackets. The flanking wings have tall tripartite windows and diamond shaped vents to the gables, and boxed eaves.

A35 Police buildings, Dunkeld (HA0086) (within police reserve, CA 6, Sec. 35, Township of Dunkeld) The buildings are used for police purposes. (See also **A101**)

This complex features a group of three bluestone buildings with iron gable roofs, including a lock-up and stable. The lock-up is currently on the Victorian Heritage Register. The other buildings feature coursed rubblework. They represent a significant collection of comparatively intact historic police buildings, which have survived from the mid-19th century.

A36 Botanic Gardens, Hamilton (HA0020) (Crown land reserve, CA 1, Sec. 10, Township of Hamilton, area 4 ha). Managed by NRE and City of Hamilton

The Hamilton Botanic Gardens cover four hectares, and were originally designed by Ferguson, with later input from William Guilfoyle. They were planned in the 1850s, with some planting undertaken in the 1870s, though the present layout began to take shape in the 1880s. The gardens retain features typical of the work of Ferguson and Guilfoyle. The area includes a number of significant trees, a caretaker's cottage, a rotunda (old but added recently), a fountain, street gates and an artificial lake.

A37 Stone milestone, Caramut (WI0012) (Crown land road reserve)

This comparatively rare feature is a square, light coloured stone milestone with pyramidal top and engraved mile distances. It is slightly damaged and askew.

Note: The manager should determine an appropriate length of road reserve for protection

A38 William Dutton's grave, cemetery, Narrawong (PO0013) (within Crown land reserve, Lot 21A, Sec. 2, Parish of Narrawong)

William Dutton was a sealer, whaler, Portland pioneer, and one of Victoria's original white settlers, who reputedly first lived seasonally in the south-west as a sealer in the late 1820s. He died in 1876, and his grave lies just outside the main enclosure of Narrawong cemetery. The cemetery also reputedly contains the graves of other whalers, including three who died while attempting to rescue the survivors of the *Julia* shipwreck in 1863.

A39 Cemetery, Portland North (PO0076) (Crown land reserve, CA 5D, Sec. 3, Parish of Portland)

For a description see Recommendation **A6** above.

A40 Botanic Gardens, Portland (PO0019) (Crown land reserve, CA 5, Sec. 44, Township of Portland, area 13 ha)

These early botanic gardens (in Henty Park) were first set aside in 1851, and started in 1857 by William Allit, with paths and garden beds laid down in the 1860s. Allit's picturesque gardener's cottage, of quarry-faced bluestone, was built in 1858 and features casement windows, stone quoins and massive chimneys. The gardens contain extensive lawns, pathways and trees, some of which are on the Significant Trees Register of the National Trust. Croquet lawns laid out prior to the 1880s are still in use.

A41 Memorial, foreshore, Portland (PO0023) (Crown land reserve, CA 10, Sec. 37, Township of Portland)

This tall, slender quarry-faced granite obelisk, with granite pedestal and concrete base, commemorates key individuals involved in the European discovery and settlement of Western Victoria – Edward Henty, Lt. James Grant and William Dutton.

A42 Rocket shed, Portland (PO0030) (Crown land reserve, Section 28, Township of Portland)

The rocket shed is a small 1886 bluestone building with gable roof, which was used by the Portland Ports and Harbour Authority to store rescue rockets and flares. It is an essential component of the Public Buildings Precinct (see later in this chapter).

A43 Lifeboat, Portland (PO0031) (Crown land reserve)

The lifeboat was constructed in 1857–9, when several lifeboat services were established along this coast. It was associated with the famous rescue of the *Admella* survivors in 1859. The boat is based on a Royal National Lifeboat Institute of Great Britain plan. It is in relatively good condition, features diagonally laid Kauri pine planks, and is self-righting and self-draining, after the fashion of the similar Port Fairy boat.

A44 Former warehouse/bond-store, Portland. (PO0085) (CA 19, Sec. 4, Township of Portland, area 0.2 ha)

This 1852 Colonial Georgian style bluestone bondstore is a simple, two-storey building fronting immediately onto the street. It was built by the Henty family, and is currently occupied by NRE and a commercial tenant. It is one of several early bondstores in Portland which remain from mid-19th century port activity.

A45 Stone milestone, Woolsthorpe (WR0110) (Crown land road reserve)

This comparatively rare feature is a stone 19th century mile-post, engraved with distances to Belfast, Caramut and Warrnambool.

Note: The manager should determine an appropriate length of road reserve for protection

A46 Tower Hill Cemetery, Koroit (WR0036) (Crown land reserve, CA 1A, Sec. 42, Parish of Yangery, area 8 ha)

The Tower Hill cemetery includes the grave of Walter Lindsay Richardson, father of author Henry Handel Richardson, and the model for her famous character Richard Mahoney in the trilogy *The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney*. Also buried here is W.J. McLean, who was shot during the shearer's strike of 1894, and the more recent grave of Sir Macfarlane Burnett. A preponderance of Catholic graves reflects the strong Irish presence in the local community.

A47 Visitor centre, Tower Hill (WR0078) (within Wildlife (Crown land) reserve, CA 49, Parish of Yangery)

The visitor centre is a circular glazed pavilion with an asphalted membrane and a double curved roof. It is of timber construction with a cill height stone skirt, and wide eaves with stepped rafter. The form reflects the scoria cone and marr crater landscape of Tower Hill. This is a pioneering national park visitor information centre, designed by architect Robin Boyd in the early 1960s.

A48 Rocket shed, Port Fairy (WR0079) (within Crown land reserve, CAs 11a-d, Sec. 2, Township of Port Fairy) (see also Recommendation **A7**)

The rocket shed is a simple bluestone 1886 gabled building with double wooden doors and dressed quoins. It contains original rescue equipment including a rocket launcher and line box. It is one of few such buildings remaining in Victoria, and is a component of the larger complex of maritime buildings and related structures in Port Fairy.

A49 Fishermen's shed, Port Fairy (WR0087) (within Crown land reserve, CAs 11a-d, Sec. 2, Township of Port Fairy) (see also Recommendation **A7**)

This shed has been in continuous use for over 130 years, as a customs shed, goods shed, and as a storage shed for local fishers. It is of timber post and beam construction with vertical board infill (since covered over with horizontal weatherboard), and a curved corrugated iron roof over bow-string trusses.

A50 Lifeboat, Port Fairy (WR0088) (within Crown land reserve) (see also Recommendation **A7**)

This self-righting and self-draining lifeboat was constructed at Williamstown to a design based on plans of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain. It was recovered from the river and restored using the more intact Portland lifeboat of the same type as a pattern.

A51 Cemetery, Port Fairy (WR0091) (Crown land reserve, CA 7R, Parish of Belfast, area 2 ha)

This cemetery contains many fine monuments, with a unique set of headstones elaborately carved between 1855 and 1862 by well-known sculptor Walter McGill. A Gothic style weatherboard gatehouse stands in the grounds. The oldest surviving headstone is dated 23rd August 1847. The cemetery was originally known as 'Green's Paddock'.

A52 Drill hall/orderly room and militia complex, Warrnambool (WR0009) (within Crown land reserve, CA 17, Sec. 4, Township of Warrnambool, area 0.71 ha). These buildings are within a TAFE complex.

The former militia complex is a group of three 19th century buildings, including a brick stuccoed drill hall (orderly room) of 1868 with a facade in Victorian Classical style; a separate brick 1870s officers residence; and a later building (gun room) in a plainer style. The drill hall is believed to be the sole remaining masonry drill hall in its original form in Victoria. The name of the nearby Artillery Crescent reflects the former military character of this area of Warrnambool.

A53 Botanic Gardens, Warrnambool (WR0068) (Crown land reserve, CA 18A, Sec. 30A, and CA 9, Sec. 40, Township of Warrnambool, area 10.4 ha) City Council managed.

Planning for these gardens began in the 1860s, but the present layout largely conforms to the 1877 design of William Guilfoyle, who was then making his first foray into garden design outside the Melbourne area. Features include sweeping lawns, clumps of palms (among Guilfoyle's characteristic plantings) and dense shrubberies. The gardens also contain a two-storey rotunda, several large ornate urns, a sundial and cast iron light standards. A 'Lone Pine' tree is on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees. The restoration of various features is currently under way.

A54 Fortifications and battery complex, Flagstaff Hill, Warrnambool (WR0116)
(Recreation and tourist reserve)

The fortifications were constructed in 1887, at a time when several prominent ports on Victoria's coast were taking similar precautions against possible Russian invasion, in the years following the Crimean War. Remains include the concrete battery, two cannons and armoury and officers' huts.

A55 Bridge, Hopkins River, Warrnambool (MO0049) (Crown land reserve)

This bridge is one of five extant timber truss bridges in Victoria, and the only one located outside the Gippsland region. It was built in 1895. The twin trusses span 15.2 m in the centre of the river, flanked by long timber girder approaches at either side.

Note: Council considers this bridge to be of scenic benefit to the Hopkins Estuary, as well as having historical value. However it is recognised that there are maintenance, safety, streamflow and traffic reasons for the City Council's proposed replacement of the bridge.

A56 War Memorial, Terang (MO0006) (within Crown land reserve, CA 10A, Sec. 2, Township of Terang)

This imposing 20 m tall, grey granite obelisk in the centre of Terang is a memorial to those who served in the Great War. It was unveiled by General Chauvel in 1923.

A57 Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, Camperdown (CR0073) (within Crown land reserve, CA 4, Sec. 7, Parish of Colangulac)

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are in the Gardenesque style of designer, William Guilfoyle. The garden area contains a number of structures including a gardener's cottage and shed, a statue of Robbie Burns, and the remains of a rotunda and picnic shelter. The gardens also feature 12 National Trust listed significant trees.

A58 Finlay Avenue elm plantation, Camperdown (CR0076) (Crown land road reserve)

This avenue of elms along the wide main road reserve of Camperdown was established in 1876, and has been extended since. The avenue also connects to other avenues of trees in cross streets, and is complemented by a centrally located 1897 clock tower, memorials, and a precinct of fine 19th century buildings.

Note: The manager should determine the appropriate area of road reserve for protection

A59 Lattice truss road bridge, Woody Yaloak River, Cressy (CL0076) (Crown land road reserve)

This two-span, deck-type lattice truss girder bridge over the Woody Yaloak River, on the old alignment of the Hamilton Highway at Cressy, has central cylindrical piers. It dates from 1880, though its stone abutments date from an earlier bridge of 1854.

A60 Loch Ard cemetery, Port Campbell National Park (PR0017)

For a description see Recommendation **A18** above.

A61 Marchbank zigzag tramway, Weeaprounah district (PR0045) (Otway State Forest, E12 Corangamite Area)

For a description see Recommendation **A8** above.

A62 Knott No. 3 sawmill, Wyelangta district (PR0052) (Otway State Forest, E5 Corangamite Area)

For a description see Recommendation **A9** above.

A63 Henry No. 1 sawmill, Barramunga district (OT0093) (Otway State Forest, E5 Corangamite Area)

For a description see Recommendation **A10** above.

A64 Tunnel, Henry's tramway, Barramunga district (OT0094) (Otway State Forest, E5 Corangamite Area)

For a description see Recommendation **A10** above.

Other Places of State Significance

Recommendations

A65—A71 That the areas described below be used to

- (a) provide recognition for these places with historical values of State significance, including remnant historical features such as buildings, structures, relics or other artefacts
- (b) where compatible with the above values, and where appropriate in the context of present use and management, provide opportunities for recreation and education
- (c) where present, provide recognition of
 - (i) other cultural values, including aesthetic and social values
 - (ii) scenic landscape and natural values

that

- (d) in relation to earth resource extraction proposals, except where otherwise exempted, the historic features
 - (i) be subject to the provisions of Section 45 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* from the date of Government approval of this recommendation (see Note 2)
 - (ii) not be available for stone extraction
- (e) earth resource exploration, except where the land is otherwise exempted, be permitted at the discretion of the land manager after liaison with NRE Historic Places Section, provided that
 - (i) the historic features are not disturbed, either directly or indirectly (Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)
 - (ii) low-impact methods are used (see Note 3)
- (g) the reuse of buildings, including for community uses, be permitted where appropriate, subject to Recommendation **M13**
- (h) conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies be prepared by the land managers, in accordance with Recommendation **M8**
- (i) the areas be subject to appropriate mechanisms to recognise their historic features (see Chapter 2) if they are sold out of the public estate

that

- (j) the areas subject to Recommendations **A65—A71** be considered by the Australian Heritage Commission for addition to the Register of the National Estate (see Note 1)

and that they continue to be managed by the present managers unless tenure changes.

Notes:

1. The areas affected by these recommendations generally comprise the relevant Crown land parcel or parcels for urban and small isolated blocks, unless otherwise specified. In extensive public land areas, the boundaries are set back 200 m from the major features, and 100 m from linear features such as tramways or ancillary features, or as specifically delineated. However, it is intended that within these areas specific historic features will be considered for registration.
2. Section 45 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* provides that a licensee must not do any work within 100 m laterally of, or below, the following:
 - a building that is specified in the Register of the National Estate, or included in the Victorian Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1995*, or specified as a notable building or building of significance in a planning scheme
 - a registered archaeological or Aboriginal site
 - a house
 - a farm building
 - a factory
 - a windmill, bore, dam etc
 - a garden, orchard or vineyard
 - a reservoir or lake
 - a church
 - a hospital
 - a public building or
 - a cemetery.

Part (d) (i) does not apply to those places which are not subsequently accepted for the Register. (Order in Council 24/6/1997)

3. Low-impact forms of exploration include: remote sensing; geological mapping; non-disturbing geophysical survey; limited geological and geochemical sampling (at dispersed sites, with only small samples taken), and where no earthworks such as road or track construction are

required. Slim-hole drilling and limited ditch-witching can be considered low-impact if carried out carefully with mitigation measures applied, and provided historical features are not affected.

4. The places to be considered for addition to the Register of the National Estate may include areas not managed primarily for protection of historical values. In such cases the object of these recommendations is to ensure that the historical associations are recognised and considered in management.

Places recommended for consideration for addition to the Register of The National Estate

A65 Central Park, Stawell (AR0068) (Crown land reserve)

Central Park, Stawell, is the home of the famous Stawell Easter Gift, Australia's premier short distance professional running race. The first Easter running carnival was held at Stawell in 1878, at the Botanical Reserve. The carnival moved to Central Park in 1898. Included among the significant historic features of the park are the 1899 timber grandstand (see Recommendation **A28**), 1903 cast-iron memorial entrance gates, a memorial stone seat and sundial, and several monuments to individual runners.

A66 Sites and features of the Stawell water supply system, Grampians National Park, incorporating weir, fluming, syphons, tunnel and associated structures (AR0179, AR0180, AR0181, AR0182, AR0183, AR0184, AR0185, AR0186)

For a description see Recommendation **A16** above.

A67 Remains of early tramway, Portland to Heywood (PO0014) (within various Crown land parcels, including railway reserve land in Portland)

This early tramway in the Portland district was constructed in the late 1850s, in an attempt to provide improved access to the port for the produce of the hinterland centres of the Wannon, Glenelg and Grange areas. The tramway reached Heywood by 1860, but the Government showed little interest in extending it further, and the tram was never used. In 1876, when the railway from Hamilton to Portland was under construction, the section between Portland and Heywood made substantial use of the earlier tramway formation. Remains of the tramway today include earthworks reused by the railway, many masonry culverts, and abutments and wing walls of the Surrey River railway bridges. The tramway was possibly the largest engineering project undertaken in South-western Victoria to that time, and the structures associated with the tramway, particularly the masonry features, are believed to be the oldest extant tramway structures in Victoria.

A68 Racecourse, Warrnambool (MO0080) (Crown land reserve, CA 54 A, Township of Warrnambool)

Horse racing was and is a very popular pastime in the Western District, and nowhere more popular than at Warrnambool, where the first horse races were held on a sandy course along the beach in the late 1840s. The Warrnambool Racecourse is the location of the 'Grand Annual' steeplechase, the first of which dates from 1895. The well-regarded course lies in a hollow and fine views are available from the rise in Albert Park. The hill behind the grandstand accommodates 1000 spectators. Two paddocks outside the reserve were loaned to extend the course and are now owned by the Race Club.

A69 Dinosaur Cove fossil discovery site, Glenaire district, Otway National Park
(PR0003)

This is a very significant dinosaur fossil discovery and scientific research site, established in the 1970s by the Museum of Victoria and Monash University. The fossils are principally those of herbivores, dating from approximately 105 million years ago. They are found in ancient stream beds located in cliffs of cretaceous sediments. Dinosaur Cove is an important site in the history of palaeontology in Victoria.

A70 Great Ocean Road and associated sites and features (XX0001) including the Memorial Arch (GE0001), Cumberland River Reserve (OT0049), Mount Defiance Lookout (OT0011) and Old Springs site (OT0012) (various tenures: Crown land road reserve, national park, State park)

The Great Ocean Road is Victoria's premier scenic and tourist road. It was constructed principally by repatriated World War One soldiers between 1918 and 1932, and represents an outstanding engineering feat as well as a memorial to the Great War. Sites associated with its construction include the locations of workers' camps at Wye River, Cumberland River, Apollo Bay and Cape Patton, and natural features named by the soldier-workers, such as Artillery Rocks, Mount Defiance, Shrapnel Gully and Cinema Point.

A71 Wimmera-Mallee stock and domestic water supply system including Lake Bellfield (AR0190), Lake Lonsdale (AR0224), Lake Fyans (AR0225), Glenorchy Weir (RU0028), Rocklands Reservoir and outlet channel (BA0021), Toolondo Reservoir (NA0016), Lake Wartook (GR0061), Moora Moora Reservoir and channel (GR0062), Pine and Taylors Lakes (HO0120, HO0121), Green Lake (HO0009), Natimuk and Arapiles channels (HO0118), Burnt Creek-Mackenzie River diversions (HO0119), and Swedes Creek cutting (RU0029); (various tenures: Grampians National Park, Crown land reserves, public land held by water authorities). (See also Recommendations **A26, B64, B70, B73, C159, C158**)

The Wimmera-Mallee stock and domestic water supply system is thought to be the largest water supply system of its kind in the world, carrying Grampians water to 28 500 km² of farmland. Ten major storages and 16,000 km of distribution channels have been constructed since late last century. Early weirs across the Wimmera River at Ashens and Longerenong (1850s) and upstream of Glenorchy (1870s), diverted flows for private use into Ashens and Yarriambiack Creeks, and for Shire use to Dunmunkle and Swedes Creeks.

The Wimmera United Waterworks Trust initiated the public water supply system, building Wartook Reservoir, the Natimuk Channel and other works. Droughts, disputes, depression and debt in the 1890s saw the demise of that and associated Trusts, and their replacement in 1909 by the Government's State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Lake Lonsdale was built by the Government in 1902, other Wimmera River tributary storages up to 1928, and then in 1934 the Moora Moora Reservoir and channel diverted upper Glenelg River water north to the Wimmera-Mallee system. The biggest storage in the system, Rocklands, was built in 1953 and also diverts Glenelg River water.

Places currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate

Some of these places as noted have also been the subject of preceding recommendations in this

chapter.

Places currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Register

Recommendations

A72—A142 That the areas described below be used in accordance with

- (a) Recommendations **A20—A64** above, as appropriate
- (b) the existing provisions of the *Heritage Act 1995*

and that they continue to be managed by the present managers unless tenure changes.

A72 Railway station, Diapur (KA0033) (This registered building has been demolished)

A73 Railway station, Serviceton (KA0013) (see also Recommendations **A11** and **A12**)

A74 Railway station, Kaniva (KA0004)

A75 Courthouse, Warracknabeal (WA0013)

A76 Log lock-up, Warracknabeal (WA0014)

A77 Railway station, Warracknabeal (WA0019) (the railway water tower is subject to Recommendation **A21**)

A78 Railway station, Minyip (DO0045)

A79 Courthouse, Wycheproof (CH0011)

A80 Railway station, Wycheproof (CH0012)

A81 Courthouse, Charlton (CH0002)

~~**A82 Grain store, Murtoa** (HO0112) (see Recommendation **A1**)~~

(This recommendation is excluded from those for implementation. In March 1997, the Department of Infrastructure established an Advisory Committee to inquire into the physical condition, management arrangements and future use of this structure. The Committee's findings are yet to be tabled. Order in Council 24/6/1997)

A83 Railway station, Rupanyup (RU0015)

A84 Crown land office, St Arnaud (ST0023)

A85 Courthouse, St Arnaud (ST0025)

A86 Police lock-up, St Arnaud (ST0026)

A87 Railway station complex, St Arnaud (ST0046)

A88 Courthouse, Balmoral (BA0006)

A89 Mount Difficult Quarry, Grampians National Park (GR0002) (see Recommendation **A14**)

A90 Railway station complex, Stawell (AR0065)

A91 Gas holder, Stawell (AR0251)

A92 Locomotive turntable and shed, Ararat (AR0019)

- A93 **Post office, sub-treasury and assay office, Ararat** (AR0020)
- A94 **Pyrenees House, Ararat** (AR0034)
- A95 **Courthouse, Ararat** (AR0054)
- A96 **Aradale, Ararat** (AR0088)
- A97 **Signal box A and signal posts, Ararat railway complex** (AR0232)
- A98 **Primary School No. 1069, Rossbridge** (AR0161)
- A99 **Railway station, Casterton** (CA0005)
- A100 **Scott Creek Bridge, Byaduk** (CO0047)
- A101 **Police lock-up, Dunkeld** (HA0086) (see Recommendation **A35**)
- A102 **'The Chalet', Hamilton** (HA0007)
- A103 **Gas holder, Hamilton** (HA0026)
- A104 **Railway station, Willaura** (WI0045)
- A105 **Cast-iron mileposts, Caramut** (WI0002)
- A106 **Burcharts Creek Bridge, Caramut** (WI0010)
- A107 **Courthouse, Skipton** (SK0017)
- A108 **Bridge abutments, Darlington** (SK0038)
- A109 **Courthouse, Macarthur** (PO0081)
- A110 **Courthouse, Portland** (PO0003)
- A111 **Former National School, Portland** (PO0008)
- A112 **Lighthouse, Portland** (PO0033)
- A113 **Lighthouse keeper's quarters, Portland** (PO0079)
- A114 **Primary school No. 489, Portland** (PO0086)
- A115 **Former Tower Hill national school, Koroit** (WR0023)
- A116 **Fort, Battery Hill, Port Fairy** (WR0007) (see Recommendation **A7**)
- A117 **Courthouse, Port Fairy** (WR0001)
- A118 **Captain Mills cottage, Port Fairy** (WR0039) (see Recommendation **A7**)
- A119 **Lighthouse, Griffiths Island, Port Fairy** (WR0041)
- A120 **Lifeboat shed, Port Fairy** (WR0080) (see Recommendation **A7**)
- A121 **Primary school No. 6247, Port Fairy** (WR0085)
- A122 **Wollaston Bridge, Warrnambool** (WR0006)
- A123 **Stone mileposts, Warrnambool** (WR0037)
- A124 **Lighthouse, Lady Bay, Warrnambool** (WR0040)

- A125 Proudfoot's Boathouse, Warrnambool (WR0042)**
- A126 Courthouse, Warrnambool (WR0066)**
- A127 Police complex, Warrnambool (WR0069)**
- A128 Railway station, Warrnambool (WR0072)**
- A129 Courthouse, Mortlake (MO0041)**
- A130 Old Ellerslie Bridge, Ellerslie (MO0082)**
- A131 Glenormiston Agricultural College (MO0078)**
- A132 Railway station, Terang (MO0020)**
- A133 Primary school No. 4, Allansford (MO0054)**
- A134 Railway trestle bridge, Curdies River (MO0048)**
- A135 Manifold Memorial Clock Tower, Camperdown (CR0075)**
- A136 Courthouse, Camperdown (CR0079)**
- A137 Railway station, Pirron Yallock (CR0028)**
- A138 Barwon River Bridge, Winchelsea (CL0010)**
- A139 Railway station, Birregurra (CL0050)**
- A140 Primary school No. 2162, Lorne (OT0003)**
- A141 School principal's residence, Lorne (OT0004)**
- A142 Erskine House, Lorne (OT0005)**

Places currently listed on the Register of the National Estate

Recommendations

A143—A187 That the areas described below be used in accordance with

- (a) Recommendations **A65—A71** above, as appropriate
- (b) relevant Victorian statutory measures and management actions resulting from National Estate registration, as appropriate

and that they continue to be managed by the present managers unless tenure changes.

- A143 Railway station, Serviceton (KA0013)** (see Recommendations **A11** and **A12**)
- A144 Courthouse, Warracknabeal (WA0013)**
- A145 Log lock-up, Warracknabeal (WA0014)**
- A146 Courthouse, Wycheproof (CH0011)**
- A147 Historical Museum (former courthouse), Natimuk (NA0003)** (see Recommendation **A22**)
- A148 Mount Arapiles, Mount Arapiles State Park (NA0039)**
- A149 Water tower, Murtoa (HO0103)**

- A150 **Johnny Mullagh's grave, Harrow cemetery** (BA0003)
- A151 **Johnny Mullagh memorial, Harrow** (BA0004)
- A152 **Courthouse, Stawell** (AR0058)
- A153 **Courthouse, Ararat** (AR0054)
- A154 **Post office, sub-treasury and assay office, Ararat** (AR0020)
- A155 **Aradale, Ararat** (AR0088)
- A156 **Primary school No. 1069, Rossbridge** (AR0161)
- A157 **Langi Ghiran Reservoir, Langi Ghiran State Park** (BE0004)
- A158 **Botanic Gardens, Hamilton** (HA0020)
- A159 **Burcharts Creek Bridge, Caramut** (WI0010)
- A160 **Courthouse, Macarthur** (PO0081)
- A161 **Courthouse, Portland** (PO0003)
- A162 **Lifeboat, Portland** (PO0031)
- A163 **Lighthouse complex, Cape Nelson** (PO0034)
- A164 **Former Tower Hill National School, Koroit** (WR0023)
- A165 **Tower Hill Wildlife Reserve** (WR0077)
- A166 **Battery Hill, Port Fairy** (WR0007)
- A167 **Captain Mills Cottage, Port Fairy** (WR0039)
- A168 **Lighthouse, Port Fairy** (WR0041)
- A169 **Lifeboat group, Port Fairy** (WR0080, WR0088)
- A170 **Fishermen's shed, Port Fairy** (WR0087)
- A171 **Powder magazine, Port Fairy** (WR0118)
- A172 **Wollaston Bridge, Warrnambool** (WR0006)
- A173 **Lighthouse, Lady Bay, Warrnambool** (WR0040)
- A174 **Proudfoot's Boathouse, Warrnambool** (WR0042)
- A175 **Botanic Gardens, Warrnambool** (WR0068)
- A176 **Courthouse, Mortlake** (MO0041)
- A177 **Glenormiston Agricultural College** (MO0078)
- A178 **Railway trestle bridge, Curdies River** (MO0048)
- A179 **Camperdown George (Wombeetch Puyuun) Memorial, Camperdown** (CR0035)
- A180 **Courthouse, Camperdown** (CR0079)
- A181 **Barwon River Bridge, Winchelsea** (CL0010)

- A182 Botanic Gardens, Colac (CL0027)**
- A183 Railway station, Birregurra (CL0050)**
- A184 Primary school No. 2162, Lorne (OT0003)**
- A185 School principal's residence, Lorne (OT0004)**
- A186 Lighthouse complex, Cape Otway (OT0006)**
- A187 Telegraph station, Cape Otway (OT0063)**

Public buildings precincts

The following public buildings precincts comprise groups of significant historic public buildings. They are mostly located in former public buildings or public purposes reserves, though today not all the contributing buildings and structures are on land managed by State Government authorities. Other managers of places in precincts include the Commonwealth Government, municipalities and a trust.

To help conserve the historic values of the precincts, it is important that the managers of the various tenures recognise and cooperate in retaining the cohesive character of the buildings and landscaped areas. Refer also to Recommendation **M26** regarding comparable precincts on private land.

Some of these buildings, including those not on public land, are currently on the Victorian Heritage Register. They include the Tourist Information Centre, former watchhouse, and courthouse at Portland. In St Arnaud, the registered buildings within the Precinct are the courthouse, Crown Land Office and police lock-up. Other significant components of the precincts which are not registered but are recommended for consideration for the VHR are **A42** Rocket shed, Portland, and **A25** Kara Kara Shire Hall, St Arnaud. **B95** the collection of monuments in the Memorial Triangle, Portland, is recommended for the Register of the National Estate.

Public Buildings Precinct, Portland (PO0003, PO0030, PO0087, PO0088) (see also Recommendations **A42, A110, B95)**

The Public Buildings Precinct, centred on Charles and Cliff streets, Portland, is one of the most significant collections of related historic public buildings in country Victoria. The Public Buildings Reserve was originally set aside in 1856. Notable buildings on public land in the precinct include the 1844–45 courthouse (PO0003), which is the oldest surviving courthouse in Victoria, and was constructed of axed basalt in Old Colonial Regency style; and a small 1886 bluestone rocket shed (PO0030), which was used by the Ports and Harbour Authority to store rescue rockets and flares. Other notable elements of the reserve include a 1934 monument to Portland's pioneer women (PO0087), and a collection of war memorials (PO0088) located in the Memorial Triangle.

Other buildings contribute substantially to the history and character of the precinct, but are not located on land managed by State Government authorities. They include the elevated Customs House on Commonwealth land, which was built in 1849 of bluestone in the Georgian style (with strong Tasmanian influences), and is one of the oldest government buildings in Victoria. The Tourist Information Centre (former police watchhouse built in 1850 of quarry faced bluestone in a simple style) and 1863 former town hall (now 'History House') in finely dressed bluestone, are both on municipal land. Private but related buildings include the former 1883 post office and

the 1873 police residence.

Civic Precinct, St Arnaud (ST0023, ST0025, ST0026, ST0030) (see also Recommendations **A25, A84, A85, A86**)

St Arnaud's Civic Precinct, centred on the Civic Square in Napier Street, represents an outstanding collection of 19th century public buildings. Significant buildings on public land in the Precinct area include the courthouse (ST0025), Crown Lands Office (ST0023), former Kara Kara Shire Hall (ST0030) and police lock-up (ST0026). The adjacent Queen Mary Gardens are a related element. Historic buildings no longer on public land, but which have significant physical and historical associations with the precinct, include the former post office, Mechanics' Institute and Turncock's residence and fire station.

The Crown Lands Office was constructed in 1876, and is a single-storey, double-fronted building of the distinctive local orange/red brick, with a slate roof. The handsome Courthouse was built in 1859, with additions in 1866 and 1887-88. It is also constructed of orange/red brick, with a slate roof and verandah. The old police lock-up, to the rear of the courthouse, was built in 1862 of red brick with granite dressings, and again a slate roof. The Kara Kara Shire Hall is of more recent construction (1902), but is also of orange/red brick. It is a beautifully detailed Federation building, with an arched central loggia.

Recommendation

A188 That managers of public land in public buildings precincts recognise and conserve the significant cultural values and historic character of precinct areas.

5. SIGNIFICANT PLACES

This chapter contains recommendations relating to Category B places on Maps 1 and 2, which are generally of regional level significance. Some of these places are recommended for management and protection as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves, while others are recommended for other forms of protection for, or recognition of, their significant values. For those places recommended to be protected, a definition of ‘protection’ is included in Chapter 1.

Places are also recommended for the consideration of the Australian Heritage Commission for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) (**B49—B119**), or for listing in local municipal planning schemes (**B120—B152**). Category B places currently listed in municipal planning schemes or on the Register of the National Estate, are also noted in this chapter.

Places recommended for consideration for the RNE may be associated with important historical events, or have extensive features, or networks of features, which have significant historical associations, but not necessarily a high degree of intactness or original fabric. Some of these places are not managed primarily as historic sites. They may also be natural places, such as areas with scenic values, or modified landscape areas. It is not the intention of the relevant recommendations to impose stringent restrictions on management, or a high level of protection for the fabric of these places. Recognition of the significant historical values, and management which is sensitive to these values, is the objective of the relevant recommendations. This recognition may take the form of managers acknowledging, documenting and promoting the important history of the place. Managers should also be aware of possible community interest in, and public recognition of the history. Listing on the RNE adds an increased level of recognition and stature to these places of regional significance.

Decisions on more active management of the places listed below, such as conservation measures, or the development of visitor facilities and on-site interpretation, will depend on management priorities, in regional or State-wide contexts. The timing of management plans or conservation and action strategies, as recommended for Category B places, will also depend on management priorities. Such plans may be simple in many cases, and will not involve a major management planning process. In other cases, more comprehensive plans may be required to address conservation or maintenance needs.

The Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones range in size from about 0.2 ha to 305 ha.

The recommendations in this chapter are as follows:

- B1—B48** Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones
- B49—B119** Other places of regional significance, including places recommended for consideration for the Register of the National Estate
- B120—B152** Places recommended for consideration for listing in local municipal planning schemes
- B153—B164** Places currently listed on the Register of the National Estate
- B165—B166** Places currently listed in local planning schemes

Some places are also subject to additional specific recommendations.

Summary of reserve and buffer widths

The following table summarises provisions for mining, earth resource exploration, stone extraction and timber harvesting adjoining historic features in Category B. The recommendations below contain additional factors and qualifications.

Category B - Recommendations and uses	Principal features e.g. sawmills	Linear or ancillary features e.g. tramways
Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones		
Boundary	100 m	50 m
Mining (see note)	Not within 50 m	Not within 50 m
Earth resource exploration (see note)	Land managers' discretion	Land managers' discretion
Stone extraction (see note)	Not within 50 m	Not within 50 m
Timber harvesting (see note)	Not within 50 m	As determined by land manager
Other places of regional significance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places recommended for the Register of the National Estate, and recommended for listing in local planning schemes 		
Boundary	Crown land parcel or 100 m	Crown land parcel or 100 m
Mining (see note)	Sec. 45 Mineral Resources Development Act (MRDA)	Sec. 45 Mineral Resources Development Act (MRDA)
Earth resource exploration (see note)	Land managers' discretion	Land managers' discretion
Stone extraction	Not permitted	Not permitted
Timber harvesting (see note)	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note: Except where not permitted in accordance with land status

Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones

Recommendations

B1—B48 That the areas described below as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones be used to:

- (a) primarily protect places with significant historical values, including remnant historical features such as buildings, structures, relics or other artefacts
- (b) where compatible with protecting the above values, and where appropriate in the context of present use and management, provide opportunities for recreation and education
- (c) provide for protection where present, of
 - (i) cultural values, including aesthetic and social values
 - (ii) scenic landscape and natural values

that

- (d) in relation to earth resource extraction, except where otherwise exempted (see Note 2)
 - (i) the area comprising the historic features and the land within 50 m of the perimeter of the historic features not be available for mining except where otherwise determined by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in conjunction with Heritage Victoria (see Note 3)
 - (ii) principles prepared by the former Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee for

inspection and negotiation over specific extraction proposals be implemented (see Appendix VII and Note 4)

- (iii) ~~where proposed mining works would disturb or destroy historic features, the proponent be required to pay to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment an amount determined by NRE in consultation with Heritage Victoria sufficient to research and record sites to be disturbed or destroyed~~

where proposed mining works would disturb or destroy historic features, the proponent be required, to the satisfaction of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in consultation with Heritage Australia, to research and record sites to be disturbed or destroyed.

(Varied wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

- (iv) stone extraction not be permitted within the area identified in (d)(i) above
- (e) earth resource exploration be permitted at the discretion of the land manager after liaison with NRE Historic Places Section, except where otherwise exempted, provided that
- (i) the historic features are not disturbed, either directly or indirectly
- (ii) ~~low impact methods are used~~ methods used in close proximity to the features be low impact (see Note 5)

(Additional and varied wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

- (f) in those forested Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and Zones in which timber harvesting would otherwise be allowed
- (i) timber harvesting and logging machinery not be permitted within 50 m of the perimeter of the principal historic features such as sawmill sites
- (ii) timber harvesting not be permitted within buffers along identified tramways and ancillary features, and adjoining operations be managed so as to not damage the historic features, with appropriate buffer widths necessary to protect the features being determined by the land manager, taking into account the nature and sensitivity of the features, land slope, soil erodibility, resource harvesting proposals and management factors (see Note 6)
- (iii) the historic features be clearly marked on forest management plans, wood utilisation plans and coupe plans
- (g) the reuse of buildings, including for community uses, be permitted where appropriate, subject to Recommendation **M13** (see Chapter 2)
- (h) conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies be prepared by the land managers, in accordance with Recommendation **M8**
- (i) (i) the areas referred to in Recommendations **B1—B15** be permanently reserved under Section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* or included on a schedule to the *National Parks Act 1975*, or made a reserve under the *Forests Act 1958*, except where otherwise specified.

(Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

- (ii) the areas referred to in Recommendations **B16—B31** be identified as Historic and Cultural Features management zones in national and State parks and conservation reserves
- (iii) the areas referred to in Recommendations **B32—B48** be identified as Historic and Cultural Features management zones in State forests (see Note 7)

and that they be managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment except where otherwise specified.

Notes:

1. The areas affected comprise the relevant Crown land parcel or parcels for urban and small isolated blocks, unless otherwise specified. In extensive public land areas, the reserve and zone boundaries are set back 100 m from the features, and 50 m from linear features such as tramways and ancillary features, or as specifically delineated. Certain resource use activities are permitted within parts of the reserves and not permitted in other parts – refer to (d)(i), (d)(v) and (f)(i) above.
2. Under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*, the tenure of surrounding public land dictates the land's availability for earth resource exploration and extraction. National and State parks and reference areas are **exempt**; other parks and certain conservation reserves, including existing historic areas and reserves, are **restricted Crown land** where the approval of the Minister for Conservation and Land Management is required for works; State forest, plantations and some other reserves are **unrestricted Crown land** where the public land managers' consent is not required for exploration or mining to proceed, although they are consulted.
3. On approval of the recommendations, the areas recommended to not be available for mining are to be managed as such, rather than being delayed until formal reservation.
4. These principles should be used as a guide insofar as they apply to inspection and negotiation. They do not replace or override Council's recommendations for boundaries or permitted uses.
5. Low-impact forms of exploration include: remote sensing; geological mapping; non-disturbing geophysical survey; limited geological and geochemical sampling (at dispersed sites, with only small samples taken), and where no earthworks such as road or track construction are required. Slim-hole drilling and limited ditch-witching can be considered low-impact if carried out carefully with mitigation measures applied, and provided historical features are not affected.
6. Tramway buffers could have a minimum number of crossings at approved points similar to filter strips, able to be constructed with permission from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment officer supervising operations.
7. These zones in State forest could be reserved under Section 50 of the *Forests Act 1958*.

Historic and cultural features reserves

Historic mining sites, St Arnaud

A number of significant historic mining sites are located on public land in and around the town of St Arnaud, and these are recommended to be managed as a network. The most significant of these are as follows.

B1 Bell Rock Company mine (ST0102) (North Central Area, Recommendation G4, recommended for eucalyptus oil production) (unreserved Crown land, CA 31A, Sec. H, Parish of St Arnaud, reserve area 3 ha, of total allotment area 24.3 ha)

Mining operations at this site date from the 1870s. The area features a largely intact mullock heap (30 m by 10 m high), a partly excavated mullock paddock, a small dam, battery site, a 20 m wide and intact sludge pond, tramway embankment, 10 m wide open cut and a small treated tailings dump. Though most of these features have been disturbed, the site has scientific significance because the surviving features help to illustrate the range of mining operations which occurred here. It also features the most intact mullock heap on the St Arnaud goldfield.

B2 New Bendigo Company mine (ST0104) (recommended New Bendigo Historic Reserve, North Central, J17) (unreserved Crown land, CA 28B, Parish of Darkbonee, area 3 ha). This recommended reserve has not been formally reserved or gazetted.

This area features relics and remains from the 1880s to the First World War, including a well-preserved machinery site, a collapsed iron chimney stack, shaft, battery site and a treated tailings dump. It also features a modern processing plant. The site has good integrity and historical significance because of its importance as a mine over a long period. It also has scientific significance due to the survival of well-preserved features belonging to the last, large-scale mining operations to occur on site.

B3 St Arnaud Gold Mining Company dam (ST0128) (unreserved Crown land, CA 27, Sec. F, Parish of St Arnaud, area 3 ha).

This site features a large dry dam, which dates from the 1860s, with a breached embankment 100 m long, 10 m wide and 3-4m high. The embankment has a well-preserved stone and brick by-pass at its western end. The dam has a high degree of integrity for its age and size, with added scientific significance due to the by-pass.

B4 Brownings Luck Company mine (ST0101) (unreserved Crown land, CA 24, Sec. 12A, Parish of St Arnaud, reserve area 4.6 ha).

This site dates from about the turn of the century and includes substantial brick machinery foundations (winder bed) of an unusual design, plus a 50 m wide treated tailings dump of low significance. Though of relatively poor integrity, the machinery foundations have scientific significance.

Other St Arnaud mining sites

Other mining sites in the area which feature some significant relics and remains (see Chapter 6 'Notable Places'), and which could be managed along with the historic mining sites network, include the Queensland Company mine (ST0097, Recommendation **C175**), Welcome Nelson Company mine (ST0098, Recommendation **C176**), Lord Nelson mine (ST0127, Recommendation **C174**), Bristol Reef workings (ST0105, Recommendation **C170**), New Bendigo diggings (ST0109, Recommendation **C18**) and Jerejaw Reef mine (ST0100, Recommendation **C78**)

Recommendations

B1—B4 That historic places Bell Rock Company mine, New Bendigo Company mine, St Arnaud Gold Mining Company dam and Brownings Luck Company mine be set aside as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and managed as a network

Note: The historic mining sites in and around St Arnaud should be managed and promoted in a coordinated fashion, as part of a heritage trail (see also **B18** Gowar and Sallys Gully mines). Their interpretation could emphasise the different periods of mining, and the different methods and technology employed at each location. As this area is rich in mining heritage, it also offers visitors and enthusiasts the opportunity for exploring and 'discovering' other mining places, which are not listed here due to their comparatively low level of significance. Encouragement of tourist activity at vulnerable sites should emphasise the protection of remnant features, and discourage the removal or disturbance of artefacts and remains.

B5 Puddler, dams and water race, Rostrons (ST0110, ST0123) (State forest, area 3 ha)

Features of this site include a large partly silted dam, weathered puddler, 75 m long water race to another large breached dam, and a band of shallow alluvial sinkings. The features are in reasonable condition and are therefore able to demonstrate puddling technology and aspects of

shallow alluvial mining, enhanced by the survival of the unusual water race linking the two puddling dams.

Historic mining sites, Stawell

A number of significant historic mining sites are located on public land in and around the town of Stawell, and these are recommended to be managed as a network. The most significant of these are:

B6 Leviathan cyanide works (AR0016) (North Central, I11, Natural features – bushland reserve) (CA 20E, Sec. 2, Parish of Stawell; reserve area around the cyanide vats 5 ha, of total bushland reserve area 13.4 ha)

Operations at this site date from the 1860s and 1870s, and again in the 1930s. Remains cover a large area, and include evidence of the later cyaniding process, when tailings were treated with cyanide to extract further gold. A large dam was restored by the Mines Department in 1971, and is associated with six soakage vats, a trough and drainage vat from the cyaniding operations. A massive dump of treated tailings occupies much of the remainder of the natural features reserve. A crushing mill installed on site by the Leviathan Company in the 1860s was the largest to operate in the Stawell district. The place is significant as the location of the crushing mill, and for displaying an intact network of sites demonstrating the cyaniding process.

B7 North Magdala Company mine (AR0212) (unreserved Crown land, CAs 10 and 11, Sec. 90, Parish of Stawell, area 0.2 ha)

The 1880s mining remains at this site include a large brick engine bed, a raised narrow brick bed, the outlines of two demolished beds, a mullock heap, ore paddock, and a filled shaft. The site is in good condition, displays intact foundations, and is closely associated with the Moonlight-cum-Magdala and Oriental Company mines.

B8 Moonlight-cum-Magdala mine (AR0216) (unreserved Crown land, CA 11, Sec. 95, Parish of Stawell, area 2.5 ha)

Activity at this site mostly dates from the 1860s to 1918. Remains include dams, a deep, fenced and capped shaft (700 m), and two quarried slum ponds with intact embankments. Numerous brick and concrete machinery footings and iron remnants date from a 1930s attempt at mining. The dams are currently used as storage basins by North Western Woollen Mills. This is Stawell's leading historic tourist mine, and the ponds and dams are important cultural landscape features.

B9 Oriental Company mine (AR0207) (unreserved Crown land, CA 2, Sec. 98, Parish of Stawell, area 0.5 ha)

Operations at this site occurred in the period 1860s-1880s, and evidence of these operations includes a battery site with brick bed and buried mortar blocks, pumping plant remains, and (across Darlington Road) a fenced shaft. The Oriental Company mine was one of Stawell's key quartz mines of the period.

B10 Three Jacks Company mine (AR0214) (unreserved Crown land, part Sec. 176, Parish of Stawell, area 0.5 ha)

Remains from mining operations of the early 1900s include a mullock heap, filled shaft, large brick engine bed with modified concrete winder bed, boiler house site and battery site featuring an engine bed and concrete slab on two levels. This site is rare and comparatively intact.

Recommendations

B6—B10 That Leviathan mine cyanide works, North Magdala Company mine, Moonlight-cum-Magdala mine, Oriental Company mine and Three Jacks Company mine be set aside as Historic and Cultural Features Reserves and managed as a network.

Note: The historic mining sites in and around Stawell should be managed and promoted in a coordinated fashion, as part of a heritage trail (see also **A4** Hand in Hand cyanide works, and **A3** Four Post Diggings). Their interpretation could emphasise the different periods of mining, and the different methods and technology employed at each location. As this area is rich in mining heritage, it also offers visitors and enthusiasts the opportunity for exploring and ‘discovering’ other mining places, which are not listed here due to their comparatively low level of significance. Encouragement of tourist activity at vulnerable sites should emphasise the protection of remnant features, and discourage the removal or disturbance of artefacts and remains.

Other Historic and Cultural Features Reserves

B11 Great Western Lead mine (AR0221) (Great Western Lead Historic Reserve, parts CAs 30K, 30F, 30D and 30G, Sec. 6, Parish of Concongella, area 5 ha)

The Great Western Lead mine features a little-disturbed narrow band of intensive shafts and mounds along a tertiary gravel high lead, and provides evidence of small-scale mining following a rush of mainly Chinese miners in 1862.

B12 Albion sawmill, Mount Cole State forest (BE0037) (State forest, area 3 ha)

Phillipson’s (Albion) sawmill was one of the largest mills in the Mount Cole area in the 19th century. It operated in the 1870s (and possibly later) and supplied timber to centres such as Elmhurst, Ararat, Moonambel and Horsham. Remains of this comparatively early sawmill include a large rectangular pit, a deep earthen trench and an unusual (for a sawmill) ‘U’ shaped stone and brick structure which is approximately 1.5 m high. The function of this structure is not known.

B13 Hayden’s sawmills, Forrest district (OT0083, OT0088) (Corangamite, E2 and U1) (Otway State Forest, area 305 ha)

Hayden’s No. 2 mill (OT0083) on Delaney’s Road is comparatively intact, while the log lines are particularly noteworthy. No. 3 mill (OT0088) has the remains of an access line, a log line with a very unusual three-way log landing worked by an extant single winch, and a very large and significant snig track. The mills operated at about the turn of the century.

B14 St George sawmills, Lorne district (OT0131, OT0132) (Corangamite, E3) (part Otway State Forest, part Angahook Lorne State Park, area 173 ha)

The St George mills near Lorne date from early this century. No. 1 mill (OT0131) has some remnant features, including the log line and access line. The No. 2 mill (OT0132) also has remnant features such as the log lines and access line.

B15 Henry's Nettle and Carisbrook sawmills, Kennett River (OT0127, OT0128)
(Corangamite, E3; Otway State Forest, area 72 ha)

Henry's Nettle sawmill site (OT0127) is in comparatively good condition, and is connected to Henry's Carisbrook sawmill (OT0128) by a log line which features a winch site. The Carisbrook mill has the remains of a tramway and mill features along the creek, machinery remnants, an interesting log landing at the terminus of the former log tramway, and substantial evidence of an associated sawmill settlement. These mills date from the 1930s and 1940s.

**Places recommended for protection in management zones
in parks and reserves**

B16 World War Two bunkers, Little Desert National Park (NH0066) (area 5 ha) (see also Recommendation B53).

Several concrete bombing observation enclosures ('bunkers') were associated with the bombing range used for training and practice, by air service people based at the Nhill Air Navigation and Training School during World War Two.

B17 Mount Zero Quarry and tramway, Grampians National Park (HO0021) (area 10 ha)

The Mount Zero Quarry provided beaching stone for the construction of the Taylors Lake and Pine Lake storage dams, which were completed in 1919 and 1928 respectively. A horse-worked tramway was laid down from the quarry to Taylors Lake (about 16 km) to carry the stone, and was later taken up and moved to perform a similar function for Pine Lake. No rails or bridges remain, but the formation of the tramway can be seen in places.

B18 Gowar and Sallys Gully mines, Gowar Nature Conservation Flora Reserve (ST0114, ST0115) (area 5 ha)

The Sallys Gully area contains a well-preserved puddler and dam, two other less well preserved puddlers associated with a 80 m long low embankment, and cement workings (surfacing, collapsed adit, shafts and a small open cut). On adjoining freehold land, the features include a narrow band of very intense, relatively undisturbed shallow alluvial sinkings. All these sites are in reasonable condition, and have scientific significance through being able to demonstrate the relationship between cement lead and alluvial mining. The site has good access and proximity to St Arnaud.

B19 Teddington reservoirs and associated features, Kara Kara State Park (ST0130)
(area 20 ha)

The two Teddington reservoirs were built in 1898 and 1927 respectively, for St Arnaud domestic water supply purposes. Water was conveyed to St Arnaud via a wooden pipeline, and later via steel-coated wooden pipes. Some sections of the pipeline are extant. Work undertaken in the catchment in the 1940s, to increase the flow to the reservoirs, included the construction of weirs, rockbars, drainage lines, levees, rock-lined aqueducts and catch drains. Hundreds of metres of creek lines were also sealed and concreted. The assemblage demonstrates key aspects of a domestic water supply system, as well as retaining some original and unusual features.

B20 Sluicing dam, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park (ST0120) (area 7 ha)

Remains at this site which date from the 1860s and after include a large silted sluicing dam with

breached embankment, 90 m long and 2m high, excavated paddocks, and shallow alluvial sinkings. The features are in comparatively good condition and have integrity which, together with nearby sites listed below (see Recommendations **B21**, **B22** and **B32**) demonstrate different types of shallow alluvial mining.

B21 Puddler and dam No. 1, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park (ST0117) (area 5 ha)

Remains at this site which date from the 1860s and after include a puddler, dam, mounds of wash, narrow band of shallow sinkings, hillslope surfacing and shallow open cutting. They are in comparatively good condition and have integrity which, together with nearby sites (see **B20**, **B22** and **B32**) demonstrate different types of shallow alluvial mining.

B22 Puddler and dam No. 2, Victoria Gully, Kara Kara State Park (ST0119) (area 7 ha)

Evidence of mining activity from the 1860s and after at this location includes a large dam and a relatively well preserved puddler. The condition and integrity, together with nearby sites (see **B20**, **B21** and **B32**) help to demonstrate different types of shallow alluvial mining.

B23 Cement lead diggings, Kara Kara State Park (ST0095) (area 5 ha)

Approximately 80 deep sinking shafts are located in a long band along an old cemented lead which was worked in the 1860s. The significance of this site is due to the rarity and comparatively well preserved state of the line of workings.

B24 Stony Creek sawmill, Grampians National Park (GR0032) (area 5 ha)

This was the site of a 1920s sawmill with an associated timber tramway, in the Halls Gap area. Remnant features include large sawn logs, a series of trenches and depressions, and a very unusual large collapsed stone and earthen structure in the formation of an 'H'.

B25 Borough Huts charcoal kilns, Grampians National Park (AR0148) (area 1 ha)

This site features three well-preserved cylindrical iron kilns situated on the edge of the Borough Huts picnic ground. Each kiln is about 2 m in diameter and 2.6 m high. The Forests Commission of Victoria operated the kilns for charcoal production in the early 1940s. The charcoal-burning industry revived at this time because of wartime petrol shortages, as charcoal could be used to replace petrol in internal combustion engines. The kilns are important for their association with a once common process, and as evidence of a response to particular wartime conditions.

B26 'Way station', Mount Eccles National Park (PO0041) (area 5 ha)

The 'Way Station' at Mount Eccles was used as a resting place for travellers through the stony rises, as water could always be found here. It was also used by bullock wagon owners carrying produce to the port at Portland, who stopped here to feed and water their animals. A collection of dry-stone wall structures remain, including a chimney/hearth with an associated circular stone arrangement, and other dry-stone wall buildings. The natural waterhole also has a dry-stone wall on its western edge.

B27 Lime kilns, Bats Ridge Nature Conservation Faunal Reserve (PO0094) (area 5 ha)

Three former lime kilns cut into rock and lined with brick are located in this reserve area. They are believed to have been constructed by J. Kempton who occupied this site in the 1880s. The

kilns are associated with a rectangular ruinous stone building (hut).

B28 ACA sawmill, Angahook Lorne State Park (CL0094) (area 6 ha)

This 1930s sawmill is comparatively intact, and features significant bridge remains on the log line. It also retains remnants of the longest tramway bridge ever built in the Otways.

B29 Sharp's No. 1 and No. 3 sawmills, Olangolah Nature Conservation – Flora and Fauna Reserve (OT0140, OT0141) (Corangamite, H13 and E4) (part Otway State Forest, area 85 ha)

Of these two mills in the Tanybryn district, Sharp No. 1 mill (OT0140) has been partially obliterated but retains some relics and is a representative example of a mill in an accessible area. Sharp No. 3 mill (OT0141) features a 'high lead' line, some relics, an incline and winch site, and a comparatively intact log line with some bridges. No. 1 mill operated in the 1930s.

B30 Winch site, Grey River Road, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0076) (area 5 ha)

Significant machinery remains at this mill in the Kennett River area include a double drum ground winch (with maker's plate), and a logging 'shoe' or arch for winching logs.

B31 Log chute, Mount Buangor State Park (BE0059) (area 4 ha)

The formation of a log chute (to facilitate the transfer of logs down a hillside) is clearly visible on a steep slope of Mount Buangor, off Saddle Track in the Mount Buangor State Park. While no timber lining is in evidence (to help distinguish the chute from a 'snig track', which is a long depression created by repeatedly hauling logs over the same ground), corresponding earth mounds indicate that the chute was excavated from the ground, and is hence a comparatively rare feature in Victorian forests.

Places recommended for protection in management zones in State forests

B32 Alluvial diggings, Victoria Gully (ST0113) (uncommitted Crown land, area 10 ha)

Activity at this site dates from the 1860s and after, and remains include shallow surfacing and a narrow band of well-defined sinkings. The features are in comparatively good condition and have integrity which, together with nearby sites (see Recommendations **B20**, **B21** and **B22**) demonstrate different types of shallow alluvial mining.

B33 Puddler No. 2, Rostrons (ST0122) (area 3 ha)

This is a weathered puddler in reasonable condition, with an unusual hollow log outlet channel. The site demonstrates puddling technology, and is enhanced by the unusual outlet channel feature.

B34 Puddler, Carapooee West area (ST0009) (area 3 ha; formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area)

This puddler probably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. It is very weathered but retains some wooden slabbing in the puddling trench and its central pivot post. The slabbing is an unusual surviving feature.

B35 Swanton's battery site and cyanide vats, Stuart Mill area (ST0093, ST0099) (area 3 ha; formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area)

This area includes a battery site which is dominated by the remains of a large stone boiler setting, together with a scatter of ripped up bed logs and stamper foundations. A tailings dump 30 m wide and 1.5 m high, and three buried galvanised iron cyanide vats are also located on site. The battery operated in the 1890s, while the cyanide vats date from this century.

B36 Boys' camp, Carapooee West (ST0054) (area 3 ha)

This was the site of a 1930s unemployment relief camp for boys, who were engaged in forestry activities. Features include an asphalted area 14 m by 8 m, stone chimney remains, wooden stumps, concrete blocks, a mound, and an artefact scatter 100 m south of the camp. Its significance lies in the association with Depression-era youth welfare and forestry activity. The site also has archaeological potential.

B37 Silk sawmill, Benwerrin (CL0096) (Corangamite, E1) (Otway State Forest, area 3 ha)

This was the site of one of the earliest sawmills in the Otways, established in the mid-19th century.

B38 Knott sawmill, Crowes (PR0042) (Corangamite, E12) (area 3 ha)

The Knott sawmill at Crowes operated from 1923 to 1928. The mill site, access line and log line are comparatively intact. The access line features a winch and incline.

B39 Robin and Kincaid sawmills, Stalker (PR0035, PR0036, PR0038) (Corangamite, E12) (area 86 ha)

Features from these early 20th century sawmilling operations include the remains of Robin's sawmill (PR0035), and sections of parallel tramway formations between Kincaid's Sandy Creek (PR0038) and Chapple Creek (PR0036) sawmills.

B40 Knott No. 1 sawmill, Triplet Falls, Wyelangta (PR0055) (Corangamite) (area 3 ha)

This early 20th century sawmill was one of the largest in the Otways. Though the remains are in poor condition today, the site is one of the more accessible historic sawmills in the region.

B41 Mackie No. 2 sawmill, Forrest district (OT0090) (Corangamite, E2) (area 3 ha)

The mill dates from the early 1900s. It has some comparatively intact remains for this period of operation, and its associated tramways are also comparatively intact. The log line is in a very picturesque setting.

B42 Hitt No. 4 sawmill, Lardner Creek (OT0116) (Corangamite, E11) (area 5 ha)

The site of this 1920s sawmill is partially destroyed, but the tramway is one of the best surviving examples in the area.

B43 Hayden No. 4 sawmill, King Creek, Forrest (OT0085) (Corangamite, E2) (area 6 ha)

This site features a mostly intact, scenic access tramway, and impressive earthworks including the longest and deepest cutting of any sawmill tramway in the Otways. The log line also features some deep earthworks.

B44 Mackie No. 5 sawmill, Mount Cowley (OT0082) (Corangamite, E2) (area 3 ha)

Mackie No. 5 is an early 20th century sawmill site with comparatively intact features, located approximately 500 m from a road. The mill tram has mostly been destroyed.

B45 Hayden/Gales sawmill, Mount Cowley (OT0081) (Corangamite, E3) (area 3 ha)

This mill site dates from early this century, and has intact bridges and landings on the tramways north and north-east of the mill. The log lines to the south and south-east have mostly been destroyed.

B46 McDonald tramway, Wimba (OT0161) (Corangamite, E11) (area 52 ha)

Features associated with McDonald's 1920s sawmilling operations include a log line switchback tramway, plus a section of water race. Other features, including an incline tramway and winch to the railway line, plus dam, pipe and most of the water race are on freehold land.

B47 Smedley sawmill, Olangolah (OT0157) (Corangamite, U2) (special uncommitted land, area 3 ha)

This is one of a very few comparatively intact 1920s sawmills surviving in the West Otways. The partially intact log line retains an incline and bridges. The mill is located in the Otway Water Authority's West Gellibrand water supply catchment.

B48 Sharp No. 2 sawmill, Skenes Creek (OT0138) (Corangamite, E4) (area 3 ha)

This 1930s sawmill has remnant features, though the access line has been destroyed by agricultural activity, and the log line has also been partially damaged by logging operations. The mill features an incline and winch site.

Other Places of Regional Significance

Recommendations

B49—B152 That the areas described below be used to

- (a) provide recognition for these places with historical values of regional significance, including remnant historical features such as buildings, structures, relics or other artefacts
- (b) where compatible with the above values, and where appropriate in the context of present use and management, provide opportunities for recreation and education
- (c) where present, provide recognition of
 - (i) other cultural values, including aesthetic and social values
 - (ii) scenic landscape and natural values

that

- (d) in relation to earth resource extraction proposals, except where otherwise exempted, the historic features
 - (i) be subject to the provisions of Section 45 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* from the date of Government approval of this recommendation (see Note 2)
 - (ii) not be available for stone extraction

- (e) earth resource exploration, except where the land is otherwise exempted, be permitted at the discretion of the land manager after liaison with NRE Historic Places Section, provided that
- (i) the historic features are not disturbed, either directly or indirectly
 - (ii) ~~low-impact methods are used~~ methods used in close proximity to the features be low-impact (for example, see Note 3)

(Additional and varied wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

- (f) the reuse of buildings, including for community uses, be permitted where appropriate, subject to Recommendation **M13**
- (g) conservation management plans or conservation and action strategies be prepared by the land managers, in accordance with Recommendation **M8**
- (h) the areas be subject to appropriate mechanisms to recognise their historic features (see Chapter 2) if they are sold out of the public estate

that

- (i) the areas subject to Recommendations **B49—B119** be considered by the Australian Heritage Commission for addition to the Register of the National Estate (see Note 1)
- (j) the areas subject to Recommendations **B120—B152** be considered by municipal councils for listing in local planning schemes under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

and that they continue to be managed by the present managers unless tenure changes.

Notes:

1. The areas affected by these recommendations generally comprise the relevant Crown land parcel or parcels for urban and small isolated blocks, unless otherwise specified. In extensive public land areas, the boundaries are set back 100 m from the features, or as specifically delineated. However, it is intended that within these areas specific historic features will be considered for registration.

2. Section 45 of the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990* provides that a licensee must not do any work within 100 m laterally of, or below, the following:

- a building that is specified in the Register of the National Estate, or included in the Victorian Heritage Register established under the *Heritage Act 1995*, or specified as a notable building or building of significance in a planning scheme
- a registered archaeological or Aboriginal site
- a house
- a farm building
- a factory
- a windmill, bore, dam etc
- a garden, orchard or vineyard
- a reservoir or lake
- a church
- a hospital
- a public building or
- a cemetery.

Part (d) (i) does not apply to those places which are not subsequently accepted for the Register. (Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

3. Low-impact forms of exploration include: remote sensing; geological mapping; non-disturbing geophysical survey; limited geological and geochemical sampling (at dispersed sites, with only small samples taken), and where no earthworks such as road or track construction are required. Slim-hole drilling and limited ditch-witching can be considered low-impact if carried out carefully with mitigation measures applied, and provided historical features are not affected.

4. The areas to be considered for addition to the Register of the National Estate include features

with significant historical associations but which may not require a high level of protection. Some of these areas are managed primarily for another purpose.

Places recommended for consideration for addition to the Register of the National Estate

B49 Wimmera Mallee Pioneers Museum and Apex Park, Jeparit (NH0011) (Public purposes reserve, part CA 6, Township of Jeparit)

The museum includes a large collection of relocated early buildings (many of which were designed with lightness and mobility in mind, and reflect many aspects of regional vernacular construction), vehicles, farming implements, domestic and other collectibles. The complex is of educational value, and also represents local historical consciousness.

B50 Railway reserve complex, Nhill (NH0020) (CA 25A, Township of Nhill, part of reserve, area 3 ha)

This is a large railway complex closely associated with Noske's Flour Mill, on freehold land. The timber station building is dominated by sun hoods and awnings. Also on site are a metal clad goods shed, and a number of DRs (Departmental Residences), two of which, DRs 48 and 44, are good examples of their type. The railway line between Dimboola and Serviceton opened in 1887, and the Nhill station was constructed in 1888. It was altered extensively in 1909 and again in 1947.

B51 Goldsworthy Park, Nhill (NH0021) (CA 6, Sec. 24, Township of Nhill)

This central plantation in the township of Nhill features an octagonal cast-iron rotunda of 1909, with ogee roof and lantern, a Great War Memorial with tall plinth and soldier statue, a memorial to the pioneering draught horse, and ornamental concrete street lamp standards. With its formal plantings, it is a fine example of planning and design in rural towns.

B52 John Shaw Neilson Memorial, Nhill (NH0026) (CA 71B, Parish of Tarranginnie, area 1.62 ha)

This monument to local poet, John Shaw Neilson, is on the site of the primary school which he attended, and close to the hut where he wrote poetry in the 1890s. The monument is constructed of stone and mortar in an 'N' shape.

B53 World War Two bombing range and 'bunkers', Little Desert National Park (NH0065, NH0066)

See Recommendation **B16** for a description.

B54 Eucalyptus Distillery Company distillery, Antwerp district (WA0025) (Yarriambiack Creek water frontage reserve, area 1.5 ha)

This was the site of eucalyptus production between 1882 and 1903, which reputedly consumed up to 1 ha of eucalyptus 'scrub' (mallee) per day. The equipment included four steam-powered stills housed in a corrugated iron shed. The site now contains a commemorative plaque on an upright boiler and other scattered remains.

B55 Railway reserve complex, Dimboola (WA0006) (CAs 16 and 17, Sec. 15, area 8 ha)

This is a large complex covering two railway reserve areas. The buildings and structures include a late Victorian station building with alterations and additions, an elevated iron water tank, a brick-lined locomotive engine turntable, and workshop structures. Dimboola is an important railway junction in the Wimmera region.

B56 Railway station, Donald (DO0002) (V-line land, part of CA 2, Sec. 7, Township of Donald)

Donald railway station is a timber, brick, render and tile building of 1910, in the Federation Free style, with a group of typical associated iron service buildings.

B57 Shire offices, Donald (DO0011) (CA 14, Sec. 1, Township of Donald)

The shire offices building is an interesting Federation combination style, with elements of Anglo Dutch, Arts and Crafts and Romanesque styles. The tight massing of the structure increases its perceived scale. Design features include ornamented parapeted gables crowned by pediments, squat towers with narrow pilasters, loggias, round windows, tapering roof lanterns and ventilators, and a contrast between roughcast walls and smooth render mouldings and ornament. Internally, the former council chamber has a highly decorated plaster ceiling, and other original timber fittings.

B58 South Australia Border Reserve, Little Desert National Park (NR0002)

This area was the subject of reserve proposal No. 7, by the Wimmera Regional Committee in 1964, and is now located in the Western Block of the Little Desert National Park. It was a key natural area which was proposed for agricultural development in the 1960s. The campaign to save it from development was led by the 'Three Blind Mice', Alex Hicks, P.L. Williams and Avelyn Coutts, and contributed to the wider conservation struggle over the Little Desert.

B59 McDonald Highway, Little Desert National Park (NA0030)

The McDonald Highway is a sandy track running in a straight line east-west through the Central Block of Little Desert National Park. It was created in 1967 under the insistence of the then Minister for Lands, Sir William McDonald, who wished to develop the area for agriculture. The track was built to provide access to the proposed agricultural blocks, and the straight line was intended to aid prospective farmers to locate themselves in an area of few landmarks. It is one of several tracks, including the Tallageria Track, that were significant in relation to the Little Desert dispute. The stopping of the development was a triumph for the early conservation movement, and ushered in a new era in land use planning in Victoria. Tracks such as this are a symbol of the battle to save the Little Desert.

B60 'The Crater', Little Desert National Park (NA0033)

This area was proposed for reservation by the Wimmera Regional Committee in 1964, and was set aside partly for its natural values, and for the sandstone formation which gives the place its name. It also assumed strategic political value during the battle to save the Little Desert in the 1960s, as the reserve connected what later became the central and eastern parts of the National Park.

B61 Wail Arboretum (HO0116) (State forest)

The arboretum at Wail was set up in 1911 to provide native plants for Wimmera and Mallee

farms. Walking tracks, picnic areas, storage dams, and mature native trees and shrubs are located within the arboretum.

B62 Memorial entrance gates, fountain and band rotunda, Lake Marma Public Park, Murtoa (HO0099) (Public park and garden reserve land, approximately 2 ha out of a total reserve area of 25 ha)

Distinctive features of this park include large reinforced concrete arch war memorial entrance gates, dating from the 1920s, a highly ornamental 19th century octagonal timber band rotunda, and a three-tiered water fountain constructed in the 1890s.

B63 Agricultural Research Station, Dooen (HO0048) (Crown land reserves, CA 95, Parish of Jung Jung, and CA 71G, Parish of Longerenong)

This centre, originally based at Longerenong Agricultural College (see Recommendation **B154**), had a significant impact on the development and growth of agriculture in the Wimmera. The Research Station's historical association with cereals research has been of particular note, with crop trials dating back to the turn of the century.

B64 Wimmera River-Swedes Creek cutting (RU0029) (CAs 5A, 13A, parts 13B and 18A, Sec. 8, Parish of Glenorchy) (see also **A71**)

In 1878 the Shires of Dunmunkle and St Arnaud constructed a timber weir on the Wimmera River near Glenorchy, with the intention of diverting water along the Dunmunkle and Swedes creeks to supply the Richardson River, from which off-take weirs supplied various towns. A 1.6 km cutting (earth channel) was also constructed from the river to carry water across to Swedes Creek. The channel, which is fenced, is now dry but retains its form. It is a striking feature in an otherwise largely cleared landscape.

B65 Town hall, St Arnaud (ST0024) (CA 3, Sec. E1, Township of St Arnaud, area 0.2 ha)

The town hall, built in 1868, is a prominent building in the town. It was given a new facade in 1918, and an elaborate war memorial portico, constructed in Federation Classical style. A further extension was made in 1932. The facade is in red brick with painted rendered details.

B66 Queen Mary Gardens and associated features, St Arnaud (ST0029) (CA 2, Sec. D, Township of St Arnaud, CA 2, Sec. D, area 3.4 ha)

These are fine ornamental regional gardens in the Picturesque style, with mature exotic trees and an ornamental lake. The main entrance has masonry posts and wrought iron gates, and is flanked by mature cypress trees.

Note: The gardens are associated with the Civic Precinct at St Arnaud (see Chapter 4, 'Public Buildings Precincts')

B67 Pioneer Park and memorials, St Arnaud (ST0044) (CAs 17 and 18, Sec. C1, and CA 10, Sec. 1A, Township of St Arnaud)

Pioneer Park, St Arnaud, was designed by Edna Walling in 1955, and as such it is one of the few public parks associated with this outstanding garden designer. The park also features elaborate cast-iron gate pillars (pre-Walling) which originally came from the Exhibition Gardens in Melbourne, and a collection of memorials, including a plaque attached to a rock, and an

enclosure containing old industrial structures and plant.

B68 Cemetery, Harrow(BA0031) (Crown land reserve, CA 92A, Parish of Harrow, area 2.02 ha)

This cemetery contains graves dating from the 1850s, including many of the district's European pioneers. It also features the grave of noted Aboriginal and world-famous cricketer, Johnny Mullagh, who died in 1891.

B69 Concrete kiln and sawmill site, Balmoral railway station (BA0015)
(part CA 10A, Sec. 23, Township of Balmoral)

The remains of this mid-20th century operation include a concrete kiln for drying timber, a large boiler (known as 'The Lieutenant'), and a water tank. The boiler was originally owned by the Chaffey Brothers of Mildura, and was hauled by rail to Balmoral by 'Big Lizzie', a rail traction engine. The features are associated with a failed redgum timber drying experiment, and demonstrate aspects of an unsuccessful technology.

B70 Rocklands Reservoir (BA0021) (see also **A71**)

The Rocklands Reservoir and associated channels were designed and constructed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, between 1941 and 1953. The reservoir, with a capacity of 348 000 ML, is by far the largest water storage in the Wimmera-Mallee Stock and Domestic Water Supply system. The dam comprises a large concrete spillway located centrally, with concrete abutments and rock fill embankments at each end. The outlet is from a tunnel under the north abutment, leading to a concrete-lined channel. The Toolondo Reservoir is a secondary storage, connected by a 1.2 km tunnel.

B71 Cranage's Cottage, Grampians National Park (GR0022)

This group of cottages was originally built as tourist rental accommodation on private allotments along the Mackenzie River in the Grampians after they were approved by the Forests Commission (with some controversy) in the 1920s. Their construction followed the building of local tourist roads in this period, which provided access to greater areas of the Grampians. Though most of the structures have since been removed, Cranage's original two-storey ripple iron-clad cottage is of particular interest.

B72 Reed's Lookout, Grampians National Park (GR0004)

An early shepherd or stockman cut this track to a lookout for the view across the Glenelg Valley to the Victoria Range. It was made accessible to tourists in 1923 with the construction of the Mount Victory Road. A 900 m track leads on to 'The Balconies', another popular lookout protected by railings.

B73 Moora Moora Reservoir and channel, Grampians National Park (GR0062)

The reservoir was constructed in 1934 to use the Glenelg River floodwaters to supplement the channel system during periods of low supply. This scheme was a major development in terms of permanently diverting water across the Great Dividing Range in Victoria.

B74 Monuments, Big Hill, Stawell (AR0081)

Monuments on the prominent local landmark, Big Hill, include a 1938 rendered brick memorial

rotunda, dedicated to the pioneers of the Stawell district, a monument to mark the location of the first discovery of quartz reef gold in the area, and a disused concrete-lined water storage tank, retained as a memorial to the prominent shire and water supply engineer, John D'Alton.

B75 Grand Canyon, Grampians National Park (AR0118)

The Grand Canyon is a spectacular deep gully, with sheer rock faces. It has long been a popular tourist attraction in the Grampians, in an area known as 'The Wonderland'. The Grand Canyon has also regularly featured in tourist promotion material. Its name reflects early attitudes to the naming of natural features, in an attempt to help promote and attract attention to such features.

B76 Observation deck, Lake Bellfield, Grampians National Park (AR0104)

This light and elegant steel-framed observation deck-cum-viewing pavilion was built in the mid-1960s, when Lake Bellfield was created. The pavilion is cantilevered over a stone veneered base (public toilet facilities). There is strong symmetry in the structure and setting, complemented by the innovative curved steel roof form. The structure symbolises pride in the achievement of constructing the lake which it overlooks.

B77 Canton Lead Memorial Park, Ararat (AR0047) (CA 5A Sec. 12A, Parish of Ararat; area 0.14 ha)

This is a small landscaped reserve containing memorials to the Chinese discovery of the rich Canton Lead in 1857. It has symbolic importance as a memorial to the significant role of Chinese people in the development of the local goldfields.

B78 Alexandra Gardens, Ararat (AR0135) (CA 10A, Sec. 63, Township of Ararat, area 14.74 ha)

The Alexandra Gardens area was set aside in the 1860s, in an area known as Cemetery Hill, and in front of the imposing stone Ararat Gaol. Prisoners from the gaol were engaged in clearing and preparing the new gardens. However, they began to take their present shape in the early 1900s, when Hugh Linacre was appointed curator. Today they feature mature deciduous trees, palms, pines, oaks, shrubs and garden beds. Structures include garden furniture, fountains, a footbridge and extensive stone retaining walls.

B79 Ararat Reservoir, Mount Buangor State Park (BE0005)

This low weir was built in 1883, with a concrete arch dam built in 1903 and raised 5.2 m in 1926 to store 410 ML. The outflow is piped 9 km to Langi Ghiran Reservoir, and supplies the city of Ararat by gravity. A series of water races extends into the catchment area.

B80 Princess Margaret Rose Caves, Lower Glenelg National Park (GA0001)

These limestone caves with extensive formations were first opened to the public in 1941. Physical modifications to the site include an excavated entrance, enlarged fissures between caverns, steps, electric lighting, a pathway to the entrance and picnic facilities.

B81 Wando Vale Ponds Creek catchment soil conservation area (CA0024) (Beds and banks of the Wando Vale Ponds Creek and tributaries, and road crossings, on the Wando Vale Estate Closer Settlement Plan)

This area near Wando Vale was the subject of squatter John Robertson's famous letter to

Governor La Trobe in 1853. In it he described sheet and gully erosion, and salting and landslips caused by agricultural settlement of only a few years earlier. The letter represents very early documentary evidence of soil erosion associated with the development of the pastoral industry in Victoria. Successive stages of consequent soil conservation and stream bed stabilisation actions in this area are now evident in the landscape around Satimer Road Bridge on Wando Vale Ponds Creek, which was the original boundary of Robertson's pre-emptive right.

Note: Ongoing soil conservation and waterway management activities are parts of the continuing story here. Management can recognise and where appropriate interpret the history of related problems and human intervention in this difficult landscape.

B82 Glenelg catchment soil conservation project (BA0041, CO0026, CO0031, CO0043)
(Landscape viewed from lookout on road reserve, adjoining CA 6, Sec. 15, Parish of Konong Wootong)

Bryans Creek (CO0043) and Konong Wootong Creek (CO0031), in the Glenelg River catchment, clearly illustrate the local history of land degradation and reclamation. Active gullies, revegetated gullies, fenced and planted landslips (including Rows Slip on the Coleraine-Balmoral Road), and tree planting along eroded and silted creeks are visible. A focal point is the soil conservation lookout on the Coleraine to Edenhope Road, Konong Wootong (CO0026). This hill-top public education area has interpretative material, and clear views of soil erosion conservation works undertaken over four decades.

Note: Ongoing soil conservation and waterway management activities are parts of the continuing story here. Management can recognise and where appropriate interpret the history of related problems and human intervention in this difficult landscape.

B83 Bridge, Wannon River, Red Ruth area (CO0067) (Crown land road reserve)

This is a four-span Monier concrete arch bridge, built in 1917. It features bluestone abutments and piers (dating from an earlier bridge of the 1870s), and decorative railings. It represents a rare use for this period, of reinforced concrete arches, known as 'Monier arches'. The bridge was also built by the construction company associated with John Monash (who was at this time achieving fame as a military leader). Monash and his partners were instrumental in introducing reinforced concrete building technology to Victoria.

B84 Wannon Falls Reserve, west of Hamilton (CO0038) (Crown land reserve)

The Wannon Falls have been a tourist attraction since the railway arrived in the region in 1888. They have also been painted by Eugene von Guerard, Louis Buvelot and Nicholas Chevalier. The base of the falls was quarried in the 1880s, the area was made a reserve in 1908, and a lodge was built there in the 1920s. The site includes pathways to the falls, viewing areas, a fenced viewing platform, a picnic area with a recent rustic timber and stone rotunda, and remains of an old post and heavy cable fence. The 1960s entrance gates have large steel 'boomerang' elements on stone bases.

B85 Base Hospital, Hamilton (HA0003) (CA 2, Sec. 37, Township of Hamilton, area 1.31 ha)

A diverse range of buildings are located in this hospital complex, which has catered for a number of specialisations. From the first hospital building of 1862, to the nursing home of 1952, the hospital has played an important role in serving the health needs of the Western District region.

B86 McKellar Wing, Hamilton Hospital (HA0004) (CAs 3,4, Sec. 37, Township of

Hamilton, area 1.85 ha)

This Queen Anne style building was constructed in 1906–7 as a maternity wing, and featured large windows for ample lighting. The building was donated to the community by a prominent local pastoralist family, and included a public ward for the less well-off residents of the district. It was also the second facility in Victoria to train midwives. Internally it has been modified but remains relatively intact externally.

B87 Former Fever Ward, Hamilton Hospital (HA0006) (CA 9A, Sec. 89, Township of Hamilton, area 1.56 ha)

The former Fever Ward reflects the specialist nature of the Hamilton Hospital. It originally incorporated design features to isolate patients and provide facilities for fumigation. The building, which is in the Queen Anne style in keeping with much of the rest of the complex, was constructed in 1897 and extended in the 1920s.

B88 Pedrina Park, Hamilton (HA0016) (CA 58, Sec. 27, Parish of North Hamilton, 15.32 ha)

This is the site of a pre-World War Two civil airfield which was associated with the establishment of Ansett Airways, and Reginald Ansett's first forays into commercial aviation. It is now a public recreation reserve with extensive sporting facilities.

B89 Monivae Homestead, Hamilton (HA0107) (Part CA A, Sec. 2, Parish of Monivae) (managed by Glenelg Region Water Authority)

Monivae Homestead was built in 1877 for pastoralist James Thomson. Together with the surrounding gardens (remnant of a once more extensive park and gardens), Monivae reflects the living conditions of typical homestead life over four generations, up until the middle of this century. It is one of few historic rural Western District properties in public ownership.

B90 Earth mounds, Victoria-South Australian border (NE0024)

A series of earth mounds on the Victoria-South Australian border, were reputedly built by Surveyor Wade during his survey of the border in 1847. They are situated between the Glenelg River and the coast.

B91 Kentbruck Heath, Lower Glenelg National Park (NE0015)

Kentbruck Heath is a large and floristically rich area within the Lower Glenelg National Park, which contains many species of flowering plants and ferns. Suggestions for reservation of this area were made in the 1940s, and again in 1964 and 1966 when the area was proposed for agricultural development. At that time a campaign was mounted to save the area, and Kentbruck Heath became a focus for conservation activities.

B92 Sawpit, Mount Clay, Narrawong district (PO0057) (State forest)

The sawpit on Mount Clay is believed to have been owned and operated by Hoggan and Patterson. Sawn timber may have been produced here as early as the 1830s, for use in the construction of whaling stations at Portland Bay. The sawpit structure has been reconstructed in recent times, but retains significance as the site of very early timber production activity, perhaps the site of some of the earliest such activity by Europeans in Victoria.

B93 Windsor Cottage site, Portland (PO0028) (Crown land reserve)

Windsor Cottage was the home of Captain James Fawthrop, who captained boats for the Hentys on the Bass Strait run from the 1830s to the 1850s. He was appointed Harbour Master at Portland in 1853, was associated with the local lifeboat and its operations, and was involved in the famous rescue of the *Admella* in 1859, for which he received a medal. Fawthrop was also instrumental in upgrading early port facilities at Portland. The nearby lagoon is named after him. Remains of Windsor Cottage (built in the 1850s) include the footings and some floor joists of a four-roomed cottage, the footings of a three-roomed outhouse, and the remains of a stone building. Other features include a bluestone underground water tank and basalt cobbling.

B94 Foreshore reserve, Portland (PO0078) (CA 6A, Sec. A, Township of Portland)

This area has been a focus in Portland for port activity, transportation operations associated with the railways, and seaside recreation. In the early 19th century it was also the scene of whaling operations and the site of Henty family activity. The area has featured a succession of sea baths, and a rotunda and jetties, all of which have been demolished. The main Portland railway station and associated infrastructure was also originally located in this area. The foreshore features memorials, the retaining wall associated with the former railway terminal, the former railways goods shed ('Fish Farm'), the Henty furrow site, and the former railway alignment. (See also **A41, C291, C294, C297** and **C298**).

Note: Council considers that certain remaining foreshore features, as listed above, contribute to the foreshore's historical values. It is recognised that the key historic recreation, transport and port features in the Henty Street–Julia Street section of foreshore have been removed, and that the old railway goods shed and retaining wall are all that remain of the once extensive transport infrastructure. Individually, they are considered by Council to be of local significance. However, it is also recognised that retention of these features would make implementation of the approved foreshore development master plan more difficult.

The foreshore development proposal includes establishment of a historical and maritime museum in a new building of similar proportions to the railway shed. If dismantling of the old shed and burial of the wall is to proceed, they should first be recorded for display in the museum, as they represent the last remains of the former important railway and port history.

Other foreshore features to the north – the whaling trypot, railway alignment and bridge, Henty furrow and other monuments – also contribute to the regional significance, and are not proposed to be disturbed by the foreshore development.

The railway goods shed is basically sound. If it is to be dismantled, it should be re-constructed in another appropriate location if possible (see Recommendation **C291**).

(This recommendation was approved by Order in Council on 11 June 1997.)

B95 Memorial Triangle, Portland (PO0087, PO0088) (Crown land reserve)

A 1934 monument to Portland's pioneer women (PO0087), and a collection of war memorials (PO0088) are located in the Memorial Triangle, which constitutes an important element of the Public Buildings Precinct. The site is also the focus of local community commemorations.

B96 Botanic Gardens, Port Fairy (WR0090) (CA 2, Township of Port Fairy, 11.3 ha)

The Port Fairy Botanic Gardens feature Norfolk Island pines, palms and cypress trees. Extensive areas of the original gardens have been made over to camping purposes and many

modern camping facilities now occupy these areas. However, historic structures include an ornate iron fence (on bluestone base), an octagonal rotunda with rendered columns, and the original Victorian brick caretakers lodge.

B97 Sandhills cemetery, Port Fairy (WR0004) (CA 2B, Sec. C, Parish of Belfast, area 2.42 ha)

This cemetery at Port Fairy was used from the 1850s to the 1880s, though it was officially closed to new burials in the 1860s. It contains up to 200 graves, though visible remains are restricted to one gravestone and the bordering stone walls, as most of the area is now buried by sand dunes. Significant burials include Michael Connolly, who was with John Batman when Melbourne was settled, and died at Port Fairy in 1855.

B98 Breakwater, Lady Bay, Warrnambool (WR0048) (Crown land reserve)

The Warrnambool breakwater is an enduring mass concrete, brick and stone breakwater with a walkway and handrail on the shoreward side. As with the Portland breakwater, it was designed by Sir John Coode. Work began in the 1870s and continued intermittently through to the 1920s. The original structure was connected to the shore by a viaduct, which was later filled in. The breakwater has been modified in subsequent years.

Note: Council recognises that major works will be necessary in the future to ensure the continuing structural integrity and function of the breakwater.

B99 War memorial, Warrnambool (WR0120) (Crown land reserve)

This war memorial is a prominent landmark in Warrnambool, at the intersection of Merri and Liebig streets. It is large and imposing, and displays fine craftsmanship in the use of granite and marble. Commemorating both world wars and the Vietnam conflict, a marble soldier statue stands on a three stepped plinth, with a granite column and Angel of Peace, rising to approximately 12 m tall. A wall curves behind, engraved with the names of local people involved in the wars.

B100 Cemetery, Warrnambool (MO0081) (Crown land reserve, CA 21E, no Sec., Parish of Warrnambool, area 7.09 ha)

This is a large cemetery on a rise beside the Hopkins River, which has been used since the 1850s. It features a hexagonal open fronted timber pavilion in carpenter Gothic style, a sexton's cottage in bluestone Gothic style, and a perimeter fence.

B101 Avenue of Honour, Mortlake (MO0027) (CA 11 Sec. 49 Township of Mortlake)

This is a long memorial avenue of mature Monterey cypress trees in good condition, planted in the 1920s. Most of the trees are marked with the name of the soldier they commemorate. The avenue dominates the approaches to the town, and contributes significantly to the character of the streetscape.

B102 Cemetery, Terang (MO0017) (Crown land reserve, CA 27A, no Sec., Township of Terang, 5 ha)

This cemetery on the south side of Lake Terang, has generous grounds, an entrance avenue of established trees including Irish yews, and bordering hawthorn hedges. It contains many large and elaborate memorials of prominent Western District families, emphasising the prosperity of

the region.

B103 Old Timboon burial place, Camperdown (CR0054) (water frontage reserve)

This early European burial place was established before government regulation of cemeteries, and contains graves from the 1840s to the 1860s. It also contains the subsequently re-marked grave of Charles Sievewright, son of the Aboriginal Protector, who died accidentally in 1851, as well as other early unmarked graves.

B104 Cemetery, Camperdown (CR0085) (Crown land reserve, CA 20D, Sec. 6, Parish of Colangulac, 4.86 ha)

The Camperdown cemetery reserve was gazetted in 1863, though burials go back at least to the 1850s. It is a large cemetery with many graves of Scottish and Irish immigrants. Of particular interest is the large obelisk memorial to the Aborigines of the district, and the grave of Wombeetch Puyuun (also known as 'Camperdown George'). James Dawson, a humanitarian who publicly expressed concern for the treatment of local Aborigines in the 19th century, was responsible for the Wombeetch Puyuun memorial, which is currently on the Register of the National Estate.

B105 Soldiers Memorial, Camperdown (CR0077) (Crown land reserve)

This monument to those from the district who served in World War One, was designed by Paul Montford and features a heroic female figure, the 'Spirit of Empire', on a granite base and pedestal. It stands in an area defined by a basalt wall, facing Finlay Street and the town centre.

B106 Empire War Memorial, Camperdown (CR0080) (part Crown land reserve, CA 4A, Sec. 16, Township of Camperdown)

This 1902 Boer War memorial, with a marble-mounted rifleman on a granite base and pedestal located centrally in Finlay Avenue, was modelled on the first local soldier to die in the conflict.

B107 Railway station, Winchelsea (CL0006) (within the railway reserve, CAs 48 and 49, Township of Winchelsea)

The Winchelsea station is a single-storey bichromatic 1877 brick station and former residence, in Mid-Victorian Boom style. It features a standard cast-iron platform verandah and slate roof. The platform is walled in bluestone, and several fir trees are also located on site. It is typical of stations on the light lines.

B108 Railway station, Colac (CL0031) (railway reserve, CA 157D, Township of Colac)

The railway reserve contains a 1870s hipped roof timber station building, with a bluestone sided platform and standard cast-iron framed verandah. Also on site are brick toilets, goods sheds, iron goods siding and a locomotive turntable located in a landscaped area. The Colac station is notable as being representative of only a few timber stations built on the light lines.

B109 Cemetery, Colac (CL0032) (Crown land reserve) (Sec. 30, Parish of Colac, area 6.88 ha)

The Colac cemetery contains the graves of many local notables, and some distinctive grave monuments. The cemetery is surrounded by a large cypress hedge with clipped bays and alcoves on the inside face. Entry is through substantial cast-iron entrance gates, and nearby features include an Edwardian shelter pavilion and a Canary Island palm.

B110 East and West Barwon diversions and Wurdee Boluc channel system (OT0163, OT0164, OT0165, CL0018, CL0107)

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission began investigating water supply schemes for Geelong and the Bellarine Peninsula in the mid-1920s. Work began on the Wurdee Boluc Reservoir, south-east of Winchelsea, in the late 1920s, and associated channels and syphons were completed by 1928. In subsequent years, the Wurdee Boluc inlet channel was extended, and major additions were made including the East and West Barwon River diversion weirs and tunnels. The original reservoir has also been progressively enlarged.

B111 Camp Cooriemungle, Cooriemungle (PR0001) (Crown land reserve, CA 10A, Sec. 6, Parish of Waare, approximately 3 ha out of total area of 67.04 ha) Shire of Corangamite Committee of Management

Camp Cooriemungle was originally established in 1939 as a prison camp. It was based on the rehabilitative prison farm concept of the earlier, low-security McLeod Prison in Victoria. Inmates were engaged in forest clearing, plantation work and experimental farming under the Department of Agriculture. The layout of the camp was unusual in its use of individual timber buildings for each cell, set out in a semicircular pattern. Not all the buildings are extant today. The site is now used as a holiday camp.

B112 Arkins Creek weirs, Wyelangta, and North Otway pipeline (PR0057, PR0058, PR0069, PR0070) (Weirs - CA 67B and 67C, Parish of Weeaprounah, 15 ha of total 564 ha water reserve; pipeline on Water Authority public land)

Between 1936 and 1939, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission constructed weirs on the East and West Arkins Creeks and First Creek, along with the 110 km North Otway pipeline, to supply water to Warrnambool, Cobden, Camperdown and Terang. The construction used mainly sustenance, or unemployment relief labour, with over 650 men being employed in wet and difficult conditions. The North Otway pipeline was the first long pipeline in Victoria, and possibly Australia, to use welded steel construction. The Arkins Creek catchments are also of interest, being closed to public access as are only two other catchments outside Melbourne.

B113 Erskine Falls, Erskine River, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0045)

Erskine Falls near Lorne have been a popular tourist destination since the late 19th century. The subject of both poetry and prose, the location of the falls was also valued for the surrounding fern gullies and lush vegetation. A track to the falls was first constructed in 1890 and improved in 1925. The current walking track to the falls has recently been upgraded.

B114 Features of the Colac water supply system (OT0151, CL0108, XX0017) (Water Authority public land)

Significant features of the Colac water supply system include the Olangolah Weir and pipeline, and the Colac service basins. The Olangolah Weir was constructed in 1909–11, and represented the first major diversion of Otways water courses for a gravity-fed water supply system. The pipeline was also constructed in this period, and passes through some of the most rugged country in the Otways. It was built using pick and shovel methods, together with explosives, and as such represents a considerable engineering achievement. Service basin 1 has recently been upgraded.

B115 Reserves in the Aire Valley plantation (OT0027) (Victorian Plantations Corporation)

vested State forest)

Abandoned or re-purchased selections in the Otways area south of Beech Forest, were utilised by the government for reforestation earlier this century. In the 1930s, unemployment relief labour was also involved in planting operations. The plantation area covers part of the headwaters of the Aire River, and forms a backdrop to the Crown land reserves at Hopetoun Falls, the Redwoods, Beauchamp Falls and the Aire River Reserve. Pine varieties include Douglas fir, Corsican pine, Ponderosa pine and Sitka spruce. In addition, a stand of about 100 Californian redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) was planted in 1936 on the site of the old Aire Valley camp. The trees have grown to more than 40 m in height.

Recommendation

B115 That

- (a) the 34 ha of 1930s plantings in the Crown reserves be retained and not harvested
- (b) in order to retain the historical associations with the former farm selections, and to recognise the significant history of the plantation, interpretative information be provided by NRE and VPC at appropriate locations in the Crown reserves and the plantation, explaining both the historical background to the establishment of the plantation, and plantation management activities
- (c) within the Crown reserves, plantings of the 1950s and later are not subject to protection
- (d) to implement the scenic reserve at Beauchamp Falls, a narrow strip of Douglas Fir be retained adjacent to the access road to the picnic area, and a relocated access track be constructed to the Falls

Note: The area subject to this recommendation comprises the 106 ha of Crown land reserves within the plantation.

B116 Great South West Walk, Portland district (XX0006) (Glenelg National Park, Discovery Bay Coastal Park, State forest)

The 250 km long 'Great South West Walk' in the Portland/Nelson/Heywood district takes walkers through a rich and varied landscape of rural and coastal areas, with limestone cliffs and formations, wild beaches, open forest, dunes and lakes. The recent development and promotion of long walks such as this recognises the popularity of recreational walking and the rise of the environmentally aware tourist.

B117 Mary McKillop Trail (XX0011) (various)

Several places in South-western Victoria are associated with Mary McKillop, and have recently been promoted as part of a trail. They include the grave of Mary's father, Alexander McKillop, in the Old Cemetery at Hamilton, and a number of sites in Portland.

B118 Major Mitchell monuments and memorials, including AR0006, AR0115, BA0030, BA0034, BE0002, CA0039, CO0017, HA0065, HA0072, HA0090, HO0011, HO0023, NA0012, NA0027, NA0028, NA0029, ST0069 (Generally Crown land road reserves)

Monuments and memorials to commemorate Major Mitchell's epic 1836 journey can be found in many locations throughout South-western Victoria. The Major crossed Victoria's northern and western plains, found a European settlement already established at Portland, and returned to New South Wales to give a glowing account of the rich land of 'Australia Felix'. One hundred years later, local communities at points along his former route engaged enthusiastically in a bout of centennial monument building. After war memorials, the Mitchell monuments are the most

common form of public commemoration in the region. Some of the monuments are located at Stawell (AR0006), Harrow (BA0030, BA0034), Buangor (BE0002), Dartmoor (CA0039), Coleraine (CO0017), Hamilton (HA0065), Dunkeld (HA0072), Green Lake (HO0011), Miga Lake (NA0012), Mount Napier (HA0090), Mount Arapiles (NA0027, NA0028, NA0029), Kooreh (ST0069), and in the Grampians (AR0115, HO0023).

B119 Monuments and memorials associated with the Gold Escort route, including XX0002, HO0008, HO0045, KA0019, NA0011, NH0027 (Generally Crown land road reserves)

Between March 1852 and December 1853, the South Australian Gold Escort made a series of journeys across Western Victoria, carrying gold bullion destined for Adelaide where at that time gold fetched a higher price than in Victoria. For security reasons the escort varied its route on each of the journeys. It passed through pastoral stations, and early settlements including some in the vicinity of today's towns. Among the towns which have commemorated the Escort's passing, are Horsham (HO0008), Dooen (HO0045), Kaniva (KA0019), Arapiles (NA0011) and Winiam East (NH0027).

Places recommended for consideration for listing in local municipal planning schemes

B120 High school, Warracknabeal (WA0022) (School reserve, Parish of Werrigar)

The main Warracknabeal high school building was constructed of sandstone in 1926, in an austere Anglo-Dutch style, with a gabled portico to the entrance wing, flanking wings with tiled gabled hips, and windows with small panes. A number of other buildings have been added including the Modernist assembly hall of 1968.

B121 Courthouse, Dimboola (WA0002) (CA 13, Sec. 9, Township of Dimboola, area 0.09 ha)

The former courthouse at Dimboola is a weatherboard building with gable iron roof and restrained decorative timber work on the gables and verandahs. It was built in 1875–6, and is one of a small number of timber courthouses with verandahs which were built in the Wimmera region in this period.

B122 Courthouse, Donald (DO0008) (CA 3, Sec. 1, Township of Donald, area 0.05 ha)

The Donald courthouse, a single-storey polychrome brick building with a slate roof, was opened in 1883 and extended in 1911–12. It is associated with the nearby post and telegraph office and post master's residence.

B123 Primary school No. 1646, St Arnaud (ST0036) (within Crown land reserve, CAs 1 and 7, Sec. 1A, Township of St Arnaud)

This 1927 school is in a fine but simple Mediterranean/Spanish Mission style. The central curvilinear and notched gable and entrance arch are flanked by symmetrical loggias and six backing classrooms. The walls are of cream-painted roughcast render with feature brick voussoirs and coping to the main entrance. The roofs are of Marseille tile. A row of large mature palms in front of the loggias contributes to the flavour of the architecture.

B124 High school, St Arnaud (ST0037) (within Crown land reserve, CA 7, Sec. 8A, Township of St Arnaud)

This former primary school was built in 1875 in High-Victorian style, with a stone base, bichrome planar brick walls with cream brick diamond patterning, white stucco detailing to window arches and lintels, a bargeboard and vent combination forming a pointed arch effect, and slate roofs. Restoration work was undertaken in 1975. It is similar in style to Stawell school No. 502.

B125 Ironstone lock-up, police station, Balmoral (BA0007) (within Crown land reserve, CAs 3A and 4A, Sec. 3, Township of Balmoral)

This two-cell ironstone police lock-up, with gable iron roof (originally slate) and gabled vestibule, was built in 1861. Associated buildings include the timber police residence of 1889, now in private ownership, and the adjacent courthouse which is occupied by the local historical society. A newer brick police residence stands on this site, and the police stables have been destroyed. Current use of the lock-up surrounds for grazing purposes, and storage of stock equipment in the lock-up, are not compatible with maintenance of the historical values.

Recommendation

B125 That the current inappropriate use of this structure and surrounds be removed.

B126 Secondary college, Stawell (AR0063) (CA 26, Sec. 38, Township of Stawell, approximately 0.3 ha out of a total area of 0.8 ha)

The secondary college is a high Victorian building of 1878, constructed of red brick with cream brick banding, and featuring voussoirs and quoins, flattened pointed arches with stucco labels and decorative timberwork to the gables. It also features a castellated tower. The original roofing has been replaced and the finials removed. Originally the Stawell East state school, it became the high school in 1912.

B127 Primary school No. 502 and former common school, Stawell (AR0064) (within Crown land reserve, CA 8, Sec. 28, Township of Stawell)

The recently restored State school building of 1875 is in mixed Mid-Victorian style, with polychrome brick, stucco and timber detailing. The 1865 common school to the rear is in brick with some Tudor styling, though altered and reduced in size. The common school, in its original form, was the largest common school ever built in Victoria, and originally featured a main classroom over 30 m long.

B128 Municipal library, Ararat (AR0025) (CA 20, Sec. 4, Township of Ararat, area 0.1 ha)

The library is a bichrome brick building of 1958 in International style, with an asymmetric fan shaped plan, flat planar roof, and wall planes in simple materials. The low floor level and horizontal form give the building a sense of openness and continuity of space. The library was the successor to the old Mechanics' Institute (still extant), and the modern architecture expresses this sense of advancement.

B129 Victorian Railways Institute Hall, Ararat (AR0044) (within Crown land reserve, CA 21D, Sec. E, Township of Ararat)

This VRI hall is a red brick stripped Classical style building, which demonstrates the importance of the railway in Ararat. Its typically progressive yet conservative design represents the aspirations of the railway employee organisation that built and used it for self-education and

entertainment.

B130 Victorian Railways Institute building, Ararat (AR0045) (within Crown land reserve, CA 21D, Sec. E, Township of Ararat)

This 1924 red brick building of domestic scale and detailing, was provided by the Government for railway employees and designed by railways head office for the Railways Institute's use. As with the nearby VRI hall, these buildings emphasise the importance of the Railways Department as a local employer.

B131 RSL clubrooms (former shire chambers), Casterton (CA0006) (CA 10, Sec. 6, Township of Casterton, area 0.2 ha)

The RSL clubrooms at Casterton were originally built in 1868, as shire chambers. In 1937, the local sub-branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers of the Imperial League of Australia (RSL) acquired the old chambers. Today, the RSL continues to occupy the building – a simple single-storey Victorian red brick on a blue-stone base, with some relief work at eaves level. The building has a basement and slate roof.

B132 Railway station, Coleraine (CO0010) (within Crown land reserve, parts of Secs 13, 14 and 16, Township of Coleraine)

Now the Coleraine Tourist and Exhibition Centre, the former railway station was built in 1889. It is a symmetrical building with a hipped roof, gabled entry porch with flattened arch to the doorway, and restrained stucco ornamental window and door arch surrounds and horizontal banding. The curved iron platform awning has lattice at the ends and ornamental iron columns and brackets, and the front facade has sloping iron awnings supported on timber brackets over the windows.

B133 Bluestone lock-up, Cavendish (HA0081) (CA 4A, Sec. 2, Township of Cavendish)

At the rear of the modern timber police station, is a bluestone lock-up of typical form with gabled roof and gabled vestibule. It is one of several bluestone lock-ups remaining in Western Victoria.

B134 Railway station, Dunkeld (HA0097) (CA 3, Sec. 46, Township of Dunkeld)

This small and simple station building, including a station master's residence, dates from the late 19th century. It features a low-pitched hipped slate roof, rendered brick walls, and a concave curved platform awning with decorative iron columns and brackets. It has recently been restored.

B135 Dundas Shire Offices and Hall, Hamilton (HA0002) (CA 1, Sec. 55, Township of Hamilton, area 0.11 ha)

A sophisticated Queen Anne style building of 1892, the Dundas Shire Offices and Hall is in tuck pointed red brick, with dominant twin-stepped parapeted gables featuring pressed and glazed tiles, pressed metal over the bay windows to simulate shingles, timber detailing to the porch and oversized cast iron newel posts on the entrance stairs.

B136 Primary school No. 295, Hamilton (HA0012) (within Crown land reserve, CAs 1, 20, 19, 18, Sec. 9, Township of Hamilton)

This is an interesting example of a Victorian Gothic style school, built in 1876. It is constructed of stuccoed brick with stucco ornamentation and banding, on a bluestone plinth, and features pyramidal roofs over the end pavilions.

B137 Country Fire Authority building, Hamilton (HA0087) (CA 13, Sec. 1, Township of Hamilton, area 0.2 ha)

This 1901 fire station of dark brick features a prominent arched portal front facade, with rendered detail in Classical style. The portal has been altered to accommodate larger modern fire-fighting vehicles.

B138 Courthouse, Hamilton (HA0088) (within Crown land reserve, CA 5C, Sec. 11, Township of Hamilton)

This is one of the larger Western District courthouses, designed by the district Public Works Department architect, John H. Marsden, and built in 1882–3. It has a triple front in rendered brick, with a central Palladian attic gable, and an arcaded porch.

B139 Courthouse, Peshurst (HA0037) (CA 11, Sec. 13, Township of Peshurst, area 0.13 ha)

In a move typical of the 1870s, the Peshurst courthouse and post office were linked with a porch, while the attached post office residence faced a side street. Both buildings use restrained Palladian elements with semi-circular arched openings and rendered walls.

B140 Primary school No. 947, Glenthompson (WI0003) (within Crown land reserve, CA 11, Sec. 1, Township of Glenthompson)

The Glenthompson school was constructed of timber in 1902, and features a hipped iron roof and timber bracketed eaves. A protruding porch has a gabled roof with brackets, a bellcote and fleche, and an elongated window and side stays beneath the brackets following the taper of the bellcote base, all of which give the facade a special character. This building is currently used as an infants room within the larger school complex.

B141 Primary school No. 3833, Westmere (WI0023) (within Crown land reserve, CA 39C, Sec. 5, Township of Westmere)

This is a single-story weatherboard building constructed in 1916, with gable roof, and later additions of porch, enlarged windows and chimney. It represents the first and only known extant example of the Pavilion style used for a school building in Victoria.

B142 Primary school, Woolsthorpe (WR0114) (CA 3, Sec. 6, Township of Woolsthorpe, area 0.2 ha)

The Woolsthorpe school was built in 1864. It is a small single-roomed building of ashlar bluestone, with a steeply pitched gable roof and small entrance vestibule.

B143 Primary school, Woodford (WR0043) (Crown Reserve)

Constructed in 1854, the Woodford primary school is built of sandstone (now rendered), with a gabled roof with gablet vents, a gabled vestibule, and regularly spaced flattened arched long windows on the side elevations. It is still in use.

B144 Arch bridge, Rosebrook (WR0107) (Crown land water frontage reserve)

This bluestone bridge features a semicircular arch with a single row of voussoirs, and is set over a narrow rock ravine on a former section of the Princes Highway. Unsympathetic concrete and timber alterations have been made to the structure.

B145 Primary school No. 1743, Warrnambool (WR0070) (within Crown land reserve, CA 20A, Sec. 30A, Township of Warrnambool)

A number of significant buildings are located on this site including the original Gothic style brick building of 1876, and the timber 1907 former Agricultural high school.

B146 Former AMP building (now TAFE), Warrnambool (WR0061) (CA 5 Sec. 2B, Township of Warrnambool, area 0.048 ha)

This two-storey rendered building is in a Classical style with ionic and composite columns, entablature and segmental pediments, and a parapet. It also features a bluestone base.

B147 Primary school No. 397, Mortlake (MO0025) (within Crown land reserve, CA 6A, Sec. V, Township of Mortlake)

The Mortlake school is a Late Victorian building in red and cream brick, with picturesque massing of steep roofs, projecting gables with half-timbering, ornate timber brackets to the hoods over the windows formed by extended eaves, and a bell-tower and arched entry porch. The interiors of the classrooms retain original timberwork details.

B148 Primary school No. 864, Cobden (CR0011) (within Crown land reserve, CAs 6-11, Sec. 9, Township of Cobden)

The original wooden school building was constructed in 1866, and the adjacent bluestone building in c1884. The use of stone for school buildings was unusual in this late period. The new building, however, conformed to a school style used by architect H.R. Bastow, which featured surrounding verandahs with reduced pitch continuous with the main roof, and a jerkinhead roof with the eaves of the hip widened to relate to the verandah and supported on brackets. The verandahs commonly reduced internal light in schools of this type. As part of the sympathetic red brick additions of 1924, the verandahs were removed, false half-timbering was applied to the gables, the stone above window head height was painted, and iron roofing was replaced with Marseille tiles.

B149 Memorial grandstand, football ground, Winchelsea (CL0078) (within Crown land reserve, Sec. 19, Township of Winchelsea)

Located at the recreation and football ground, the 1920s 'Winchelsea and District Soldiers Memorial Grandstand' features walls constructed of concrete blocks and a hipped corrugated galvanised iron roof. The concrete blocks were made on site by H.E. Warner, a local builder, who experimented in concrete constructions. He also patented a concrete fence design, of which several examples survive in Winchelsea. The Winchelsea RSL moved into new clubrooms in the grandstand in 1925. A World War Two memorial gateway in Moderne style brickwork is situated at the entrance to the oval and in proximity to the grandstand.

B150 Police lock-up, Colac (CL0039) (within Crown land reserve, CA 8, Sec. 37, Township of Colac)

The Colac police reserve features a bluestone lock-up built in 1861, one of few remaining in South-western Victoria. A cream brick 1940s Moderne style police building is also located in the reserve.

B151 Primary school No. 2210, Barongarook (CL0060) (within Crown land reserve, CA 52D, Parish of Barongarook)

This school is a single-roomed timber building constructed in 1879, which has since been combined with the attached former teacher's residence.

B152 Footbridge, Lorne (OT0037) (Crown land water frontage reserve)

The suspension footbridge over the Erskine River at Lorne was built in the 1930s in the camping area on the foreshore reserve. It is a local landmark which was threatened with demolition in the 1970s, but was saved because of community pressure.

Places Currently Listed on the Register of the National Estate or Listed in Local Planning Schemes

Places currently listed on the Register of the National Estate

Recommendations

B153–B164 That the areas described below be used in accordance with

- (a) Recommendations **B49–B152** above
- (b) the relevant Victorian statutory measures and management actions resulting from National Estate registration

and that they continue to be managed by the present managers unless tenure changes.

B153 Shire hall (former), Dimboola (WA0004)

B154 Agricultural College, Longerenong (HO0018)

B155 Railway station, Ararat (AR0030)

B156 Racecourse, Coleraine (CO0002)

B157 Crawford River Bridge, Hotspur (CO0037)

B158 Mount Rouse Shire Council Chambers, Peshurst (HA0038)

B159 Battery, Portland (PO0018)

B160 Road bridge, Youl Creek, Woolsthorpe (WR0121)

B161 Courthouse, Koroit (WR0010)

B162 Mount Leura reserve and lookout, Camperdown (CR0074, CR0031)

B163 Memorial Square, Colac (CL0035)

B164 Melba Gully, Otway National Park (PR0023)

Places currently listed in local planning schemes

Recommendations

B165–B166 That the areas described below be used in accordance with Recommendations **B49–B152** above and protected under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*

B165 Lowan Shire Offices and Hall, Nhill (NH0022)

B166 Town hall, Stawell (AR0079)

6. NOTABLE PLACES

This chapter contains recommendations relating to Category C places on Maps 1 and 2, which are selected historic places of local significance. The level of significance is generally not high enough to warrant reservation, zoning in parks and forests, or registration on a statutory register. Places listed in this chapter, however, deserve recognition as special features in the context of park and forest management, and where appropriate, in local municipal planning schemes.

Notable Historic Places

Recommendations

C1—C400 That the places of local significance described below be recognised in park and forest management plans, and where appropriate planning schemes, and

- (a) if practicable, the remnant features such as buildings, structures, relics or other artefacts, and other cultural, scenic landscape and natural values, be protected
- (b) these places be used to provide opportunities for recreation and education, compatible with protecting the above values and where appropriate in the context of present use and management

that

- (c) in relation to mineral and stone exploration and extraction proposals, except where otherwise exempted, consultation take place between the company and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment to identify appropriate buffer widths and conditions such that where possible the historic features are not disturbed in exploration and extraction programs
- (d) where timber harvesting would otherwise be allowed, timber harvesting and logging machinery not be permitted within the historic features and their immediate surrounds, in order to ensure no physical disturbance of the historic features
- (e) the reuse of buildings, including for community uses, be permitted where appropriate, subject to Recommendation **M13** (see Chapter 2)

and that they be managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment or other current managers.

Notes:

1. The area of land surrounding the historic features listed below, requiring protection from potentially disturbing activities, should be determined by managers on a case by case basis prior to decisions on resource use.
2. Under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*, the tenure of surrounding public land dictates the land's availability for earth resource exploration and extraction. National and State parks and reference areas are **exempt** from exploration and mining.
3. These recommendations do not necessarily require that the Notable Places be retained as public land.

(Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

Notable Historic Places in Parks and Reserves

C1 Sheep dip, Wildlife Reserve, Bill's Gully, Miram South (KA0039)

This is a rare example of a sheep dip on public land, which was operated as a collective by local farmers, starting in 1904 and continuing up to the 1940s. Up to 40 000 sheep passed through annually. Located below the dam in Bill's Gully are remnants of post and rail yarding around a concrete paved area, and brick and concrete lined drains.

C2 'The Cutting', Little Desert National Park (NH0001)

This feature is a large cutting through a sand ridge and associated drainage lines and windrows, of unknown date and origin. It was possibly constructed to divert water, and corduroy may also have been laid down to prevent erosion.

C3 McCabes Hut, Little Desert National Park (NH0054)

The hut site is located near the edge of the Eastern Block of the Little Desert National Park, on McCabes Hut Track. Remnant slabs, footings and an iron tank mark the spot.

C4 Reference Area stockyard and tanks, Little Desert National Park (GO0029)

This site includes a windmill, tanks and remnants of fenced yards near the intersection of Dahlenburg and Link tracks, in the north of the Central Block of the Little Desert National Park.

C5 Broughton's Water Hole, Little Desert National Park (GO0015)

At the western end of the Central Block of the Park, this is one of the few permanent waterholes in the Little Desert area, and featured prominently in early proposals for reservations.

C6 Dahlenburg's mill, Little Desert National Park (NH0002)

The site includes an old windmill, bore, trough constructed of sleepers, associated stockyards and horse shed, and olive trees. The windmill is visible within a 1 km radius.

C7 Coal bore, Salt Lake area, Little Desert National Park (NA0034)

This coal bore was reputedly bored to 195 m, where brown coal was discovered.

C8 Lears Well, Little Desert National Park (NA0001)

This well on Salt Lake Track in the Eastern Block of the Park, is 64 m deep. It originally supplied water for grazing purposes.

C9 Sheep race and yard, Major's Hole, Little Desert National Park (HO0124)

The remains of a sheep race and yard, associated with an early leasehold, are located in an area known as Major's Hole.

C10 River Track charcoal pits, Dago Flat, Little Desert National Park (HO0040)

Two north-south oriented charcoal pits on the eastern side of the Wimmera River, feature a small mound of charcoal earth mix, and a redgum log to the side of one pit, but no other material evidence. They are likely to date from the 1930s or 1940s.

C11 Charcoal pit, Dago Flat, Little Desert National Park (HO0002)

A shallow rectangular pit, 3 m by 2 m and mounded to one side, was used for char-coal production, probably in the mid-20th century. A camp may have been associated with the site, though no obvious material evidence exists.

C12 Charcoal pit No. 1, Charcoal Flat, Little Desert National Park (HO0003)

This is one of at least two charcoal pits operated by Oliver Crowhurst who owned a homestead nearby in the 1920s and 1930s. This is a shallow oval pit, 5 m by 1.5 m and oriented north-south, with evidence of charcoal in an adjacent mound.

C13 Tree blaze, Little Desert National Park (HO0001)

A triangular axed blaze mark is cut into the trunk of a box tree on River Track, in the Eastern Block of the Park. Its history is unknown, but it may relate to an early cadastral survey for land boundary purposes.

C14 Crowhurst homestead site No. 1, Little Desert National Park (HO0005)

On Crowhurst Flat near the Wimmera River, remnants of the first Crowhurst homestead include a mound of bricks, metal artefacts, fenceposts and chimney remains. The Crowhursts, who lived in the area in the 1920s and 1930s, moved to higher ground after recurrent flooding of the river.

C15 Charcoal pit No. 2, Charcoal Flat, Little Desert National Park (HO0004)

This shallow oval pit, 1.5 m by 6 m with a low charcoal mound on one side, was one of at least two charcoal pits operated by Oliver Crowhurst who owned a homestead nearby in the 1920s and 1930s.

C16 Crowhurst homestead site No. 2, Little Desert National Park (HO0006)

Evidence of the second Crowhurst homestead site on an elevated setting above the Wimmera River, includes a group of building sites with iron sheeting, fence posts and yards, chimney remains and disturbed vegetation. This site, and the first homestead (above), represent attempts at settlement in the marginal agricultural country of the Little Desert.

C17 Creswick's Well, Creswick Swamp Wildlife Reserve (RU0004)

Creswick's Well is a feature dating from the original settlement of the Avon and Banyena Plains. It was associated with local landowner John Creswick and brought benefits to the community during the droughts of 1881, 1902 and 1914–15.

C18 New Bendigo diggings, St Arnaud district (ST0109)

This is an area of 1850s shallow alluvial sinkings, which helped to establish St Arnaud as a major goldfield.

C19 'The Gap' charcoal pits, Mount Bolangum Flora and Fauna Reserve (ST0060)

This was the site of a 1940s medium-scale charcoal production operation for motor vehicle fuel, associated with World War Two petrol shortages. Several comparatively well-preserved charcoal pits, some with brick lining, are located here. Remains include three pits 5 m x 2 m x 1 m, with 'postholes' around the edge of each pit, and small charcoal mounds.

C20 Chock and log fence, Centre Road, Kara Kara State Park (ST0131)

Several sections of chock and log fence mark the boundary between the original Strathfillan and Tottington/Rostron pastoral runs. The fence may date from early this century.

C21 Chock and log sheepyards, Kara Kara State Park (ST0132)

These yards were constructed early this century using the 'chock and log' method, and are in comparatively good condition.

C22 Bailey's Rocks homestead site, Dergholm State Park (ED0014)

This site contains the remains of a homestead on a hill above Bailey's Rocks, with two mounds, brick and stone rubble, exotic trees and bulbs. John Bailey leased 1200 acres here from 1888 to c1907 and built a four-room slab house.

C23 Old Adelaide Road and monument, Grampians National Park (GR0009, GR0010)

The route of the Old Adelaide Road through Roses Gap in the Grampians was used by travellers from South Australia to Victoria during the 19th century. The route was also used by Chinese gold seekers in the 1850s, who were restricted in landing directly at Melbourne. It is not known whether the 'Chinaman's Track' marked on Grampians maps is the same route. A monument at Troopers Creek marks the spot where mounted police checked the papers of interstate travellers.

C24 Smith sawmill, Grampians National Park (GR0041)

Sawmilling activities began here in the 1920s, though Smith operated on site from the 1930s till the 1950s, when the mill was burnt out and operations were moved to Horsham. Traces of the operation include a portable steam engine, concrete slabs and blocks, a large sawdust heap, and remains of cottages and gardens.

C25 Mackenzie Falls, Grampians National Park (GR0021)

This is a broad waterfall over tiers of rocks. The pathway to the base of the falls, built in 1939, is equipped with numerous flights of stone steps and steel pipe railings. The falls became a popular tourist destination after the opening of the Mount Victory Road. The original rough track into the site was blazed by Walter Zumstein.

C26 Geodetic stone cairn, Mount Byron, Black Range State Park (GR0076)

This is a 1860s stone cairn associated with the extensive Triangulation Survey of Victoria.

C27 Wildman's Cave, Black Range State Park (GR0007)

Two caves in the Black Range, close to the original Glenisla Run, were used as shelters and inhabited by 'Wildman' David Ross in the 1850s to 1880s period. Ross was an itinerant shearer in season and lived in the caves for the rest of the year, poaching mutton and prospecting for gold. Dry-stone walls at the entrance to the caves have been partially reconstructed in recent years.

C28 Geodetic stone cairn, Mount Thackeray, Grampians National Park (GR0077)

This is a 1860s stone cairn associated with the extensive Triangulation Survey of Victoria.

C29 Green Creek Road sawmill, Grampians National Park (GR0040)

Remnants of pits, trenches and a yard are evidence of this early bush mill (c1900) in the Grampians. The layout suggests that steam power may have been used.

C30 Strachan's hut and sawmill site, Grampians National Park (GR0036)

Allan McIntyre operated a sawmill at this site in 1939 and sold to Strachans of Hamilton in 1944. It was a small operation, with bigger logs stockpiled and taken to a larger mill in the Victoria Valley. A timber worker's hut from this era remains on the site.

C31 Germaine family graves, Victoria Valley, Grampians National Park (GR0008)

Two slight mounds, recently marked, in a clearing 100 m from the Burnt Hut Creek Track, indicate the location of the Germaine family graves. Some traces of the chimney of a three room slab house are also to be found closer to the creek. Mary Germaine, who died in 1863, and Francis Germaine who died in 1874, were children of a local timber cutter.

C32 Hamilton water supply headworks complex, Grampians National Park (GR0064)

Features of the Hamilton water supply headworks in the Grampians include the Browns Creek weirs, which were constructed mid-20th century and which originally supplied water to the Hamilton system via a 20cm wood stave pipe main; and the Headworks Creek Weir built in about 1900. This weir has a granite lined intake channel.

C33 Mount Difficult camp site, Grampians National Park (AR0141)

This is the site of a forestry camp originally associated with the establishment of the Mount Difficult softwood plantation in 1926, and used again in the 1930s to house men working in the forests on unemployment relief. It is currently a camping ground.

C34 Silverband Falls, Grampians National Park (AR0122)

Silverband Falls are thin ribbon waterfalls, descending over stepped rock ledges, and accessed by a steep pathway with rough stone steps. The falls have been associated with tourist and recreational activity in the area since the 1870s.

C35 Burma Track survival hut, Grampians National Park (AR0105)

This is a single-room timber hut with fireplace, used by bushwalkers and as a refuge. It is the only such structure remaining within the Grampians National Park.

C36 Glenbower homestead site No. 1, Grampians National Park (AR0110)

Near the confluence of Fyans and Glenbower creeks, remains associated with the Glenbower homestead include a clearing containing remnant brick and cut stone, exotic trees and an old approach track. The D'Alton family purchased the property prior to 1890, built the cottage and established a garden. After the death of Charles D'Alton in 1896 the property was successfully operated by sisters Sophia and Henrietta, who also entertained prominent guests there.

C37 Glenbower homestead site No. 2, Grampians National Park (AR0111)

The site of the second homestead near the Glenbower Creek is thickly covered with native and exotic plantings including rhododendron and holly, bulbs, a Chinese windmill palm, pinoak and various pines. It was established in c1890 by the Wehls, who lived across the creek from the D'Altons. The homestead was burnt to the ground in the 1939 fires.

C38 Sanderson's Gap Track, Grampians National Park (AR0149)

This is a 19th century sawmilling track (named after the prominent sawmilling family), which was also cited in a field naturalists excursion guide of 1891, and was recently reopened for fire management purposes.

C39 House site, Childe's sawmill, Grampians National Park (AR0150)

This house site features stone walling and several mature exotic trees, in an area where Childe's sawmill operated in the 1860s, though there is no obvious evidence of the sawmilling operations.

C40 The Basin sawmill site, Grampians National Park (AR0142)

This sawmill was operated by the prominent Sanderson sawmilling family in the 1930s, on the west side of Fyans Creek. It was reputedly the only operating sawmill in the Grampians to be burnt out in the 1939 fires. The mill workers survived by taking refuge from the fire in nearby concrete pipes.

C41 Macdonald Park, Ararat Hills Regional Park (AR0252)

This area was originally set aside as a wildflower reserve in 1933, as a result of community interest in preserving the local wildflowers. Many non-indigenous plants were also introduced to the locality, and this has resulted in the hybridisation of two grevillea species that are unique to the area.

C42 Father Laden's Hut, Ararat Hills Regional Park (AR0253)

The remains of an old stone cottage are located on a hillside. It was built circa 1910 for the use of a local Catholic priest, who came to the remote site to meditate and prepare sermons.

C43 Stone water race, Langi Ghiran State Park (BE0021)

This open stone water race, following the contours of the hill, was associated with the Langi Ghiran Reservoir which was constructed in the 1870s (see **A32**). It is partly managed by Grampians Rural Water Authority.

C44 Cairn, Mount Buangor summit, Mount Buangor State Park (BE0057)

This rock cairn on the summit of Mount Buangor is likely to have been constructed by a surveyor. A flag was reputed to have been placed in the cairn at some stage, hence the name 'Flagstaff Hill' by which Mount Buangor is sometimes known.

C45 Water pipes and water race, Langi Ghiran State Park (BE0065)

The remnants of a clay water supply pipeline are located near the top of Mount Langi Ghiran.

They include a comparatively intact 200 m long section of pipe elevated on a dry-stone wall, which is associated with a galvanised iron water race. Water was originally diverted by the pipes into Easter Creek, and eventually into the Langi Ghiran Reservoir (see **A32**).

C46 Emery's sawmill, Macleod Creek, Mount Buangor State Park (BE0048)

Emery's was the last sawmill to operate in the Mount Cole forest area, when it began cutting in 1939. Remains include sections of a timber engine frame, a sawdust trench, depressions in the earth, and numerous sawn timber offcuts.

C47 Dry-stone walls, Mount Sturgeon, Grampians National Park (HA0061)

Now a boundary to the National Park, the dry-stone walls are constructed of three courses and a capping stone of local sandstone, with larger cairns situated at corner points.

C48 Dry-stone walls, Mount Napier State Park (HA0092)

Said to have been constructed by shepherds in the 19th century for half a crown a chain, the dry-stone walls near Mount Napier run along the boundary of the National Park.

C49 Patterson's Canoe Camp, Lower Glenelg National Park (NE0023)

Patterson's Canoe Camp on the Glenelg River was associated with recreation activity, which dates back to the 19th century.

C50 Cliff path to freshwater springs, Cape Bridgewater, Discovery Bay Coastal Park (NE0008)

This path is located on the western side of Cape Bridgewater, and was originally used by local people to gain access to freshwater springs.

C51 Dry-stone walls, Mount Eccles National Park (PO0065)

Substantial dry-stone walls of volcanic stone are evident at many points along the Lava Canal Walk at Mount Eccles. The date of their construction is unknown.

C52 Dry-stone structures, Floating Islands Reserve (CR0039, CR0041, CR0042)

Dry-stone structures in this reserve include a 400 m long double dry-stone wall which marks the boundary of the reserve along the Princes Highway, and a piggery and tank stand.

C53 Rifle range area, Port Campbell National Park (PC0022)

The Port Campbell Rifle Club was formed during the period of Russian invasion scares in the 1880s. The butts were located along the edge of Campbell's Creek.

C54 Beacon Steps, Port Campbell National Park (PC0009)

Cut towards the end of last century, these steps originally provided access to a wooden navigation beacon on a cliff near Port Campbell. The steps were recut in a spiral pattern in 1939. They have long been the subject of dire warnings, yet were always popular with visitors. Despite a protest in 1991, the steps were closed in the wake of fears surrounding the collapse of London Bridge.

C55 Deany Steps, Port Campbell National Park (PC0007)

These steps were excavated in 1925 down a 1:1 grade in steep 20 m high soft limestone cliffs, and ended in a sloping tunnel which gave fishermen access to the reef on the beach below. The top section of the steps was blown up in 1984 because of instability in the cliff face.

C56 Armistead's sawmill, Carlisle State Park (PR0061)

In 1929 this was the first sawmill in the Otways to use motorised trucks to transport timber.

C57 Gibson's steps and tunnel, Port Campbell National Park (PR0012)

Gibson's steps and tunnel date back to the 1880s, when they were constructed to provide access through a cliff to the beach. The steps have recently been upgraded, but the original tunnel in the cliff is extant, though a locked gate prevents access except for management purposes.

C58 Rifle range area, Moonlight Head, Otway National Park (PR0005)

The Moonlight Head rifle range was located between the settlement of Moonlight Head and the foreshore reserve.

C59 Cemetery, Moonlight Head, Otway National Park (PR0021)

The cemetery area was fenced off in 1905, with the first burial made in 1907. This was in the period of the settlements at Moonlight Head and nearby Wattle Hill. The lych gate shelter of 1963 has a gabled roof supported on square columns of rubble masonry. Up until 1991 there were 24 burials here, with 6 graves unmarked.

C60 Marie Gabrielle anchors, Moonlight Head, Otway National Park (PR0006)

An iron anchor and part of the capstan from the French barque *Marie Gabrielle*, are located here. The ship was wrecked in 1869, though the crew and captain were saved, and some were accommodated for a time at the nearby Cape Otway lighthouse.

C61 Fiji anchor, gravestone and memorial, Moonlight Head, Otway National Park (PR0007, PR0008)

This gravestone and memorial tablet were erected by the residents of Warrnambool in 1892, in memory of the victims of the *Fiji* shipwreck of 1891, some of whom are buried at this site. The memorial also commemorates local resident Arthur Wilkinson who drowned whilst trying to save victims struggling ashore from the wreck. The anchor of the *Fiji* is cemented to the reef near the wreck site.

C62 Jenny anchor, Cape Volney, Otway National Park (PR0027)

The anchor from the Hull brigantine *Jenny*, which was wrecked off Cape Volney in 1854, is located here. All the crew were rescued and put up by the Otway lighthouse keeper.

C63 Inscribed stones, Hider's Beach, Otway National Park (PR0024)

Two large stones on Hider's Beach have inscriptions dating from the 1880s, and carved by local hermit, W. Fountain. They detail his origins and battles and predict his demise. Other

associated carvings are located on a nearby cliff face.

C64 Sharp sawmill, Sheoak Creek, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0130)

This 1930s mill site is in poor condition, but the log tramlines are comparatively intact and some sections of the formation have been made into walking tracks.

C65 Godfrey Creek graves, Great Ocean Road, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0010)

The graves of five men who drowned during salvage operations on the wreck of the *W.B. Godfrey* in 1891, are located on the sea side of the Great Ocean Road at Godfrey Creek. The graves were relocated to this spot during construction of the road this century.

C66 Hay's sawmill and jetty remains, Wye River, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0077, OT0008)

This early 20th century sawmill was one of the biggest, though not very successful operations in the Otways. Very little remains today, however, except remnant timber piles from the jetty which was associated with timber transportation. The jetty was first built in 1899 and rebuilt in 1910, at 107 m long. A section of the log tramline formation is now used as a walking track.

C67 Dugout, Grey River Road, Kennett River, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0075)

This dugout was built on a site central to logging activities for the Kennett River sawmill, probably as a response to the disastrous 1939 fires, and constructed to Forests Commission of Victoria guidelines. A walkway approaches at right angles to the main doorway, and the entrance-way was lined with concrete and earth walls. Though the dugout has collapsed, traces of roofing timber remain.

C68 Armistead's sawmill, Kennett River, Angahook Lorne State Park (OT0126)

The log tramline formation associated with this 1940s sawmill is partially intact and accessible, and the mill also features some comparatively intact remains.

C69 Martin's sawmill, Otway National Park (OT0144)

This is an accessible late 19th century site, though the mill itself has been destroyed by road works. The log tramline is comparatively intact, but the route of the access tramline is used as a logging track. This site has links with the Apollo Bay Timber Company (Elliott River) sawmill, below.

C70 Apollo Bay Timber Company sawmill, Elliott River, Otway National Park (OT0143)

This is an accessible late 19th century site, though the mill and log tramline have mostly been destroyed by logging and road works. A comparatively intact section of tramline leads to Martin's sawmill (see above).

C71 Landing site, Blanket Bay, Otway National Park (OT0067)

This was the site where supplies were landed for the Cape Otway Lighthouse after 1877, from which they were hauled to the lighthouse by bullock teams. A stone chimney from one of the storage huts and traces of a tramway reputedly remain. Originally there was also a jetty. Three men drowned here when unloading supplies in 1896, and soon after attempts to supply the lighthouse from the sea were abandoned.

C72 Parker River Track, Otway National Park (OT0056)

This was originally an access track to the Cape Otway lighthouse. Supplies were unloaded on the beach near the river mouth, taken by a tramway up the hillside, and thence three miles to the lightstation. Building materials were hauled along the same route during construction of the lighthouse in 1848, and for the signal station in 1859. The track was used until 1878 when a new supply landing site was established at Blanket Bay (see above).

C73 *Eric the Red* anchor, Point Franklin area, Otway National Park (OT0060)

The anchor from *Eric the Red*, which was wrecked on the Otway Reef two miles from shore in 1880, is located here. The ship was wrecked while en route from New York to Melbourne with cargo for Victoria's first International Exhibition.

C74 Mount Victory Road, Grampians National Park (XX0008)

The Mount Victory Road was the first tourist road to be completed in the Grampians when it was constructed in the 1920s. It was funded by the Tourists Resorts Committee, at a time when similar tourist roads were being built in scenic areas around the State. Work on roads in remote areas such as this was extremely difficult, and was often done with pick and shovel in this period. The workers were housed in camps along the route.

C75 Silverband Road, Grampians National Park (XX0009)

Silverband Road is located between Lake Bellfield and the Mount Victory Road in the Grampians. It was constructed in 1927 as a tourist road, with funding from the Tourists Resorts Committee, at time when similar tourist roads were been built in scenic areas around the State. The road speed was originally limited to 10 mph.

Notable Historic Places in State Forests

C76 Netting fence, north of Perenna, Big Desert State Forest (NH0048)

Remnants of an extensive rabbit and dogproof fence can be found along Netting Fence Road between Lake Hindmarsh and Perenna Road, on the boundary of the Big Desert State Forest. Some old timber posts are extant, but most have been replaced by star pickets. The fence was distinctive for being constructed of two mesh layers, a fine mesh for rabbits low down and more open mesh for dogs higher up. Originally erected in 1885–6 along the 36th parallel, with a half chain cleared either side, and up to 1.8 m high in places, it was maintained as late as 1949.

C77 Alien camp, Glynwylln State Forest (RU0013)

This was one of about 20 such camps established across the State during World War Two, and used to house 'enemy aliens'. The men were engaged principally in cutting firewood for Melbourne. The camp consisted of rows of tents and a rough mess hut and kitchen. Bricks from the chimney, pits, rubbish dumps and artefacts remain.

C78 Jerejaw Reef mine, St Arnaud State Forest (ST0100)

Features at this mine dating from the 1860s to the 1880s include mullock heaps, shafts and a rare surviving whim platform (in poor condition).

C79 Woodcutters' carvings, St Arnaud State Forest (ST0133)

Rocks with the names of woodcutters carved in them, dating from 1867 and 1899 respectively, are located by a creek swimming hole in the St Arnaud State Forest. The area was probably used for recreation.

C80 Wattle Flat alluvial diggings and water race, Stuart Mill district (formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area) (ST0111)

Remains from mining operations of the 1870s in this locality include a narrow band of sinkings along the sides of an eroded channel, and a water race leading to a small dam. The race features dry-stone walling in places.

C81 Chock and log fence, Sunraysia Highway, Carapooee district, St Arnaud State Forest (ST0047)

This fence constructed of interwoven logs runs for several hundred metres in easterly and southerly directions along the Sunraysia Highway. It is a rare survivor, and in excellent condition (possibly maintained).

C82 Chock and log fence, Clover Valley (formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area) (ST0048)

This old chock and log fence is in very good condition, and runs parallel to the Sunraysia Highway for approximately 200 m.

C83 Charcoal pits, Clover Valley (formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area) (ST0058)

Two shallow pits 45 m apart are located here, with associated earth and charcoal mounds, and a pile of stripped bark. The pits date from the World War Two period when production was undertaken in response to petrol and fuel shortages.

C84 Charcoal pits, St Arnaud State Forest (ST0137)

This is a group of comparatively undisturbed pits and charcoal heaps, with the pit venting system still intact. They are believed to be some of the best preserved in the district.

C85 Puddler No. 1, Rostrons, St Arnaud State Forest (ST0121)

This turn-of-the-century puddling machine site is comparatively well preserved, with a deep trench, sections of side slabbing, a well-preserved timber chute in the outlet channel, and a bank of wash.

C86 Unemployment relief workers' camp, Woohlpooer State Forest (GR0029)

The camp was set up in the Woohlpooer State Forest by the Forests Commission of Victoria in c1930, to accommodate unemployment relief (sustenance) workers, engaged in the silvicultural treatment of forests. Timber buildings (which may have been associated with later use of the camp) have been removed from the site leaving rows of stumps and slabs. A reservoir and rubbish dump remain.

C87 Child's grave, north of Stawell, Ironbark State Forest (AR0133)

This lone grave in the forest is reputedly that of a child who died while travelling with family from Adelaide to the goldfields. The grave is marked by a small carved stone, dated 1854.

C88 Water race, Water Race Road, Mount Cole State Forest (BE0006)

This earthen water race follows hill contours from Hickmans Creek and other Wimmera River tributaries, and terminates at Camp Hill Reservoir. It was originally used to supply water to Beaufort in the Mount Emu Creek catchment.

C89 Warrak camp site, Mount Cole State Forest (BE0055)

This was the site of a migrant workers' camp established in the late 1940s, where the workers were engaged in cutting emergency firewood for Melbourne. The camp was later hired out to school and other groups until the 1970s, after which it was demolished. The original log and iron huts have been removed, and only the clearing, rubbish and material dumps, bulbs and an electricity pole remain.

C90 Victoria sawmill, Mount Cole State Forest (BE0042)

Remains on the site of this sawmill, which operated in the 1860s, include a sawdust trench, timber offcuts and disturbed ground. It is not known if these remains are associated with the 1860s milling operations.

C91 Mugwamp Hut, Mount Cole State Forest (BE0019)

This is a small timber framed hut with corrugated iron walls and roof, and a granite chimney.

C92 Powder magazine, Mount Cole State Forest (BE0066)

The powder magazine is located near Water Race Road, and was built in the 1950s at the time of the construction of the road. It is of timber construction, approximately 2 m by 3 m, and covered in soil. It ceased to be used in the 1960s, after a more secure magazine was constructed near Beaufort.

C93 McEachern family cemetery, Drajurk State Forest (CA0021)

Close to his home 'Heathfield', the 1862 grave of Hugh McEachern has a headstone inscribed 'erected by his sons', and is surrounded by a more recent limestone rubble wall enclosure and perimeter fence. There is also a 1989 stone memorial erected by the family, and there may be other unmarked family graves on the site.

C94 Buckell's grave, State forest, Digby (CA0026)

The 1858 grave of George Buckell, who was killed by a falling tree limb, is located in this forest. A small cairn replaced the original wooden fence in the 1930s or 1940s, and a steel pipe cross was erected to mark the site in 1993.

C95 Boyd's Hut, Weecurra State Forest (CA0028)

This is a small woodcutter's hut from the turn of the century, constructed of stringybark slabs with a corrugated iron chimney. The hut has collapsed, and there are remnants of a horse yard nearby.

C96 Annya camp, Heywood district, Annya State Forest (PO0058)

Annya camp was used by unemployment relief workers engaged in silviculture work in the surrounding forest, in the period 1930–35. Traces of stumps, pits and a fence line remain.

C97 Royle sawmill, Barwon Downs district, Otway State Forest (CL0090)

This reasonably accessible, comparatively intact and picturesque tramway was associated with Royle's milling operations. It passes spectacular Gosling Falls, and retains some earthworks. The mill has mostly been destroyed, though some relics and the mill dam remain.

C98 Northern Timber Co. sawmill, Crowes district, Otway State Forest (PR0034)

This early 20th century sawmill retains two snig tracks and two winch sites associated with the log tramline, and a winch at the mill site.

C99 Knott No. 2 sawmill, Otway State Forest (PR0053)

This was the site of an early 20th century mill associated with G.W. Knott, a Melbourne timber merchant and successful Otways sawmiller.

C100 Seebeck/Henry sawmill, Forrest, Otway State Forest (OT0105)

A section of the formation of the access line to this early 1900s sawmill is in comparatively good condition.

C101 Henry sawmill, south-west of Forrest, Otway State Forest (OT0104)

A scenic tram route, which is accessible only on foot, passes through private property and along the boundary of a pine plantation. The associated tramline formations along Roadknight Creek are substantially intact. Some remnant features are located at the mill site, though the site is covered in wire grass.

C102 Mackie No. 4 sawmill, Forrest district, Otway State Forest (OT0087)

The c1910 Mackie No. 4 sawmill site features a deeply benched tramway located in a picturesque gorge, though access is very difficult.

C103 Mackie No. 6 sawmill, Otway State Forest (OT0080)

Though this mill has been largely destroyed, it retains a boiler and some evidence of milling operations on site. The mill trams have been obliterated by road works.

C104 Sanderson sawmill, Barramunga, Otway State Forest (OT0103)

The Sanderson sawmill at Barramunga features a substantially intact tramway formation from c1920s.

C105 Henry No. 2 sawmill, Barramunga district, Otway State Forest (OT0091)

Henry's No. 2 mill site is severely eroded, but the log line formation is comparatively intact and retains logs in situ at the last landing, and logs left in the bush after the mill was abandoned in 1919.

C106 Kincaid sawmill, Dinmont, Otway State Forest (OT0160)

Kincaid's mill retains log lines which are in comparatively good condition. This was the site of the first timber tramway to be connected with the Beech Forest railway line.

C107 Devitt sawmill, Dinmont, Otway State Forest (OT0162)

This place features an incline and winch site on the log line, and an access line to the original Devitt Brothers siding.

Notable Historic Places on Other Public Land

C108 Former public hall, Diapur (KA0044)

The former public hall is a simple rectangular gable roofed building, constructed in the 1890s of bricks from the local brickworks of J.D. Cattermoles. It is unusual in that there are few brick buildings in this district. The old hall was used up until the opening of the new hall in the 1970s.

C109 State Emergency Services building (former courthouse), Kaniva (KA0001)

This courthouse was built in Great Western in 1911 and subsequently relocated to Kaniva, with some additions. The old timber building features a half-gabled iron roof and exposed rafters with some decorative elements in Arts and Crafts style.

C110 Agricultural Showgrounds, Kaniva (KA0002)

This large showgrounds reserve contains prominent rows of sugar gums and pines, a central oval, recent buildings and a number of vernacular corrugated iron buildings from an earlier period. These include two large sheds with curved red painted corrugated galvanised iron roofs and horizontal iron cladding, a small curved-roof kiosk and a hexagonal kiosk.

C111 Bore windmill, Kaniva (KA0007)

Part of a historical display outside the Tourist Information Centre, this large water-pumping Southern Cross windmill has a 7.62 m diameter head and stands 18.3 m above the ground.

C112 Peter Amad Memorial, Western Highway, Kaniva (KA0018)

A plaque fixed to a boulder commemorates the Lebanese migrant, Boutros (Peter) Amad (1900–67), who was a travelling hawker in a horse-drawn wagon throughout this district, in an era when such services were much needed by families in remote locations.

C113 Public hall, Bill's Gully (KA0040)

This is a small corrugated iron hall typical of the area, with horizontal small gauge corrugated walls in small panes, a skillion lean-to at the rear, and a verandah with log seats facing an open area. An associated small iron shed has a brick chimney.

C114 Signpost tree, south of Kaniva (KA0046)

This blazed tree on the Gold Escort route road south of Kaniva, is marked 'IX', indicating 9

miles to Lawloit and 9 miles to South Lillimur.

C115 Mechanics' Institute/Municipal Chambers, Jeparit (NH0007)

Built in 1925, the 'Soldiers and Citizens Memorial Hall' is a memorial to those who served in the 1914–18 war. It is in Inter-War Classical Revival style, with a front facade in relief cement render work, a recessed porch, and full height rusticated Ionic pilasters forming a tripartite composition. The stage surround inside the hall continues the classical treatment.

C116 Road bridge and weir, Wimmera River, Jeparit (NH0010)

This derelict timber trestle and girder bridge has seven main spans and features an uncommon use of strut and crown construction in the girder supports. It is associated with a predominantly timber weir with steel ties to the river sides and a walkway across the weir wall.

C117 High school, Nhill (NH0015)

The Nhill high school is a single-storey timber building of c1935. It is in a typical Public Works Department courtyard plan, and clad in weatherboard and iron with a classically inspired timber portico, and a verandah linking classrooms on the courtyard side. Other buildings in the complex include a long timber and brick 1950s domestic arts block, an assembly hall, a brick primary school, and a more recent science building.

C118 Neilson memorial and Jaypex Park, Nhill (NH0017)

The Jaypex Park reserve contains the John Shaw Neilson memorial cottage, birthplace of the lyric poet, and re-erected here in 1972. The cottage is a vertical slab hut with shingle roof, cottage garden and 'Myers' pump. The park also contains picnic facilities.

C119 Agricultural Showgrounds, Nhill (NH0023)

The Nhill Agricultural and Pastoral Society, formed in 1884, was prominent and innovative amongst such societies, introducing 'Crop and Fallow' competitions, annual horse parades specialising in draught horses, and Australia's first foal show. The large reserve laid out around an oval contains two timber and iron pavilions, a gatehouse, poultry shed, administrative office, rotunda, recreated 'Mallee barn', and memorial gates dedicated to one of the founders of the Society.

C120 Lowan Mallee Fowl sculpture, Nhill (NH0036)

Commemorating the centenary of Lowan Shire in 1975, this bronze monument on a stepped circular brick plinth, depicts a pair of Lowan Mallee fowl atop a nesting mound, with a diagrammatic cutaway showing the eggs within. This monument, and another bronze in Nhill, are the work of Melbourne sculptor Stanley Hammond.

C121 Eucalyptus distillery site, Gerang Gerung (NH0029)

The distillery plant at this site operated in 1893, and was located close to the dam in the Junction Flora Reserve. The Junction was so named because coach routes intersected here near the early settlement of Gerang Gerung, which featured a store, hotel and horse changing facilities. Only archaeological evidence of the eucalyptus distilling operation remains.

C122 Cemetery, Lochiel (NH0051)

This is a Wimmera cemetery containing the graves of German Lutheran settlers, including an unusual headstone for the local Lutheran pastor, who died in 1907.

C123 Netting fence, Galaquil (WA0047)

Remnants of a wire netting fence along the 36th parallel of latitude, are found near Galaquil. It was erected in 1885 to keep out dingoes and foxes from the north, and rabbits from the south, and maintained until 1955.

C124 James Simson grave, Brim (WA0033)

This lone grave is located on the road reserve in Simson Street, Brim. James was the brother of the pioneer squatter of Brim Station, Robert Simson. The headstone, made of sandstone in Geelong, has an inscription which dates James' death to 1857, at the age of 37. The grave surround is of 'hairpin' pattern wrought iron.

C125 Cemetery, Warracknabeal (WA0016)

This is a large open cemetery from the 1860s, and features two entrances, one with timber posts with cast iron caps, the other with stone posts and iron gates. The stone posts carry 1867–1967 centenary plaques. The octagonal rotunda is constructed of stone and concrete with an iron roof and integral bench seats.

C126 Anzac Memorial Park, Warracknabeal (WA0018)

Centred around an oval, the park contains a number of older timber and corrugated iron buildings, including the Anzac Memorial Pavilion, the Molly Taylor Memorial Kiosk, the sports pavilion and tennis clubrooms. Ornamented gables are a prominent theme amongst these. At the Scott and Arnold Streets entrance are four large and ornate stone gateposts with Great War memorial inscriptions, and cast-iron gates featuring rising sun motifs.

C127 Elliott's house and dairy, Antwerp district (WA0027)

Once owned by the Elliott family, the remnant stone and brick walls of a gable roofed house are still standing. The dairy nearby is an interesting example of local building technology, sunk one metre into the ground, and of horizontal log construction with whitewashed stone and mud internal wall lining, and wattle and daub ceiling lining.

C128 Former road bridge, Wimmera River, Antwerp district (WA0044)

Originally of timber trestle and girder construction, this bridge has been adapted with some girders replaced in steel. It is bridged at one span, giving a clear view of the structure.

C129 Cemetery, Antwerp (WA0046)

This well-maintained cemetery is divided into discrete sections for Aboriginal and European burials. The European graves date from approximately 1910. A memorial has recently been erected to the Aborigines buried here.

C130 Cemetery, Katyil (WA0041)

This is a representative Wimmera cemetery, containing the graves of many of the original German Lutheran settlers who came across from South Australia to settle in the region.

C131 High school and Memorial Hall, Dimboola (WA0003)

The Dimboola Higher Elementary School opened in 1924, assisted by contributions from the Dimboola Progress Association. The Memorial Hall is an eclectic Late Federation building in brick and render, with tiled half-gabled roofs. A war memorial honour board is located at the entrance to the hall.

C132 Primary school No. 1372, Dimboola (WA0005)

Built in 1882 on the site of an earlier 1874 school, the first single-room red brick building in the complex is in a simple Mid-Victorian style with a steep gable roof. Four attached subsequent additions are in a similar style. In 1930 the independent brick kindergarten was added.

C133 Recreation reserve complex, Dimboola (WA0007)

This is located in an extensive area adjacent to the Wimmera River. It was reserved in 1888, and contains a number of vernacular structures such as sheds, hall, ticket box, kiosk, gates and fences. The recreation reserve has been used over many years for football, cricket, tennis, fishing and rowing. The annual river regatta was a particularly important event, with 7000 people attending in 1935.

C134 Site of first pump station, Wimmera River, Dimboola (WA0008)

The Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust was formed in 1888 and included part of Dimboola Shire. Pumps and a reservoir were established at Dimboola in 1888, providing water mainly for the town. A weir was built in 1902 in an effort to improve supplies. A sign over an eroded concrete structure identifies the pump station site today.

C135 Primary school, Donald (DO0004)

The first weatherboard and shingle schoolroom was built in 1874, with another timber room in 1878, and the polychrome brick addition with jerkinhead roof and verandahs in 1880. These were surrounded by single-storey timber additions over a number of years. The grounds contain large mature pepper trees.

C136 Avenue of sugar gums, south of Donald (DO0052)

The Donald-Stawell Road, south of Donald, features a double row of sugar gums which extends for several kilometres. The avenue of trees is a distinctive landmark feature.

C137 Sheep dip, Boyd's Road, Wycheproof district (CH0030)

The site of the sheep dip consists of a small dam, a brick-edged and concrete-lined channel or 'dip' connected at each end by a steep ramp, and a series of paved pens.

C138 Centenary Park, Wycheproof (CH0017)

Features of this Centenary Park include several memorials and monuments, and a reconstructed pine and white gum log cabin.

C139 Primary school No. 1757, Wycheproof (CH0013)

The first school was built on another site in 1876, and was added to in 1882, before being moved to its current site in 1893. More additions were made in 1913, and classrooms were subsequently added up to 1966. The old buildings are of weatherboard with iron gable roofs and red brick chimneys.

C140 Buckrabanyule Hills soil conservation area (CH0043)

The Buckrabanyule Hills project was ‘copy-book conservation’, according to the Soil Conservation Authority in 1954. It was one of the largest projects of the 1950s, with extensive soil erosion control works around this granite hill aimed at stopping silting of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission’s Wytchitella Channel.

C141 Sheep dip, Beasley’s Road, Buckrabanyule (CH0020)

This sheep dip site consists of a series of wooden railed yards and pens, with a narrow concrete/brick lined channel or ‘dip’, connected at each end by gates.

C142 Mechanics’ Institute, Charlton (CH0003)

The Charlton Mechanics’ Institute was constructed in 1882, and has been in use ever since. It is a rectangular building with a hipped iron roof, while the long front facade is ornamented with shallow relief stucco in a restrained Victorian Classical style.

C143 Primary school, Charlton (CH0005)

Built in 1888 to replace a wooden building of 1875, the primary school facilities were also used for a high school from 1913–64, when they once again became a primary school. The single-storey brick building with two main classrooms is detailed with stone sills, arched tripartite windows to the street, elaborate timber bracket supported awnings over the doors, and flying gable ends supported on timber brackets. These gable ends were originally half timber and pebble dash, but some have been filled in with asbestos cement sheeting. A number of timber classrooms are located around the playground.

C144 Fire station, Halliday Street, Charlton (CH0009)

This is a 1931 rectangular redbrick fire station with iron gable roof. The front facade is rendered and white painted with a pedimented parapet and shallow relief mouldings in Free Classical style. It is in the same style as the Coleraine fire station.

C145 Mount Jeffcott soil conservation area (CH0042)

This was the location of a Soil Conservation Board project in 1948 involving contour furrowing, and again in 1957 involving contour banks and grassed waterway construction. It is situated in the Mount Jeffcott Flora and Fauna Reserve.

C146 Public hall, Yeungroon (CH0025)

The Yeungroon Hall is a well-maintained, symmetrical, simple weatherboard gabled hall, built by the town pioneers in 1892. It has served the local community for over a century.

C147 Railway station, Murtoa (HO0105)

This is a Late Victorian weatherboard station with an unusual iron valance to the front verandah

and platform awning. An outbuilding in similar style stands nearby.

C148 Cemetery, Quantong (HO0084)

This cemetery was associated with a settlement created expressly for irrigation purposes during the 1880s and 1890s.

C149 Cemetery, Horsham (HO0031)

Horsham has a large, regional cemetery, with graves of many prominent local people, including Jane Duff, the heroine of 'Lost in the Bush', and Mulga Fred, an Aborigine who was a Wimmera identity and renowned stockman, whipcracker and boomerang thrower. He also appeared in advertisements in the 1930s for the Pelaco Company, modelling shirts.

C150 Railway reserve complex, Horsham (HO0032)

The station in this large railway reserve was first opened in 1879. It is in brick and corrugated iron (though considerably altered), with associated offices, platform and work sheds. The relationship of the station to the nearby flourmill and grain storage complex is significant, reflecting the importance of grain production in the region.

C151 Water tower, Horsham (HO0035)

This is a large and impressive 1956 concrete water tank, elevated on a cylindrical tower of slender reinforced concrete columns, tied with horizontal ring beam bracing, and linked with flattened arches before flaring out to the diameter of the tank. Access is via an internal metal stairway and a trig point is mounted atop the tank.

C152 Weldon Memorial Gates, Showgrounds, Horsham (HO0060)

The gates are named in honour of John Weldon Power, councillor and solicitor, who was instrumental in negotiating the new site for the Wimmera Agricultural Society's shows. They were built in 1921 of masonry with rendered relief mouldings in Federation Free style, with the main flattened arch surmounted by a pediment, and semi-circular side arches.

C153 Former police station (now V/Line office), Horsham (HO0064)

This small-scale single-storey building in Federation Arts and Crafts and Free style dates from 1922–3. Marseille tiled gable roofs with timber gable screens and exposed rafters, red brick walls and voussoirs with relief ornamentation, and contrasting areas of cream painted stucco, are features of the design.

C154 Longerenong diversion (HO0123)

The diversion works on the Wimmera River near Longerenong, by the Wilson brothers in the 1850s, represent the earliest such works in the region. The Shire of Wimmera constructed another weir at Longerenong in 1878. Surviving remnants of these works are archaeological, and include earthen banks at the confluence of the river with Yarriambiack Creek.

C155 Railway trestle bridges, Wimmera River, Quantong (HO0083)

These are a series of three railway trestle bridges on the Horsham-Carporac railway line. Most of the trestles and girders are intact though the line has been removed.

C156 Taylors Lake outlet channel (HO0134)

The Taylors Lake outlet channel is a component of the Wimmera Mallee stock and domestic water supply system. The channel runs between Taylors Lake and the Richardson River under the Wimmera River, and has junctions with the Ashens Creek, Main Central and other channels.

C157 Pine-Taylor inlet channel (HO0013)

The Pine-Taylor inlet channel is a component of the Wimmera Mallee stock and domestic water supply system, and was built c1950s. It connects the Rocklands outlet channel with the inlet channels at the southern end of Pine and Taylors Lakes (also part of the system).

C158 Burnt Creek-Mackenzie River diversions (HO0119)

These weirs diverted water from the Mackenzie River, and later Wartook Reservoir, to the Natimuk and Arapiles channels (see below).

C159 Natimuk and Arapiles channels (HO0118)

The Natimuk and Arapiles channels were among the first channels built by West Wimmera water authorities in the 1880s, to utilise Mackenzie River water for irrigation purposes, and for village settlements south-west of Horsham.

C160 Cemetery, Gray's Bridge (RU0003)

This cemetery is located on a bend in the Avon River. Although gazetted in 1881, the first burial here of one of the earliest European settlers in the Wimmera region was in 1847. An avenue of sugar gums, which was planted with a grant from the Public Works Department in 1884, is still standing.

C161 Primary school, Rupanyup (RU0023)

Started in 1878, and with later additions, this red brick school features a twin gable and hip roof, with a side gable to the street, and tall multi-paned windows.

C162 Memorial gates, Marnoo (RU0021)

Distinctive four column memorial entrance gates are located at the recreation ground at Marnoo.

C163 Harriet Holmes grave, Kanya (RU0007)

The lone grave of Harriet Holmes, who was married to the builder of the local inn, Robert Holmes, was restored by the local historical society in 1988. It is located on the edge of Andersons Creek, and the grave perimeter is delineated by stones with an inscribed headstone in a stepped masonry mount.

C164 Huddleston's Weir (RU0030)

The existing weir was constructed in 1972, replacing an earlier structure, and diverts flows into the Wimmera inlet channel and into Pine and Taylors Lakes. It is a component of the Wimmera Mallee stock and domestic water supply system.

C165 Dunmunkle Creek diversion (RU0034)

The Dunmunkle Creek diversion dates from 1878, and was built to divert water from the Wimmera River along the Dunmunkle and Swedes creeks. The Dunmunkle Creek was also deepened and defined. The original weir has been destroyed by floodwaters.

C166 Newington Bridge, Glenorchy district (RU0009)

This is a reinforced concrete slab and concrete pier bridge built in c1960. The bridge was the first in the Stawell area to use a new ‘minimum energy/constant energy’ design by Shire Engineer, Norman Cottman. A deepened concrete lined channel enabled a more economical crossing with this single span bridge. The concrete channel lining is also integrated with the bridge structure.

C167 Bunyip cutting, embankments and gravel pits, railway line, Deep Lead (RU0033)

This line was originally built when the railway was extended from Stawell to Murtoa, but the embankment was constructed by unemployment relief workers in the 1930s. The gravel pits were associated with this work.

C168 Timber road bridge, Gowar (ST0136)

This is a high level timber trestle and girder bridge over the Avoca River, built in 1897. The tall trestles are braced with timber buttresses to both sides.

C169 New Bendigo Cemetery, St Arnaud district (ST0086)

Also known as the Old St Arnaud cemetery, this small cemetery reserve has no headstones or evident grave mounds. The site is not fenced but is indicated by an iron gate with two massive stepped top concrete columns topped with a long white granite lintel carrying brass lettering. A plaque attached to the gate is dedicated to those who died on the New Bendigo goldfields, 1855–1858, ‘and some there be who have no memorial’.

C170 Bristol Reef workings, St Arnaud district (ST0105)

This site has an open cut/stope, dating from the 1850s–1860s period, quarried mullock heaps and an intact sludge pond.

C171 Boer War Memorial, Town Hall Gardens, St Arnaud (ST0032)

Erected in 1903, this memorial to local people who served and died in the Boer conflict consists of a bluestone base and white granite plinth, with drinking fountains and brass relief insignia, and a short Doric column and urn in polished red granite with an engraved dedication.

C172 Hospital complex, St Arnaud (ST0038)

The earliest components of this complex, which was originally established in 1875, are a considerably altered assemblage of small gabled brick buildings with parapeted gables, finials, gable vents and sparse stucco ornamentation. The complex also includes a simple gabled c1920 bungalow style building.

C173 Cemetery, St Arnaud (ST0040)

This is a medium size cemetery founded in 1855. Several mature palms are located in a pleasant

open setting with a woodland backdrop. Two linked timber Gothic rotundas from the early 1860s were restored in 1984. The larger of the two is open-sided with octagonal posts and curved timber brackets forming pointed arches, with lattice infill to the spandrels. The roof structure and finial in the larger rotunda consists of radial steel tie rods supported by steel hangers from the rafters. The smaller is weatherboarded with lancet windows.

C174 Lord Nelson mine, St Arnaud (ST0127)

In Pioneer Park near the St Arnaud racecourse/showgrounds, the Lord Nelson mine site includes battery remains, an engine bed, a shaft and memorials. The current swimming pool complex occupies the site of the original mine dam.

C175 Queensland Company mine, St Arnaud district (ST0097)

This site features a battery, sludge ponds and dam (of generally poor integrity). Nearby, of lesser significance, and associated with the operations of other mining companies, are tailings dumps and open cuts.

C176 Welcome Nelson Company mine, St Arnaud district (ST0098)

The Welcome Nelson Company mine site features machinery foundations, a collapsed shaft, boiler settings, stamper blocks, battery footings and a dam. A tailings dump and cyanide vat impressions are of lesser significance.

C177 'Main Drain', St Arnaud (ST0138)

The Main Drain of St Arnaud is a formalisation of the St Arnaud Creek. It runs through and extends beyond the Queen Mary Gardens, and was sealed with stone by 'susso' (unemployment relief) workers in the 1930s.

C178 Standpipe, pillar box and Billis water trough, St Arnaud (ST0139)

A cast iron standpipe, historic red pillar box and water trough are located outside the former Turncock's residence and fire station, St Arnaud. The pillar box was moved to this location in 1990. The residence and fire station are not on public land.

C179 Gold Prospectors Monument, St Arnaud East (ST0066)

This monument is formed by a truncated masonry pyramid with dark stone veneer cladding and an arrow fixed to the top pointing in the direction of the creek where gold was first prospected in the district in 1854. A stone tablet inset into the memorial is inscribed with the names of the prospectors and of the donor.

C180 Chock and log fence, Stuart Mill district (ST0134)

This is another remnant of the late 19th–early 20th century 'chock and log' fences which are found in several locations in this district.

C181 Sawmill, Carapooee West (ST0057)

Evidence of this 1880s sawmill includes large wooden stumps, a narrow trench 8 m by 1.5 m, and a depression. Though the remains are in poor condition, the site is significant for being the only identified example of a 19th century sawmill in the St Arnaud region.

C182 Railton Tunnel, Stuart Mill district (formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area) (ST0001)

This is an intact tunnel over 50 m long, with an associated mullock heap. It was reputedly dug with pick and shovel to explore for gold, by unemployment relief ('susso') workers in the 1930s. Though no gold was found the work was continued in order to receive sustenance funds from the Government.

C183 Water race and dam, west of Clover Valley (formerly in Stuart Mill Historic Area) (ST0005)

This is a stone-lined water race extending for over 5 km, which was possibly constructed by Chinese diggers in the 1860s.

C184 Racecourse, Stuart Mill (ST0135)

This former racecourse retains course rails, furlong posts, some picket fencing and other structures. The straight to the winning post is also still evident.

C185 Cemetery, Stuart Mill (ST0077)

Gazetted in 1865, the Stuart Mill cemetery is in a woodland setting. Features include wooden tablets and grave surrounds, a granite block monument to the McDonnell family, a Great War memorial column and urn, and the graves of Chinese diggers.

C186 Timber trestle road bridge, Archdale (ST0089)

This is a disused timber trestle and girder bridge of seven spans, with central spans raised from abutment level. Originally of squared timbers, some girders have been replaced with round timbers and with steel 'T' beams. The timber water level indicators are measured in feet.

C187 Navarre Hills soil conservation project (ST0092)

Some of the earliest Victorian soil conservation work on tunnel- and sheet-eroded land was carried out in this locality in the 1950s. The work was intended to protect Crown road reserves and to bring farmland back into production in the Navarre Hills. Fenced treated areas were used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the different techniques.

C188 Cemetery, Natte Yallock (ST0125)

This cemetery contains the graves of Aboriginal people, including some who reputedly died of disease contracted from Europeans.

C189 Collins Lake sawmill, Edenhope district (ED0017)

This is one of the earliest (possibly 1860s) and longest running (to 1940s) sawmills in the Edenhope district. Remains include logs, nails and bolts, rectangular depressions and wooden stumps.

C190 Agricultural Society Showgrounds, Edenhope (ED0007)

The showgrounds of the Edenhope Pastoral Agricultural Society contain a number of timber and iron buildings, pavilions and pens in a consistent vernacular 'rude timber' style. The grounds are

surrounded by mature exotic trees and in part by an old timber post and paling fence.

C191 Bridges over Glenelg River, Bourke's Bridges (ED0031)

Three timber trestle bridges are located in this area, crossing branches of the Glenelg River. They feature timber abutments, with some replacement of the timber girders by steel 'T' beams. The remains of an older bridge in the form of some timber segments and road embankments are also evident.

C192 Chetwynd River soil conservation area (ED0039)

As for Pigeon Ponds Creek (below), sand deposits in the Chetwynd River demonstrate the extent of catchment and streambank erosion in the Chetwynd River catchment. These deposits now provide commercial sand extraction resources.

Note: Ongoing soil conservation and waterway management activities are parts of the continuing story here. Management can recognise the history of the problems and subsequent human intervention. It is not necessary to retain elements such as degraded streams.

C193 Pigeon Ponds Creek soil conservation area (ED0038)

Expansive sand deposits in the lower Pigeon Ponds Creek continue into the Glenelg River, and demonstrate the immense extent of catchment and streambank erosion in this area since agricultural settlement.

Note: Ongoing soil conservation and waterway management activities are parts of the continuing story here. Management can recognise the history of the problems and subsequent human intervention. It is not necessary to retain elements such as degraded streams.

C194 Road bridge, Chetwynd River, Chetwynd (ED0034)

This is a timber trestle and girder bridge of five spans, located in the Chetwynd township on the Edenhope Road.

C195 Bilston's Tree, Dergholm district (ED0011)

This giant river red gum tree is 40.8 m tall, and is located in what was originally Bilston's paddock. It is estimated to contain 27.4 m³ of timber, and was due to be felled for railway sleeper purposes in 1962, but was saved. Nearby is another unusual red gum, which has formed new roots from the crown after the original root system died.

C196 Pot Brook charcoal kilns, Charan (BA0001)

At Charan, two charcoal kilns, possibly made from recycled boilers, were associated with World War Two charcoal production operations. They are comparatively intact.

C197 Primary school No. 2049, Harrow (BA0027)

Built in 1878 on a hillside site, the Harrow school consists of a gable-roofed red brick classroom with portico entrance, and a flanking brick four-room residence with hipped roof. The residence has an added 1947 verandah/sleepout to two sides. A 1960 prefabricated classroom is attached to the old schoolroom. The grounds contain several mature exotic trees.

C198 Hamilton Street steps, Harrow (BA0038)

These long flights of concrete steps ascend a pedestrian thoroughfare along a former section of Hamilton Street in Harrow. They feature posts in rustic rubble stonework, with galvanised pipe handrails, and a dogleg landing at half height.

C199 Railway bridge over Glenelg River, Balmoral district (BA0045)

This old railway trestle bridge on the former Hamilton-Natimuk railway line, is constructed of red gum timbers. It is accessible through private property.

C200 Pedestrian crossing place and ford over Glenelg River, Balmoral (BA0013)

This site of an early ford ('gravelled strip') over the Glenelg River on Rocklands Road, near Balmoral, was used by Melbourne-Adelaide overlanders. Though replaced by a modern bridge, the old road leading to the ford still exists. A pedestrian crossing was also built here in 1891. It consisted of a raised walkway of sawn red gum timbers with an elevated safety cable to guide pedestrians across the river, even in times of flood. Remains of the walkway and cable are still in place.

C201 Satimer Road landslip (BA0040)

A substantial landslip in the early 1950s affected the Satimer Road Bridge over Davidsons Creek, and the road reserve area. The Soil Conservation Authority, Wannon Shire, and an adjoining landowner used experimental techniques to stabilise the slip, and evidence of these techniques is still visible, including exotic plantings.

C202 Mount Zero channel system, Horsham Water Supply (GR0063)

The Mount Zero channel system dates from the 1930s, when it was built as part of the Horsham water supply system. The channel system is 32 km long, and includes an off-take weir on the Mackenzie River, reservoirs at Mount Zero, bridges and concrete syphons.

C203 Horsham Angling Club building, Lake Wartook (GR0012)

This a rectangular masonry building with roughcast walls and smooth stucco trim, strip windows, and verandahs on timber posts. The club was formed in 1901, and built the lodge in 1936, close to the club's trout hatchery.

C204 Trudgeon's Weir (AR0226)

Trudgeon's Weir is a component of the Wimmera Mallee stock and domestic water supply system. It diverts water from Mount William Creek into the main central channel system which then flows north to Glenorchy and beyond.

C205 Ballast line, Deep Lead (AR0001)

Remnants of the former ballast line, which ran from Deep Lead railway station to the Hand in Hand mine, are evident in two historical reserves.

C206 Pioneers Memorial, Deep Lead (AR0003)

The central motif of this memorial is of miners at work with a sluice box. It is mounted on a concrete block flanked by stone buttresses, with a stone base and stone ornamental fence. The

motif is reproduced elsewhere in the Stawell district.

C207 State school No. 721, Deep Lead (AR0004)

This is a small red brick, gabled school building on an existing historic buildings reserve.

C208 Railway bridge, Stawell-Deep Lead Road, Deep Lead district (AR0233)

This is a brick and concrete railway bridge on the railway line near Deep Lead.

C209 Railway line (former), Stawell to Mount Difficult Quarry (AR0008)

The formation of this c1880s railway line is visible at many points along its former route. Some ruinous bridges are also extant. It was associated with transporting stone from the Mount Difficult Quarry to the Stawell railway, and also with agricultural and recreational uses.

C210 Technical school (former School of Mines), Stawell (AR0062)

This was the site of the old 1870s timber market buildings, part of which were incorporated into the new School of Mines in 1890. In 1916 the School of Mines became the technical school, the market buildings were demolished, and the south brick wing was built. The front two rooms of the wing remain today, and house a TAFE restaurant.

C211 Stone and brick channel, Stawell (AR0071)

This is a broad drainage channel of brick and local stone which extends from Sloane Street, Stawell, to the junction with Pleasant Creek near the Halls Gap Road.

C212 First Pleasant Creek cemetery site and memorial, Stawell (AR0098)

Gold was discovered in the Pleasant Creek area in 1853. Today's intersection of Griffith and Leslie streets, Stawell, was the site of the unofficial cemetery for the young goldrush settlement (known as the One Tree Hill cemetery). About 50 graves are believed to be here, though only one headstone has been found (dated 1858). The headstone was incorporated into a memorial, which was erected in 1934. The cemetery was closed in 1858.

C213 Cemetery, Stawell (AR0073)

This was also known originally as the Pleasant Creek cemetery. It was first used after the old Pleasant Creek cemetery was closed in 1858 (see above), and today contains over 10 000 burials. Many graves dating from the early goldrush period have elaborate headstones. Some were also constructed by Stawell's early monumental mason, Francis Watkins, in slate, granite, marble and Grampians freestone, and are still in very good condition.

C214 Log and stone bungalow cabin, Caravan Park, Hall's Gap (AR0084)

This log, timber and stone bungalow cabin style building was constructed for campers' and recreational use. It is one of several similar buildings found in parks and reserves in South-western Victoria, and is representative of visitor facilities constructed in public recreation areas in the middle years of this century.

C215 Agnes Folkes grave, Halls Gap (AR0082)

This child's grave with a marble headstone, marks the burial place of Agnes Folkes who died in July 1870, aged three months.

C216 Railway bridge, Great Western (AR0125)

This timber 'hump-backed' railway bridge, on the railway line approaching Great Western, is a rare surviving timber bridge on this line.

C217 Weighbridge, Great Western (AR0126)

A small timber building and public weighbridge are located in the town centre.

C218 Lock-up, Great Western (AR0128)

The 1860s timber lock-up at Great Western is now located in a public park. It has been moved several times since it was originally located at the nearby goldfields police camp.

C219 Cemetery, Armstrong (AR0164)

This is a small cemetery associated with the Armstrong gold diggings, with approximately 40 unmarked graves dating from the 1850s, many of which are believed to be burials of children.

C220 Avenue of Honour, Moyston (AR0188)

An avenue of mature pines with each tree marked by a concrete post and inscribed plaque, dating from 1933.

C221 Cemetery, Moyston (AR0167)

The Moyston cemetery includes the distinctive McDonald family mausoleum, which is a large pink granite structure erected in 1953, and an old grave with a timber tablet and a timber picket fence.

C222 Cemetery, Springlead (AR0169)

This cemetery on a rise was gazetted in 1868, and contains many graves from the 1880s–90s. It also features a Chinese headstone, a variety of ornaments, plain stone headstones, ornate Gothic varieties and two of cast iron.

C223 Memorials, town hall reserve, Ararat (AR0022, AR0023)

Memorials in this reserve include a 1905 Boer War memorial fountain, which is representative of the Imperial patriotism of the period, and a c1930 cenotaph modelled on Sir Edward Lutyen's cenotaph in Whitehall, London.

C224 Alexandra Park, Ararat (AR0134)

The park, which is adjacent to Alexandra Gardens, contains many facilities to serve the recreational pursuits of the people of Ararat, including an oval, rotunda, grandstand (moved to the site in the 1920s), croquet club with a 1920s clubhouse, the Alexandra Hall and a swimming pool.

C225 Railway water tanks, Ararat (AR0035)

Two 1880s riveted steel water tanks, on cast-iron legs, and cross-braced with steel rods, can be found in the railway reserve. The tanks are associated with the steam era of railway travel.

C226 Olivers Gully Reservoir, Ararat (AR0227)

The Olivers Gully Reservoir was built in 1860 and originally supplied a restricted area of Barkly Street, Ararat, with water via pipes made of cardboard and bitumen. It was linked to the Langi Ghiran system in 1876 and subsequently enlarged in 1883, 1906, 1917 and 1933. It is still in use as a service basin for the Ararat water supply.

C227 Railway station, Maroona (AR0156)

Still functioning, the Maroona station is a timber building with vertical board cladding, iron roof and verandah roof extension, and iron hoods over windows at the rear. Old signal controls, iron toilets and a shed are located nearby.

C228 Bridge, Hopkins River, Maroona district (AR0254)

This is a three span reinforced concrete girder bridge over the Hopkins River near Maroona. It was constructed in 1913, and is an early example of a reinforced concrete structure, which was built by John Monash's engineering company. It is still in use.

C229 Primary school No. 959, Elmhurst (BE0016)

This gabled red brick school of c1868 features an entrance vestibule and a verandah along one side. Alterations have been made to the multi-panel windows of the wall adjacent to the vestibule.

C230 Shelter shed, recreation ground, Warrak (BE0018)

This is a rustic, vernacular corrugated iron and timber pole shelter shed, with associated vernacular outdoor seating, situated at a recreation ground.

C231 Cemetery, Warrak (BE0020)

The Warrak cemetery was associated with the 19th century Warrak/Mount Cole settlement, which serviced the then thriving timber industry on Mount Cole. The earliest marked graves date from the 1870s.

C232 Primary school No. 2072, Buangor (BE0014)

The Buangor brick school room and attached four-room residence were built in 1878, with additions made to the residence soon after. It features steep gable iron roofs. A modern portable timber building is in the grounds.

C233 Bluestone ford, Buangor district (BE0003)

A ford at a dip in a gravel road near Buangor is paved with bluestone blocks. An old timber bridge is nearby.

C234 Cawker Creek coach changing station, Glenelg Highway, Casterton district (CA0025)

This former coach changing station in the Casterton district is located on the Mount Gambier side of Cawker Creek, north of today's Glenelg Highway.

C235 Coach changing station, Casterton-Penola Road, Casterton district (CA0022)

Off the Casterton-Penola Road, this site was associated with changing horses on the coach route from the Western District to Penola in South Australia. Remains include brick scatters, rubble and depressions in the ground.

C236 Courthouse, Casterton (CA0001)

Built in 1872, the original stuccoed brick courthouse was almost immediately too small, and a larger courtroom was added in similar restrained Victorian style in 1875. In 1915 further additions included a jury room and cell, a new entrance porch to the courtroom, and a stepped ornamented pediment to the main gable facade. The building is closely associated with the adjoining post and telegraph office.

C237 Brick police stables, Casterton (CA0002)

The bagged brick four-stall stables of 1908 are located behind a modern police station. Original access to the stables was via a central wooden stable door, and access to the loft was via a door immediately above in a projecting gable. The building features timber vented openings to each stall. The stable door has been subsequently widened to allow use by vehicles.

C238 Cemetery, Casterton (CA0003)

This is a closed cemetery, surrounded by an old 'hairpin' wire fence, with burials dating from the 1850s.

C239 Town Hall, Casterton (CA0007)

The Casterton Town Hall is a two-storey building of 1937, with an emphasised Inter-war Functionalist front facade, displaying characteristic horizontal strip windows bordered by expressed concrete slabs and short columns. These are contrasted with a vertical flagstaff holding element, of Art Deco influence, above the projecting front awning. The brick facing of the building curves around the corners, and is punctuated by glass brick panels, and large plain metal lettering at parapet level.

C240 Road bridge, Glenelg River, Casterton (CA0008)

This is a 1937 arched span concrete bridge, with arcaded piers. It is the fourth bridge built over the river in this location, emphasising the importance of this crossing place. The bridge is a local landmark and has aesthetic value in its scale and design.

C241 Racecourse, Casterton (CA0015)

Horse racing is Casterton's oldest organised sport, and one of the most popular sports in the Western District. This racecourse was established in a natural amphitheatre in 1871, and its long use emphasises the popularity of the sport in this region.

C242 Mechanics' Institute Reserve, Sandford (CA0048)

This historic Mechanics' Institute Reserve, which was established in 1888, features a brick Foresters' Hall (1870s or earlier), a brick Mechanics' Hall which was also a former Free Library (1880s) and an oak tree planted in 1887 to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

C243 Punt Track sawmill, Rennick (CA0027)

This site of a 1880s sawmill is marked by three depressions in the ground, in an isolated area of natural vegetation within a pine plantation. It represents rare evidence of a comparatively early sawmill in the Lower Glenelg district.

C244 'Jennings' sand extraction site, Coleraine (CO0042)

This is the site of sand extraction on Bryans Creek, dating from the 1930s to the 1980s. The sand originated from catchment and storm erosion over the preceding century. Sand was first taken away by drays, then pumped into a barge, and later removed by front-end loaders.

C245 Fire station, Henty Street, Coleraine (CO0016)

The fire station was built in 1930 of red brick with an iron gable roof. The front facade is rendered and white painted with a pedimented parapet and shallow relief mouldings in Free Classical style. It is similar in style to the Charlton fire station.

C246 Adam Lindsay Gordon Memorial, Glenelg Highway, Coleraine (CO0018)

A 1950 monument marks the spot where poet and horseman A.L. Gordon rode in the Great Western Steeplechase during the years 1862–1866.

C247 Nigretta Falls, Wannon River (CO0033)

This is a popular scenic and angling spot, which has been visited by recreationists since last century.

C248 Former Wannon Inn site, Wannon River, Red Ruth area (CO0034)

The 1850s Wannon Inn (also known as the Red Ruth Inn or Quigley Hotel) was associated with coach travel and early tourism in the district, and the nearby original ford and ferry crossings of the Wannon River. The settlement was previously known as Red Ruth. The inn is no longer extant, but remains include stone foundations, brick scatters and timber remnants.

C249 Bluestone bridge abutments, Yulecart district (CO0064)

These are basalt abutments with cylindrical basalt columns, supporting a modern concrete bridge superstructure.

C250 Boer War Memorial Avenue, Digby (CO0023)

A row of 37 elm trees was planted in 1912 on both sides of the Casterton-Portland Road at Digby. Plaques, a flagpole and an engraved stone monument are associated with the Avenue of Honour.

C251 Railway water tower, Branxholme (CO0061)

This is a 1880s elevated, cylindrical iron water tank, on iron leg supports.

C252 Public hall, Byaduk North (CO0056)

The former Byaduk North State school No. 1418 was constructed in 1875 and closed in 1963, at which time the site was gazetted as a public hall reserve. It is a simple bluestone building in Gothic style, in a pattern common to schools of the period.

C253 Old cemetery, Cavendish (HA0080)

The old cemetery at Cavendish was gazetted in 1877, but was located in a flood prone area on the banks of the Wannan River. This led to the need for a new cemetery to be established on higher ground. The old cemetery features a number of headstones with iron surrounds, in a setting of mature pine trees.

C254 Old cemetery, Dunkeld (HA0100)

This is a representative cemetery containing the graves of many Western District selectors from the last decades of the 19th century. It was closed in 1890, when a new cemetery was established to the north of the town, adjacent to the racecourse.

C255 New police station, Hamilton (HA0010)

This cream brick and terracotta tile station is in a conventional residential style, and was built in c1950 on a site that has seen continuous police activity since the 1840s. An adjacent converted red brick building was once a lock-up.

C256 Railway station, Hamilton (HA0019)

Hamilton was the hub of railway transport in the Western District. The station, built in 1877, is a long hip roofed brick building with cast iron supports to the platform verandah. The facade fronting the road has been altered, but it remains the largest original building on the Ararat-Portland line.

C257 Avenue of English oak trees, Gray Street, Hamilton (HA0023)

The Gray Street avenue features five mature English oaks, *Quercus robur* (yellow form).

C258 Grandstand, Melville Oval, Hamilton (HA0027)

Built in 1909, this simple timber grandstand features seating raised above the rooms, an elegant curved bellcast corrugated iron roof and horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The balustrades use decorative cast iron panels, and light metal trusses are used in the roof.

C259 Boer War Memorial, Hamilton (HA0091)

This monument was erected in 1900 in memory of those from the district who died in the Boer War. The red granite obelisk is mounted on an inscribed white marble pedestal, set on a rusticated dark stone base, with a stone post and chain surround.

C260 Cemetery, Hamilton (HA0056)

This is a large, well-maintained regional cemetery which was established over one hundred years ago. The different denominational areas are clearly delineated.

C261 Grange Burn area, Hamilton (HA0032)

The first European settlement in the Hamilton district was located on the banks of the Grange Burn in the 1840s, and included a police station, inn, store, blacksmith's shop, and other buildings. All have since been removed, though the site retains archaeological values.

C262 Cemetery, Peshurst (HA0033)

This cemetery, which is located near Mount Rouse, contains burials from at least the 1860s, including the graves of victims of the 1890 accident on the Peshurst Quarry ballast pits railway line, in which seven men died.

C263 Cemetery, Gnadenthal (HA0064)

The Gnadenthal cemetery contains graves of German Lutherans who settled in this district in the 19th century. The inscriptions on many of the headstones are in German.

C264 Racecourse and grandstand, Peshurst (HA0048)

The racecourse grounds are ringed by mature Monterey pines and cypress, and contain an early weatherboard verandahed house. The c1900 grandstand is of timber and corrugated iron on a tuck-pointed bluestone base. The Peshurst course is another popular location for horse racing in the Western District.

C265 Primary school No. 2662, Willaura (WI0036)

This is a simple L-shaped weatherboard building with a steep gable roof, constructed near the turn of the century.

C266 Bridge, Hopkins River, Willaura district (WI0065)

This is a three span reinforced concrete girder bridge over the Hopkins River near Willaura. It was constructed in 1913, and is an early example of a reinforced concrete structure, which was built by John Monash's engineering company. It is no longer in use.

C267 Concrete water trough, Wickliffe district (WI0064)

This concrete water trough was constructed in the 1930s by unemployment relief labour. It was originally connected to a windmill and water tank, and was built to serve local and travelling horses and cattle. It is approximately 5 m long, and 75 m high, and was obviously designed for larger animals.

C268 Primary school No. 728, Caramut (WI0015)

The Caramut school is a simple hipped-roof, single-room bluestone common school built in 1861.

C269 Cemetery, Caramut (WI0016)

The Caramut cemetery is bordered on three sides by mature cypress trees, with Italian cypress trees planted internally. The earliest identified grave dates from the 1860s.

C270 Cemetery, Streatham (SK0018)

Bordered by cypress trees, with cream brick entrance gates, the cemetery contains graves from the 1850s.

C271 Footbridge over Mount Emu Creek, Skipton (SK0006)

A timber trestle and girder footbridge is situated high over the Mount Emu Creek, and features a long central span and timber railings.

C272 Road bridge over Mount Emu Creek, Skipton (SK0007)

Four bluestone piers and abutments from 1877 support a newer steel girder and concrete slab road bridge over the Mount Emu Creek.

C273 Mechanics' Institute, Skipton (SK0011)

This iron gable roofed hall of c1880 is constructed of weatherboard. Presence is given by the elaboration of each corner with small extensions, giving a triple-gabled front with parapet and columns at the entrance, and smaller hips jutting sideways at the rear. Additional detail includes metal ridge decorations, ventilators and a roof vent and fleche.

C274 Primary school No. 582, Skipton (SK0015)

Built in 1881, this tall single-storey single-room school in red brick with cream string courses, features tall multi-paned windows and a gabled portico. The Dutch gable roof features curved brackets at the eaves and hips, gable vents and an offset bellcote and fleche. Former Premier Henry Bolte attended this school.

C275 1977 Fire Memorial, Derrinallum (SK0032)

A memorial brass plaque set in a large rock, commemorates the 1977 fires in the Pura Pura/Derrinallum districts. The memorial recognises community involvement in the post-fire recovery, and generous State-wide contributions.

C276 Lismore and District Hospital, Lismore (SK0026)

The main hospital structure is in red brick in the Moderne style, with brick parapets, rectilinear masses joined with brick drums, and thin slab awnings over the balconies which are complemented by combined concrete awning/lintels over steel framed windows.

C277 Saleyards (former), Lower Cape Bridgewater (NE0002)

Originally extending for four acres, these old saleyards were used from 1905 to 1965. They have been partly demolished, but sections of old post and rail fence remain.

C278 Primary school, Macarthur (PO0091)

Common school No. 781 opened in 1865 at Macarthur, but the current building on site opened as State school No. 1571 in 1875. It was constructed in coursed ashlar bluestone, with a steep gable-roof and gabled portico.

C279 Stockyard complex, Condah (PO0071)

The complex includes a dry-stone wall mustering yard, stone and mortar chimney with associated footings, an enclosing dry-stone wall, and another wall attached to the yard.

C280 Dry-stone structures, Lake Condah (PO0066)

Six sections of dry-stone wall are evident on a flat between stony rises at Lake Condah, and were probably associated with early pastoral or shepherding activities. The dry-stone structures comprise a U-shaped enclosure, a semi-circular wall, another wall with a U-shaped enclosure, stones piled in a gully, a square enclosure, and the remains of a building.

C281 Dry-stone wall building, Lake Condah (PO0074)

This hut of dry-stone construction has walls with curved corners. It is in an isolated location 1.8 km south-east of Lake Condah.

C282 Former primary school, Heywood (PO0044)

This simple building in single-storey masonry features roughcast walls topped with smooth stucco, and gable roofs with timbered gable ends. It was built in c1870 as State school No. 297, and now functions as the Heywood municipal library.

C283 Railway station, Heywood (PO0046)

Built in 1877, this simple Mid Victorian single-storey masonry structure has stuccoed walls, a hipped iron roof, and a concave, curved, iron-hipped awning on cast-iron columns. It has been substantially altered.

C284 Shipbuilding site, Allestree Beach, Portland district (PO0060)

This was the site of early industrial activity in the Portland district. Operations of the 1840s (and possibly 1830s) in this location included a whaling station, shipbuilding yards and slips. Cargoes of bone and oil were also despatched to world markets from this site. In 1845 the shipbuilding yard was noted to be a 'scene of bustle and activity'. The Hentys commissioned vessels to be built here.

Today, a row of timber piles believed to be the remnants of a boat launching ramp, are the only identified remains. The area is also known as the 'Convincing Ground'.

C285 Whaling station site, Portland (PO0097)

A whaling station is believed to have been located beneath the cliffs near the water tower, off Hanlon Parade, Portland. As recently as the 1960s, probable evidence of the station included the remains of a bluestone structure, assorted pieces of iron, a circle of small stones associated with whale bones, and a course of handmade bricks. Coastal erosion has since destroyed most of this visible evidence. Two whaling try pots have also been found in the area in the past. The site has significant archaeological potential.

C286 Fawthrop's Lagoon, Portland (PO0098)

The lagoon was named after Captain James Fawthrop, Portland's first Harbour Master and the owner of Windsor Cottage (see **B93**). The lagoon provided an early source of fresh water for sailors and first settlers, including the Hentys. Boats also sheltered in the lagoon after the sand

bar at its mouth was removed, but the construction of several weirs and dams caused siltation. The area was reserved for public purposes in 1891, and was landscaped and re-vegetated in the 1980s. Today it is home to rare sedges and many species of water bird.

C287 Pedestrian causeway, Fawthrop's Lagoon, Portland (PO0099)

The pedestrian causeway at the north-west end of Fawthrop's Lagoon was built by 'susso' workers (unemployment relief labour) during the 1930s, to improve access between North and South Portland. It has been used ever since by generations of Portlanders.

C288 Henty Park, Portland (PO0100)

The area known as Henty Park was originally the Botanic Gardens reserve. Today it consists partly of the gardens (**A40**), a swimming pool complex, various sport and recreation facilities, an artesian bore and cooling tower. The reserve was first set aside in 1851, the gardens were established in 1857–8, the Portland Pastoral and Agricultural Society held annual shows here between 1908 and 1994, and tennis courts were first built here before 1880, though the current courts date from a later period.

C289 Former cricket ground, Whalers' Bluff, Portland (PO0101)

The Centenary Caravan Park is today located on the site of Portland's first cricket ground. The earliest recorded date for a cricket game at the Bluff is 1842. In 1867, the famous Aboriginal cricket team also played a match here. It was used for cricket well into the present century.

C290 Stone wall section, former gaol site, Portland (PO0004)

This is a remnant length of dressed bluestone ashlar perimeter wall which probably dates from 1849, and which was associated with the Portland Gaol constructed in the mid-1840s. The gaol was demolished by unemployment relief labour in 1938 (see also **C298** below). The site is partly built over and a garage stands at the back of the wall. An interpretative plaque was attached to the wall by the Portland Historical Society in 1988.

C291 Former railway goods shed ('Fish Farm'), foreshore, Portland (PO0054)

This building was constructed in 1890 as a railway goods shed, and is now the only remaining building from the once extensive waterfront railways development. The shed is in relatively sound condition. A former railway crane block is located nearby. This structure is located in an area of the foreshore which is subject to redevelopment, and is proposed for demolition. Because of its important link to earlier port activity and the transport history of the region, an effort should be made to retain the shed for an appropriate future use, preferably somewhere in the foreshore area or in a context associated with the other remnants of the former railway. This may involve dismantling and moving the building to another site.

(This recommendation was approved by Order in Council, 11 June 1997.)

Recommendation

C291 That if practicable, the former railway goods shed be retained, but if necessary be removed to an appropriate location.

C292 Immigration Barracks site, Portland (PO0021)

The Almond Tree Reserve area was the site of the Portland Immigration Barracks, constructed in 1845, added to in 1854, and demolished in 1894. The place is now marked by a plaque and an almond tree propagated from an early planting. It is significant for its association with early European immigration to Victoria, and as evidence of Portland's involvement in this activity.

C293 Bluestone gutters, Portland (PO0080)

At least seven different gutter construction methods are evident in Portland streets, including some very early examples. Deep bluestone gutters in Tyers Street have been the subject of successful appeals against their removal.

C294 Whaling trypot, foreshore reserve, Portland (PO0083)

This iron 'trypot' (for boiling down whale blubber) was associated with Portland whaling activities, and hence with some of the earliest European industry in Victoria. It sits in a steel tripod under a modern timber and iron pavilion shelter.

C295 Railway bridge remnant, Bentinck Street, Portland (PO0084)

This is a former railway bridge overpass in Bentinck Street, which features bluestone abutments and stone walls. The formation of the former railway line, including remnant earthworks and an easement, winds along the Portland foreshore to the site of the old goods shed ('Fish Farm').

C296 Byass Monument, Cliff Street, Portland (PO0089)

An engraved stone tablet in a concrete base on the foreshore, commemorates the site of the 1839 house of Dr Lovell Byass, the first doctor in Portland.

C297 Retaining wall, Bentinck Street, Portland (PO0095)

This is an extensive rendered bluestone wall on the east side of Bentinck Street. It was originally located behind the Portland pier passenger terminal, and was associated with the once extensive railways infrastructure in the foreshore area. The retaining wall was constructed in the early 1900s, and features a mural painted in 1986.

C298 Bluestone sea wall, foreshore reserve, Portland (PO0096)

This wall was reputedly built by unemployment relief labour during the 1930s. The men were housed in the old Portland gaol and in 1938 were employed to demolish the gaol and to reuse some of its bluestone in constructing the sea wall.

C299 Sealers' landing place, Blacknose Point (PO0035)

In the early 19th century, sealers are believed to have used a cove at Blacknose Point for access to fresh water from a nearby creek. William Dutton is also believed to have used the same landing place when he came to the Portland area in 1828, having learned of the cove from other sealers. This site is significant for its association with some of the earliest European activity in Victoria.

C300 Shell grit extraction site, Murrell's Beach, Cape Nelson area (PO0027)

Shell grit has been extracted from this site since early this century. A variety of methods have been employed to carry the grit to the cliff top, including a pulley system and a gravity tramway. Evidence of the operation includes remains of the tramway and assorted machinery remnants.

C301 Stone suspension bridge abutments, Woolsthorpe district (WR0122)

The bluestone abutments of a former suspension bridge are located in this district. They were associated with one of the few suspension bridges ever constructed in Victoria.

C302 'H. and J.' Bridge, Shaw River, Orford (WR0100)

This is an asphalt topped timber girder bridge with timber railings, approached via substantial curved bluestone ashlar abutments.

C303 Arch bridge, Toolong (WR0123)

A 12 m long, single segmented arch bridge with stone abutments, is located on the Hamilton Road in the Toolong district, north of Port Fairy.

C304 Police lock-up, Koroit (WR0012)

This is a good example of a small portable timber lock-up of c1880, in weatherboard and corrugated iron.

C305 Railway station, Koroit (WR0014)

The Koroit station is a substantial red brick and terracotta tile railway building of 1906 in Federation Free style, with stuccoed banding and arches, and stone quoins.

C306 Botanic Gardens, Koroit (WR0016)

Established in 1876, the gardens were laid out by Robert Whitford under William Guilfoyle's supervision in 1880. Though only a small section of the original layout remains, the gardens contain mature trees, some of which are rare and notable examples.

C307 Primary school No. 618, Koroit (WR0024)

The Koroit primary school was built in 1878 of Warrnambool sandstone, with hipped iron roofs and a projecting Dutch gabled wing. It was probably designed by Department of Education architect Henry Robert Bastow, and was attended by the eminent scientist Sir John Eccles.

C308 Hospital, Port Fairy (WR0084)

This two-storey Georgian bluestone building, the first of the present hospital buildings, was erected in 1855. It has been much modified over the years, with additional wings, the rendering of upper walls, removal of the original front verandah and the introduction of a Modernist awning entrance.

C309 'The Gardens' oval and grandstand, Port Fairy (WR0094)

This early 20th century timber grandstand (the 'Soldiers and Sailors Pavilion') with rooms under, and a timber trussed roof, has been restored and altered. It features ornamental truss-work at the gable ends, and a central portico. Mature topped and clipped trees surround the oval.

C310 Norfolk Island pines, Gipps Street, Port Fairy (WR0101)

Rows of mature Norfolk Island pine trees line either side of Gipps Street, and run parallel with the Moyne River. The pines are a distinctive historic landscape element of the town.

C311 Road bridge over Moyne River, Port Fairy (WR0103)

A timber trestle and squared timber girder bridge with a separate pedestrian lane and dressed faced bluestone abutments, provides a vehicular crossing of the Moyne River at Port Fairy.

C312 Whaling station site, Griffith Island, Port Fairy (WR0125)

In the 1830s a whaling station was located on Griffith Island, immediately south of today's Moyne River training walls. A stone step near the river was still evident some years ago, and the site has significant archaeological potential.

C313 Stone bridge abutments, Princes Highway, Rosebrook (WR0106)

The remains of substantial protruding bluestone ashlar bridge abutments are located at Rosebrook. Much stone has been plundered from the remnant abutments.

C314 Protected dunes, 'The Cutting', Tower Hill district (WR0045)

In the 1860s and 1870s the coastal dunes in this area were destabilised by grazing, and were encroaching inland. In 1873 the Lands Department recommended fencing to exclude cattle, replanting of native vegetation, and the use of breakwinds of woven branches and scrub. The exact location of the dunes involved in these early protection works is unknown.

C315 Railway bridge, Dennington (WR0050)

This timber girder and trestle bridge is approximately 200 m long, and was constructed in 1890. The bridge formerly carried the South Western railway between Dennington and Port Fairy over the Merri River. It was closed in the 1970s, and the rails have been removed, but it is otherwise in good condition.

C316 Merri River cutting, Warrnambool (WR0062)

In the 1860s the Merri River was diverted from its natural course to the sea, via a cutting constructed further inland and emptying into the sea at Pickering Point. This diversion was intended to increase flow and help scour the river mouth, thus stopping sand from filling the anchorage of Lady Bay. The desired result was not achieved but the new river channel became permanent.

C317 Avenue of Norfolk Island pines, Princes Highway, Warrnambool (WR0126)

This is a very distinctive double row of mature Norfolk Island pines, which extends along Raglan Parade (Princes Highway), Warrnambool, the main thoroughfare through the city.

C318 Avenue of Norfolk Island pines, Timor Street, Warrnambool (WR0127)

A double row of mature Norfolk Island pines extends along Timor Street, Warrnambool. These trees contribute substantially to the streetscapes of the city, and represent early efforts at 'beautifying' the urban environment.

C319 Avenue of Norfolk Island pines, Pertobe Road, Warrnambool (WR0128)

A double row of mature Norfolk Island pines extends along Pertobe Road, Warrnambool. These trees contribute substantially to the streetscapes of the city, and represent early efforts at 'beautifying' the urban environment.

C320 Remains of tramway building, railway reserve, Warrnambool (WR0005)

The railway reserve contains an underground structure, probably a cellar, with sandstone ashlar blocks from an internal whitewashed wall. Wine bottles over 100 years old have been recovered from the site. Its association with the early tramway is unknown.

C321 Cutting, Pertobe Road, Warrnambool (WR0063)

A large cutting in Pertobe Road, east of Flagstaff Hill, Warrnambool, was completed in the late 1850s. It gave the townspeople of the day easier access to the jetties on the bay below.

C322 Stone wall, former saleyards, Warrnambool (WR0067)

A finely crafted, stepped local sandstone wall with dressed limestone coping, and finished with stone gateposts, is a remnant of the saleyards which once occupied this site. The wall follows a sweeping curve around the boundary of an area originally reserved for livestock saleyards in 1883 and used as such, with some rebuilding in 1904, until 1972.

C323 Villiers Block, Base Hospital, Warrnambool (WR0071)

This building within the Warrnambool hospital complex is single-storey with a symmetrical facade. The main hipped roof mass of the ward has a balcony structure continuous with the roof, and a row of sash windows. At either end are protruding hipped roof wings with porticoes, a small gable facade with pilaster either side, narrow windows and a circular gable vent. The walls are finished in painted stucco, and the roof is Marseille tile. A two-storey wing is attached. The Villiers Block building may date from the 1870s.

C324 Water tower, Liebig Street, Warrnambool (WR0117)

This landmark feature was constructed in the 1890s and is associated with town water supply from the Merri River.

C325 Dan's Cave, east of Warrnambool (WR0038)

This is a natural cave on the coast east of Warrnambool. It features two chambers, one of which has a natural chimney formation. The cave was occupied in the late 19th century by Crayfish Dan, who sold crayfish in Warrnambool. The entrance has since been filled in.

C326 Grannys Grave, Warrnambool (MO0065)

Mrs Raddlestone, who reputedly lived with her crayfish-catching husband in a tent nearby, was buried here in 1848. The headstone was erected by the local council in 1904, with the present structure around the grave erected in 1933.

C327 Boatshed, Lyndoch, Warrnambool (MO0079)

This is a small early 20th century boatshed with weatherboard cladding and a terracotta-tiled gable roof with terracotta finials. The building structure bridges between the Hopkins River embankment and a jetty, and the side walls are braced externally to allow a raked internal ceiling. The boatshed is similar in style to the associated buildings of the nearby historic Lyndoch property.

C328 Botanic Gardens and pavilion, Mortlake (MO0022)

The Botanic Gardens were established in 1883 on an area of former swampland which was drained in the 1870s. Evidence of the original ornamental layout remains, with rows of mature exotic trees, pathways, and shrubberies. Within the gardens are a late 19th century weatherboard caretaker's residence, a stone Boer War memorial and an elegant timber kiosk/pavilion, as well as typical incursions of bowling club and tennis courts.

C329 Temperance Hall/Memorial Hall, Mortlake (MO0034)

Two buildings stand on this reserve. The Temperance Hall of 1860 is a simple bluestone gabled building in a Romanesque style. The adjoining RSL building of c1950 is of cream brick in a restrained Moderne style with stepped front gable.

C330 Swimming baths, Mortlake (MO0044)

The 1930s bathing pavilion at Mortlake is in the Spanish Mission style, and features a white painted stucco finish and Spanish tile parapet capping.

C331 Road bridge, Ellerslie-Panmure Road, Ellerslie district (MO0085)

Though the bridge fabric has been renewed, the original bluestone ashlar abutments date from an earlier period.

C332 Primary school No. 1178, Noorat (MO0102)

This is a typical bluestone school built in 1875, with a gable roof and gabled porch. It was attended by the writer Alan Marshall in 1907–16.

C333 Median plantings and bandstand, High Street, Terang (MO0008)

The avenue of oak trees on the High Street median strip is associated with a number of features, including an elevated octagonal concrete bandstand platform with concrete balustrade and square balusters projecting up to take light fittings, a granite drinking fountain from the 1920s in the form of a Doric column, a barbecue area and shelter, and a boulder with plaque.

C334 Racecourse reserve and features, Terang (MO0011)

The main feature of this reserve is a large grandstand with corrugated galvanised iron-clad back and sides, timber columns and steel trusses, a scalloped iron fringe at the gables, and an awning valence supported on the cantilever extensions of the trusses. Two hipped iron-roofed pavilions in Edwardian style, at the rear of the grandstand, have been altered but retain some fringing similar to that of the grandstand. A caretaker's cottage of c1900, a ticket office (moved) and exotic plantings including elms and Monterey cypress stand in the grounds.

C335 Primary school, Princes Highway, Terang (MO0016)

When the original 1858 timber school burnt down in 1872, a new L-shaped two-room school of unusual design was built for the Terang community. The new school was described as a 'hideous jail-like building'. Its bluestone walls were unrelieved by windows, with light and ventilation coming from full length roof lanterns. Windows were eventually introduced, along with masonry extensions, in 1891 and 1907. The alterations included tripartite and Palladian windows in the gable ends, and external rail mouldings. Many other buildings have been transported to the site since this period.

C336 Secondary college, Terang (MO0019)

This school was established in 1927 with community support and contributions. It was designed in the Georgian Revival style by E.E. Smith, and featured a three-bay hipped roof building in red brick with a Moderne style rendered porch which may be of later origin. The school is surrounded by later additions.

C337 Primary school No. 1079, Panmure (MO0057)

This is a typical L-shaped school in coursed squared bluestone rubble quarried on site, with steep gable roofs, built in 1870. Students who later came to prominence were Dionne Schultze, later Dionne Gilmore, of ABC school telecast fame; Sir Charles Lowe, Administrator of Victoria; and Joseph Ackroyd, a Chief Inspector of Penal Establishments.

C338 Public hall, Panmure (MO0059)

This simple coursed bluestone masonry building in Romanesque style, employs semicircular arches with prominent keystones, circular gable vents, and an ashlar string course. It is possibly a former Presbyterian church.

C339 Former railway siding, Curdies (MO0089)

This was the location of the early 20th century Curdies Siding lime-burning community on the former Timboon-Camperdown railway line. No buildings are extant, but some railway line uprights, concrete retaining sleepers and timber curbing remain. Lime production has been an important industry in this area since 1910, but only one lime works still operates.

C340 Powers Creek Reserve, Timboon (MO0046)

This reserve area along Powers Creek in the township of Timboon features picnic facilities, native and exotic trees and walkways and footbridges. The Powers family was among the first selectors in the nearby Curdies Township.

C341 High school, Timboon (MO0101)

Opened in 1960, the Timboon high school absorbed some of the buildings of the consolidated school which was already on site. The complex includes the main red brick building in an International/Functionalist style, with a projecting semicircular bay and banded windows, and a cluster of former rural schools which have been moved to the site.

C342 Former lime kilns, Powers Reserve, Timboon township (MO0104)

Remnants of two kilns cut 3–4 m apart into a hillside can be seen in this reserve area in the Timboon township.

C343 Cemetery, Darlington (CR0032)

This is an early Western District cemetery, with a timber marker indicating an 1840s grave.

C344 Cemetery, Kilnoorat (CR0033)

This is a mid-19th century cemetery in the Camperdown district, which contains the graves of local pastoral pioneers.

C345 World War Two practice range, Lake Corangamite (CR0089)

The remains of a timber structure in the northern part of Lake Corangamite, are reputedly associated with airforce bombing and gunnery practice during World War Two. Planes based at an Armament Training School at Cressy used ‘splash targets’ in the lakes, and also practised ‘straffing passes’.

C346 Aircraft remains, Pelican Point, Lake Corangamite (CR0090)

The remains of two aircraft in the lake are reputedly associated with World War Two bombing and gunnery practice.

C347 Gas light standards, Camperdown (CR0047)

Original gas light standards are located on the corner of Manifold and McNicol streets, Camperdown.

C348 Daniel Curdie Monument, Camperdown (CR0049)

The Curdie monument features a Celtic cross in dressed pink granite on a quarry faced grey granite base, with intricately carved traditional Celtic patterns. It is in a prominent setting in the midst of the Findlay Avenue of trees. The cross was erected in c1929 by the daughter of Dr Daniel Curdie, an early European medical practitioner and prominent citizen in the district.

C349 J.C. Manifold Monument, Camperdown (CR0050)

The monument was erected in 1922 in memory of prominent pastoralist, public benefactor and politician James Chester Manifold, with funds raised by public subscription. The figure of Manifold in bronze was sculpted by Sydney artist Nelson Illingworth, and is mounted on a polished grey granite base set on a red granite plinth in a prominent Findlay Avenue setting.

C350 Railway station, Camperdown (CR0053)

The Camperdown railway station was constructed in 1883 and is a single-storey hip roofed, verandahed brick building, with round arched windows and cream brick dressings. Despite a significant level of passenger traffic, refreshment rooms were not built until 1911. The station was also the starting point for the Timboon line (opened 1892) and the Mortlake line (1890).

C351 Public hall, Bostocks Creek (CR0006)

This is a red brick hall of 1913 with a mixture of Federation elements, including cream brick banding, projecting rafters and roughcast rendering below the eaves. At the front end of the hall is a flying gable with supporting brackets, half-timbering and roughcast (covered over), projecting over the entrance vestibule which in turn sports a curvilinear parapeted gable.

C352 Dry-stone walls, Stoneyford (CR0025)

A series of intersecting dry-stone walls are located on a wedge of public land between the main road and the railway line at Stoneyford.

C353 Stone causeway, Princes Highway, Stoneyford (CR0038)

A large dry-stone causeway and wall crosses a gully at Stoneyford, and supports an old alignment of the Princes Highway.

C354 Maritime pine tree, Primary School No. 2357, Irrewillipe East (CR0005)

The school grounds at Irrewillipe East feature a *Pinus pinaster* tree, estimated to be 70 years old, and not commonly cultivated in Victoria.

C355 Heytesbury Settlement Historical Park, Simpson (CR0083)

This park opened in 1976 to celebrate the development of the Heytesbury Settlement area in the 1950s, and the clearing of the Heytesbury Forest, in order to create soldier settlement farms. The development represented the last Government-sponsored, wholesale clearing of extensive areas of native forest in Victoria, in order to establish an agricultural settlement. Features of the park include memorial plaques on boulders and various pieces of forest-clearing machinery.

C356 Salt extraction site, Lake Cundare, Colac district (CL0105)

Remains of a former salt extraction operation at Lake Cundare, near Colac, include the remnants of a bluestone structure on the lake edge, and possibly other artefacts under the boxthorn vegetation.

C357 Primary school No. 482, Beeac (CL0048)

After the original common school of 1865 closed, a new school opened on the current site in 1922. It is a simple red brick building with some Free Classical render decoration to the entrance, and painted roughcast on walls below the eaves and above window level.

C358 Red Rock Reserve, Alvie district (CL0072, CL0073, CL0074, CL0075)

This reserve has been popular in the Colac district since the 1880s, as a scenic and recreation spot. It was formally gazetted in 1916, and was also included in a list of proposed 'Natural Monuments' presented to the Minister of Lands in 1939.

C359 Red gum, Winchelsea (CL0009)

This is an Aboriginal scar tree (or canoe tree) in the former Winchelsea Common, which was recorded by Daisy Bates in about 1900.

C360 Stone barrel culvert, Winchelsea (CL0106)

This barrel culvert, under the Princes Highway at Winchelsea, is constructed entirely of bluestone. It originally carried water draining from the old Winchelsea Common, and is believed to date from c1860.

C361 Water tower, Winchelsea (CL0007)

This concrete water tower constructed in 1914 was the first source of reticulated water in Winchelsea. It is a local landmark.

C362 Primary school No. 2015, Winchelsea (CL0065)

The original school of 1878 in simple Victorian Gothic style stands amidst a number of more recent buildings. It is a rectangular brick building with a steep gable iron roof and a steeper gable projecting from the centre of the roof. Both gables display timber decoration.

C363 Cemetery, Winchelsea (GE0002)

This large cemetery includes graves dating from the 1850s.

C364 Hospital complex, Colac (CL0026)

The hospital reserve was originally gazetted in 1875, with the first hospital built on the site in 1881. A small building from this era is situated next to the day hospital. The remainder of the complex dates from the 1920s and later, with the most significant building being the Moderne style wing of 1934.

C365 High school, Colac (CL0038)

The Colac high school building dates from 1911–1912, when it was originally opened as the ‘Colac Agricultural High School’. The central wing features English-bonded brickwork with a cemented parapet and gabled wings either side of a tiled verandah supported on brick piers. The building has been extended to the north in a similar style, and is surrounded by timber portables and recent brick wings dating from the 1960s.

C366 Primary school No. 2028, Elliminyt (CL0021)

Known as Colac Town Common School up to 1895, this red brick school has an old gabled 1878 classroom on the south, an 1885 gabled wing perpendicular to it, and a later addition. The school name is displayed in a scroll on the north wing.

C367 Golf links and gardens, Birregurra (CL0064)

The Birregurra golf course is prominently located and features large mature exotic trees and landscaped greens, which incorporate the gardens.

C368 Wensley Bray coalmine (former), Winchelsea district (CL0013)

The Wensley Bray coalmine operated intermittently in the period from the 1920s to the 1950s. Western District Coal Mines Pty Ltd was the first to attempt large-scale coalmining at this site. One of the unusual features associated with this mine was an aerial tramway (more correctly an ‘aerial ropeway’) which carried coal from the open cut to coal trains at the Wensleydale railway

station, about seven kilometres away to the east. The ropeway was dismantled in the 1950s. Remains of the operation today include the open cut (now filled with water), and a large overburden dump. Narrow gauge tramways were used in the open cut from the 1920s to the 1950s.

C369 Great Western Colliery Company mine, Benwerrin (CL0104)

This was the site of coalmining undertaken intermittently from the 1890s to the late 1940s. Features associated with these operations included a 1901 tramway to Deans Marsh railway station, and an incline tramway at the mine site.

C370 Cemetery, Yaughar (CL0059)

This small Otways cemetery was established after the opening up of the district around Forrest in the 1890s. It contains the grave of Alex Sanderson, renowned sawmiller in both the Otways and the Grampians, and pioneer of sawmilling operations in the Forrest district. He died in a milling accident in the early 1900s.

C371 Pipe bridge, Curdies River (PC0021)

This steel bow-truss bridge structure carries the South Otway water pipeline over Curdies River. It was built in the 1970s.

C372 Artesian bore, Peterborough (PC0024)

Ground water is extracted from this deep aquifer artesian bore.

C373 Features of the foreshore, Port Campbell (PC0005)

The foreshore area at Port Campbell began to be developed in the 1880s. At that time bathing boxes were introduced, and pathways and steps were constructed down to the beach. In later years dressing and shelter sheds, a rotunda, fencing and the planting of Norfolk Island pines contributed to the 'beautification' of the area. Today's features include bluestone retaining walls, landscaped areas, a 1934 drinking fountain constructed of Harcourt granite, and the mature pines.

C374 Rocket Shed, Port Campbell (PC0006)

The Rocket Shed is a small, square, single-room weatherboard building with a gable roof in corrugated cement sheeting. It was built to house the rocket and mortar apparatus of the Port Campbell rocket crew, founded in 1878. The crew were involved in many local shipwreck rescues. The shed is currently used to display the rocket and mortar equipment, and has been modified for display purposes with the addition of a large window.

C375 Jetty and cutting, Port Campbell (PC0010)

The first T-shaped timber jetty was constructed here in the 1880s, for the use of vessels calling at the young settlement of Port Campbell. Since that time the structure has suffered heavily from storm damage, and has been altered several times. A commercial fishery has also operated from the jetty since c1918. The site includes the original road cutting through the local limestone cliff, which provides access to the jetty.

C376 Artesian bore, Port Campbell (PC0023)

Ground water is extracted from this deep aquifer artesian bore.

C377 Gellibrand Main Pump Station (PR0072)

The pumping station at Carlisle River was built in 1957, to supplement gravity flow from Arkins Creek. It is located above the Gellibrand River diversion works.

C378 Gellibrand River diversion works (PR0071)

The diversion works were constructed in the 1950s as part of the Arkins Creek diversion system in the Otways. The works are adjacent to the original North Otway pipeline and comprise a water intake structure and pump house.

C379 Cemetery, Weeaprounah (PR0063)

The Weeaprounah cemetery was gazetted in 1907 and closed in 1938. It contains over 60 known burials, mostly of local selectors in the Beech Forest/Lavers Hill district, and people associated with the timber industry. Many children are buried here, the victims of remoteness from medical care, while accidents caused the deaths of some of the timber workers. Only five graves have had solid headstones. The remainder were marked by wooden crosses, reflecting the struggling economic situation of many Otways settlers.

C380 Timber trestle road bridge, Princetown (PR0011)

A narrow timber trestle and girder road bridge of three spans, crosses the Gellibrand River near Princetown.

C381 Old Ocean Road, Princetown-Moonlight Head (PR0004)

This was the original route of the Great Ocean Road between Lower Gellibrand and Princetown. It was built in 1928 through low-lying country in the flood plain of the Gellibrand River, and was eventually replaced by a section further to the north, which is the alignment of today's Great Ocean Road. This unmade road is still lined by old telegraph poles.

C382 Old coast road, between Princetown and Moonlight head (PR0022)

In the 19th century this sandy coastal track was the only route into the Otways from the west, with stopover accommodation provided at Wattle Hill (extant) and Rivernook. The eastern end of the original track is now used as the main access between Wattle Hill and Moonlight Head.

C383 Primary school No. 2708, Forrest (OT0035)

The Forrest school is an L-shaped timber building of 1906 with an additional classroom of 1916-17. The particular Edwardian design was unique for schools.

C384 West Gellibrand Reservoir (OT0152)

The West Gellibrand Reservoir, though of comparatively recent construction, is a significant component of the Colac water supply system. It has a capacity of 2000 ML, is of earth and rock construction, and features a concrete spillway and channel.

C385 'The Sanctuary', Erskine River, Lorne district (OT0052)

'The Sanctuary' is a natural amphitheatre on the Erskine River formed by overhanging rocks, with natural tiered rock 'seating'. From the 1850s to the 1870s, when the young settlement at Lorne was based primarily on timber-getting and early farming, the local community used 'The Sanctuary' for church services, conducted by a visiting clergyman. Later that century it began to be visited as a scenic picnic spot.

C386 Features of the foreshore reserve, Lorne (OT0040)

This has been a popular foreshore and campsite area since the turn of the century. It has been progressively 'beautified' over the years by activities such as tree planting on Arbor Days, the building of public amenities, and attention to problems of environmental damage. Current features include a surf life saving club, mature plantings of Norfolk Island pine and cypress, changing and toilet facilities, landscape works, various memorials and a swimming pool/kiosk (see **C388** below).

C387 Splitter's children's graves, Lorne (OT0009)

The graves of two young boys are located on the edge of the Great Ocean Road as it approaches Lorne. They were the sons of a timber splitter who worked in the forests in the middle of last century.

C388 Swimming pool kiosk, foreshore reserve, Lorne (OT0041)

The Kiosk is a modified timber and stone 'log cabin' style bungalow. The original section of the building was constructed in c1930s, to provide a kiosk for visitors to the Lorne seaside and foreshore area. When the swimming pool was constructed in the 1960s, the kiosk was incorporated into the pool complex.

C389 Campers' structures, Queens Park camping ground, Lorne (OT0042)

This camping ground was established in the pre-war period, and retains several timber and stone buildings and other structures associated with mid-century camping and recreational use.

C390 Teddy's Lookout, Lorne (OT0051)

Teddy's Lookout, near Mount George, has been one of Lorne's most popular tourist attractions since late last century. Structures include a concrete rendered picnic shelter/pavilion, which dates from the 1920s when it was constructed with Tourist Resorts Committee funding, and a stone and concrete seat which affords spectacular views over Bass Strait and Angahook Lorne State Park.

C391 Campers' kitchen, Cumberland River Reserve (OT0049)

Cumberland River has been a popular fishing and recreation spot since the late 19th and early 20th centuries, even before the construction of the Great Ocean Road. The campers' kitchen/picnic shelter building may date from the 1930s. It is constructed of stone and timber logs, with a shingle roof and an internal stone fireplace.

C392 Turtons Track, Otway Ranges (OT0023)

Also known as the Mount Sabine Road or the Beech Forest-Apollo Bay Road, Turtons Track was built in 1927 and upgraded in the 1930s with unemployment relief labour. It is one of the best known drives in the Otways, and passes through forest which retains evidence of former selections, as well as stands of mountain ash and fern gullies.

C393 Casper Towers sawmill, Skenes Creek district (OT0136)

This was the site of the last tramway built in the West Otways, and constructed in 1947.

C394 Johnson Bros sawmill and chute site, Apollo Bay district (OT0142)

This sawmill was associated with a pioneering milling and settler family in the Apollo Bay district. Remnants of the original log chute are apparently visible in places.

C395 Features of the foreshore reserve, and breakwater, Apollo Bay (OT0039)

The Apollo Bay foreshore features extensive landscaped areas of lawn and mature cypress trees, a fountain, playground and picnic facilities. The associated Breakwater complex has mooring facilities, a boat slip, rock retaining walls and groyne. A section of the third jetty constructed at Apollo Bay (in the 1880s) is incorporated into the north wall of the breakwater. Previous, but no longer extant, jetties in the area were built in 1855 and 1858.

C396 *Speculant* anchor, Apollo Bay (OT0054)

The *Speculant* was a barque on the regular run between Portland and Melbourne, which was driven ashore at Cape Patton by heavy seas in 1911. The anchor is displayed in the foreshore reserve at Apollo Bay.

C397 Birregurra-Forrest railway line (XX0007)

The Birregurra-Forrest railway line opened in 1891, and helped facilitate the spread of agricultural settlement in the Otways. The new line also assisted sawmilling interests in opening up the region to timber production. The terminus at Forrest was named after Charles Forrest, the local MLA and ardent supporter of the railway. Though the line was closed in the 1950s, the formation can be clearly seen at many points along its former route, together with some cuttings and remnant timber bridges.

C398 Iron survey posts, 36th parallel, western Victoria (XX0012)

Iron posts used to mark the location of the 36th line of latitude, dating from Turner's survey of 1884, are located in the Lake Hindmarsh district. The work was part of a land survey system based on geodetic squares following the degrees of latitude and longitude.

C399 Camperdown-Timboon railway line (XX0015)

The railway line between Camperdown and Timboon was surveyed in 1887 and opened in 1892, thereby affording access to the Heytesbury Forest. Many of its original features remain including brick and timber culverts, and a series of trestle bridges, the most notable of which is the bridge at Curdies River (see **A134**). Bricks used in the construction of culverts were made locally at Glenfyne. The line served farming and timber communities, as well as the limeburning industry at Curdies (see **C339**).

C400 Colac-Beech Forest-Crowes railway line (XX0016)

This narrow gauge line opened to Beech Forest in 1901, and was extended to Crowes in 1911. It was one of several narrow gauge branch lines constructed in Victoria in this period, reflecting an attempt to build cheaper railways, but in fact resulting in additional costs associated with transferring freight to the broader gauge main lines. The Beech Forest railway, however, played a key role in opening up the West Otways to settlement and timber getting. Many dozens of sawmills built tramways to carry timber between cutting areas in the forest and purpose built sidings on 'The Beechy' line. Archaeological evidence remains of the tramways and sawmills. The railway finally closed in 1962.

7. REPRESENTATION OF HISTORIC THEMES

This chapter describes the representative network of historic places proposed for South-western Victoria, including places already identified in Chapters 4 and 5. Places in the network have research, educational and interpretative value, being representative of the range of significant **historical themes** and **types of historic places** found on public land in South-western Victoria.

The rationale for a representative network of places

The Order in Council for this investigation requires the Land Conservation Council to make recommendations for the protection of a representative network of historic places. The Council's systematic approach, and the compilation of the wide-ranging inventory of historic places in South-western Victoria, has generated comprehensive data enabling the identification of a representative range of places.

This network is intended to reflect the principal historic themes occurring on public land in South-western Victoria. Some of the themes and sub-themes listed in the Principal Australian Historic Themes framework (developed by the Australian Heritage Commission, see Appendix V), such as 'Financing Australia' or 'Federating Australia' do not have strong representation on **public land** in the investigation area. 'Building and improving pastoral properties' is another theme which has better representation on **private land**.

In this context, it is not Council's intention to identify an appropriate place for every historic theme. Rather, the network is aimed at drawing attention to the relationship between history and heritage, by selecting places on public land that display and illustrate elements of the history of South-western Victoria.

Council also recognises that certain types of places, because of their physical characteristics, can be representative of technologies, use of materials or methods of construction. As cultural heritage is a non-renewable resource, the protection of these places is an attempt to keep an archive of places for future reference and appreciation.

This method of 'collecting' places, however, is undertaken within certain limitations. The 'taxonomic' approach to sorting and selecting places requires, as with most classification systems, some essentially subjective judgements. Another problem with selecting places for future reference hinges on anticipating what future interests might be. The development of the Principal Australian Historic Themes, however, has provided a comprehensive framework in which to identify and assess a wide range of historic places.

The network is representative of places in South-western Victoria only, and may not necessarily be representative in a State-wide context. In light of this, the places selected relate to the themes of particular relevance for the region. A study of historic places on public land elsewhere in Victoria would broaden the range of identified places, including places which reflect different themes.

Historic Themes and Representative Network Places

Recommendations

D1 That the areas identified below (as Category **A** and **B** places) be

- (a) recognised as components of the representative network of historic places for South-western Victoria, and
- (b) provide opportunities for education, interpretation and recreation relating to relevant historic themes, where appropriate.

Note: The places listed below are also subject to specific relevant recommendations, as indicated by the recommendation numbers, which afford appropriate levels of protection and recognition.

The themes and places listed below are based on the Principal Australian Historic Themes framework, with an emphasis on those most relevant to South-western Victoria.

1. Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments

Tracing climatic and topographical change

B82 Glenelg catchment soil conservation project

A soil conservation lookout in this area affords views of conservation works undertaken over four decades on soil erosion in the area of Bryans and Konong Wootong creeks, in the Glenelg River catchment.

B81 Wando Vale Ponds Creek catchment soil conservation area

This is the area made famous by squatter John Robertson's 1853 letter to Governor La Trobe, in which he described sheet and gully erosion, salting and landslips caused by agricultural settlement of only a few years earlier. The letter represents very early documentary evidence of soil erosion in Victoria.

Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals

A69 Dinosaur Cove fossil discovery site, Glenaire district

This is a significant dinosaur fossil discovery and research site, where the fossils are principally those of herbivores, and date from approximately 105 million years ago.

Assessing scientifically diverse environments

B91 Kentbruck Heath, Lower Glenelg National Park

Kentbruck Heath is floristically rich with more than 500 species of flowering plants, including 30 ferns. Many of these are at the western limit of their distribution.

Attempts to reserve Kentbruck Heath date back to the middle of this century, in recognition of the area's special natural values. The area eventually became part of the recommended Lower Glenelg National Park in 1973.

Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

A165 Tower Hill Wildlife Reserve

Tower Hill is a 'maar' volcanic crater, which has long been regarded as a natural wonder, despite many years of degradation beginning in the middle of last century and continuing up until the 1960s.

B60 'The Crater' area, Little Desert National Park

This area features a sandstone formation which gives the place its name. The area was also a focus of the battle to save the Little Desert in the 1960s, as it connected what later became the central and eastern parts of the Little Desert National Park.

B80 Princess Margaret Rose Caves, Lower Glenelg National Park

These limestone caves with extensive formations were first opened to the public in 1941.

2. Peopling the continent

Migrating

B77 Canton Lead Memorial Park, Ararat

This small landscaped reserve commemorates the significant involvement of Chinese people in the discovery of the rich Canton Lead in 1857, and in the development of the Ararat goldfield.

B104 Cemetery, Camperdown

This large cemetery contains many graves dating from the 1850s, including those of early Scottish and Irish immigrants in the region.

3. Developing local, regional and national economies

Surveying the coastline

A41 Memorial, foreshore, Portland

A granite obelisk monument which commemorates, amongst other things, Lt James Grant's exploratory voyage along the coast in 1800.

Surveying the continent and assessing its potential

B90 Earth mounds, Victoria-South Australia border

A series of earth mounds marks the location of the border, and were reputedly built by Wade during his survey of 1847.

B118 Major Mitchell monuments and memorials (various sites)

These many memorials commemorate Major Mitchell's epic journey through 'Australia Felix' in 1836. His positive description of the pastoral potential of Western Victoria encouraged a wave of European settlement.

Exploiting natural resources**A4** Hand in Hand Company mine, Deep Lead

This site displays evidence of the process of the cyanide treatment of gold tailings.

A5 Long Gully shallow lead, Hard Hill, Armstrong

This is a rare mid-19th century landscape of shallow lead and small scale cemented gravel workings.

A9 Knott's No. 3 sawmill, Wyelangta

This site displays evidence of the entire sequence of sawmilling operations, from logging and tramway transportation through to milling.

A10 Henry and Sanderson sawmills and associated features, Barramunga

This large network of features was associated with extensive and successful sawmilling operations in the first decades of this century. Remains include rare tramway tunnels and evidence of a large sawmilling settlement.

A14 Mount Difficult Quarry, Grampians National Park

The quarry is the source of fine, even-grained white sandstone used in the construction of many significant historic buildings in Melbourne and elsewhere. Remains at the site provide evidence of quarrying technology and of an associated settlement.

B1 Bell Rock Company mine, St Arnaud

The site demonstrates many aspects of quartz reef mining operations, and retains a large, intact mullock heap.

B2 New Bendigo Company mine, St Arnaud

Though mining began on this site in the 1880s, it retains important evidence of mining operations from the first decades of this century.

B5 Puddler, dams and water race, Rostrons

The features of this site demonstrate puddling technology.

B8 Moonlight-cum-Magdala mine, Stawell

This mine includes a 700 m deep shaft.

B25 Borough Huts charcoal kilns, Grampians National Park

These cylindrical iron kilns were associated with World War Two charcoal production for fuel purposes.

B27 Lime kilns, Bats Ridge Faunal Reserve

A group of kilns, and related hut remains, which were associated with 19th century lime burning operations.

Developing primary production

B154 Agricultural College, Longerenong

This important regional agricultural college had a significant influence on the development of primary industry in the Wimmera.

A44 Former bond store/warehouse, Portland

A two-storey stone Georgian building, and one of several historic warehouses in Portland which were associated with the early storage of local agricultural produce.

Establishing lines and networks of communication

A37 Stone milepost, Caramut

This single stone milepost, engraved with mile distances to nearby towns, is one of several in the district associated with 19th century travel.

A70 Great Ocean Road

A prominent road linking towns and settlements along a rugged coastline, with very significant scenic values and recreational and tourism associations.

A187 Telegraph Station, Cape Otway

An 1850s telegraph station associated with very early telegraph communication in Victoria.

Moving goods and people

A7 Maritime complex, Port Fairy (various sites)

An important complex with many features associated with port and maritime operations, dating back to the 19th and early 20th centuries.

A11 and **A12** Serviceton railway station

This large Victorian brick railway station has features associated with interstate rail travel and movement of goods.

A13 Coach changing point, Mooree Reserve

A rare coach changing feature associated with coach travel, and possibly dating from the 1850s.

A18 *Loch Ard* shipwreck site and associated features, Port Campbell National Park

The site of the famous wreck of the *Loch Ard* in 1878, with only two survivors of the 52 people on board.

A138 Bridge over Barwon River, Winchelsea

This 1860s bluestone road bridge is at the site of a historic crossing place which was known as the gateway to the Western District.

B88 Pedrina Park, Hamilton

This is the site of a pre-World War Two civil airfield which was associated with the development of Ansett Airways, and Reginald Ansett's first forays into commercial aviation.

Farming under Australian conditions**B49** Wimmera Mallee Pioneers Museum and Apex Park, Jeparit

A large collection of relocated early buildings, vehicles, farming implements, domestic and other collectibles, was brought together to commemorate the achievement of Wimmera pioneers.

Altering the environment for economic development**A19** Point Ronald tunnel and breakwater, Princetown

This river diversion tunnel through Point Ronald at the mouth of the Gellibrand River was built to aid flood control in the river valley, but was not successful.

B98 Breakwater, Lady Bay, Warrnambool

The Warrnambool breakwater was designed by Sir John Coode, and constructed in stages from the 1870s to the 1920s. It was intended to provide improved anchorage and facilities for ships visiting Warrnambool, but resulted in a build-up of sand in Lady Bay.

Feeding people**A1** Grain store, Murtoa

This is a huge grain storage facility, of unusual timber pole construction, which was built in the 1940s as an emergency grain-holding structure.

Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry**A71** Sites and features associated with the Wimmera Mallee stock and domestic water-supply system (various sites)

This is a large-scale gravity-operated water supply system featuring reservoirs, thousands of kilometres of channels, gates and smaller water-holding areas.

A26 Lake Wartook, Grampians National Park

This was one of the earliest major water supply works undertaken in the Wimmera, when it was constructed by the Wimmera United Waterworks Trust between 1882 and 1887, and enlarged in

1889.

Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure

A17 Mafeking goldfield, Grampians National Park

This was the scene of an early 20th century goldrush and associated settlement, in a remote area of the Grampians Ranges.

Inventing devices to cope with special Australian problems

A2 Lloyd's whip shaft, Stuart Mill

A rare, relatively intact horse-powered timber 'whip' which was associated with goldmining operations.

A8 Marchbank sawmill and timber transportation features, Weeaprounah

This site includes a timber tramway with a 'zigzag' formation ascending a spur (to maintain a working gradient for timber haulage), plus a 'switchback' formation to allow timber trams to change direction.

B31 Log chute, Mount Buangor State Park

A 19th century 'chute' carved into the hillside to facilitate log transportation down steep slopes.

B13 Hayden's No. 3 sawmill, Forrest

This former sawmill site features a log-line with a very unusual 3-way log landing, which was worked by a single winch.

B54 Eucalyptus Distillery Company distillery, Warracknabeal

The remains at this site demonstrate aspects of the technology associated with the distilling of eucalyptus oil around the turn of the century.

Catering for tourists

A47 Visitor centre, Tower Hill

A distinctive 1960s circular glazed pavilion which was purpose built as a visitor information centre, to a design by architect Robin Boyd.

A15 Zumsteins cottages, Grampians National Park

This collection of pise cottages and other structures, mostly dating from the 1930s, is situated on the Mackenzie River in the Grampians. They were built by notable local identities Walter and Jean Zumsteins, to provide accommodation for increasing numbers of tourists to the Grampians area.

Treating what ails Australians

A108 Aradale, Ararat

The former Ararat Asylum is a large complex of buildings and structures dating from the 19th century and later. It was one of Victoria's principal mental health institutions, along with the Kew and Beechworth asylums.

A102 'The Chalet', Hamilton

This was a mid-20th century purpose built centre for the treatment of tuberculosis.

4. Building settlements, towns and cities

Planning urban settlement

A40 Botanic Gardens, Portland

These early regional botanic gardens were planned and established in the 1850s, emphasising Portland's prominence and prosperity in this period, and the desire to provide an attractive public recreation area in the town.

Supplying services

A16 Stawell water supply features, Grampians National Park (various sites)

A significant collection of remnant features associated with a pioneering 1870s water supply system for the town of Stawell.

A23 Water tower, Murtoa

This is a 500 000-litre riveted iron tank constructed in 1886, and mounted on a four-storey cylindrical brick building. It was originally constructed for railway purposes, in the age of steam, but was purchased by the Murtoa Water Trust in 1910 and used for water supply purposes until the 1960s.

A103 Gas holder, Hamilton

The Hamilton gas holder was built in 1877, and enabled the first gas street lights to be turned on in Hamilton in 1878. It is one of only a few similar gas holders from this period surviving in Victoria.

A32 Langi Ghiran Reservoir, Langi Ghiran State Park

This reservoir which supplies water to Ararat, was formed by a dam constructed in 1870–76, and is associated with a 19-km pipeline to Ararat. The external walls of the reservoir are of stepped high quality stone from a local quarry.

B137 Country Fire Authority building, Hamilton

A 1901 fire station with a prominent arched portal front facade, which has been altered to accommodate the larger modern fire-fighting vehicles.

Developing urban institutions

A25 Kara Kara Shire Hall, St Arnaud

A richly detailed 1902 Federation style shire hall, of local design and materials.

Making towns to serve rural Australia

A24 Botanic Gardens, Horsham

These significant rural botanic gardens reflect early optimism and community achievement. They also provide an opportunity for relaxed recreation within the town.

A58 Elm plantation, Finlay Avenue, Camperdown

These trees were planted in 1876, and form a distinctive element of the town streetscape.

A31 Historic school reserve, Drik Drik

This cluster of small rural public buildings (no longer functioning) includes a one-room stone school, a stone Methodist Church and a timber post office.

B62 Memorial entrance gates, fountain and band rotunda, Lake Marma Public Park, Murtoa

This rural park features prominent memorial entrance gates, a 19th century fountain and an early 20th century timber band rotunda.

5. Working

Working in harsh conditions

B36 Boys' camp, Carapooee West

The site of a 1930s boys' camp associated with unemployment relief work in forests.

B37 Silk sawmill site, Benwerrin

This was the location of one of the earliest sawmills in the Otways, which operated in the mid-19th century.

6. Educating

Establishing schools

B127 Primary school complex, Stawell

This site includes a modified 1865 common school, and a later 1875 polychrome brick school.

A114 Primary school No. 489, Portland

This former national school is a two-storey, bluestone building which dates from the 1850s, when it was associated with the beginning of the national school system in Victoria.

7. Governing

Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire

A59 Fortifications and battery complex, Flagstaff Hill, Warrnambool

Fortifications constructed in 1887 following the Crimean War, to provide protection against possible Russian invasion.

Developing administrative structures and authorities

A6 Police buildings complex, Dunkeld

A rare surviving collection of small mid-19th century bluestone police buildings.

A27 Courthouse, Stawell

A two-storey Victorian courthouse, constructed of Stawell freestone, which was associated with administering law on the goldfields.

8. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

Organising recreation

A65 Central Park, Stawell

An important regional sports facility which is also the home of the famous Stawell Easter Gift professional running race.

A68 Racecourse, Warrnambool

One of Victoria's premier regional racecourses, in a locality where horse racing dates back to the 1840s.

Going on holiday

A142 Erskine House, Lorne

This is one of Victoria's most significant guesthouses, components of which date back to the 1860s, though it has been added to substantially in several phases over the years.

B71 Cranage's Cottage, Grampians National Park

A group of cottages was originally built as tourist rental accommodation on private allotments along the Mackenzie River after they were approved by the Forests Commission (following some controversy) in 1924. Though most of the structures have since been removed, Cranage's original two-storey ripple iron-clad cottage remains.

Honouring achievement

B74 Monuments, Big Hill, Stawell

Monuments on this local landmark, in a prominent location, include a 1938 rendered brick Pioneers Memorial rotunda, and a monument to mark the location of the first discovery of quartz reef gold in the area.

Remembering the fallen

A56 War memorial, Terang

A tall granite obelisk which commemorates the fallen of World War One.

Commemorating significant events and people

A38 William Dutton's grave, Narrawong Cemetery

A monument marks the location of William Dutton's burial place. He was a whaler, Portland pioneer, and one of Victoria's first European settlers.

B52 John Shaw Neilson Memorial, Nhill

This monument to local poet, John Shaw Neilson, is on the site of the primary school which he attended, and close to the hut in which he wrote poetry in the 1890s.

B119 Monuments and memorials on the former Gold Escort route

These memorials commemorate a series of official journeys through South-western Victoria in the 1850s, carrying gold to South Australia.

A135 Manifold Memorial Clock Tower, Camperdown

An imposing brick clock tower in the median strip of the Princes Highway at Camperdown, commemorates the significant contribution of the Manifold family to the development of the district.

9. Marking the phases of life

Disposing of dead bodies

A6 Cemetery, Portland North

This is one of Victoria's oldest cemeteries, and includes the graves of many very early European settlers.

8. ABORIGINAL HISTORIC PLACES

This chapter describes Aboriginal associations with the study area, examines issues relating to the protection and management of Aboriginal historic places, and outlines the role of Aboriginal Affairs, Victoria (AAV), including their involvement in Aboriginal heritage. Selected Aboriginal historic places are listed, where they relate to the relevant Principal Australian Historic Themes (see Chapter 7). Places associated with Aboriginal people before the period of contact with Europeans are not listed in the chapter, and have not been included in this investigation.

Some general recommendations relating to the protection and management of Aboriginal historic places are also made, but recommendations on specific places are not included. Aboriginal communities have advised Council on matters regarding sensitivity, access and ownership of places, and the absence of recommendations on specific places is in recognition of their wishes.

Aboriginal Associations with the Area

Aborigines from at least 10 language groups were living in South-western Victoria at the time of the arrival of Europeans. The narrative history published in the Council's Descriptive Report introduces the long association Aboriginal people have had with the region, and briefly describes the social structure, patterns of settlement and economic activities of the coastal clans, the plains people, and those living in the Wimmera and Mallee areas.

The Descriptive Report also documents the history of Aboriginal people in South-western Victoria during and after the period of contact with Europeans, when the latter were engaged in exploration, sealing, whaling and pastoral settlement. Places reflecting the history of contact, and of subsequent resistance and adjustment, are important for understanding our shared past.

Many historic Aboriginal places in South-western Victoria, such as sites of Aboriginal and European conflict, have few physical remains, though place names can often indicate the location of these events. Such places are significant because of their historical associations and importance for local communities. They also provide an opportunity to educate non-Aboriginal Australians about little-known and understood aspects of their history.

Several Aboriginal communities in the study area have lodged claims under the Native Title Act with the Commonwealth's Native Title Claims Tribunal. The Council emphasises that these Final Recommendations are not intended to influence, in any way, current or future claims for Native Title.

Views of Aboriginal Communities

Eleven Aboriginal community organisations in South-western Victoria were consulted on two occasions, after publication of the Descriptive Report, and after the Proposed Recommendations, to obtain their views in relation to the Council's investigation, and on the identification and appropriate management of Aboriginal historic places.

Council employed an Aboriginal liaison officer to consult with Aboriginal communities, and to obtain their views. Funding for this position was provided in part by the Commonwealth's Contract Employment Program for Aborigines in Natural and Cultural Resource Management. The reports arising from these consultations are available from the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Heritage library. Following the Proposed Recommendations, the Communities' views mainly focused on Recommendations **E1** to **E8**. Their responses have been taken into account in developing these Final Recommendations.

Management and Consultation

The identification, protection and management of Aboriginal sites and places in Victoria are primarily responsibilities of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV), as explained below. This responsibility is shared with relevant Aboriginal communities, and with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment for places on public land (See Chapter 3).

The conservation of places of cultural significance for Aboriginal people may require a different approach to that outlined in the Burra Charter, and described in Chapter 2. The Charter's emphasis on retaining significance through the conservation of original fabric, for example, may not be appropriate conservation practice for places associated with living cultural traditions.

For indigenous people, cultural significance may not be limited to historical value and does not necessarily reside in the fabric of a place.

Consultation with Aboriginal communities can improve understanding between government departments and the communities about Aboriginal culture and history, and the importance of protecting Aboriginal places, particularly in the context of public land management.

The appropriate Aboriginal community or group should be involved in the assessment of significance for Aboriginal historic places, and should participate in the conservation and management process. There are also issues of sensitivity and secrecy in regard to the location of some places of significance for Aboriginal communities or groups.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

Aboriginal Affairs, Victoria (AAV), is a division of the Human Services portfolio. The Heritage Services Branch of AAV has responsibility for the investigation, interpretation, protection and management of Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage.

Site Register

Many Aboriginal contact and post-contact places and sites are included on AAV's Site Register. AAV should be notified about the discovery of historic Aboriginal places.

The Site Register is an inventory of Aboriginal sites from both the pre-contact and post-contact periods. Places on this Register may include artefacts or objects, stone tool scatters, rock art sites, ancient camp sites such as shell middens or oven mounds, human burials, scarred trees with slabs of bark removed, Aboriginal missions or reserves, protectorate stations, massacre sites, ceremonial sites, and other places and objects of significance to Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal Historic Places and Sites Program

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria is engaged in an Aboriginal Historic Places and Sites Program, which is concerned with places and sites which date from the first contacts between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people through to the present. Separate databases are maintained for Aboriginal historic places and historic sites.

The Aboriginal Historic Places database houses information on Aboriginal associations with places dating from contact between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. These associations

do not necessarily manifest in tangible remains (for example, they may be spiritual places).

Some places on this database are protected under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

The Aboriginal Historic Sites database documents Aboriginal sites which date from contact between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. This database differs from the Aboriginal Historic Places database in that it deals specifically with those localities where there are archaeological remains. Sites on this database are also Aboriginal places and therefore are included on the places database. Aboriginal historic sites have legislative protection under the State *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Aboriginal site officers provide AAV with a regional focus and links with Aboriginal communities, government departments, local government and the wider community. AAV also funds the employment of Aboriginal cultural officers by Aboriginal communities throughout the State. Cultural officers play a major role in Aboriginal cultural heritage matters and should be the first point of contact with Aboriginal communities. Most site officers and cultural officers are authorised to make emergency declarations to prevent disturbance of Aboriginal places.

Under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, a permit is required from AAV prior to any potentially damaging activity on or near a registered Aboriginal place. Under that Act it is an offence to damage or remove Aboriginal relics and artefacts from where they are found. Even the viewing of some of these materials can offend traditional owners.

Surveys must also be undertaken prior to any works in an area containing Aboriginal archaeological places. Exploration and mining licence applications must be referred to AAV under the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1990*.

Aboriginal Historic Places

A number of places associated with the period of contact between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, and with the subsequent history of the post-contact period, were identified during this investigation. Some important shared cultural heritage places, about which information has been published in the past, are included below. These places are not shown on the recommendations maps.

The Australian Heritage Commission's Principal Australian Historic Themes framework was discussed in the Descriptive Report, and is outlined in Chapter 7 of these recommendations (see also Appendix V). Several themes from the framework relate to the experience of Aboriginal people in the historic period. The numbering of the themes below reflects that of the framework.

Theme 2: Peopling the Continent

Recovering the experience of Australia's earliest inhabitants

Brambuk, Grampians National Park (see also Recommendation **A30**)

This is an award-winning 1990 Aboriginal cultural facility and education centre, which displays aspects of Aboriginal art and technology, and teaches non-Aboriginal Australians about Aboriginal traditions, customs and history.

Tandurrum ceremony site, Grampians National Park

This site marks the location of the recent re-establishment of a traditional ceremony at Gariwerd, involving large numbers of Aboriginal people.

Appreciating Aboriginal peoples' adaptation

Lake Bolac

Lake Bolac was a traditional fishing and eeling place for Western District Aborigines prior to and after the arrival of Europeans. This fact was recognised by colonial authorities in the 1860s, when an amendment was made to the *Fisberies Act* which recognised and accommodated this traditional and ongoing use. Such acknowledgement of Aboriginal rights was rare in this period.

Fighting for the land

Mount Eeles (Eccles), Mount Eccles National Park

The Mount Eeles area was a focus of Aboriginal resistance and a place of refuge during the bitter inter-racial violence of the 1840s Eumeralla War. Some of the strongest Aboriginal resistance in Victoria to the appropriation of their lands was launched from Mount Eeles.

Lake Gorrie area

This was another area of resistance to European expansion during the 1840s. It was also the site of a native village where large numbers of Aborigines were observed by early Europeans to be living in huts.

George Watmore's grave, Port Fairy

George Watmore's grave is evidence of Aboriginal resistance, which has generally been unrecorded, and is one of the few markers in Victoria to indicate where a white person was killed by an Aborigine.

Note: Several sites associated with the massacre of Aboriginal people by Europeans were identified during this investigation. While this list is by no means comprehensive, locations include:

- Konongwootong Reservoir
- Convincing Ground, Allestree
- Aire River, near Glenaire

Theme 3: Developing Local, Regional and National Economies

Integrating Aboriginal people into the economy

Spring, Penshurst

The freshwater spring at Penshurst is reputed to be near the centre of the original 1840s Mount Rouse Protectorate Station, which was established by Assistant Protector Sievwright.

Lake Keilambete, and Lake Terang

These locations, where Aboriginal people were encouraged to congregate, were selected by Assistant Protector Sievwright in the 1840s prior to the establishment of the Mount Rouse

Protectorate Station. Supplies and provisions for Aboriginal people were also distributed from here.

Ebenezer Mission complex

This Aboriginal Mission, established by Moravian missionaries from Europe in the late 1850s, retains a collection of significant buildings and structures.

Wesleyan Mission location, Birregurra

An early Aboriginal mission was established in the late 1830s by the Wesleyan Church near today's township of Birregurra. It was also the first headquarters of this Church in Victoria.

Theme 7: Governing

Developing administrative structures and authorities

Polo Hill, Mortlake

This was the site of an Aboriginal camp in the mid-19th century, where government officials distributed provisions to displaced Aboriginal groups.

Theme 8: Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

Commemorating significant events and people

Johnny Mullagh's grave, Harrow

This is the burial place of the talented and famous Aboriginal cricketer, Johnny Mullagh, who died in 1891. Mullagh participated in two all-Aboriginal tours of England in the 1860s, and won admiration and respect from the white community at a time when Aboriginal people were generally not accorded much respect.

Johnny Mullagh Memorial Park and monument, Harrow

Monument to the famous Aboriginal cricketer.

Camperdown George memorial, Camperdown

The imposing monument to Wombeetch Puyuun ('Camperdown George'), was erected in 1882 by James Dawson. Camperdown George was the last member of his local tribe, and a close friend of Dawson, who was a humanitarian and author of several works on Western District Aborigines.

Graves of Elizabeth and Henry McCrae, Warrnambool

This couple, who died in the 1930s, were believed to be the 'last full-blooded Aborigines' in the Warrnambool district. Their memorial was erected in 1938.

Wilmot's grave, Warrnambool

The grave of Wilmot, who died in 1916 after steadfastly resisting pressure to move to Framlingham Aboriginal Station.

Antwerp cemetery and memorial

A memorial was erected in this cemetery in 1985 to honour the many Aboriginal people buried here in unmarked graves. It is also the burial place of Robert Kinnear, an Aboriginal runner who won the Stawell Easter Gift in 1883. This cemetery was used by local Aboriginal people after the nearby Ebenezer Mission was closed.

Further studies of Aboriginal places

It was recognised during the course of this investigation that Aboriginal contact and post-contact history places required further study, as research in South-western Victoria revealed that many more places awaited identification and assessment. A comprehensive study of this kind requires the extensive involvement of Aboriginal communities, as well as significant fieldwork.

Recommendations

E1 That Aboriginal historic places continue to be protected under existing legislation, in consultation with Aboriginal communities.

E2 That Aboriginal communities and groups be consulted and involved in the management of Aboriginal historic places, including their documentation, assessment and conservation.

E3 That a 'joint management' system between the Department of Natural Resources and Environment and Aboriginal communities and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, for public land areas containing Aboriginal historic or archaeological places, be investigated.

(Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

E4 That the relevant recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody be implemented through providing opportunities for increased employment and training for Aboriginal people within NRE, particularly as park rangers.

E5 ~~That Aboriginal communities be provided~~ That Aboriginal Affairs Victoria continue to provide Aboriginal communities with copies of be provided with copies of site information compiled by government agencies on Aboriginal historic places.

(Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

E6 That relevant Aboriginal communities or groups and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria be consulted and involved in the commemoration, through plaques or other appropriate means, of some of the little known contact and post-contact places identified in this investigation.

(Additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

E7 That managers recognise that some significant historic places have few or no discernible cultural remains, but may still require careful management, involving relevant Aboriginal communities, so as not to detract from their significance.

E8 That Aboriginal Affairs Victoria continue

(a) ~~a comprehensive and systematic study of Aboriginal contact and post-contact history places in South-western Victoria be undertaken, and the comprehensive and systematic study of Aboriginal contact and post-contact history places in South-western Victoria,~~ and

(b) ~~relevant Aboriginal communities be fully involved in the study, including the identification and assessment of places.~~ to fully involve relevant Aboriginal communities

in the study, including the identification and assessment of places.

(Varied wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

E9 ~~That consultation take place with the relevant Aboriginal communities~~ That the existing consultation process under the *Mineral Resources and Development Act 1990* continue with the relevant Aboriginal communities before the issue of permits for extraction or mining proposals where these could adversely affect Aboriginal historic places recorded by AAV.

(Varied and additional wording, Order in Council 24/6/1997)

APPENDIX I

Inventory of Historic Places on Public Land in South-western Victoria

A major component of this investigation has been the compilation of an inventory of approximately 2100 historic places on public land. The inventory is held on a database from which three fields are reproduced in this Appendix:

Site ID [Site identification number]: this combines a two-letter code, for example **AR** for Ararat, based on the 1:100 000 scale Auslig topographic mapsheets (see the table below). The historic places in the inventory are listed alphabetically by mapsheet code, then numerically by the ID number.

Site Name: this gives a name to each historic place in the inventory, including an indication as to what, and where it is.

Final Recommendations number: this indicates the relevant LCC Final Recommendation number, where it applies.

Code	Mapsheet
AR	ARARAT
BA	BALMORAL
BE	BEAUFORT
BL	BALLARAT
CA	CASTERTON
CH	CHARLTON
CL	COLAC
CO	COLERAINE
CR	CORANGAMITE
DO	DONALD
ED	EDENHOPE
GE	GEELONG
GO	GOROKE
GR	GRAMPIANS
HA	HAMILTON
HO	HORSHAM

Code	Mapsheet
KA	KANIVA
MO	MORTLAKE
NA	NATIMUK
NE	NELSON
NH	NHILL
OT	OTWAY
PC	PORT CAMPBELL
PO	PORTLAND
PR	PRINCETOWN
RU	RUPANYUP
SK	SKIPTON
ST	ST ARNAUD
WA	WARRACKNABEAL
WE	WEDDERBURN
WI	WILLAURA
WR	WARRNAMBOOL

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
AR0001	BALLAST LINE, DEEP LEAD	C205
AR0002	CEMETERY, DEEP LEAD	
AR0003	PIONEERS MEMORIAL, DEEP LEAD	C206
AR0004	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 721, DEEP LEAD	C207
AR0005	MEMORIAL, DOCTOR'S HILL, STAWELL	
AR0006	MAJOR MITCHELL MONUMENT, STAWELL	B118
AR0008	RAILWAY LINE, STAWELL TO MOUNT DIFFICULT QUARRY	C209
AR0010	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, ARARAT	
AR0012	GOLD DISCOVERY CAIRN, ARARAT AREA	
AR0013	QUARRY, LANGI LOGAN AREA	
AR0014	TOWNSHIP SITE AND MEMORIAL, CATHCART	
AR0016	LEVIATHAN MINE CYANIDE WORKS, STAWELL DISTRICT	B6
AR0017	MIGRANT HOSTEL (FORMER), ARARAT	
AR0018	RAILWAY WORKER'S COTTAGE, ARARAT	
AR0019	LOCOMOTIVE TURNTABLE & SHED, ARARAT	A92
AR0020	POST OFFICE, SUB-TREASURY AND ASSAY OFFICE, ARARAT	A93
AR0021	TOWN HALL, ARARAT	
AR0022	BOER WAR MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, ARARAT	C223
AR0023	CENOTAPH (MUNICIPAL RESERVE), ARARAT	C223
AR0024	SHIRE HALL, ARARAT	
AR0025	MUNICIPAL LIBRARY, ARARAT	B128
AR0030	RAILWAY STATION, ARARAT	B155
AR0031	ALEXANDRA HALL, ARARAT	
AR0033	ARARAT & DISTRICT HOSPITAL, ARARAT	
AR0034	PYRENEES HOUSE, ARARAT	A94
AR0035	RAILWAY WATER TANKS, ARARAT	C225
AR0039	POLICE SERGEANT'S RESIDENCE (FORMER), ARARAT	
AR0041	OPHIR MASONIC LODGE # 27 VC, ARARAT	
AR0044	VICTORIAN RAILWAYS INSTITUTE HALL, ARARAT	B129
AR0045	VICTORIAN RAILWAYS INSTITUTE BUILDING, ARARAT	B130
AR0046	A & J MCDONALD COMMUNITY CENTRE, ARARAT	
AR0047	CANTON LEAD MEMORIAL PARK, ARARAT	B77
AR0048	STATE SCHOOL # 800, ARARAT	
AR0049	ST MARY'S SCHOOL (FORMER), ARARAT	
AR0053	POLICE STATION, ARARAT	
AR0054	COURTHOUSE, ARARAT	A95
AR0058	COURTHOUSE, STAWELL	A27
AR0062	TECHNICAL SCHOOL (FORMER SCHOOL OF MINES), STAWELL	C210
AR0063	SECONDARY COLLEGE, STAWELL	B126
AR0064	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 502 AND FORMER COMMON SCHOOL, STAWELL	B127
AR0065	RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX, STAWELL	A90
AR0068	CENTRAL PARK AND GRANDSTAND, STAWELL	A28
AR0069	RACECOURSE, STAWELL	
AR0070	CARAVAN PARK AND CAMPING (FORMER BOTANICAL) RESERVE, STAWELL	
AR0071	STONE AND BRICK CHANNEL, STAWELL	C211
AR0072	PLEASANT CREEK CENTRE, STAWELL	A29
AR0073	CEMETERY, STAWELL	C213
AR0074	CONGELLA CEMETERY, EAST OF STAWELL	
AR0075	CATO PARK, STAWELL	
AR0076	HOUSING COMMISSION ESTATE, STAWELL	
AR0077	TROTTING TRACK AND SHOWGROUND, STAWELL	
AR0079	TOWN HALL, STAWELL	B166
AR0081	MONUMENTS, BIG HILL, STAWELL	B74
AR0082	AGNES FOLKES GRAVE, HALLS GAP	C215
AR0083	STATE SCHOOL, HALLS GAP	
AR0084	LOG AND STONE BUNGALOW CABIN, CARAVAN PARK, HALLS GAP	C214
AR0085	VENUS BATHS, NEAR HALLS GAP, GRAMPAINS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0087	DELLEY'S BRIDGE OVER FYANS CREEK, HALLS GAP	
AR0088	ARADALE, ARARAT	A96
AR0089	BRAMBUK, GRAMPAINS NATIONAL PARK	A30
AR0090	CHINESE CAMP AND DIGGINGS, HARD HILL, GREAT WESTERN DISTRICT	A5

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
AR0093	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, GREAT WESTERN	
AR0096	MONUMENT TO FEDERATION, STAWELL	
AR0097	OPEN BRICK DRAIN, STAWELL	
AR0098	FIRST PLEASANT CREEK CEMETERY SITE AND MEMORIAL, STAWELL	C212
AR0099	CONCRETE WATER TOWER, STAWELL	
AR0100	WATER TANKS, STAWELL	
AR0101	GASOMETER, ARARAT	
AR0102	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 860, GREAT WESTERN	
AR0103	PINKEY POINT GOLD MEMORIAL AND RESERVE, CATHCART	
AR0104	OBSERVATION DECK, LAKE BELLFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B76
AR0105	BURMA TRACK SURVIVAL HUT, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C35
AR0106	MONUMENT, MAFEKING, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0107	BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, SPEARS CREEK, WEST OF CATHCART	
AR0108	MEMORIAL, LAKE BELLFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0109	BELLFIELD SETTLEMENT, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0110	GLENBOWER HOMESTEAD SITE # 1, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C36
AR0111	GLENBOWER HOMESTEAD SITE # 2, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C37
AR0112	IRON-RAILED ROAD BRIDGE, HALLS GAP	
AR0113	DELCOMBE MEMORIAL, LAKE BELLFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0114	BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, FYANS CREEK	
AR0115	MAJOR MITCHELL CAIRN, MOUNT WILLIAM, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B118
AR0116	DEVILS GAP, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0117	NATIONAL PARK INTERPRETATION SIGNBOARD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0118	GRAND CANYON, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B75
AR0119	WONDERLAND TURNTABLE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0120	FOOTBRIDGE, WONDERLAND, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0121	MOUNT ROSEA, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0122	SILVERBAND FALLS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C34
AR0123	SUNDIAL PEAK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0124	BRANDT'S PLOUGH MEMORIAL, GREAT WESTERN	
AR0125	RAILWAY BRIDGE, GREAT WESTERN	C216
AR0126	WEIGHBRIDGE, GREAT WESTERN	C217
AR0128	LOCK-UP (FORMER), GREAT WESTERN	C218
AR0129	SLATE QUARRIES, OVERDALE	
AR0130	WAR MEMORIAL, CONCONGELLA	
AR0131	CEMETERY, GREAT WESTERN	
AR0133	CHILD'S GRAVE, NORTH OF STAWELL, IRONBARK STATE FOREST	C87
AR0134	ALEXANDRA PARK, ARARAT	C224
AR0135	ALEXANDRA GARDENS, ARARAT	B78
AR0136	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1136, CONCONGELLA	
AR0138	SCHOOL SITE, WATTA WELLA	
AR0139	RAILWAY BRIDGE, BETWEEN ARARAT AND GREAT WESTERN	
AR0140	WALTER'S SAWMILL & TRAMWAY, NEAR MAFEKING, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0141	MOUNT DIFFICULT CAMP SITE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C33
AR0142	THE BASIN SAWMILL SITE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C40
AR0143	SAWMILL 2, MIDDLETON CREEK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0144	SAWMILL, MOUNT WILLIAM PICNIC GROUND, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0145	SAWMILL, MOUNT WILLIAM, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0146	SAWMILL & TRAMWAY, MAFEKING, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0147	SAWMILL, BARNEYS CREEK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0148	BOROUGH HUTS CHARCOAL KILNS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B25
AR0149	SANDERSONS GAP TRACK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C38
AR0151	TRAMWAY, STONY CREEK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0152	TANDURRUM CEREMONY SITE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0153	BUNJIL'S SHELTER, STAWELL DISTRICT	
AR0154	GOLD DISCOVERY MONUMENT, MOYSTON	
AR0155	PUBLIC HALL, MOYSTON	
AR0156	RAILWAY STATION, MAROONA	C227
AR0157	CEMETERY, TATYOON NORTH	
AR0158	SCHOOL CENTENARY BRIDGE MONUMENT, NEAR ROSSBRIDGE	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
AR0160	PRIMARY SCHOOL MONUMENT, ROSSBRIDGE	
AR0161	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1069, ROSSBRIDGE	A98
AR0162	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2859, POMONAL	
AR0163	PICNIC RESERVE, HALLS GAP	
AR0164	CEMETERY, ARMSTRONG	C219
AR0165	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1943, MAROONA	
AR0166	PLAQUE, SUMMIT, MOUNT CASSELL, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0167	CEMETERY, MOYSTON	C221
AR0168	CEMETERY, CATHCART	
AR0169	CEMETERY, SPRINGLEAD	C222
AR0170	CLEMATIS FALLS, NEAR HALLS GAP	
AR0173	WATER RESERVE, MOYSTON	
AR0175	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1263, MOYSTON	
AR0176	WWII WAR MEMORIAL, MOYSTON	
AR0177	MCDONALDS PARK MEMORIAL & FIREPLACE, ARARAT	
AR0178	DANIEL SULLIVAN MEMORIAL SEAT, HALLS GAP	
AR0179	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY FLUMING, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A16
AR0180	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A16
AR0181	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY FLUMING, LAKE BELLFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A16
AR0182	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY TUNNEL, WESTERN ENTRANCE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A16
AR0183	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE, LAKE BELLFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A16
AR0184	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY CONTROL BUILDING, POMONAL	A16
AR0185	STAWELL WEIR, FYANS CREEK	A16
AR0186	STAWELL WATER SUPPLY TUNNEL, EASTERN ENTRANCE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A16
AR0187	RECREATION GROUND, MOYSTON	
AR0188	AVENUE OF HONOUR, MOYSTON	C220
AR0189	MEMORIAL LOOKOUT, ONE TREE HILL, ARARAT	
AR0190	LAKE BELLFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A71
AR0191	FYANS CREEK, HALLS GAP	
AR0192	NEWINGTON CRUSHING WORKS, STAWELL	
AR0194	CAHILLS REWARD MINE, ILLAWARRA	
AR0195	CATHCART VICTORY NO. 2 MINE, LANGI LOGAN	
AR0196	CATHCART NO. 2 MINE, LANGI LOGAN	
AR0198	KEMPSONS FREEHOLD MINE, COMMERCIAL FLAT LEAD, ILLAWARRA	
AR0199	HAND IN HAND CYANIDE WORKS, DEEP LEAD	A4
AR0206	GRANTS CRUSHING WORKS, STAWELL	
AR0207	ORIENTAL COMPANY MINE, STAWELL	B9
AR0208	WELSHMANS CRUSHING WORKS, DEEP LEAD	
AR0210	COSMOPOLITAN COMPANY MINE, STAWELL	
AR0211	DARLINGTON COMPANY MINE, STAWELL DISTRICT	
AR0212	NORTH MAGDALA MINE, STAWELL	B7
AR0213	EAGLEHAWK CO MINE, MURPHY HILL, ARMSTRONG	
AR0214	THREE JACKS CO MINE, STAWELL	B10
AR0215	ALLANS OPEN CUT, BIG HILL, STAWELL	
AR0216	MOONLIGHT CUM MAGDALA MINE, STAWELL	B8
AR0217	SCOTTS OPEN CUT, BIG HILL, STAWELL	
AR0218	MAFEKING GOLDFIELD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A17
AR0220	LONG GULLY SHALLOW LEAD, HARD HILL, ARMSTRONG	A5
AR0221	GREAT WESTERN LEAD MINE	B11
AR0222	FOUR POST DIGGINGS, DEEP LEAD	A3
AR0223	SIMS AND PARTY MINE, STAWELL	
AR0224	LAKE LONSDALE, WEST OF STAWELL	A71
AR0225	LAKE FYANS, EAST OF HALLS GAP	A71
AR0226	TRUDGEONS WEIR, WEST OF STAWELL	C204
AR0227	OLIVERS GULLY RESERVOIR, ARARAT	C226
AR0228	RESERVOIR CREEK AND MASON CREEK WEIRS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0229	UPPER WANNON RIVER DIVERSION, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0230	CHANDLER SAWMILL, MOUNT FREDERICK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0231	DEEP LEAD HISTORIC RESERVE	
AR0232	SIGNAL BOX A AND SIGNAL POSTS, ARARAT RAILWAY COMPLEX	A97
AR0233	RAILWAY BRIDGE, DEEP LEAD DISTRICT	C208

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
AR0234	ORE PROCESSING SITE, FORMER MOYSTON COMMON	
AR0235	FORMER SHIRE DAM, DEEP LEAD	
AR0236	RAILWAY STATION SITE, DEEP LEAD	
AR0237	UNDERGROUND TANKS AND PUDDLER, WELSHMANS DAM, DEEP LEAD	
AR0238	CYANIDE WORKS, WELSHMANS CRUSHING CO., DEEP LEAD	
AR0239	BONNIE DUNDEE DAM, DEEP LEAD	
AR0240	BONNIE DUNDEE MINE, DEEP LEAD	
AR0241	PUDDLER REMAINS, ANDERSONS CREEK, DEEP LEAD	
AR0242	QUARRY, POMONAL	
AR0243	CHINAMANS DAM, DEEP LEAD	
AR0244	UNDERGROUND TANK, CHURCHILL CROSSING	
AR0245	WHIM REMAINS, LONDONDERRY FOREST	
AR0247	TIMBER BRIDGE, SALT CREEK	
AR0248	PRIMARY SCHOOL (SITE), ILLAWARRA	
AR0249	PANROCK CREEK RESERVOIR, GREAT WESTERN	
AR0251	GAS HOLDER, STAWELL	A91
AR0252	MACDONALD PARK, ARARAT HILLS REGIONAL PARK	C41
AR0253	FATHER LADEN'S HUT, ARARAT HILLS REGIONAL PARK	C42
AR0254	BRIDGE, HOPKINS RIVER, MAROONA DISTRICT	C228
AR0255	HISTORICAL RESERVE, MOYSTON	
AR0256	WEHL HOMESTEAD SITE, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
AR0257	BRIM SPRINGS HOMESTEAD SITE, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
BA0001	POT BROOK CHARCOAL KILNS, CHARAN	C196
BA0002	WHITE ELEPHANT BRIDGE POST, SOUTH OF BALMORAL	
BA0003	JOHNNY MULLAGH'S GRAVE, HARROW CEMETERY	A150
BA0004	JOHNNY MULLAGH MEMORIAL, HARROW	A151
BA0005	SAWMILL HUT & SCHOOL SITE (FORMER), ENGLEFIELD	
BA0006	COURTHOUSE, BALMORAL	A88
BA0007	IRONSTONE LOCK-UP, POLICE STATION, BALMORAL	B125
BA0010	WWI & WWII MEMORIAL OBELISK, BALMORAL	
BA0011	SWIMMING POOL, BALMORAL	
BA0012	SWIMMING HOLE, GLENELG RIVER, BALMORAL	
BA0013	PEDESTRIAN CROSSING PLACE AND FORD OVER GLENELG RIVER, BALMORAL	C200
BA0014	SHOWGROUNDS, BALMORAL	
BA0015	CONCRETE KILN AND SAWMILL SITE, RAILWAY STATION, BALMORAL	B69
BA0016	CEMETERY, BALMORAL	
BA0018	CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, BALMORAL	
BA0019	MEMORIAL HALL, BALMORAL	
BA0020	HIGH SCHOOL, BALMORAL	
BA0021	ROCKLANDS RESERVOIR	B70
BA0023	HOBB'S SELECTION MEMORIAL, WHITE LAKE	
BA0025	MEMORIAL HALL, DOUGLAS	
BA0026	MEMORIAL HALL & PARK, KANAGULK	
BA0027	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2049, HARROW	C197
BA0028	CULVERT, HARROW	
BA0029	MEMORIAL LAMP, HARROW	
BA0030	MAJOR MITCHELL OBELISK, HARROW	B118
BA0031	CEMETERY, HARROW	B68
BA0032	BRIDGE OVER GLENELG RIVER, HARROW	
BA0034	MAJOR MITCHELL MONUMENT, SOUTH-EAST OF HARROW	B118
BA0037	SITE OF FORMER ROAD BRIDGE & CHINESE GARDENS, HARROW	
BA0038	HAMILTON STREET STEPS, HARROW	C198
BA0040	SATIMER ROAD LANDSLIP, CASTERTON DISTRICT	C201
BA0041	ROWES SLIP, BETWEEN COLERAINE AND BALMORAL	B82
BA0042	KONONG WOOTONG RESERVOIR, COLERAINE WATER SUPPLY	
BA0043	RIFLE BUTTS PROPOSED RESERVOIR SITE, BALMORAL	
BA0044	GOVERNMENT SAWMILL, ROCKLANDS RESERVOIR	
BA0045	RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER GLENELG RIVER, BALMORAL DISTRICT	C199
BA0046	RAILWAY RESERVE, BALMORAL	
BA0047	CEMETERY, TARRAYOUKYAN	
BE0002	MAJOR MITCHELL CAIRN, BUANGOR AREA	B118

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
BE0003	BLUESTONE FORD, BUANGOR AREA	C233
BE0004	LANGI GHIRAN RESERVOIR, LANGI GHIRAN STATE PARK	A32
BE0005	ARARAT RESERVOIR, MOUNT BUANGOR STATE PARK	B79
BE0007	COLVILLE'S MILL SITE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0008	LOG CHUTE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0009	TUNBRIDGE'S MILL SITE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0010	RAILWAY STATION, BUANGOR	
BE0013	CEMETERY, BUANGOR	
BE0014	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2072, BUANGOR	C232
BE0015	PUBLIC HALL/MECHANICS INSTITUTE, ELMHURST	
BE0016	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 959, ELMHURST	C229
BE0017	RECREATION GROUND, ELMHURST	
BE0018	SHELTER SHED, RECREATION GROUND, WARRAK	C230
BE0019	MUGWAMP HUT, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	C91
BE0020	CEMETERY, WARRAK	C231
BE0021	STONE WATER RACE, LANGI GHIRAN STATE PARK	C43
BE0022	LOOKOUT, LANGI GHIRAN STATE PARK	
BE0023	PUBLIC HALL, WARRAK	
BE0024	WAR MEMORIAL, WARRAK	
BE0025	CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT, BUANGOR	
BE0026	CAMP HILL RESERVOIR AND WATER RACE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0027	EMERY SAWMILL # 1, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0028	EMERY SAWMILL # 2, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0029	MCKENZIE SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0030	SANDERSON SAWMILL # 1, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0031	MCGUINNESS SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0032	CLUNAS SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0033	WOODS SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0034	ORD SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0035	EMERY SAWMILL # 3, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0036	SANDERSON SAWMILL # 2, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0037	ALBION (PHILLIPSON) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	B12
BE0038	MCGIE SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0039	WALL (LEWIN) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0040	JUNCTION (SANDERSON) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0041	FORBES AND LEWIN SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0042	VICTORIA (LEWIN) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	C90
BE0043	BURNT (ORD) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0044	VERTICAL (ORD) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0045	SAPLING BRIDGE (LEWIN AND FORBES) SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0046	BROWN SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0047	FREEMANS SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0048	EMERY'S SAWMILL, MACLEOD CREEK, MOUNT BUANGOR STATE PARK	C46
BE0049	LEWIN SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0050	EMERY SAWMILL # 5, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0051	FLYN AND WILKINSON SAWMILL, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0052	LOG CHUTE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0053	MOUNT COLE SETTLEMENT	
BE0054	SAWPIT, WALLABY CAVES, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0055	WARRAK CAMP SITE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	C89
BE0056	FIRE TOWER AND HUT, BEN NEVIS	
BE0057	CAIRN, MOUNT BUANGOR SUMMIT, MOUNT BUANGOR STATE PARK	C44
BE0058	STONE ENCLOSURE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0059	LOG CHUTE, MOUNT BUANGOR STATE PARK	B31
BE0060	SCHOOL SITE, LANDSBOROUGH WEST	
BE0061	SCHOOL SITE AND PUBLIC HALL, JOEL JOEL	
BE0062	BRIDGE SITE, WIMMERA RIVER, JOEL JOEL	
BE0063	WAR MEMORIAL, JOEL JOEL	
BE0064	FORMER LOGGING AREA, MOUNT BUANGOR STATE PARK	
BE0065	WATER PIPES AND RACE, LANGI GHIRAN STATE PARK	C45
BE0066	POWDER MAGAZINE, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	C92

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
BE0067	HISTORICAL RESERVE, LANDSBOROUGH	
BE0068	WAGON CUTTING, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0069	BRANDING YARDS, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0070	ORD'S ORCHARD, MOUNT BUANGOR STATE PARK	
BE0071	GANTRY, MOUNT COLE STATE FOREST	
BE0072	LARKIN'S SAWMILL, LANGI GHIRAN STATE PARK	
CA0001	COURTHOUSE, CASTERTON	C236
CA0002	BRICK POLICE STABLES, CASTERTON	C237
CA0003	CEMETERY, CASTERTON	C238
CA0004	NEW CEMETERY, CASTERTON	
CA0005	RAILWAY STATION, CASTERTON	A99
CA0006	RSL CLUBROOMS, CASTERTON	B131
CA0007	TOWN HALL, CASTERTON	C239
CA0008	ROAD BRIDGE, GLENELG RIVER, CASTERTON	C240
CA0009	PARKLAND BESIDE BRIDGE OVER GLENELG RIVER, CASTERTON	
CA0010	SALE / STOCK YARDS, CASTERTON	
CA0011	SHOWYARDS RESERVE, CASTERTON	
CA0013	FIRE BELL TOWER, CASTERTON	
CA0014	ISLAND PARK, CASTERTON	
CA0015	RACECOURSE, CASTERTON	C241
CA0017	PLANTATION RESERVE, CASTERTON	
CA0018	WATER TOWER, CASTERTON	
CA0019	GATEWAY TO PARK, CASTERTON	
CA0020	CONCRETE CULVERT OVER MAJOR'S CREEK, NORTH OF CASTERTON	
CA0021	MCEACHERN FAMILY CEMETERY, DRAJURK STATE FOREST	C93
CA0022	COACH CHANGING STATION, CASTERTON-PENOLA ROAD, CASTERTON DISTRICT	C235
CA0023	SCHOOL (SITE), CORNDALE	
CA0024	WANDO VALE PONDS CREEKCATCHMENT SOIL CONSERVATION AREA	B81
CA0025	CAWKER CREEK COACH CHANGING STATION, GLENELG HIGHWAY, CASTERTON DISTRICT	C234
CA0026	BUCKELL'S GRAVE, STATE FOREST, DIGBY	C94
CA0027	PUNT TRACK SAWMILL, RENNICK	C243
CA0028	BOYDS HUT, WEECURRA STATE FOREST	C95
CA0029	BRIDGES OVER WANDO RIVER AT RETREAT ESTATE, RETREAT	
CA0030	SECTION BRIDGE, GLENELG RIVER, DUNROBIN	
CA0031	FLEUR-DE-LIS (SCOUT) MARKER, CASTERTON	
CA0032	MEMORIAL HALL, WANDO VALE	
CA0033	WAR MEMORIAL, SANDFORD	
CA0034	PUBLIC HALL, DUNROBIN	
CA0035	HISTORIC SCHOOL RESERVE, DRIK DRIK	A31
CA0036	CEMETERY, DRIK DRIK	
CA0037	MOCAMBORO BORE, MERINO WATER SUPPLY	
CA0038	TULLICH BORES, CASTERTON WATER SUPPLY	
CA0039	MAJOR MITCHELL CAMP SITE AND MONUMENT, DARTMOOR	B118
CA0040	RAILWAY RESERVE, DARTMOOR	
CA0041	CEMETERY, DARTMOOR	
CA0042	WEIGHBRIDGE, DARTMOOR	
CA0043	AVENUE OF HONOUR, DARTMOOR	
CA0044	THE FORD, DARTMOOR	
CA0045	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1035, DARTMOOR	
CA0046	BRIDGE REMAINS, FORT O'HARE, DARTMOOR	
CA0047	FORRESTERS HALL, SANDFORD	
CA0048	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE RESERVE, SANDFORD	C242
CA0049	OAK TREE, SANDFORD	
CH0002	COURTHOUSE, CHARLTON	A81
CH0003	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, CHARLTON	C142
CH0004	GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS RESERVE, CHARLTON	
CH0005	PRIMARY SCHOOL, CHARLTON	C143
CH0006	RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX, CHARLTON	
CH0007	RECREATION / SHOWGROUNDS, CHARLTON	
CH0008	CEMETERY, CHARLTON	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
CH0009	FIRE STATION, CHARLTON	C144
CH0010	WAR MEMORIAL, CHARLTON	
CH0011	COURTHOUSE, WYCHEPROOF	A79
CH0012	RAILWAY STATION, WYCHEPROOF	A80
CH0013	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1757, WYCHEPROOF	C139
CH0014	SHOWGROUNDS, WYCHEPROOF	
CH0015	HOUSING COMMISSION ESTATE, WYCHEPROOF	
CH0016	CEMETERY, WYCHEPROOF	
CH0017	CENTENARY PARK, WYCHEPROOF	C138
CH0018	POLICE RESERVE BUILDINGS, CHARLTON	
CH0019	WAR MEMORIAL CENOTAPH, COONOOER BRIDGE	
CH0020	SHEEP DIP, BUCKRABANYULE	C141
CH0021	SILOS AND STATION, BARRAKEE	
CH0022	WILLIAM WILLIAMS CAIRN, CHARLTON	
CH0024	JACK UNWIN HOCKING MEMORIAL, CHARLTON	
CH0025	PUBLIC HALL, YEUNGROON	C146
CH0027	HALL, GLENLOTH	
CH0028	PUBLIC HALL, JEFFCOTT	
CH0029	MEMORIAL HALL, GLENLOTH EAST	
CH0030	SHEEP DIP, BOYD'S ROAD, WYCHEPROOF DISTRICT	C137
CH0031	SILOS AND STATION, TEDDYWADDY	
CH0032	PUBLIC HALL AND WAR MEMORIAL, CORACK	
CH0033	SIR ALFRED DUNSTAN MEMORIAL, COPE COPE	
CH0034	STATION, SILOS AND FORMER RAIL PLATFORM, COPE COPE	
CH0035	SCHOOL # 1754 MONUMENT, GOOROC	
CH0036	SCHOOL # 2865, TEDDYWADDY WEST	
CH0037	SCHOOL # 1942 (SITE), YEUNGROON	
CH0038	SCHOOL # 3706 (SITE), COONOOER WEST	
CH0039	SCHOOL # 4432 MONUMENT, GLENLOTH EAST	
CH0041	SCHOOL # 1966 (SITE), WOOSANG	
CH0042	MOUNT JEFFCOTT SOIL CONSERVATION AREA, CHARLTON DISTRICT	C145
CH0043	BUCKRABANYULE HILLS SOIL CONSERVATION AREA, CHARLTON DISTRICT	C140
CH0044	CROWN LAND RESERVE, CHARLTON WEST	
CH0045	COSSARS CROSSING, YEUNGROON CREEK, CHARLTON DISTRICT	
CL0004	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, BIRREGURRA	
CL0005	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, DEANS MARSH	
CL0006	RAILWAY STATION, WINCHELSEA	B107
CL0007	WATER TOWER, WINCHELSEA	C361
CL0009	RED GUM, WINCHELSEA	C359
CL0010	BARWON RIVER BRIDGE, WINCHELSEA	A138
CL0011	MEMORIAL GATES, WINCHELSEA	
CL0012	FORREST RAILWAY REMAINS, WHOOREL	
CL0013	WENSLEY BRAY COAL MINE, WINCHELSEA DISTRICT	C368
CL0014	STREET CLOCK AND MONUMENT, WINCHELSEA	
CL0015	BARWON RIVER RESERVE, WINCHELSEA	
CL0017	RAILWAY CUTTING, DEANS MARSH	
CL0018	WURDEE BOLUC INLET CHANNEL SYSTEM	B110
CL0020	FAIRHOLM STATE SCHOOL # 3972 (SITE), SOUTH OF BIRREGURRA	
CL0021	STATE SCHOOL # 2028, ELLIMINYT	C366
CL0022	RACING CLUB AND GEM CLUB, ELLIMINYT	
CL0023	CEMETERY, WARNCOORT	
CL0026	HOSPITAL COMPLEX, COLAC	C364
CL0027	BOTANIC GARDENS, COLAC	A182
CL0028	CARAVAN PARK, COLAC	
CL0030	RECREATION & PUBLIC PURPOSES RESERVE, LAKE COLAC	
CL0031	RAILWAY STATION, COLAC	B108
CL0032	CEMETERY, COLAC	B109
CL0035	MEMORIAL SQUARE, COLAC	B163
CL0037	BARONGAROOK CREEK RESERVE SCULPTURE PARK & LOG CABIN, COLAC	
CL0038	HIGH SCHOOL, COLAC	C365
CL0039	POLICE LOCK-UP, COLAC	B150

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
CL0041	BEECH FOREST RAILWAY LINE REMNANTS, BARONGAROOK	
CL0042	BEECH FOREST RAILWAY LINE REMNANTS, KAWARREN	
CL0048	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 482, BEEAC	C357
CL0049	CEMETERY, WHOOREL	
CL0050	RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX, BIRREGURRA	A139
CL0057	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1243, GERANGAMETE	
CL0059	CEMETERY, YAUGHER	C370
CL0060	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2210, BARONGAROOK	B151
CL0064	GOLF LINKS AND GARDENS, BIRREGURRA	C367
CL0065	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2015, WINCHELSEA	C362
CL0070	HOUSING COMMISSION PRECINCT, WINCHELSEA	
CL0071	CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL # 6210 (?), ALVIE	
CL0072	RED ROCK PICNIC RESERVE, NEAR ALVIE	C358
CL0073	RED ROCK RESERVE PLAQUE, NEAR ALVIE	C358
CL0074	RED ROCK WAR MEMORIAL, NEAR ALVIE	C358
CL0075	RED ROCK LOOKOUT, NEAR ALVIE	C358
CL0076	LATTICE TRUSS ROAD BRIDGE, WOODY YALLOAK RIVER, CRESSY	A59
CL0078	MEMORIAL GRANDSTAND, WINCHELSEA	B149
CL0079	RAILWAY STATION, CRESSY	
CL0080	WATSON AND FACEY SAWMILL, BARONGAROOK DISTRICT	
CL0081	BENALLACK SAWMILL, BARONGAROOK DISTRICT	
CL0082	CONDON SAWMILL, KAWARREN	
CL0083	COPPOCK SAWMILL, KAWARREN DISTRICT	
CL0084	BENALLACK SAWMILL, KAWARREN DISTRICT	
CL0085	WESTWOOD SAWMILL, BARONGAROOK DISTRICT	
CL0086	DEVITT SAWMILL, BARONGAROOK DISTRICT	
CL0087	BARONGAROOK SAWMILLING CO. SAWMILL, BARONGAROOK	
CL0088	BARONGAROOK SAWMILLING CO. SAWMILL, KAWARREN DISTRICT	
CL0089	MCGIE SAWMILL, BARONGAROOK DISTRICT	
CL0090	ROYLE SAWMILL, BARWON DOWNS DISTRICT, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C97
CL0091	? SAWMILL # 1, BARWON DOWNS DISTRICT	
CL0092	? SAWMILL # 2, BARWON DOWNS DISTRICT	
CL0093	KIDDY SAWMILL, BARWON DOWNS DISTRICT	
CL0094	ACA SAWMILL, LORNE DISTRICT	B28
CL0095	? SAWMILL, BENWERRIN	
CL0096	SILK SAWMILL, BENWERRIN	B37
CL0097	CONDON BROS SAWMILL, BENWERRIN DISTRICT	
CL0099	BARWON DOWNS WELLFIELD, GEELONG WATER SUPPLY	
CL0101	MEMORIAL GATES, CRESSY	
CL0102	CEMETERY, CRESSY	
CL0103	ST ANDREWS ANGLICAN CHURCH, ALVIE	
CL0104	GREAT WESTERN COLLIERY CO. COAL MINE, BENWERRIN	C369
CL0105	SALT EXTRACTION SITE, LAKE CUNDARE, COLAC DISTRICT	C356
CL0106	STONE BARREL CULVERT, WINCHELSEA	C360
CL0107	WURDEE BOLUC RESERVOIR, WURDEE BOLUC SYSTEM	B110
CL0108	SERVICE BASINS, COLAC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS	B114
CL0109	BLUESTONE GUTTERS, WINCHELSEA	
CL0110	RUINOUS BRIDGE, WHOOREL	
CL0111	SALT HARVESTING SITE, LAKE BEEAC	
CL0112	TIMBER BRIDGE, WENSLEYDALE	
CL0113	CEMETERY, ONDIT-CUNDARE, BEEAC DISTRICT	
CL0114	WAR MEMORIAL, BEEAC	
CL0115	WAR MEMORIAL, ONDIT	
CL0116	WAR MEMORIAL, WARRION	
CO0001	COURTHOUSE, COLERAINE	A33
CO0002	RACECOURSE, COLERAINE	B156
CO0003	QUEENS PARK, COLERAINE	
CO0006	WANNON SHIRE OFFICES (FORMER), COLERAINE	A34
CO0007	SHIRE HALL, COLERAINE	
CO0008	HISTORIC INTEREST RESERVE, COLERAINE	
CO0010	RAILWAY STATION, COLERAINE	B132

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
CO0012	STATE SCHOOL, COLERAINE	
CO0013	RECREATION RESERVE / SHOWGROUNDS, COLERAINE	
CO0014	CEMETERY, COLERAINE	
CO0015	WAR MEMORIAL, COLERAINE	
CO0016	FIRE STATION, COLERAINE	C245
CO0017	MAJOR MITCHELL MONUMENT AND PARK, COLERAINE	B118
CO0018	A.L. GORDON MEMORIAL, COLERAINE	C246
CO0020	PETERSONS SLIP, KONONG WOOTONG	
CO0021	PUBLIC HALL, MERINO	
CO0022	WAR MEMORIAL, MERINO	
CO0023	BOER WAR MEMORIAL AVENUE, DIGBY	C250
CO0024	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, DIGBY	
CO0025	MEMORIAL HALL, DIGBY	
CO0026	S LOOKOUT, BETWEEN COLERAINE AND EDENHOPE	B82
CO0030	ERODED UNNAMED GULLY, SOUTH OF COLERAINE	
CO0031	KONONG WOOTONG CREEK, NORTH OF COLERAINE	B82
CO0033	NIGRETTA FALLS, WANNON RIVER	C247
CO0034	FORMER WANNON INN SITE, WANNON RIVER, RED RUTH AREA	C248
CO0035	OLD WANNON INN, WANNON	
CO0036	HAMILTON - COLERAINE RAILWAY LINE	
CO0037	CRAWFORD RIVER BRIDGE, HOTSPUR	B157
CO0038	WANNON FALLS RESERVE, WEST OF HAMILTON	B84
CO0040	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 4415, MELVILLE FOREST	
CO0041	BRIDGE, BULART	
CO0042	JENNINGS' SAND EXTRACTION SITE, COLERAINE	C244
CO0043	BRYANS CREEK, COLERAINE	B82
CO0046	LANDSLIP, FORMER HAMILTON-COLERAINE RAILWAY LINE	
CO0047	SCOTT CREEK BRIDGE, BYADUK	A100
CO0049	CEMETERY, BYADUK	
CO0050	BLUESTONE CULVERT, BYADUK	
CO0051	FOOTBRIDGE # 2, BYADUK	
CO0052	FOOTBRIDGE # 1, BYADUK	
CO0053	AVENUE OF HONOUR, BYADUK	
CO0054	WAR MEMORIAL, BYADUK	
CO0055	BOER WAR MEMORIAL, BYADUK	
CO0056	PUBLIC HALL, BYADUK NORTH	C252
CO0057	TIMBER BRIDGE # 2, BYADUK	
CO0058	CEMETERY, BYADUK NORTH	
CO0059	TIMBER BRIDGE # 1, BYADUK NORTH	
CO0060	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1978, BRANXHOLME	
CO0061	RAILWAY WATER TOWER, BRANXHOLME	C251
CO0062	CEMETERY, BRANXHOLME	
CO0063	PUBLIC HALL, YULECART	
CO0064	BLUESTONE BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, YULECART DISTRICT	C249
CO0065	WANNON RIVER SITE, HENTY	
CO0066	COURTHOUSE, MERINO	
CO0067	MAIN ROAD BRIDGE, WANNON RIVER, RED RUTH AREA	B83
CR0001	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3578, LAKE BOOKAAR	
CR0003	STATE SCHOOL & SHELTER, ELINGAMITE	
CR0004	RAILWAY STATION SITE, ELINGAMITE	
CR0005	MARITIME PINE TREE, PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2357, IRREWILLIPE EAST	C354
CR0006	PUBLIC HALL, BOSTOCKS CREEK	C351
CR0007	CEMETERY, COBDEN	
CR0008	TECHNICAL SCHOOL & RELOCATED STATE SCHOOLS, COBDEN	
CR0009	RAILWAY RESERVE & TREES, COBDEN	
CR0010	PUBLIC PURPOSES RESERVE & BATHS, COBDEN	
CR0011	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 864, COBDEN	B148
CR0013	WAR MEMORIAL, COBDEN	
CR0014	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3421, TANDAROOK	
CR0015	PRIMARY SCHOOL # ?, CARPENDEIT	
CR0017	PUBLIC HALL SITE, POMBORNEIT	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
CR0019	PUBLIC HALL, POMBORNEIT NORTH	
CR0023	RAILWAY CULVERTS, PIRRON YALLOCK	
CR0025	DRY STONE WALLS, STONEYFORD	C352
CR0026	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3475, LARPENT	
CR0027	PUBLIC HALL AND PIONEER MEMORIAL, STONEYFORD	
CR0028	RAILWAY STATION, PIRRON YALLOCK	A137
CR0031	MOUNT LEURA LOOKOUT, CAMPERDOWN DISTRICT	B162
CR0032	CEMETERY, DARLINGTON	C343
CR0033	CEMETERY, KILNOORAT	C344
CR0034	CHARCOAL KILNS, TOMAHAWK CREEK	
CR0035	CAMPERDOWN GEORGE (WOMBEETCH PUYUUN) MEMORIAL, CAMPERDOWN	A179
CR0036	SCOTTS CREEK AND COWLEYS CREEK PUBLIC HALL	
CR0037	CEMETERY, SCOTTS CREEK	
CR0038	STONE CAUSEWAY, STONEYFORD	C353
CR0039	STONE WALL, NEAR FLOATING ISLANDS NATURE RESERVE	C52
CR0040	MACHINERY STORAGE SHED, FLOATING ISLANDS NATURE RESERVE	
CR0041	PIGGERY, FLOATING ISLANDS NATURE RESERVE	C52
CR0042	TANK STAND, FLOATING ISLANDS NATURE RESERVE	C52
CR0043	HOUSE FOUNDATIONS, FLOATING ISLANDS NATURE RESERVE	
CR0044	FORMER RAILWAY BRIDGE, NORTH OF NAROGHID	
CR0046	120 MILE POST , CAMPERDOWN	
CR0047	GAS LIGHT STANDARDS, CAMPERDOWN	C347
CR0048	CAST IRON FIRE HYDRANT, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0049	DANIEL CURDIE MONUMENT, CAMPERDOWN	C348
CR0050	J.C. MANIFOLD MONUMENT, CAMPERDOWN	C349
CR0051	FORMER POWER STATION, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0052	HOSPITAL, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0053	RAILWAY STATION, CAMPERDOWN	C350
CR0054	OLD TIMBOON BURIAL PLACE, CAMPERDOWN	B103
CR0055	RACECOURSE AND GRANDSTAND, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0056	ALBERT CRESENT AND VICTORIA SQUARE, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0057	QUEEN'S PARK RESERVE, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0058	LEURA OVAL RESERVE, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0059	PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESERVE (SHOWGROUNDS), CAMPERDOWN	
CR0060	CURDIE STREET PLANTATION, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0061	LEURA STREET PLANTATION, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0062	CRESSY ROAD PLANTATION, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0063	BROOKE STREET PLANTATION, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0067	WATER TROUGH IN QWER ST, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0068	CORONATION AVENUES, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0069	STATE PUBLIC OFFICES AND POLICE RESERVE, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0070	HIGH SCHOOL, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0071	SCOUT HALL, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0072	RUSSELL MOCKRIDGE PARK, CAMPERDOWN	
CR0073	BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM, CAMPERDOWN	A57
CR0074	MOUNT LEURA RESERVE, CAMPERDOWN	B162
CR0075	MANIFOLD MEMORIAL CLOCK TOWER, CAMPERDOWN	A135
CR0076	FINLAY AVENUE PLANTATION, CAMPERDOWN	A58
CR0077	SOLDIERS MEMORIAL, CAMPERDOWN	B105
CR0079	COURTHOUSE, CAMPERDOWN	A136
CR0080	EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL, CAMPERDOWN	B106
CR0081	RECREATION GROUND, COBRICO	
CR0082	PUBLIC HALL, GNOTUK	
CR0083	HEYESBURY SETTLEMENT HISTORICAL PARK, SIMPSON	C355
CR0084	PUBLIC HALL, NAROGHID	
CR0085	CEMETERY, CAMPERDOWN	B104
CR0086	HITT SAWMILL, LOVAT DISTRICT	
CR0087	PUBLIC HALL, COBRICO	
CR0089	WORLD WAR TWO PRACTICE RANGE, LAKE CORANGAMITE	C345
CR0090	AIRCRAFT REMAINS, LAKE CORANGAMITE	C346
CR0091	HEYESBURY FOREST REMNANT, JANCOURT	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
CR0092	HEYTESBURY FOREST REMNANT, CARPENDEIT	
CR0093	HEYTESBURY FOREST REMNANT, COWLEY'S CREEK	
CR0094	HEYTESBURY FOREST REMNANT, SCOTT'S CREEK	
CR0095	PUBLIC HALL, WEERITE	
DO0002	RAILWAY STATION, DONALD	B56
DO0003	SHOWGROUNDS, DONALD	
DO0004	PRIMARY SCHOOL, DONALD	C135
DO0005	SCILLEYS ISLAND RESERVE, DONALD	
DO0006	PUBLIC PARK AND MEMORIALS, DONALD	
DO0008	COURTHOUSE, DONALD	B122
DO0009	HOSPITAL RESERVE, DONALD	
DO0010	WATER TOWER, DONALD	
DO0011	SHIRE OFFICES, DONALD	B57
DO0012	CEMETERY, DONALD	
DO0013	WATER TOWER, MINYIP	
DO0014	CEMETERY, SHEEP HILL	
DO0015	BANGERANG WAR MEMORIAL, SHEEP HILL	
DO0016	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, SHEEP HILL	
DO0019	RECREATION RESERVE AND MEMORIALS, MINYIP	
DO0020	LODGE HOMES FOR THE AGED, DUNMUNKLE	
DO0022	SCHOOL # 2170 (SITE), BOOLITE	
DO0023	STATE SCHOOL # 4010 (SITE), WILKUR SOUTH	
DO0024	PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE AND CENTENARY MONUMENT, LAEN	
DO0025	SCHOOL # 1934 SITE, SHEEP HILLS	
DO0026	SCHOOL # 2314 SITE, AREEGRA	
DO0027	SCHOOL # 3224, WATCHEM	
DO0028	CEMETERY, CORACK EAST	
DO0029	RECREATION RESERVE CLUBROOMS, LITCHFIELD	
DO0030	LAKE AND RECREATION AREA, WATCHEM	
DO0031	WW I AND WW II MEMORIAL AND PLANTATION, WATCHEM	
DO0033	PIONEER MONUMENT, WILKUR	
DO0034	HALL AND COMMEMORATIVE SITES, BANGERANG	
DO0036	MEMORIAL HALL, MINYIP	
DO0037	RECREATION OVAL, MONUMENT AND HALL, BOOLITE	
DO0039	CEMETERY, LAEN NORTH	
DO0040	RECREATION RESERVE, WATCHEM	
DO0041	CEMETERY, WATCHEM	
DO0044	CEMETERY, MINYIP	
DO0045	RAILWAY STATION, MINYIP	A78
DO0047	GREGSON PARK, MINYIP	
DO0048	MARY DUNCAN AVENUE, MINYIP	
DO0049	JAMES BARNES AVENUE, MINYIP	
DO0050	OTTO KRELLE AVENUE, MINYIP	
DO0051	JOHN NIXON AVENUE, MINYIP	
DO0052	AVENUE OF SUGAR GUMS, SOUTH OF DONALD	C136
DO0053	CFA BUILDING, DONALD	
ED0001	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, EDENHOPE	
ED0003	RACECOURSE, EDENHOPE	
ED0004	CEMETERY, EDENHOPE	
ED0005	PRIMARY SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL, EDENHOPE	
ED0006	HOUSING COMMISSION ESTATE, EDENHOPE	
ED0007	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOWGROUNDS, EDENHOPE	C190
ED0009	WAR MEMORIAL, EDENHOPE	
ED0010	ABORIGINAL CRICKET TEAM MEMORIAL, EDENHOPE	
ED0011	BILSTON'S TREE, DERGHOLM DISTRICT	C195
ED0012	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1729? SITE, DERGHOLM	
ED0013	BAILEY'S ROCKS, DERGHOLM STATE PARK	
ED0014	BAILEY'S ROCKS HOMESTEAD SITE, DERGHOLM STATE PARK	C22
ED0015	ROSENEATH FLORA RESERVE, WEST OF DERGHOLM	
ED0016	MEMORIAL TREE, EDENHOPE	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
ED0017	COLLINS LAKE SAWMILL, EDENHOPE DISTRICT	C189
ED0018	SAWMILL, CONTENT TRACK, MEEREK AREA	
ED0019	CHARCOAL KILN, POOLAIJELO	
ED0020	HETHERINGTON'S SAWMILL, MEERAK STATE FOREST	
ED0021	MEMORIAL HALL, LANGKOOP	
ED0022	MEMORIAL HALL, POOLAIJELO	
ED0023	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2633 (SITE), LANGKOOP	
ED0024	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2978, POOLAIJELO	
ED0025	HALL, DODORONG	
ED0026	CEMETERY, DERGHOLM	
ED0027	HALL, DERGHOLM	
ED0029	TIMBER BRIDGE OVER SALT CREEK, SALT CREEK	
ED0030	BRIDGE OVER GLENELG RIVER, ROSENEATH	
ED0031	BRIDGES OVER GLENELG RIVER, BOURKE'S BRIDGES	C191
ED0032	CEMETERY, CHETWYND	
ED0033	STATE SCHOOL (SITE), CHETWYND	
ED0034	ROAD BRIDGE, CHETWYND RIVER, CHETWYND	C194
ED0035	WINDMILL & CONCRETE WATER TANK, NEAR CHETWYND(?)	
ED0036	HALL AND MEMORIAL, CHETWYND	
ED0038	PIGEON PONDS CREEK SOIL CONSERVATION AREA	C193
ED0039	CHETWYND RIVER SOIL CONSERVATION AREA	C192
GA0001	PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE CAVES, LOWER GLENELG NATIONAL PARK	B80
GE0001	MEMORIAL ARCH, GREAT OCEAN ROAD	A70
GE0002	CEMETERY, WINCHELSEA	C363
GE0003	MORIAC TO WENSLEYDALE RAILWAY LINE REMNANTS, WINCHELSEA DISTRICT	
GE0004	COAL LOADING REMNANTS, WENSLEYDALE RAILWAY STATION	
GE0005	GRAVEL CONFERENCE TRAMWAY FORMATION, GHERANG	
GO0001	SAWMILL, MOREA	
GO0002	RACECOURSE & RECREATION RESERVE, APSLEY	
GO0004	HALL, APSLEY	
GO0005	WWII, KOREA & VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL & GUMS, APSLEY	
GO0006	WWI MEMORIAL, APSLEY	
GO0007	RECREATION RESERVE, APSLEY	
GO0008	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1208, APSLEY	
GO0009	CEMETERY, APSLEY	
GO0010	LAKE CHARLEGRARK & RECREATION FACILITIES, BOOROOKI	
GO0011	FIRE STATION & FORMER SCHOOL BUILDING, PATYA	
GO0013	HALL, ULLSWATER	
GO0014	RECREATION RESERVE, GOROKE	
GO0015	BROUGHTONS WATER HOLE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C5
GO0016	CEMETERY, GOROKE	
GO0017	SHOWGROUNDS, GOROKE	
GO0018	CEMETERY, MINIMAY	
GO0019	PUBLIC HALL, GOROKE	
GO0020	MEMORIAL GATE, NEUARPUR	
GO0021	PUBLIC HALL, PERONNE	
GO0022	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2600 (SITE), MINIMAY	
GO0023	THREE SISTERS RESERVE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
GO0026	SILOS, GOROKE	
GO0027	LITTLE DESERT SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL LAND, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
GO0028	WHIM, EAST WEST TRACK, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
GO0029	REFERENCE AREA STOCKYARD AND TANKS, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C4
GR0002	MOUNT DIFFICULT QUARRY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A14
GR0003	GERANIUM SPRINGS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0004	REEDS LOOKOUT, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B72
GR0005	FALLS ON ROSES CREEK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0006	MOORA MOORA HOMESTEAD SITE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0007	WILDMAN'S CAVES, BLACK RANGE STATE PARK	C27
GR0008	GERMAINE FAMILY GRAVES, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C31
GR0009	OLD ADELAIDE ROAD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C23
GR0010	OLD ADELAIDE ROAD MONUMENT, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C23

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
GR0011	CARETAKERS COTTAGE AND GARDEN, LAKE WARTOOK	
GR0012	HORSHAM ANGLING CLUB BUILDING, LAKE WARTOOK	C203
GR0013	LOWERY LODGE, LAKE WARTOOK	
GR0014	PUMPING INSTALLATIONS, LAKE WARTOOK	
GR0015	STONE COTTAGE, LAKE WARTOOK	
GR0016	BRIDGE OVER MOORA CHANNEL, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0017	REID'S PICNIC AREA, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0018	LARGE CULVERT OVER GULF STREAM, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0019	STEPS TO EPARCRIS FALLS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0020	BROKEN FALLS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0021	MACKENZIE FALLS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C25
GR0022	CRANAGES COTTAGES, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B71
GR0023	FORMER ROAD BRIDGE, NEAR CRANAGES, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0024	PICNIC SHELTER / KITCHEN, CRANAGES, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0025	TELEPHONE LINE REMNANTS, WARTOOK	
GR0026	FOREST LODGE SITE, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0027	MCDONALD'S CHARCOAL KILNS, WOOLPOOER STATE FOREST	
GR0028	SERRA ROAD HUT, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0029	UNEMPLOYMENT WORKERS' CAMP, WOOLPOOER STATE FOREST	C86
GR0030	CHARCOAL KILNS, BEPCHA	
GR0031	RED GUM WALK SAWMILL, OFF GLENELG RIVER ROAD	
GR0032	STONY CREEK SAWMILL, HALLS GAP AREA, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B24
GR0033	VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, MOORA MOORA, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0034	WATTLE PLANTATION, VICTORIA VALLEY	
GR0035	SAWMILL, DWYER CREEK	
GR0036	STRACHAN'S HUT & SAWMILL SITE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C30
GR0037	SERRA ROAD CAMP, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0038	FITZPATRICK'S SAWMILL # 1, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0039	FITZPATRICK'S SAWMILL # 3, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0040	GREEN CREEK ROAD SAWMILL, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C29
GR0041	SMITH SAWMILL, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C24
GR0042	STONE STEPS & BBQ, MIRRANATWA GAP, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0044	PICNIC GROUND, WANNON	
GR0045	PICNIC SHELTER / COMMUNITY KITCHEN, ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0046	TIMBER BRIDGE, DWYER CREEK TRIBUTARY, DWYER	
GR0047	DISUSED TELEPHONE LINE, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0048	EXOTIC TREES, NEAR ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0049	RSL COTTAGE # 1, ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0050	RSL COTTAGE # 2, ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0051	MONUMENT, ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0052	GLENELG RIVER EARTHEN BANK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0053	COTTAGES & SURROUNDS, ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A15
GR0056	CEMETERY, BRIMPAEN	
GR0057	PUBLIC HALL, RECREATION RESERVE & MEMORIAL GATES, BRIMPAEN	
GR0059	SITE OF CIVIC BUILDINGS, MOORALLA	
GR0060	PICNIC GROUND, ZUMSTEINS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0061	LAKE WARTOOK, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	A26
GR0062	MOORA MOORA RESERVOIR AND CHANNEL, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B73
GR0063	MOUNT ZERO CHANNEL SYSTEM, HORSHAM WATER SUPPLY	C202
GR0064	HAMILTON WATER SUPPLY HEADWORKS COMPLEX, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C32
GR0065	ROWE'S LOGGERS HUTS, RED HILL ROAD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0066	WALTER SAWMILL, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0067	ROWE'S LOGGERS HUTS, GLENELG RIVER ROAD, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0068	INGLETON SPRING LOGGERS, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0069	STEAM ENGINE, INGLETON SPRINGS, VICTORIA VALLEY, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
GR0070	SITE OF FORESTS COMMISSION HUTS, BIG CORD AREA, VICTORIA VALLEY	
GR0071	FITZPATRICK'S PARROT CREEK SAWMILL, VICTORIA VALLEY	
GR0072	TOM DARK'S SHINGLE CUTTING CAMP, VICTORIA VALLEY	
GR0073	WALTER SAWMILL, MIRRANATWA DISTRICT	
GR0075	WALTER'S OLD SAWMILL SITE, VICTORIA VALLEY	
GR0076	GEODETIC STONE CAIRN, MOUNT BYRON, BLACK RANGE STATE PARK	C26

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
GR0077	GEODETIC STONE CAIRN, MOUNT THACKERAY, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C28
GR0078	ROSEBROOK SCHOOL SITE, WARTOOK	
HA0001	TOWN HALL, HAMILTON	
HA0002	DUNDAS SHIRE OFFICES AND HALL, HAMILTON	B135
HA0003	BASE HOSPITAL, HAMILTON	B85
HA0004	MCKELLAR WING, HAMILTON HOSPITAL	B86
HA0005	GRANGE HOSPITAL, HAMILTON	
HA0006	FORMER FEVER WARD, HAMILTON HOSPITAL	B87
HA0007	"THE CHALET", HAMILTON	A102
HA0009	POLICEMAN'S RESIDENCE, HAMILTON	
HA0010	NEW POLICE STATION, HAMILTON	C255
HA0011	PRIMARY SCHOOL, HAMILTON NORTH	
HA0012	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 295, HAMILTON	B136
HA0013	HIGH SCHOOL, HAMILTON	
HA0016	PEDRINA PARK, HAMILTON	B88
HA0017	RADIO TRANSMITTER, MOUNT BAINBRIDGE, HAMILTON DISTRICT	
HA0018	RAILWAY GOODS SHEDS (FORMER), HAMILTON	
HA0019	RAILWAY STATION, HAMILTON	C256
HA0020	BOTANIC GARDENS, HAMILTON	A36
HA0021	SINGLE TREE, EUC. GLOBULUS SUB.BICOSTATA (EURABBIE), HAMILTON	
HA0022	ENGLISH OAK TREE, LAKE HAMILTON CARAVAN PARK, HAMILTON	
HA0023	AVENUE OF ENGLISH OAK TREES, GRAY ST, HAMILTON	C257
HA0024	ROW OF WASHINGTON PALM TREES, HAMILTON	
HA0025	ST LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, HAMILTON	
HA0026	GAS HOLDER, HAMILTON	A103
HA0027	GRANDSTAND, MELVILLE OVAL, HAMILTON	C258
HA0032	GRANGE BURN AREA, HAMILTON	C261
HA0033	CEMETERY, PENSHURST	C262
HA0035	PUBLIC GARDENS RESERVE, PENSHURST	
HA0036	POLICE RESIDENCE?, PENSHURST	
HA0037	COURTHOUSE, PENSHURST	B139
HA0038	MOUNT ROUSE SHIRE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, PENSHURST	B158
HA0040	WAR MEMORIAL, PENSHURST	
HA0042	STREET TREES, PENSHURST	
HA0043	MOUNT ROUSE QUARRY, PENSHURST	
HA0044	NAPIER WALLER MEMORIAL, PENSHURST	
HA0045	MOUNT ROUSE & CRATER, PENSHURST	
HA0046	RAILWAY STATION RESERVE, PENSHURST	
HA0047	BULK FERTILISER CENTRE, PENSHURST	
HA0048	RACECOURSE & GRANDSTAND, PENSHURST	C264
HA0050	HORSE TROUGH, PENSHURST	
HA0051	PATTERSON PARK, HAMILTON	
HA0052	COMMUNITY PARKLANDS, HAMILTON	
HA0053	APEX DRIVE RECREATION PARK, HAMILTON	
HA0054	POLICE PADDOCK, HAMILTON	
HA0055	VICTORIA PARK, HAMILTON	
HA0056	CEMETERY, HAMILTON	C260
HA0057	BREE PARK, HAMILTON	
HA0058	FRIENDLIES RECREATION RESERVE, HAMILTON	
HA0059	WATER SUPPLY RESERVE (FORMER), HAMILTON	
HA0060	WATER TOWER, TARRINGTON	
HA0061	DRY STONE WALLS, MOUNT STURGEON, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C47
HA0062	STATE PUBLIC OFFICES COMPLEX, HAMILTON	
HA0063	MINHAMITE-BALMORAL RAILWAY LINE	
HA0064	CEMETERY, GNADENTHAL	C263
HA0065	MAJOR MITCHELL MEMORIAL, HAMILTON	B118
HA0066	BOER WAR MEMORIAL, HAMILTON	
HA0070	SPRING, PENSHURST	
HA0071	WAR MEMORIAL, DUNKELD	
HA0072	MAJOR MITCHELL MONUMENT & WATER TROUGH, DUNKELD	B118
HA0073	PRIMARY SCHOOL & MEMORIAL GATE, CAVENDISH	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
HA0075	RAIL LINE FEATURES, CAVENDISH	
HA0078	BRIDGE OVER WANNON RIVER, CAVENDISH	
HA0079	CEMETERY, CAVENDISH	
HA0080	OLD CEMETERY, CAVENDISH	C253
HA0081	BLUESTONE LOCK-UP, CAVENDISH	B133
HA0083	RECREATION & MEMORIAL RESERVE, CAVENDISH	
HA0085	PUBLIC HALL, VICTORIA VALLEY	
HA0086	POLICE BUILDINGS, DUNKELD	A35
HA0087	CFA BUILDING, HAMILTON	B137
HA0088	COURTHOUSE, HAMILTON	B138
HA0090	PLAQUE, SUMMIT MOUNT NAPIER, MOUNT NAPIER STATE PARK	B118
HA0091	BOER WAR MEMORIAL, HAMILTON	C259
HA0092	DRY STONE WALLS, MOUNT NAPIER STATE PARK	C48
HA0093	KINGS SAWMILL SITE, DUNKELD	
HA0094	A.T. FITZPATRICK SAWMILL, DUNKELD	
HA0095	KINGS SAWMILL, CAVENDISH	
HA0096	DISHENS SAWMILL, CAVENDISH	
HA0097	RAILWAY STATION, DUNKELD	B134
HA0098	FOOTBRIDGE # 3, DUNKELD	
HA0099	FORMER SCHOOL SITE, DUNKELD	
HA0100	OLD CEMETERY, DUNKELD	C254
HA0101	CONCRETE BRIDGE, DUNKELD	
HA0102	NEW CEMETERY, DUNKELD	
HA0103	FOOTBRIDGE # 2, DUNKELD	
HA0104	FOOTBRIDGE # 1, DUNKELD	
HA0105	'FAMILY INN' REMAINS, DUNKELD	
HA0106	OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL, HAMILTON	
HA0107	MONIVAE HOMESTEAD, HAMILTON	B89
HO0001	TREE BLAZE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C13
HO0002	CHARCOAL PIT, DAGO FLAT, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C11
HO0003	CHARCOAL PIT # 1, CHARCOAL FLAT, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C12
HO0004	CHARCOAL PIT # 2, CHARCOAL FLAT, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C15
HO0005	CROWHURST HOMESTEAD # 1, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C14
HO0006	CROWHURST HOMESTEAD # 2, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C16
HO0007	CROWHURST CROSSING/FORD, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
HO0008	GOLD ESCORT ROUTE MEMORIAL, NORTH OF HORSHAM	B119
HO0009	GREEN LAKE RESERVOIR, SOUTH-EAST OF HORSHAM	A71
HO0010	LUTHERAN CHURCH MARKER, GREEN LAKE	
HO0011	MAJOR MITCHELL MEMORIAL, GREEN LAKE	B118
HO0012	PUBLIC HALL, PIMPINIO	
HO0013	PINE-TAYLOR INLET CHANNEL	C157
HO0014	RED GUM SWAMP STOCK WATERING HOLE, VECTIS EAST	
HO0015	SCHOOL RESERVE, VECTIS EAST	
HO0016	CHURCH MONUMENT, WAIL	
HO0017	PUBLIC WEIGHBRIDGE, WAIL	
HO0018	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LONGERENONG	B154
HO0019	TUBERCULOSIS CHALET, HORSHAM	
HO0020	RADIO TRANSMITTER, DOOEN DISTRICT	
HO0021	MOUNT ZERO QUARRY AND TRAMWAY, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B17
HO0022	CEMETERY, GREEN LAKE	
HO0023	MAJOR MITCHELL CAIRN, MOUNT ZERO, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	B118
HO0024	HOUSING COMMISSION ESTATE, HORSHAM	
HO0025	ROW OF SUGAR GUMS, HORSHAM	
HO0026	RAILWAY LINE REMNANTS, HORSHAM-CARPOLAC LINE, HORSHAM	
HO0027	CLUBROOM, HIGH SCHOOL, HORSHAM	
HO0029	VICROADS DEPOT, HORSHAM	
HO0030	CENTRAL PARK RACECOURSE, HORSHAM	
HO0031	CEMETERY, HORSHAM	C149
HO0032	RAILWAY RESERVE COMPLEX, HORSHAM	C150
HO0033	MAY PARK, HORSHAM	
HO0035	WATER TOWER, HORSHAM	C151

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
HO0038	MCKENZIE QUARRY TRAMWAY, HORSHAM	
HO0039	MEMORIAL, LUTHERAN CHURCH, KORNHEIM	
HO0040	RIVER TRACK CHARCOAL PITS, DAGO FLAT, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C10
HO0041	CAMP, DAGO FLAT, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
HO0043	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2805, LAH-ARUM	
HO0044	CAVE OF GHOSTS, GRAMPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
HO0045	GOLD ESCORT MONUMENT, BETWEEN HORSHAM & DOOEN	B119
HO0046	WIMMERA PIONEERS MONUMENT, DOOEN	
HO0047	WONDWONDAH EAST SETTLEMENT SITE, NEAR BURNT CREEK	
HO0048	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, DOOEN	B63
HO0050	RAIL STATION & SILOS, DOOEN	
HO0052	PIPE BAND HALL, HORSHAM	
HO0053	BOTANIC GARDENS, HORSHAM	A24
HO0055	DARLOT STREET DRAIN, HORSHAM	
HO0056	BOLTON PARK WAR MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL, HORSHAM	
HO0060	WELDON MEMORIAL GATES, SHOWGROUNDS, HORSHAM	C152
HO0061	HORSHAM & DISTRICT AMBULANCE SERVICE, HORSHAM	
HO0063	GAS WORKS, HORSHAM	
HO0064	FORMER POLICE STATION (NOW V/LINE OFFICE), HORSHAM	C153
HO0065	WIMMERA BASE HOSPITAL, HORSHAM	
HO0066	FIRE STATION, HORSHAM	
HO0068	FORMER HORSE BAZAAR, HORSHAM	
HO0069	VETA LANDT FOUNTAIN, HORSHAM	
HO0070	SITE OF OLD TIMBER WEIR, WIMMERA RIVER, HORSHAM	
HO0071	HORSHAM & DISTRICT WWI MEMORIAL DRIVE MONUMENT, HORSHAM	
HO0072	HORSHAM & DISTRICT WWII MEMORIAL DRIVE MONUMENT, HORSHAM	
HO0073	SCHOOL # 2934 (SITE), CONNANGORACH	
HO0074	CEMETERY, NURRABIEL	
HO0075	PIONEERS MONUMENT, NURRABIEL	
HO0076	PIONEERS MONUMENT, LOWER NORTON	
HO0077	SITE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3451, WONWONDAH NORTH	
HO0078	SCHOOL # 2430 (MONUMENT), LOWER NORTON	
HO0079	TOOLONDO CONSTRUCTION CAMP MONUMENT, WONWONDAH NORTH	
HO0080	PRIMARY SCHOOL (FORMER?), NURRABIEL	
HO0081	CHURCH (DECONSECRATED) & SUGAR GUMS, NURRABIEL	
HO0082	HALL & GATES, QUANTONG	
HO0083	RAILWAY TRESTLE BRIDGES, WIMMERA RIVER, QUANTONG	C155
HO0084	CEMETERY, QUANTONG	C148
HO0085	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1781 (SITE), VECTIS EAST	
HO0089	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3765, HAVEN	
HO0090	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1782, DOOEN	
HO0091	HALL, DOOEN	
HO0092	SITE OF IRRIGATION COLONY, QUANTONG	
HO0093	HAVEN SETTLEMENT SITE, NEAR HORSHAM	
HO0094	SITE OF IRRIGATION COLONY, VECTIS	
HO0095	SITE OF SUNNYSIDE IRRIGATION SETTLEMENT, HORSHAM	
HO0096	SITE OF IRRIGATION COLONY, BURNLEA, NEAR HORSHAM	
HO0098	GIRL GUIDES AND SCOUT HALL, MURTOA	
HO0099	MEMORIAL ENTRANCE GATES, FOUNTAIN AND ROTUNDA, LAKE MARMA PARK, MURTOA	B62
HO0100	AVENUE OF TREES, HAMILTON ST, MURTOA	
HO0101	RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND, MURTOA	
HO0102	SHOWGROUNDS, MURTOA	
HO0103	WATER TOWER, MURTOA	A23
HO0105	RAILWAY STATION, MURTOA	C147
HO0106	CEMETERY, MURTOA	
HO0107	CFA SHED, CROMIE ST, MURTOA	
HO0108	SOLDIERS' AVENUE OF TREES, MURTOA	
HO0110	PRIMARY SCHOOL, MURTOA	
HO0111	SECONDARY COLLEGE, MURTOA	
HO0112	GRAIN STORE, MURTOA	A1

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
HO0113	CEMETERY, JUNG	
HO0114	PUBLIC HALL, JUNG	
HO0115	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2372 (SITE), JUNG NORTH	
HO0116	WAIL ARBORETUM	B61
HO0117	WIMMERA-MALLEE STOCK & DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	
HO0118	NATIMUK AND ARAPILES CHANNELS	C159
HO0119	BURNT CREEK-MACKENZIE RIVER DIVERSIONS	C158
HO0120	TAYLORS LAKE, WIMMERA-MALLEE SYSTEM	A71
HO0121	PINE LAKE, WIMMERA-MALLEE SYSTEM	A71
HO0122	ASHENS CREEK DIVERSION, WIMMERA RIVER	
HO0123	LONGERENONG DIVERSION, WIMMERA RIVER	C154
HO0124	SHEEP RACE AND YARD, MAJOR'S HOLE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C9
HO0125	HAMILTON LAMB MEMORIAL, HORSHAM	
HO0126	UNSTEAD'S FENCELINE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
HO0127	WATER DIP, WAIL STATE FOREST	
HO0128	CEMETERY, PIMPINIO	
HO0129	GOLD MINES, MINES ROAD, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
HO0130	COPPER MINE, GOLTON GORGE, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
HO0131	PUBLIC HALL, LAHARUM	
HO0132	WINFIELD'S HOMESTEAD SITE, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
HO0133	MORGAN FAMILY MEMORIAL, ROSES GAP, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	
HO0134	TAYLORS LAKE OUTLET CHANNEL	C156
KA0001	STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES BUILDING, KANIVA	C109
KA0002	AGRICULTURAL SHOWGROUNDS, KANIVA	C110
KA0003	CIVIC CENTRE, KANIVA	
KA0004	RAILWAY STATION, KANIVA	A74
KA0005	MEMORIAL HALL AND CANNON, KANIVA	
KA0006	WATER TOWER, KANIVA	
KA0007	BORE WINDMILL, KANIVA	C111
KA0008	POLICE STATION CELL, KANIVA	
KA0009	TURNING TRIANGLE, SERVICETON RAILWAY STATION, SERVICETON	A12
KA0010	PUBLIC TANK & SITE OF LEEOR NORTH STATE SCHOOL	
KA0011	COACH CHANGING POINT, MOOREE RESERVE	A13
KA0012	STREET BLOCK OF RAILWAY DEPARTMENTAL HOUSES, SERVICETON	
KA0013	RAILWAY STATION, SERVICETON	A11
KA0014	LOCOMOTIVE SERVICING AREA, RAILWAY STATION, SERVICETON	A12
KA0015	PUBLIC HALL, SERVICETON	
KA0016	KANIVA BUS SERVICE STATION, SERVICETON	
KA0017	VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, KANIVA	
KA0018	PETER AMAD MEMORIAL, KANIVA	C112
KA0019	GOLD ESCORT MEMORIAL, KANIVA	B119
KA0020	PUBLIC HALL, LAWLOT	
KA0021	CEMETERY, MIRAM	
KA0022	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2456 (SITE), BLEAK HOUSE	
KA0023	PUBLIC HALL, YANAC	
KA0024	PUBLIC HALL, BROUGHTON	
KA0025	PUBLIC HALL, DIAPUR	
KA0026	CEMETERY, DIAPUR	
KA0027	TANK STAND, LILLIMUR	
KA0028	LILLIMUR AND KANIVA CEMETERY, WEST OF KANIVA	
KA0029	WATER TANKS AND WINDMILL, DIAPUR	
KA0030	AVENUE OF HONOUR, LILLIMUR SOUTH	
KA0031	PUBLIC HALL, LILLIMUR	
KA0032	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2826, DIAPUR	
KA0033	RAILWAY STATION, DIAPUR	A72
KA0034	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3094 (SITE), BROUGHTON	
KA0035	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2400 (SITE), LILLIMUR	
KA0036	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2886, YANAC	
KA0037	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2292 (SITE), YANAC SOUTH	
KA0038	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2983 (SITE), MIRAM	
KA0039	SHEEP DIP, WILDLIFE RESERVE, BILLS GULLY, MIRAM SOUTH	C1

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
KA0040	PUBLIC HALL, BILLS GULLY	C113
KA0041	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2706 (SITE), YEARINGA	
KA0042	PUBLIC HALL (SITE), MIRAM	
KA0044	FORMER PUBLIC HALL, DIAPUR	C108
KA0045	PUBLIC HALL, LILLIMUR SOUTH	
KA0046	SIGN POST TREE, SOUTH OF KANIVA	C114
KA0047	CEMETERY, COVE STATION, KANIVA DISTRICT	
KA0048	CEMETERY, YARROCK	
KA0049	CEMETERY, SOUTH LILLIMUR	
MO0001	RSL (FORMER DRILL HALL) HALL, TERANG	
MO0002	SHIRE DEPOT & STORE, TERANG	
MO0004	POLICE STATION RESIDENCE, TERANG	
MO0005	COURTHOUSE, TERANG	
MO0006	WAR MEMORIAL, TERANG	A56
MO0007	AGNES BLACK MEMORIAL GATEWAY, TERANG	
MO0008	MEDIAN PLANTINGS AND BANDSTAND, TERANG	C333
MO0011	RACECOURSE RESERVE AND FEATURES, TERANG	C334
MO0015	BOTANICAL GARDENS RESERVE, TERANG	
MO0016	PRIMARY SCHOOL, TERANG	C335
MO0017	CEMETERY, TERANG	B102
MO0018	RECREATION RESERVE & TREES, TERANG	
MO0019	SECONDARY COLLEGE, TERANG	C336
MO0020	RAILWAY STATION, TERANG	A132
MO0021	STREET TREES, TERANG	
MO0022	BOTANIC GARDENS & PAVILION, MORTLAKE	C328
MO0023	SHIRE DEPOT, SILO & OFFICE, MORTLAKE	
MO0024	CEMETERY, MORTLAKE	
MO0025	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 397, MORTLAKE	B147
MO0027	AVENUE OF HONOUR, MORTLAKE	B101
MO0028	RAILWAY RESERVE & RESIDENCE, MORTLAKE	
MO0030	SALT LAKE RESERVE, MORTLAKE	
MO0032	PUBLIC RESERVE, MORTLAKE	
MO0033	WAR MEMORIAL, MORTLAKE	
MO0034	TEMPERANCE HALL & MEMORIAL HALL, MORTLAKE	C329
MO0035	FREEMASONS HALL, MORTLAKE	
MO0039	MEDIAN PLANTING, MORTLAKE	
MO0041	COURTHOUSE, MORTLAKE	A129
MO0044	SWIMMING BATHS, MORTLAKE	C330
MO0045	DC FARRAN OVAL & TREES, MORTLAKE	
MO0046	POWERS CREEK RESERVE, TIMBOON	C340
MO0047	RAILWAY STATION SITE, TIMBOON	
MO0048	RAILWAY TRESTLE BRIDGE, CURDIES RIVER	A134
MO0049	BRIDGE, HOPKINS RIVER, WARRNAMBOOL	A55
MO0050	RAILWAY STATION, GLENFYNE	
MO0051	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1411, LAANG	
MO0052	PUBLIC HALL, LAANG	
MO0054	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 4, ALLANSFORD	A133
MO0055	GRANDSTAND, RECREATION OVAL, ALLANSFORD	
MO0056	CEMETERY, PANMURE	
MO0057	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1079, PANMURE	C337
MO0059	PUBLIC HALL, PANMURE	C338
MO0060	FOOTBALL CLUBROOMS, PANMURE	
MO0061	PATHWAY, HOPKINS BRIDGE TO POINT RITCHIE	
MO0062	HOPKINS FALLS, HOPKINS RIVER, WARRNAMBOOL DISTRICT	
MO0063	JUBILEE PARK, HOPKINS RIVER	
MO0064	S.W. TAPE/ RURAL & HORTICULTURAL CENTRE, WANGOOM	
MO0065	GRANNY'S GRAVE, WARRNAMBOOL	C326
MO0066	'ANTARES' WRECK SITE, NULLAWARRE	
MO0067	POLO HILL, MORTLAKE	
MO0068	LAKE ELINGAMITE, COBDEN DISTRICT	
MO0070	LAKE KEILAMBETE, TERANG DISTRICT	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
MO0071	LAKE TERANG, TERANG	
MO0072	RAILWAY STATION RESERVE, MORTLAKE	
MO0073	GRAVE OF ELIZABETH AND HENRY MCCRAE, WARRNAMBOOL	
MO0074	WILMOT'S GRAVE, WARRNAMBOOL	
MO0075	HOPKINS RIVER MOUTH, WARRNAMBOOL	
MO0076	FRAMLINGHAM EEL TRAP, HOPKINS RIVER, WARRNAMBOOL DISTRICT	
MO0078	AGRICULTURE COLLEGE, GLENORMISTON	A131
MO0079	BOATSHED, LYNDPOCH, WARRNAMBOOL	C327
MO0080	RACECOURSE, WARRNAMBOOL	A68
MO0081	CEMETERY, WARRNAMBOOL	B100
MO0082	OLD ELLERSLIE BRIDGE, ELLERSLIE	A130
MO0083	FORMER PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1118, WARRNAMBOOL	
MO0084	PUBLIC HALL, PURNIM	
MO0085	ROAD BRIDGE, ELLERSLIE DISTRICT	C331
MO0086	WAR MEMORIAL, FRAMLINGHAM	
MO0087	CEMETERY, ELLERSLIE	
MO0088	CEMETERY, BALLANGEICH	
MO0089	FORMER RAILWAY SIDING, CURDIES	C339
MO0092	PUBLIC HALL, ELLERSLIE	
MO0093	MEMORIAL GATES AND MONUMENT, PUBLIC HALL, NARINGAL	
MO0094	PUBLIC HALL, GLENFYNE	
MO0095	PUBLIC HALL, GLENORMISTON SOUTH	
MO0096	PUBLIC HALL, THE SISTERS	
MO0098	WAR MEMORIAL, ELLERSLIE	
MO0099	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2475, NIRRANDA EAST	
MO0101	HIGH SCHOOL, TIMBOON	C341
MO0102	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1178, NOORAT	C332
MO0104	FORMER LIME KILNS, TIMBOON TOWNSHIP	C342
MO0106	PUBLIC HALL, KOLORA	
MO0107	MERRI KINDERGAREN, PURNIM WEST	
MO0108	PUROYUUP GULLY, MORTLAKE	
MO0109	EARLY GRAVE, GOLF CLUB, TIMBOON	
MO0110	CONCRETE GIRDER BRIDGE, MOUNT EMU CREEK, TERANG	
NA0001	LEARS WELL, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C8
NA0002	SCHMIDT STREET PLANTATION, NATIMUK	
NA0003	HISTORICAL MUSEUM (FORMER COURTHOUSE), NATIMUK	A22
NA0004	NATIMUK AND DISTRICT SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL, NATIMUK	
NA0005	POLICE LOCK-UP, NATIMUK	
NA0007	RAILWAY RESERVE COMPLEX (& TIMBER WEIGHBRIDGE), NATIMUK	
NA0008	STATE SCHOOL ARBORETUM AND PLANTATION, NATIMUK	
NA0009	RAILWAY STATION GROUND, EAST NATIMUK	
NA0010	CEMETERY, NORTH OF NATIMUK	
NA0011	GOLD ESCORT MEMORIAL, ARAPILES	B119
NA0012	MAJOR MITCHELL OBELISK, MIGA LAKE	B118
NA0013	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 4463, MIGA LAKE	
NA0014	HALL & TENNIS CLUB, CHARAM	
NA0015	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3051 (SITE), TOOLONDO	
NA0016	RESERVOIR, TOOLONDO	A71
NA0017	DISMANTLED RAILWAY LINE, EAST NATIMUK TO HAMILTON	
NA0018	CEMETERY, NORADJUHA	
NA0019	MEMORIAL HALL, NORADJUHA	
NA0020	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1930, NORADJUHA	
NA0022	MOUNT ARAPILES IRRIGATION COLONY SITE, WEST OF NATIMUK	
NA0023	RECREATION RESERVE, LAKE NATIMUK	
NA0024	JANE DUFF MEMORIAL PARK (& SHEEP DIP?), NURCOUNG DISTRICT	
NA0025	PUBLIC HALL, GYMBOWEN	
NA0026	PUBLIC HALL, MITRE	
NA0027	MAJOR MITCHELL CAIRN, MOUNT ARAPILES	B118
NA0028	MAJOR MITCHELL MEMORIAL PLAQUE, MOUNT ARAPILES-TOOAN STATE PARK	B118
NA0029	CENTENARY (MEMORIAL) PARK, MOUNT ARAPILES	B118
NA0030	MCDONALD HIGHWAY, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	B59

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
NA0031	UTHMEYER'S MILL, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NA0032	STANS CAMP OUTSTATION (FORMER), LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NA0033	'THE CRATER', LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	B60
NA0034	COAL BORE, SALT LAKE AREA, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C7
NA0037	WELL AND WINDMILL, LOST FLAT TRACK, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NA0038	STOCKYARD AND KENNEL, LOST FLAT TRACK, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NA0039	MOUNT ARAPILES, MOUNT ARAPILES STATE PARK	A148
NE0001	NATIONAL SCHOOL # 32 (FORMER), LOWER CAPE BRIDGEWATER	
NE0002	SALE YARDS (FORMER), LOWER CAPE BRIDGEWATER	C277
NE0003	ROAD CUT IN CLIFF, CAPE BRIDGEWATER AREA	
NE0004	COAST ROAD TO CAPE NELSON, BRIDGEWATER LAKES AREA	
NE0008	CLIFF PATH TO SPRINGS, CAPE BRIDGEWATER, DISCOVERY BAY COASTAL PARK	C50
NE0009	BRIDGE OVER GLENELG RIVER, NELSON	
NE0010	BOILER SWAMP SAWMILL, COBBOBOONEE FOREST	
NE0011	PIPE CLAY SAWMILL, COBBOBOONEE FOREST	
NE0012	JACKASS SAWMILL, COBBOBOONEE FOREST	
NE0013	SAWMILL, KINGS WELL, COBBOBOONEE FOREST	
NE0015	KENTBRUCK HEATH, LOWER GLENELG NATIONAL PARK	B91
NE0016	MARRAM GRASS NURSERY, DISCOVERY BAY	
NE0020	SHELTER/PICNIC SHED, RIVER RESERVE, NELSON	
NE0021	BOAT SHEDS AND JETTIES, NELSON	
NE0022	CEMETERY, LOWER CAPE BRIDGEWATER	
NE0023	PATTERSON'S CANOE CAMP, LOWER GLENELG NATIONAL PARK	C49
NE0024	EARTH MOUNDS, VICTORIA/SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BORDER	B90
NH0001	'THE CUTTING', LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C2
NH0002	DAHLENBURG'S MILL, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C6
NH0003	'THE SANCTUARY', LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NH0005	MEMORIAL AVENUE PLANTATION, JEPARIT	
NH0006	CFA BUILDING, JEPARIT	
NH0007	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE/MUNICIPAL CHAMBERS, JEPARIT	C115
NH0008	RAILWAY STATION (& RESIDENCE), JEPARIT	
NH0009	SIR ROBERT MENZIES PARK, JEPARIT	
NH0010	ROAD BRIDGE AND WEIR, WIMMERA RIVER, JEPARIT	C116
NH0011	WIMMERA MALLEE PIONEERS MUSEUM & APEX PARK, JEPARIT	B49
NH0012	TULLYVEA STATION GROUND, JEPARIT	
NH0013	CEMETERY, JEPARIT DISTRICT	
NH0014	WATER RESERVE (35D OF 35), ELLAM DISTRICT	
NH0015	HIGH SCHOOL, NHILL	C117
NH0016	COURTHOUSE, NHILL	A20
NH0017	NEILSON MEMORIAL AND JAYPEX PARK, NHILL	C118
NH0018	DAVIS PARK, NHILL	
NH0019	C.F.A. BUILDING AND MEMORIAL GATES, NHILL	
NH0020	RAILWAY RESERVE COMPLEX, NHILL	B50
NH0021	GOLDSWORTHY PARK, NHILL	B51
NH0022	FORMER LOWAN SHIRE HALL AND OFFICES, NHILL	B165
NH0023	AGRICULTURAL SHOWGROUNDS, NHILL	C119
NH0025	CEMETERY, NHILL	
NH0026	JOHN SHAW NEILSON MEMORIAL, NHILL	B52
NH0027	MEMORIAL, GOLD ESCORT, WINIAM EAST	B119
NH0028	HOLLANDS EUCALYPTUS DISTILLERY, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NH0029	EUCALYPTUS DISTILLERY SITE, GERANG GERUNG	C121
NH0030	JUNCTION DAM DUMP, SE OF GERANG GERUNG	
NH0031	EBENEZER MISSION COMPLEX, ANTWERP	
NH0032	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2896 (SITE), HARDINGS	
NH0033	RESIDENTS PLANTATION (FORMER), BOYEO	
NH0034	PUBLIC HALL, BOYEO	
NH0035	CEMETERY, WOORAIC	
NH0036	LOWAN MALLEE FOWL SCULPTURE, NHILL	C120
NH0037	RECREATION RESERVE, KIATA	
NH0038	PUBLIC HALL, WINIAM	
NH0039	PUBLIC HALL, GERANG GERUNG	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
NH0040	CEMETERY, KIATA	
NH0041	CEMETERY, NETHERBY	
NH0042	PUBLIC HALL, LORQUON	
NH0043	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2200 (SITE), SALISBURY	
NH0044	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 4091 (SITE), PERENNA	
NH0045	PUBLIC HALL, KIATA	
NH0046	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2879 (SITE), WEST OF LAKE HINDMARSH	
NH0047	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2769, KIATA	
NH0048	NETTING FENCE, NORTH OF PERENNA, BIG DESERT STATE FOREST	C76
NH0049	STATE SCHOOL # 2618 (FORMER), GERANG GERUNG	
NH0050	STATE SCHOOL (SITE), WOORAK	
NH0051	CEMETERY, LOCHIEL	C122
NH0052	RESERVE, KIATA	
NH0053	STATE SCHOOL # 2619 (FORMER), WORAIGWORM	
NH0054	MC CABES HUT, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	C3
NH0055	CEMETERY, WINIAM	
NH0056	RECREATION GROUND, NETHERBY	
NH0057	SWIMMING BATHS, NHILL	
NH0058	WATER TOWER, NHILL	
NH0059	CEMETERY, LORQUON	
NH0060	PUBLIC HALL, WOORAK	
NH0061	MEMORIAL, DIMBOOLA	
NH0062	RAILWAY (FORMER), JEPARIT	
NH0063	ALBRECHT'S MILL, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NH0064	PUMP ON PUMP JACK TRACK, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NH0065	WORLD WAR TWO BOMBING RANGE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	B53
NH0066	WORLD WAR TWO BUNKERS, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	B16
NR0001	MOUNT MOFFAT HOMESTEAD SITE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	
NR0002	SOUTH AUSTRALIA BORDER RESERVE, LITTLE DESERT NATIONAL PARK	B58
OT0003	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2162, LORNE	A140
OT0004	SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE, LORNE	A141
OT0005	ERSKINE HOUSE, LORNE	A142
OT0006	LIGHTHOUSE COMPLEX, CAPE OTWAY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	A186
OT0007	BARRAMUNGA EDUCATION CENTRE, BARRAMUNGA	
OT0008	JETTY REMAINS, WYE RIVER, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	C66
OT0009	SPLITTERS CHILDREN'S GRAVES, LORNE	C387
OT0010	GODFREY CREEKGRAVES, GREAT OCEAN ROAD, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	C65
OT0011	MOUNT DEFIANCE LOOKOUT, GREAT OCEAN ROAD	A70
OT0012	OLD SPRINGS SITE, GREAT OCEAN ROAD	A70
OT0013	BIRREGURRA-FORREST RAILWAY LINE REMAINS, FORREST	
OT0014	BEACON POINT LIGHT, NORTH OF SKENES CREEK	
OT0015	EVANS LOOKOUT AND PLAQUE, NORTH OF SKENES CREEK	
OT0016	REMAINS OF JETTY, APOLLO BAY	
OT0017	ANCHOR REMAINS, APOLLO BAY FORESHORE	
OT0018	ELLIOT RIVER TRAMWAY REMAINS, APOLLO BAY AREA	
OT0019	BEECH FOREST RAILWAY LINE REMNANTS, GELLIBRAND	
OT0020	GRANDSTAND, DITCHLEY PARK, BEECH FOREST	
OT0021	WWII MONUMENT & ROW OF SPRUCE TREES, BEECH FOREST	
OT0022	BEECH FOREST STATION SITE, BEECH FOREST	
OT0023	TURTONS TRACK, EAST OF BEECH FOREST, OTWAY RANGES	C392
OT0027	RESERVES IN THE AIRE VALLEY PLANTATION, SOUTH OF BEECH FOREST	B115
OT0030	GOLF LINKS AND CLUBHOUSE, APOLLO BAY	
OT0032	REDWOOD PLANTATION, OLD AIRE VALLEY CAMP, SOUTH OF BEECH FOREST	
OT0033	MAITS REST, GREAT OCEAN ROAD, OTWAY RANGES	
OT0034	POLICE STATION COMPLEX, FORREST	
OT0035	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2708, FORREST	C383
OT0037	FOOTBRIDGE, LORNE	B152
OT0038	OUTLET PIPE AND STRUCTURES, APOLLO BAY	
OT0039	FEATURES OF THE FORESHORE AND BREAKWATER, APOLLO BAY	C395
OT0040	FEATURES OF THE FORESHORE RESERVE, LORNE	C386

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
OT0041	SWIMMING POOL KIOSK, FORESHORE, LORNE	C388
OT0042	CAMPERS' STRUCTURES, QUEENS PARK CAMPING GROUND, LORNE	C389
OT0043	PIER COMPLEX, LORNE	
OT0044	CEMETERY, MARENGO	
OT0045	ERSKINE FALLS, ERSKINE RIVER, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	B113
OT0046	THE RAPIDS, ERSKINE RIVER	
OT0047	STRAW FALLS, ERSKINE RIVER	
OT0048	STONE WALL, ERSKINE RIVER BANKS	
OT0049	CAMPERS' KITCHEN, CUMBERLAND RIVER RESERVE	C391
OT0050	PHANTOM FALLS, ST GEORGE RIVER	
OT0051	TEDDY'S LOOKOUT, MOUNT GEORGE AREA, LORNE	C390
OT0052	'THE SANCTUARY', ERSKINE RIVER	C385
OT0053	LANDSLIP, LORNE	
OT0054	'SPECULENT' ANCHOR, APOLLO BAY	C396
OT0055	TELEGRAPH LINE TEST HOUSE, PARKER RIVER, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0056	PARKER RIVER TRACK, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C72
OT0057	RIFLE BUTTS, MARENGO	
OT0058	QUARRY, MARENGO	
OT0059	'LADY LOCK' WRECK SITE, BLANKET BAY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0060	'ERIC THE RED' ANCHOR, POINT FRANKLIN AREA, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C73
OT0061	'MARTHA' WRECK SITE, PARKER RIVER, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0062	'ROVER' STRANDING SITE, BLANKET BAY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0063	TELEGRAPH STATION, CAPE OTWAY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	A187
OT0064	CEMETERY, CAPE OTWAY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0065	'SS CASINO' WRECK SITE, APOLLO BAY	
OT0066	'W.B. GODFREY' WRECK SITE, GODFREY CREEK, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	
OT0067	LANDING SITE, BLANKET BAY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C71
OT0068	'ELIZABETH' STRANDING SITE, CAPE OTWAY AREA, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0069	'MILANESIA' STRANDING SITE, MILANESIA BEACH, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0070	CAMP, BLACKWOOD CREEK	
OT0071	CAMP, AIRE RIVER, OTWAYS	
OT0072	HAYLEY POINT, APOLLO BAY	
OT0073	IRON PIPING, ERSKINE RIVER	
OT0074	CARISBROOK FALLS, NEAR APOLLO BAY	
OT0075	DUGOUT, GREY RIVER ROAD, KENNETT RIVER, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	C67
OT0076	WINCH SITE, GREY RIVER ROAD, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	B30
OT0077	HAY'S SAWMILL, WYE RIVER, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	C66
OT0078	MAHONEY SAWMILL, FORREST DISTRICT	
OT0079	COWLEY SAWMILL, MOUNT COWLEY DISTRICT	
OT0080	MACKIE # 6 SAWMILL, MOUNT COWLEY DISTRICT, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C103
OT0081	HAYDEN/GALES SAWMILL, MOUNT COWLEY DISTRICT	B45
OT0082	MACKIE # 5 SAWMILL, MOUNT COWLEY DISTRICT	B44
OT0083	HAYDEN # 2 SAWMILL (DELANEY'S RD), FORREST DISTRICT	B13
OT0084	HAYDEN/CURTIS SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	
OT0085	HAYDEN # 4 SAWMILL (KING CREEK), FORREST DISTRICT	B43
OT0086	MACKIE # 1 SAWMILL, FORREST DISTRICT	
OT0087	MACKIE # 4 SAWMILL, FORREST DISTRICT, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C102
OT0088	HAYDEN # 3 SAWMILL (CALLAHAN CREEK), FORREST DISTRICT	B13
OT0089	MACKIE # 3 SAWMILL, FORREST DISTRICT	
OT0090	MACKIE # 2 SAWMILL, FORREST DISTRICT	B41
OT0091	HENRY # 2 SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C105
OT0092	HENRY BUFFALO SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	
OT0093	HENRY # 1 SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	A10
OT0094	TUNNEL, HENRY'S TRAMWAY, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	A10
OT0095	SANDERSON (BARWON RIVER WEST) SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	A10
OT0096	HENRY (NOONDAY CREEK) SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	A10
OT0097	SANDERSON (NOONDAY CREEK) SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA DISTRICT	
OT0101	HENRY SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA	
OT0102	JACKSON SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA	
OT0103	SANDERSON SAWMILL, BARRAMUNGA, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C104
OT0104	HENRY SAWMILL, SOUTH-WEST OF FORREST, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C101

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
OT0105	SEEBECK/HENRY SAWMILL, FORREST, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C100
OT0106	CLOSE AND SCHULTZ SAWMILL, BEECH FOREST	
OT0107	MARCHBANK SAWMILL, OLANGOLAH	
OT0108	ENTERPRISE SAWMILL, OLANGOLAH	
OT0109	BEECH FOREST SAWMILLING CO. SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND DISTRICT	
OT0110	MCGREGOR SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND DISTRICT	
OT0111	BEATTIE SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND DISTRICT	
OT0112	NORMAN SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND DISTRICT	
OT0113	SURTEES SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND	
OT0114	HITT SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND	
OT0115	HITT SAWMILL, LARDNER CREEK	
OT0116	HITT # 4 SAWMILL, LARDNER CREEK	B42
OT0117	ARMISTEAD SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND DISTRICT	
OT0118	ARMISTEAD SAWMILL, GELLIBRAND RIVER	
OT0119	FACEY AND CASHIN SAWMILL, FERGUSON DISTRICT	
OT0120	DENNING SAWMILL, FERGUSON DISTRICT	
OT0121	EATON SAWMILL, FERGUSON DISTRICT	
OT0122	GARD SAWMILL, FERGUSON DISTRICT	
OT0123	GARD AND CHESSUM SAWMILL, FERGUSON DISTRICT	
OT0124	MAHONEY SAWMILL, LORNE DISTRICT	
OT0125	WYE RIVER SAWMILL CO. # 2 SAWMILL, WYE RIVER	
OT0126	ARMISTEAD'S SAWMILL, KENNETT RIVER, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	C68
OT0127	HENRY NETTLE SAWMILL, KENNETT RIVER DISTRICT	B15
OT0128	HENRY CARISBROOK SAWMILL, KENNETT RIVER DISTRICT	B15
OT0129	SHARP SAWMILL, SAINT GEORGE RIVER, LORNE DISTRICT	
OT0130	SHARP SAWMILL, SHEOAK CREEK, ANGAHOOK LORNE STATE PARK	C64
OT0131	ST GEORGE # 1 SAWMILL, LORNE DISTRICT	B14
OT0132	ST GEORGE # 2 SAWMILL, LORNE DISTRICT	B14
OT0133	SHARP (CORALYNN CREEK) SAWMILL, LORNE DISTRICT	
OT0134	FISHER SAWMILL, SKENES CREEK DISTRICT	
OT0135	HENRY SAWMILL, SKENES CREEK DISTRICT	
OT0136	CASPER TOWERS SAWMILL, SKENES CREEK DISTRICT	C393
OT0137	ARMISTEAD SAWMILL, SKENES CREEK DISTRICT	
OT0138	SHARP # 2 SAWMILL, SKENES CREEK DISTRICT	B48
OT0139	CASPER TOWERS (WILD DOG CREEK) SAWMILL, SKENES CREEK DISTRICT	
OT0140	SHARP # 1 SAWMILL, TANYBRYN	B29
OT0141	SHARP # 3 SAWMILL, TANYBRYN	B29
OT0142	JOHNSON BROS. SAWMILL AND CHUTE, APOLLO BAY	C394
OT0143	APOLLO BAY TIMBER CO. (ELLIOTT RIVER) SAWMILL, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C70
OT0144	MARTIN'S SAWMILL, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C69
OT0145	STONE SAWMILL, APOLLO BAY DISTRICT	
OT0146	SEAL SAWMILL, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0147	APOLLO BAY TIMBER CO. (PARKER RIVER) SAWMILL, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0148	BORCH SAWMILL, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
OT0149	ERSKINE RIVER WEIR, LORNE WATER SUPPLY	
OT0150	ALLENVALE RESERVOIR, ST GEORGE RIVER, LORNE WATER SUPPLY	
OT0151	OLANGOLAH WEIR, COLAC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	B114
OT0152	WEST GELLIBRAND RESERVOIR, COLAC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	C384
OT0153	WEST BARWON RESERVOIR, GEELONG WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	
OT0154	BARRAMUNGA CREEK WEIR, PIPELINE, GEELONG WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	
OT0155	ANDERSONS CREEK RESERVOIR, APOLLO BAY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	
OT0156	WATER WHEEL SAWMILL LOG LINE, WIMBA	
OT0157	SMEDLEY SAWMILL, OLANGOLAH	B47
OT0158	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, APOLLO BAY	
OT0159	MILNES BROS INCLINE, BARRAMUNGA	
OT0160	KINCAID SAWMILL, DINMONT, OTWAY STATE FOREST*	C106
OT0161	MCDONALD TRAMWAY, WIMBA	B46
OT0162	DEVITT SAWMILL, DINMONT, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C107
OT0163	WEST BARWON RESERVOIR, WURDEE BOLUC SYSTEM	B110
OT0164	WEST BARWON DIVERSION WEIRS, WURDEE BOLUC SYSTEM	B110
OT0165	WEST-EAST BARWON DIVERSION TUNNEL, WURDEE BOLUC SYSTEM	B110

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
OT0166	EAST BARWON DIVERSION WEIRS, WURDEE BOLUC SYSTEM	
OT0167	ALLAN'S CROSSING WEIR, COLAC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	
OT0168	WAR MEMORIAL, APOLLO BAY	
PC0001	HEYTESBURY AGRICULTURAL SHOW (FORMER SITE), HEYTESBURY	
PC0002	WATER TOWER, PORT CAMPBELL	
PC0003	CEMETERY, PORT CAMPBELL	
PC0004	PUBLIC PURPOSES RESERVE (HISTORICAL), PORT CAMPBELL	
PC0005	FEATURES OF THE FORESHORE, PORT CAMPBELL	C373
PC0006	ROCKET SHED, PORT CAMPBELL	C374
PC0007	DEANY STEPS, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	C55
PC0008	SUSPENSION BRIDGE REMAINS, PORT CAMPBELL	
PC0009	BEACON STEPS, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	C54
PC0010	JETTY & CUTTING, PORT CAMPBELL	C375
PC0011	JAMES IRVINE MONUMENT AND SEATS, PETERBOROUGH	
PC0012	STEPS (EARTHEN), PORT CAMPBELL BAY	
PC0013	BRICK WELL, PETERBOROUGH	
PC0014	'CHILDREN' WRECK SITE, CHILDERS COVE	
PC0015	'SCHOMBERG' STRANDING SITE, SCHOMBERG ROCKS	
PC0016	'NEWFIELD' GROUNDING SITE, PETERBOROUGH	
*PC0017	'FALLS OF HALLADALE' WRECK SITE, PETERBOROUGH	
PC0018	HALLADALE POINT, PETERBOROUGH	
PC0019	PUBLIC HALL, NIRRANDA	
PC0020	CEMETERY, NIRRANDA	
PC0021	PIPE BRIDGE, CURDIES RIVER	C371
PC0022	RIFLE RANGE AREA, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	C53
PC0023	ARTESIAN BORE, PORT CAMPBELL DISTRICT	C376
PC0024	ARTESIAN BORE, PETERBOROUGH DISTRICT	C372
PO0003	COURTHOUSE, PORTLAND	A110
PO0004	STONE WALL SECTION, FORMER GAOL SITE, PORTLAND	C290
PO0008	FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL, PORTLAND	A111
PO0009	FORMER SCHOOL, PORTLAND	
PO0011	CEMETERY, PORTLAND SOUTH	
PO0012	OLD CEMETERY, PORTLAND	
PO0013	CEMETERY, NARRAWONG	A38
PO0014	REMAINS OF EARLY TRAMWAY, PORTLAND TO HEYWOOD	A67
PO0015	AIRFIELD (FORMER), PORTLAND	
PO0016	OLD COAST ROAD, FITZROY RIVER AREA	
PO0017	'REGIA' SHIPWRECK SITE, FORESHORE, PORTLAND BAY	
PO0018	BATTERY, PORTLAND	B159
PO0019	BOTANIC GARDENS, PORTLAND	A40
PO0020	CROQUET CLUB PAVILION, BOTANIC GARDENS, PORTLAND	
PO0021	IMMIGRATION BARRACKS SITE, PORTLAND	C292
PO0022	TANNERY SITE, PORTLAND	
PO0023	MEMORIAL, FORESHORE, PORTLAND	A41
PO0024	QUARRY, BLUESTONE, PORTLAND	
PO0025	QUARRY, CAPE NELSON	
PO0026	BRIDGEWATER POUND SITE, WEST OF PORTLAND	
PO0027	SHELLGRIT EXTRACTION SITE, MURRELL'S BEACH, CAPE NELSON AREA	C300
PO0028	WINDSOR COTTAGE SITE, PORTLAND	B93
PO0029	CUSTOMS HOUSE, PORTLAND	
PO0030	ROCKET SHED, PORTLAND	A42
PO0031	LIFEBOAT, PORTLAND	A43
PO0032	DEEP-WATER PIER, PORTLAND	
PO0033	LIGHTHOUSE, PORTLAND	A112
PO0034	LIGHTHOUSE COMPLEX, CAPE NELSON	A163
PO0035	SEALERS' LANDING PLACE, BLACKNOSE POINT, PORTLAND	C299
PO0037	DOUBLE CORNER, PORTLAND	
PO0038	SEALING CAMP, ON THE 'PENINSULA', PORTLAND	
PO0039	WHALERS' LOOKOUT, MOUNT CLAY AREA	
PO0040	FURROWS SITE, PORTLAND	
PO0041	'WAY STATION', MOUNT ECCLES NATIONAL PARK	B26

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
PO0042	SITE OF BRICK AND STONE WELL AND SPRINGS, PORTLAND	
PO0043	RECREATION RESERVE, HEYWOOD	
PO0044	PRIMARY SCHOOL (FORMER), HEYWOOD	C282
PO0045	WATER TOWER, HEYWOOD	
PO0046	RAILWAY STATION, HEYWOOD	C283
PO0047	PUBLIC GARDENS AND PUBLIC LAND ALONG FITZROY RIVER, HEYWOOD	
PO0052	CEMETERY, HEYWOOD	
PO0053	WAR MEMORIALS, HEYWOOD	
PO0054	FORMER RAILWAY GOODS SHED (FISH FARM), PORTLAND	C291
PO0055	'ADMELLA' WRECK SITE, PORTLAND AREA	
PO0056	CHARCOAL KILNS, NARRAWONG	
PO0057	SAWPIT, MOUNT CLAY, NARRAWONG DISTRICT	B92
PO0058	ANNYA CAMP, HEYWOOD DISTRICT, ANNYA STATE FOREST	C96
PO0059	TIMBUCTOO SAWMILL, NEAR HEYWOOD	
PO0060	CONVINCING GROUND & SHIP BUILDING SITE, ALLESTREE, PORTLAND DISTRICT	C284
PO0061	MOUNT EELES (ECCLES), MOUNT ECCLES NATIONAL PARK	
PO0062	LAKE CONDAH, HEYWOOD DISTRICT	
PO0063	LAKE GORRIE AND TWO PARCELS OF CROWN LAND, MOUNT ECCLES DISTRICT	
PO0064	WALKING TRACK, MOUNT ECCLES NATIONAL PARK	
PO0065	DRY STONE WALLS, MOUNT ECCLES NATIONAL PARK	C51
PO0066	DRY STONE STRUCTURES, LAKE CONDAH	C280
PO0067	POST AND WIRE FENCE, LAKE CONDAH	
PO0068	DRY STONE WALL, LAKE CONDAH AREA	
PO0069	DRY STONE WALL, ALLAMBIE	
PO0070	MURPHY'S HUT, LAKE CONDAH AREA	
PO0071	STOCK YARD COMPLEX, CONDAH	C279
PO0072	BRIDGE REMNANTS DARLOT CREEK, LAKE CONDAH	
PO0073	DRY STONE WALL BASE, LAKE CONDAH	
PO0074	DRY STONE WALL BUILDING, LAKE CONDAH	C281
PO0075	STONE CHIMNEY WALL ENCLOSURE, LAKE CONDAH	
PO0076	CEMETERY, PORTLAND NORTH	A6
PO0078	FORESHORE RESERVE, PORTLAND	B94
PO0079	LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S QUARTERS, PORTLAND	A113
PO0080	BLUESTONE GUTTERS, PORTLAND	C293
PO0081	COURTHOUSE, MACARTHUR	A109
PO0082	WATER TOWER, PORTLAND	
PO0083	WHALING TRYPOT, FORESHORE, PORTLAND	C294
PO0084	RAILWAY BRIDGE REMNANT, PORTLAND	C295
PO0085	FORMER WAREHOUSE/BONDSTORE, PORTLAND	A44
PO0086	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 489, PORTLAND	A114
PO0087	PIONEER WOMENS MONUMENT, PORTLAND	B95
PO0088	MEMORIALS, PORTLAND	B95
PO0089	BYASS MONUMENT, PORTLAND	C296
PO0091	PRIMARY SCHOOL, MACARTHUR	C278
PO0092	WAR MEMORIAL, MACARTHUR	
PO0093	MECHANICS INSTITUTE, MACARTHUR	
PO0094	LIME KILNS , BATS RIDGE NATURE CONSERVATION RESERVE, PORTLAND DISTRICT	B27
PO0095	RETAINING WALL, BENTINCK STREET, PORTLAND	C297
PO0096	BLUESTONE SEA WALL, PORTLAND	C298
PO0097	WHALING STATION SITE, PORTLAND	C285
PO0098	FAWTHROP'S LAGOON, PORTLAND	C286
PO0099	PEDESTRIAN CAUSEWAY, FAWTHROP'S LAGOON, PORTLAND	C287
PO0100	HENTY PARK, PORTLAND	C288
PO0101	FORMER CRICKET GROUND, WHALER'S BLUFF, PORTLAND	C289
PR0001	CAMP COORIEMUNGLE, COORIEMUNGLE	B111
PR0002	ROAD CUT THROUGH HEYTESBURY FOREST, SIMPSON-PRINCETOWN	
PR0003	DINOSAUR COVE FOSSIL DISCOVERY SITE, GLENAIRE DISTRICT, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	A69
PR0004	OLD OCEAN ROAD, BETWEEN PRINCETOWN & MOONLIGHT HEAD	C381
PR0005	RIFLE RANGE AREA, MOONLIGHT HEAD, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C58
PR0006	'MARIE GABRIELLE' ANCHORS, MOONLIGHT HEAD, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C60

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
PR0007	'FIJI' GRAVESTONE & MEMORIAL, MOONLIGHT HEAD, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C61
PR0008	'FIJI' ANCHOR, MOONLIGHT HEAD, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C61
PR0009	RIVERNOOK RACECOURSE, PRINCETOWN DISTRICT	
PR0010	POINT RONALD TUNNEL & BREAKWATER, PRINCETOWN, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	A19
PR0011	TRESTLE ROAD BRIDGE, PRINCETOWN	C380
PR0012	GIBSON STEPS & TUNNEL, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	C57
PR0013	CROWES BUFFER STOP, GREAT OCEAN ROAD	
PR0014	PUBLIC HALL, YUULONG	
PR0017	LOCH ARD SHIPWRECK, CEMETERY AND FEATURES, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	A18
PR0018	RIVERNOOK TOWNSHIP SITE, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
PR0020	RACECOURSE SITE, MOONLIGHT HEAD, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	
PR0021	CEMETERY, MOONLIGHT HEAD, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C59
PR0022	OLD COAST ROAD, BETWEEN PRINCETOWN & MOONLIGHT HEAD	C382
PR0023	MELBA GULLY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	B164
PR0024	INSCRIBED STONES, HIDER'S BEACH, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C63
PR0025	'SS INNAMINKA' GROUNDING SITE, GLENAIRE	
PR0026	'LOCH ARD' WRECK SITE, PORT CAMPBELL NATIONAL PARK	
PR0027	'JENNY' ANCHOR, CAPE VOLNEY, OTWAY NATIONAL PARK	C62
PR0028	AIRE RIVER, NEAR GLENAIRE	
PR0029	PUBLIC HALL, KENNEDY CREEK	
PR0034	NORTHERN TIMBER CO. SAWMILL, CROWES DISTRICT, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C98
PR0035	ROBINS (STALKER) SAWMILL, CROWES DISTRICT	B39
PR0036	KINCAID (CHAPPLE CREEK) SAWMILL, CROWES DISTRICT	B39
PR0037	BACHELOR AND O'SHAUNESSY SAWMILL, CROWES DISTRICT	
PR0038	KINCAID (SANDY CREEK) SAWMILL, CROWES DISTRICT	B39
PR0041	BRIAR HILL TIMBER CO., CROWES DISTRICT	
PR0042	KNOTT SAWMILL, CROWES DISTRICT	B38
PR0043	MCCRICKARD SAWMILL, LOVAT DISTRICT	
PR0044	MARCHBANK SAWMILL, WEEAPROINAH DISTRICT	A8
PR0045	MARCHBANK ZIGZAG TRAMWAY, WEEAPROINAH DISTRICT	A8
PR0046	O'BRIEN SAWMILL, WEEAPROINAH DISTRICT	
PR0047	PETTTT SAWMILL, WEEAPROINAH DISTRICT	
PR0048	DEWE SAWMILL, WYELANGTA DISTRICT	
PR0049	SPRAGUE AND SMITH SAWMILL, WYELANGTA	
PR0050	KINCAID SAWMILL, WYELANGTA DISTRICT	
PR0051	CLYDESDALE SAWMILL, WYELANGTA	
PR0052	KNOTT # 3 SAWMILL, WYELANGTA DISTRICT	A9
PR0053	KNOTT # 2 SAWMILL, OTWAY STATE FOREST	C99
PR0054	BROWN SAWMILL, WYELANGTA DISTRICT	
PR0055	KNOTT # 1 SAWMILL, TRIPLET FALLS, WYELANGTA DISTRICT	B40
PR0056	DRIVER SAWMILL, WEEAPROINAH DISTRICT	
PR0057	WEST ARKINS CREEK WEIR, WYELANGTA	B112
PR0058	NORTH OTWAY PIPELINE, CARLISLE RIVER	B112
PR0059	SOUTH OTWAY PIPELINE, KENNEDYS CREEK	
PR0060	RECREATION GROUND, PRINCETOWN	
PR0061	ARMISTEADS SAWMILL, CARLISLE STATE PARK	C56
PR0062	PETTTT/MARCHBANK SAWMILL, PILE SIDING	
PR0063	CEMETERY, WYELANGTA/WEEAPROINAH	C379
PR0064	HEYTESBURY FOREST REMNANT, COORIEMUNGLE	
PR0065	CARLISLE RIFLE RANGE, CARLISLE STATE PARK	
PR0066	GELLIBRAND RIFLE RANGE, CARLISLE STATE PARK	
PR0067	PIGGERY, CARLISLE STATE PARK	
PR0068	CRICKET GROUND (FORMER), CARLISLE STATE PARK	
PR0069	EAST ARKINS CREEK WEIR, WYELANGTA	B112
PR0070	FIRST CREEK WEIR, WYELANGTA	B112
PR0071	GELLIBRAND RIVER DIVERSION WORKS	C378
PR0072	GELLIBRAND MAIN PUMP STATION	C377
RU0001	PUBLIC HALL, DADSWELL BRIDGE	
RU0003	CEMETERY, GRAY'S BRIDGE	C160
RU0004	CRESWICK'S WELL, CRESWICK SWAMP WILDLIFE RESERVE	C17

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
RU0005	PLANTATION, MARNOO	
RU0006	CROSSING, RICHARDSON RIVER	
RU0007	HARRIET HOLMES GRAVE, KANYA	C163
RU0008	RAILWAY TROLLEY, MARNOO	
RU0009	NEWINGTON BRIDGE, GLENORCHY DISTRICT	C166
RU0010	WALLALLOO SETTLEMENT, NORTH OF MARNOO	
RU0011	SCHOOL (SITE), CALLAWADDA	
RU0012	SITE OF OLD WEIR, GLENORCHY DISTRICT	
RU0013	ALIEN CAMP, GLYNWYLLN STATE FOREST	C77
RU0014	TRAMWAY, WARRANOOK	
RU0015	RAILWAY STATION, RUPANYUP	A83
RU0016	BRASS BAND HALL AND TENNIS COURTS, COROMBY	
RU0017	WATER TOWER AND OFFICE, RUPANYUP	
RU0018	RAIL RESERVE AND CRANE, RUPANYUP	
RU0020	GOODS SHED PLATFORM AND GRAIN SHED, MARNOO	
RU0021	MEMORIAL GATES, RECREATION GROUND, MARNOO	C162
RU0022	PRIMARY SCHOOL, MARNOO	
RU0023	PRIMARY SCHOOL, RUPANYUP	C161
RU0024	CEMETERY, RUPANYUP	
RU0025	CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT, LEDCOURT	
RU0028	GLENORCHY WEIR	A71
RU0029	WIMMERA RIVER-SWEDES CREEK CUTTING	B64
RU0030	HUDDLESTONES WEIR, WIMMERA RIVER	C164
RU0031	LAKE BATYO CATYO, AVON PLAINS	
RU0032	FORD OVER WIMMERA RIVER, GLENORCHY DISTRICT	
RU0033	BUNYIP CUTTING, EMBANKMENTS AND PITS, DEEP LEAD	C167
RU0034	DUNMUNKLE CREEK DIVERSION	C165
RU0035	RAILWAY VIADUCT, WIMMERA RIVER, GLENORCHY DISTRICT	
RU0036	SCHOOL SITE, RIACHELLA	
RU0037	KINGSTON MINE, MORRL MORRL FOREST	
RU0038	CAMPBELL'S HOMESTEAD SITE, DEEP LEAD AREA	
RU0039	GERMANIA MINE SITE, DEEP LEAD	
RU0040	WELCOME DAM, WELCOME LEAD, NORTH OF DEEP LEAD	
RU0041	TIMBER BRIDGE, SWEDES CREEK, GLENORCHY	
RU0042	TIMBER BRIDGE, WIMMERA RIVER, GLENORCHY	
RU0043	RECREATION OVAL, RUPANYUP	
RU0044	MEMORIAL HALL, RUPANYUP	
RU0045	CEMETERY, ASHENS	
RU0046	HISTORICAL RESERVE, LALLAT	
SK0001	WEIR, STREATHAM STREAMSIDE RESERVE "J15", STREATHAM	
SK0004	CEMETERY, SKIPTON	
SK0005	TRESTLE BRIDGE REMNANTS, SKIPTON	
SK0006	FOOTBRIDGE OVER MOUNT EMU CREEK, SKIPTON	C271
SK0007	ROAD BRIDGE OVER MOUNT EMU CREEK, SKIPTON	C272
SK0008	JUBILEE PARK, SKIPTON	
SK0010	BLUESTONE GUTTERS, SKIPTON	
SK0011	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SKIPTON	C273
SK0012	RAILWAY RESERVE SILOS, SKIPTON	
SK0013	AVENUE OF HONOUR AND WAR MEMORIAL, SKIPTON	
SK0015	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 582, SKIPTON	C274
SK0016	RSL HALL, SKIPTON	
SK0017	COURTHOUSE, SKIPTON	A107
SK0018	CEMETERY, STREATHAM	C270
SK0019	RAILWAY COMPLEX, LISMORE	
SK0020	RECREATION RESERVE, LISMORE	
SK0021	PUBLIC HALL, LISMORE	
SK0023	SWIMMING POOL BUILDING, LISMORE	
SK0024	WAR MEMORIAL, LISMORE	
SK0026	LISMORE AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL, LISMORE	C276
SK0027	CEMETERY, DERRINALLUM	
SK0028	RAILWAY COMPLEX, DERRINALLUM	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
SK0029	HIGH SCHOOL (FORMER), DERRINALLUM	
SK0031	AVENUE OF TREES, DERRINALLUM	
SK0032	1977 FIRE MEMORIAL, DERRINALLUM	C275
SK0033	WAR MEMORIAL, DERRINALLUM	
SK0034	PUBLIC HALL, DERRINALLUM	
SK0035	WAR MEMORIAL, DARLINGTON	
SK0037	PUBLIC HALL, DARLINGTON	
SK0038	BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, DARLINGTON	A108
SK0045	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 4576, YALL-Y-POORA	
SK0046	CEMETERY, LISMORE	
SK0047	FORMER RAILWAY TERMINUS, SKIPTON	
SK0048	OLD POLICE PADDOCK, SKIPTON	
SK0049	OLD MAILCOACH TRACK, SKIPTON	
ST0001	RAILTON TUNNEL, STUART MILL DISTRICT	C182
ST0002	MUD BRICK STRUCTURE, DEVONSHIRE GULLY, STUART MILL	A2
ST0003	GREENOCK MINE, NW OF STUART MILL	
ST0004	MUD WALL DAM, NW OF STUART MILL	
ST0005	WATER RACE AND DAM, WEST OF CLOVER VALLEY	C183
ST0006	CHARCOAL KILN, BOOLA BOLOKE	
ST0008	BEEKEEPER'S HUT, WEST OF STUART MILL	
ST0009	PUDDLER, CARAPOOEE WEST AREA	B34
ST0010	PUDDLER, CARAPOOEE WEST	
ST0011	CHARCOAL KILN, CARAPOOEE	
ST0012	COLLISONS GULLY MINE, SOUTH OF ST ARNAUD	
ST0013	FISHHOOK MINE, NE OF ROSTRON	
ST0015	KOOREH DIGGINGS, SOUTH OF KOOREH	
ST0016	CARAPOOEE GOLDFIELD, SSW OF CARAPOOEE	
ST0017	QUEEN MARY MINE, SW OF ST ARNAUD	
ST0018	RESERVOIR, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	
ST0021	CEMETERY, ST ARNAUD	
ST0022	PRINCE OF WALES MINE, NE OF ST ARNAUD	
ST0023	CROWN LAND OFFICE, ST ARNAUD	A84
ST0024	TOWN HALL, ST ARNAUD	B65
ST0025	COURTHOUSE, ST ARNAUD	A85
ST0026	POLICE LOCK-UP, ST ARNAUD	A86
ST0029	QUEEN MARY GARDENS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES, ST ARNAUD	B66
ST0030	KARA KARA SHIRE HALL (FORMER), ST ARNAUD	A25
ST0031	OLD GAS LAMP REMAINS, ST ARNAUD	
ST0032	BOER WAR MEMORIAL, TOWN HALL GARDENS, ST ARNAUD	C171
ST0033	AVENUES OF TREES, ST ARNAUD	
ST0036	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1646, ST ARNAUD	B123
ST0037	HIGH SCHOOL, ST ARNAUD	B124
ST0038	HOSPITAL COMPLEX, ST ARNAUD	C172
ST0040	CEMETERY, ST ARNAUD	C173
ST0043	MARKET SQUARE (FORMER), ST ARNAUD	
ST0044	PIONEER PARK AND MEMORIALS, ST ARNAUD	B67
ST0045	LAMP POST, SWIMMING POOL COMPLEX, ST ARNAUD	
ST0046	RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX, ST ARNAUD	A87
ST0047	CHOCK & LOG FENCE, CARAPOOEE DISTRICT, ST ARNAUD STATE FOREST	C81
ST0048	CHOCK & LOG FENCE, CLOVER VALLEY	C82
ST0049	CEMETERY, CARAPOOEE	
ST0050	SHEARING SHED ROAD DUMP # 1, SOUTH OF ST ARNAUD	
ST0051	SHEARING SHED ROAD DUMP # 2, SOUTH OF ST ARNAUD	
ST0052	PRINCE OF WALES EUCALYPTUS DISTILLERY, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	
ST0053	ALIEN CAMP, CARAPOOEE WEST	
ST0054	BOYS' CAMP, CARAPOOEE WEST	B36
ST0055	KERSHAW'S CHARCOAL PITS, CARAPOOEE WEST	
ST0056	KERSHAW'S CHARCOAL KILNS, CARAPOOEE WEST	
ST0057	SAWMILL, CARAPOOEE WEST	C181
ST0058	CHARCOAL PITS, CLOVER VALLEY	C83
ST0059	MEN'S CAMP, CARAPOOEE WEST	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
ST0060	"THE GAP' CHARCOAL PITS, MOUNT BOLANGUM FLORA AND FAUNA RESERVE	C19
ST0061	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 762 (SITE), CARAPOOEE	
ST0062	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2127 (SITE), SLATY CREEK	
ST0063	SCHOOL RESERVE, BEASLEY'S BRIDGE	
ST0065	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2622 (SITE), ST ARNAUD NORTH	
ST0066	GOLD PROSPECTOR'S MONUMENT, ST ARNAUD EAST	C179
ST0067	WWI AND WWII CENOTAPH MONUMENT, STUART MILL	
ST0068	MEMORIAL HALL, KOOREH	
ST0069	MAJOR MITCHELL CAIRN, KOOREH	B118
ST0070	MEMORIAL HALL, EMU	
ST0073	RAILWAY STATION, EMU	
ST0075	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1024 (SITE), STUART MILL	
ST0077	CEMETERY, STUART MILL	C185
ST0078	CEMETERY, NAVARRE	
ST0079	HALL AND MEMORIAL ARCH, NAVARRE	
ST0080	STATION AND SILO (FORMER), NAVARRE	
ST0081	RECREATION OVAL AND GRANDSTAND, NAVARRE	
ST0083	MEMORIAL HALL (SITE), WINJALLOCK	
ST0085	PUBLIC HALL AND MEMORIAL GATES, BEAZLEY'S BRIDGE	
ST0086	NEW BENDIGO CEMETERY, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	C169
ST0087	RAIL STATION AND SILOS, SUTHERLAND	
ST0088	SCHOOL MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL HALL, SLATY CREEK	
ST0089	TIMBER TRESTLE ROAD BRIDGE, ARCHDALE	C186
ST0091	ST ARNAUD DAM SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	
ST0092	NAVARRE HILLS SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT	C187
ST0093	SWANTON'S CYANIDE VATS AND TAILINGS, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B35
ST0094	EMU CEMENT WORKINGS, EMU	
ST0095	CEMENT LEAD DIGGINGS, KARA KARA STATE PARK	B23
ST0097	QUEENSLAND CO MINE, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	C175
ST0098	WELCOME NELSON CO MINE, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	C176
ST0099	SWANTON'S BATTERY, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B35
ST0100	JEREJAW REEF MINE, ST ARNAUD STATE FOREST	C78
ST0101	BROWNINGS LUCK CO MINE, ST ARNAUD	B4
ST0102	BELL ROCK CO MINE, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	B1
ST0103	LLOYD'S WHIP SHAFT, STUART MILL	A2
ST0104	NEW BENDIGO CO MINE, ST ARNAUD	B2
ST0105	BRISTOL REEF WORKINGS, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	C170
ST0109	NEW BENDIGO DIGGINGS, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	C18
ST0110	PUDDLER # 3 AND WATER RACE, ROSTRONS, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B5
ST0111	WATTLE FLAT ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS AND WATER RACE, STUART MILL DISTRICT	C80
ST0113	ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS, VICTORIA GULLY, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B32
ST0114	PUDDLER AND DAM, GOWAR FLORA RESERVE, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	B18
ST0115	SALLY'S GULLY PUDDLERS, ST ARNAUD DISTRICT	B18
ST0116	STUART MILL REEF WORKINGS, STUART MILL	
ST0117	PUDDLER AND DAM # 1, VICTORIA GULLY, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B21
ST0118	SCHOOL # 2342 (SITE) AND TENNIS COURTS, NICHOLL'S PLAINS	
ST0119	PUDDLER AND DAM # 2, VICTORIA GULLY, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B22
ST0120	SLUICING DAM, VICTORIA GULLY, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B20
ST0121	PUDDLER # 1, ROSTRONS, ST ARNAUD STATE FOREST	C85
ST0122	PUDDLER # 2, ROSTRONS, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B33
ST0123	PUDDLER # 4 AND DAM, ROSTRONS, STUART MILL DISTRICT	B5
ST0124	CEMETERY, REDBANK	
ST0125	CEMETERY, NATTE YALLOCK	C188
ST0126	CEMETERY, BARKLY	
ST0127	LORD NELSON MINE, ST ARNAUD	C174
ST0128	ST ARNAUD GOLD MINING CO. DAM	B3
ST0130	TEDDINGTON RESERVOIRS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES, KARA KARA STATE PARK	B19
ST0131	CHOCK AND LOG FENCE, CENTRE RD, KARA KARA STATE PARK	C20
ST0132	CHOCK AND LOG SHEEPYARDS, KARA KARA STATE PARK	C21
ST0133	WOODCUTTERS' CARVINGS, ST ARNAUD STATE FOREST	C79
ST0134	CHOCK AND LOG FENCE, STUART MILL DISTRICT	C180

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
ST0135	RACECOURSE, STUART MILL	C184
ST0136	TIMBER ROAD BRIDGE, GOWAR	C168
ST0137	CHARCOAL PITS, ST ARNAUD STATE FOREST	C84
ST0138	MAIN DRAIN, ST ARNAUD	C177
ST0139	STAND PIPE, PILLAR BOX AND TROUGH, ST ARNAUD	C178
ST0140	KING GEORGES PARK AND MEMORIAL TREES, ST ARNAUD	
ST0141	OLD SHOWGROUNDS AND YARDS, ST ARNAUD	
ST0142	STRICTA HILL LAND CARE PROJECT, WINJALLOK DISTRICT	
WA0001	RESERVE, ANTWERP	
WA0002	COURTHOUSE, DIMBOOLA	B121
WA0003	HIGH SCHOOL & MEMORIAL HALL, DIMBOOLA	C131
WA0004	SHIRE HALL (FORMER), DIMBOOLA	B153
WA0005	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1372, DIMBOOLA	C132
WA0006	RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX, DIMBOOLA	B55
WA0007	RECREATION RESERVE COMPLEX, DIMBOOLA	C133
WA0008	FIRST PUMP STATION SITE, WIMMERA RIVER, DIMBOOLA	C134
WA0009	SEWAGE PUMPING STATION, DIMBOOLA	
WA0010	OLD WEIR, DIMBOOLA	
WA0011	POLICE STABLES, DIMBOOLA	
WA0013	COURTHOUSE, WARRACKNABEAL	A75
WA0014	LOG LOCK-UP, WARRACKNABEAL	A76
WA0015	WATER TOWER, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0016	CEMETERY, WARRACKNABEAL	C125
WA0017	SHOW-YARDS, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0018	ANZAC MEMORIAL PARK, WARRACKNABEAL	C126
WA0019	RAILWAY STATION COMPLEX AND WATER TOWER, WARRACKNABEAL	A21
WA0020	HOUSING COMMISSION ESTATE, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0021	POLICE RESERVE BUILDINGS, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0022	HIGH SCHOOL, WARRACKNABEAL	B120
WA0023	CEMETERY, DIMBOOLA	
WA0024	DIMBOOLA VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, BETWEEN WAIL AND DIMBOOLA	
WA0025	EUCALYPTUS DISTILLERY CO. DISTILLERY, ANTWERP DISTRICT	B54
WA0026	WEIR, LAH	
WA0027	ELLIOT'S HOUSE & DAIRY, ANTWERP DISTRICT	C127
WA0028	CEMETERY MEMORIAL, ANTWERP	
WA0030	PIONEER MONUMENT, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0031	COOL STORE, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0032	GOODS SHED AND RAIL RESERVE SILOS, BRIM	
WA0033	JAMES SIMSON GRAVE, BRIM	C124
WA0034	CEMETERY, BRIM	
WA0035	WILLENABRINA HALL AND MEMORIAL GATES AND OVAL, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0036	BRIDGE OVER YARRIAMBIACK CREEK, WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0037	FORMER WILLENABRINA SCHOOL # 2632 (SITE), WARRACKNABEAL	
WA0038	PRIMARY SCHOOL (SITE), LAH	
WA0040	RECREATION RESERVE, ARKONA	
WA0041	CEMETERY, KATYIL	C130
WA0042	PRIMARY SCHOOL (SITE) # 3104, ANTWERP	
WA0043	SAILORS HOME PUBLIC HALL, DIMBOOLA DISTRICT	
WA0044	FORMER ROAD BRIDGE, WIMMERA RIVER, ANTWERP DISTRICT	C128
WA0045	PUBLIC HALL, ANTWERP	
WA0046	CEMETERY, ANTWERP	C129
WA0047	NETTING FENCE, GALAQUIL	C123
WA0048	SAILORS HOME CEMETERY, EAST OF DIMBOOLA	
WA0049	WEIR, ANTWERP	
WA0050	FORD, YARRIAMBIACK CREEK, NORTH OF BRIM	
WA0051	OLD BRICKWORKS SITE, BRIM	
WA0056	NINE CREEKS WATERWAYS, DIMBOOLA	
WA0057	AVENUE OF HONOUR, WESTERN HIGHWAY, DIMBOOLA	
WA0058	CHINESE GARDENS SITE, DIMBOOLA	
WA0059	APEX PARK AND LOCOMOTIVE, DIMBOOLA	
WE0001	MEMORIAL HALL, LAKE MARMAL	

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
WE0002	HALL, BUCKRABANYULE	
WE0003	SILOS AND STATION, BUCKRABANYULE	
WI0001	CEMETERY, HEXHAM	
WI0002	CAST-IRON MILEPOSTS, CARAMUT	A105
WI0003	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 947, GLENTHOMSON	B140
WI0004	WAR MEMORIAL AND WATER SUPPLY PLAQUE, WICKLIFFE	
WI0007	WAR MEMORIAL, HEXHAM	
WI0008	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 296, HEXHAM	
WI0009	AVENUE OF TREES, CARAMUT	
WI0010	BURCHARTS CREEK BRIDGE, CARAMUT DISTRICT	A106
WI0011	BRIDGE, MUSTON CREEK, CARAMUT	
WI0012	STONE MILEPOST, CARAMUT	A37
WI0013	RECREATION RESERVE, CARAMUT	
WI0015	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 728, CARAMUT	C268
WI0016	CEMETERY, CARAMUT	C269
WI0017	CEMETERY, WICKLIFFE	
WI0019	COMMON SCHOOL (FORMER), LAKE BOLAC	
WI0022	MEMORIAL HALL, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0024	WAR MEMORIAL, WESTMERE	
WI0025	PUBLIC HALL, WESTMERE	
WI0026	RAILWAY STATION, WESTMERE	
WI0027	WAR MEMORIAL, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0028	CEMETERY, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0029	HIGH SCHOOL, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0034	COBRA KILLUC, NORTH-EAST OF HEXHAM	
WI0035	LAKE BOLAC	
WI0036	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 2662, WILLAURA	C265
WI0038	WATER TROUGH, WILLAURA	
WI0039	WAR MEMORIAL, WILLAURA	
WI0040	WILLAURA & DISTRICT HOSPITAL, WILLAURA	
WI0042	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 3851 (FORMER), MINNERA	
WI0043	CEMETERY, WILLAURA	
WI0044	RECREATION GROUND, WILLAURA	
WI0045	RAILWAY STATION, WILLAURA	A104
WI0046	RSL MEMORIAL TO WWII, WILLAURA	
WI0047	POLICE LOCK-UP (FORMER), WILLAURA	
WI0048	MEMORIAL HALL, WILLAURA	
WI0049	PUBLIC HALL AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE, WICKLIFFE	
WI0050	MUSTONS CREEK SITE, CARAMUT	
WI0051	FORMER SALT WORKS, LAKE GENTINE, LAKE BOLAC AREA	
WI0052	SALT PRODUCTION SITE, LAKE PARACALMIC, LAKE BOLAC DISTRICT	
WI0053	PRATT GRAVE, FORESHORE, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0054	FORMER GAS LAMP, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0055	FORMER RECREATION RESERVE, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0056	AQUATIC CLUB (FORMER FLAX MILL BUILDING), LAKE BOLAC	
WI0057	WW1 MEMORIAL TREE AND PLAQUE, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0058	OLD MILEAGE MARKER, LAKE BOLAC	
WI0059	COACH WHEEL RUTS, LAKE BOLAC AREA	
WI0060	OLD BURIAL GROUND, WICKLIFFE	
WI0061	FIRST CEMETERY, WICKLIFFE	
WI0062	OLD BRIDGE, WICKLIFFE	
WI0063	BRIDGE, FARRELL'S INN, WICKLIFFE	
WI0064	CONCRETE WATER TROUGH, WICKLIFFE DISTRICT	C267
WI0065	BRIDGE, HOPKINS RIVER, WILLAURA DISTRICT	C266
WI0066	WATTLE PLANTATION, COBRA KILLUC, HEXHAM DISTRICT	
WR0001	COURTHOUSE, PORT FAIRY	A117
WR0003	PRIMARY SCHOOL, YAMBUK	
WR0004	SANDHILLS CEMETERY, PORT FAIRY	B97
WR0005	TRAMWAY BUILDING REMAINS, RAILWAY RESERVE, WARRNAMBOOL	C320
WR0006	WOLLASTON BRIDGE, WARRNAMBOOL	A122
WR0007	BATTERY HILL, PORT FAIRY	A7

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
WR0008	AIRPORT, MAILORS FLAT, WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0009	DRILL HALL/ORDERLY ROOM AND MILITIA COMPLEX, WARRNAMBOOL	A52
WR0010	COURTHOUSE, KOROIT	B161
WR0011	POLICE RESIDENCE, KOROIT	
WR0012	POLICE LOCK-UP, KOROIT	C304
WR0014	RAILWAY STATION, KOROIT	C305
WR0016	BOTANIC GARDENS, KOROIT	C306
WR0017	HORSE TROUGH, KOROIT	
WR0018	HITCHING POST, KOROIT	
WR0019	VICTORIA PARK, KOROIT	
WR0023	FORMER TOWER HILL NATIONAL SCHOOL, KOROIT	A115
WR0024	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 618, KOROIT	C307
WR0025	TEACHER'S RESIDENCE, KOROIT	
WR0036	CEMETERY, TOWER HILL, KOROIT	A46
WR0037	STONE MILEPOSTS, WARRNAMBOOL	A123
WR0038	DAN'S CAVE, EAST OF WARRNAMBOOL	C325
WR0039	CAPTAIN MILLS COTTAGE, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0040	LIGHTHOUSE, LADY BAY, WARRNAMBOOL	A124
WR0041	LIGHTHOUSE, GRIFFITH ISLAND, PORT FAIRY	A119
WR0042	PROUDFOOT'S BOATHOUSE, WARRNAMBOOL	A125
WR0043	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 648, WOODFORD	B143
WR0044	RECREATION GROUND, KILLARNEY BEACH	
WR0045	PROTECTED DUNES, 'THE CUTTING', TOWER HILL DISTRICT	C314
WR0046	EAST BEACH, PORT FAIRY	
WR0047	SOUTH BEACH, PORT FAIRY	
WR0048	BREAKWATER, LADY BAY, WARRNAMBOOL	B98
WR0049	THUNDER POINT COASTAL RESERVE	
WR0050	RAILWAY BRIDGE, DENNINGTON	C315
WR0051	'SS CASINO' MONUMENT, PORT FAIRY	
WR0052	'LA BELLA' GROUNDING SITE, WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0053	'EDINBURGH CASTLE' GROUNDING SITE, WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0054	GEORGE WATMORE'S GRAVE, PORT FAIRY DISTRICT	
WR0055	THUNDER POINT, WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0056	LAKE YAMBUK, SOUTH OF YAMBUK	
WR0057	TOWER HILL OUTLET, TOWER HILL	
WR0058	KILLARNEY BEACH, WEST OF WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0059	CRAGS AND DEEN MAAR, WEST OF PORT FAIRY	
WR0061	AMP BUILDING (NOW TAFE COLLEGE), WARRNAMBOOL	B146
WR0062	MERRI RIVER CUTTING, WARRNAMBOOL	C316
WR0063	CUTTING, PERTOBE ROAD, WARRNAMBOOL	C321
WR0064	MUNICIPAL BATHS (FORMER), WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0066	COURTHOUSE, WARRNAMBOOL	A126
WR0067	STONE WALL, FORMER SALEYARDS, WARRNAMBOOL	C322
WR0068	BOTANIC GARDENS, WARRNAMBOOL	A53
WR0069	POLICE COMPLEX, WARRNAMBOOL	A127
WR0070	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 1743, WARRNAMBOOL	B145
WR0071	VILLIERS BLOCK, BASE HOSPITAL, WARRNAMBOOL	C323
WR0072	RAILWAY STATION, WARRNAMBOOL	A128
WR0074	SHELLY BEACH, WARRNAMBOOL	
WR0077	TOWER HILL WILDLIFE RESERVE	A165
WR0078	VISITOR CENTRE, TOWER HILL	A47
WR0079	ROCKET HOUSE, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0080	LIFEBOAT SHED, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0081	WHARF COMPLEX, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0082	RAILWAY STATION (FORMER), PORT FAIRY	
WR0084	HOSPITAL, PORT FAIRY	C308
WR0085	PRIMARY SCHOOL # 6247, PORT FAIRY	A121
WR0087	FISHERMEN'S SHED, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0088	LIFEBOAT, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0089	POLICE RESIDENCE, PORT FAIRY	
WR0090	BOTANIC GARDENS, PORT FAIRY	B96

SITE ID	SITE NAME	FINAL RECS.
WR0091	CEMETERY, PORT FAIRY	A51
WR0093	WAR MEMORIAL, PORT FAIRY	
WR0094	'THE GARDENS' OVAL AND GRANDSTAND, PORT FAIRY	C309
WR0095	CEMETERY, YAMBUK	
WR0097	CEMETERY, MACARTHUR	
WR0098	BLUESTONE CULVERT, MACARTHUR DISTRICT	
WR0099	AVENUE OF TREES, ORFORD	
WR0100	'H. AND J.' BRIDGE, SHAW RIVER, ORFORD	C302
WR0101	NORFOLK ISLAND PINES, GIPPS ST, PORT FAIRY	C310
WR0102	CHARLES MILLS RESERVE, PORT FAIRY	
WR0103	BRIDGE OVER MOYNE RIVER, PORT FAIRY	C311
WR0104	WAR MEMORIAL, PORT FAIRY	
WR0105	WATER TOWERS, PORT FAIRY	
WR0106	STONE BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, ROSEBROOK	C313
WR0107	ARCH BRIDGE, ROSEBROOK	B144
WR0108	MANIFOLD CREEK BRIDGE, WINSLOW DISTRICT	
WR0109	WAR MEMORIAL, WINSLOW	
WR0110	STONE MILEPOST, WOOLSTHORPE	A45
WR0111	CEMETERY, WOOLSTHORPE	
WR0112	BRIDGE OVER SPRING CREEK, WOOLSTHORPE	
WR0113	AVENUE OF TREES, WOOLSTHORPE	
WR0114	PRIMARY SCHOOL, WOOLSTHORPE	B142
WR0115	WAR MEMORIAL, DENNINGTON	
WR0116	FORTIFICATIONS AND BATTERY COMPLEX, FLAGSTAFF HILL, WARRNAMBOOL	A54
WR0117	WATER TOWER, WARRNAMBOOL	C324
WR0118	POWDER MAGAZINE, PORT FAIRY	A7
WR0119	'THE BAR', BROADWATER	
WR0120	WAR MEMORIAL, WARRNAMBOOL	B99
WR0121	ROAD BRIDGE, YOUL CREEK, WOOLSTHORPE DISTRICT	B160
WR0122	STONE SUSPENSION BRIDGE ABUTMENTS, WOOLSTHORPE DISTRICT	C301
WR0123	STONE ARCH BRIDGE, TOOLONG	C303
WR0124	FINGERBOARD ROAD, PORT FAIRY DISTRICT	
WR0125	WHALING STATION SITE, GRIFFITH ISLAND, PORT FAIRY	C312
WR0126	NORFOLK ISLAND PINES, PRINCES HIGHWAY, WARRNAMBOOL	C317
WR0127	NORFOLK ISLAND PINES, TIMOR ST, WARRNAMBOOL	C318
WR0128	NORFOLK ISLAND PINES, PERTOBE ROAD, WARRNAMBOOL	C319
XX0001	GREAT OCEAN ROAD & ASSOCIATED FEATURES & CONSTRUCTION SITES	A70
XX0002	STH AUST. GOLD ESCORT ROUTE, MOUNT ALEXANDER TO ADELAIDE	B119
XX0003	COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE, PORTLAND TO MELBOURNE	
XX0004	C. J. TYERS ROUTE	
XX0005	ROUTE OF CHINESE DIGGERS	
XX0006	GREAT SOUTH WEST WALK, PORTLAND DISTRICT	B116
XX0007	BIRREGURRA-FORREST RAILWAY LINE	C397
XX0008	MOUNT VICTORY ROAD, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C74
XX0009	SILVERBAND ROAD, GRAMPPIANS NATIONAL PARK	C75
XX0010	VICTORIA/SOUTH AUSTRALIA BORDER	
XX0011	MARY MCKILLOP TRAIL	B117
XX0012	IRON SURVEY POSTS, 36TH PARALLEL, WESTERN VICTORIA	C398
XX0013	NAVARRE-BEN NEVIS RAILWAY	
XX0014	LA TROBE'S 1840S JOURNEYS TO CAPE OTWAY	
XX0015	CAMPERDOWN-TIMBOON RAILWAY LINE	C399
XX0016	COLAC-BEECH FOREST-CROWES RAILWAY LINE	C400
XX0017	OLANGOLAH PIPELINE, COLAC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	B114

APPENDIX II

List of Submissions

These submissions were received in response to the Descriptive Report, published in January 1996.

Sub no	Name	Category
1	L.D. Johnson	Individual
2	Minyip Historical Society	Interest Group
3	Macarthur Historical Society	Interest Group
4	South West Water Authority	Water Authority
5	W.M. Bourke	Individual
6	Victorian Government Property Group	Government Organisation
7	N.S. Bennett	Individual
8	Victorian Association of Forest Industries	Industry/Commercial Group
9	Sandford Mechanics Institute Inc.	Interest Group
10	National Trust of Australia (Victoria) - Portland Branch	Interest Group
11	L. Arkley	Individual
12	J. Edmonds	Individual
13	Moyne Shire	Municipal Council
14	Lake Bolac & District Historical Society	Interest Group
15	Skipton Historical Society	Interest Group
16	J.R. Petering	Individual
17	G.M. Leske	Individual
18	G. Hopkins	Individual
19	Balmoral & District Historical Society	Interest Group
20	Victorian National Parks Association	Interest Group
21	Office of Surveyor-General	Government Organisation
22	C. Harvey	Individual
23	Portland Family History Group Inc.	Interest Group
24	M.A. Syme	Individual
25	Prospectors & Miners Association of Victoria Inc.	Industry/Commercial Group
26	Prospectors & Miners Association of Vict. Inc. - Central Vict Branch	Industry/Commercial Group
27	J. Lennon	Individual
28	Buloke Shire Council	Municipal Council
29	Northern Grampians Shire Council	Municipal Council
30	Ballarat & District Aboriginal Cooperative Ltd	Interest Group
31	Horsham Rural City Council	Municipal Council
32	Corangamite Shire	Municipal Council
33	Department of Natural Resources & Environment	Government Organisation
34	Dja Dja Wrung Aboriginal Association Inc.	Interest Group

These submissions were received in response to the Proposed Recommendations, published in July 1996.

Sub no	Name	Category
1	Friends of the Great South West Walk Inc.	Community Group
2	G. Bennett	Individual
3	Sandford Mechanics Institute Inc	Interest Group
4	Nelson Reserves Committee of Management Inc.	Community Group
5	G.H. Stokes	Individual
6	Victorian Plantations Corporation	Government Organisation
7	Koroit & District Historical Society Inc.	Interest Group

Sub no	Name	Category
8	Portland Historical Society	Interest Group
9	Monash University (Department of Civil Engineering)	Academic Institution
10	Glenelg Region Water Authority	Water Authority
11	South West Trades & Labour Council Inc.	Interest Group
12	Department of Natural Resources & Environment (Beaufort office)	Government Organisation
13	P.F. Rickard	Individual
14	Light Railway Research Society of Australia Inc.	Interest Group
15	N.S. Bennett	Individual
16	Grampians Region Water Authority	Water Authority
17	Otway Region Water	Water Authority
18	L. Robertson	Individual
19	P. & C. McMillan	Individual
20	Winchelsea & District Historical Society Inc.	Interest Group
21	Warrnambool & District Angling Club	Interest Group
22	Wimmera Mallee Water	Water Authority
23	Colac & District Family History group Inc.	Interest Group
24	Rural City of Ararat	Municipal Council
25	Nelson Tourist Association	Community Group
26	Institute of Engineers, Australia (Victoria Division*)	Interest Group
27	G. McLennan	Individual
28	R. & J. Crow	Individual
29	Murtoa Stick Shed Steering Committee	Interest Group
30	Murtoa & District Historical Society Inc.	Interest Group
31	Kaniva District Historical Society	Interest Group
32	Victorian Association of Forest Industries	Industry/Commercial Group
33	B. W. Vivian	Individual
34	M. Syme	Individual
35	P. C. Fagg	Individual
36	Prospectors & Miners Association of Victoria Inc.	Industry/Commercial Group
37	Warrnambool City Council	Municipal Council
38	Glenelg Shire	Municipal Council
39	South West Tourism Victoria Inc.	Industry/Commercial Group
40	Historic Buildings Restoration Committee, Portland	Interest Group
41	National Trust of Australia (Victoria)	Interest Group
42	Camperdown & District Historical Society	Interest Group
43	Nelson Progress Association Inc.	Community Group
44	National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Portland Branch	Interest Group
45	Port of Portland Pty Ltd	Industry/Commercial Group
46	Otway Hardwoods Pty Ltd	Industry/Commercial Group
47	Portland C.E.M.A. Inc.	Interest Group
48	P. Barker	Individual
49	Australian Heritage Commission	Government Organisation
50	E. Gillon	Individual
51	A. L. Chalmers	Individual
52	B. W. Jarrett	Individual
53	W.H. Bennett & Sons Pty Ltd	Industry/Commercial Group
54	Stawell Historical Society Inc.	Interest Group
55	Department of Natural Resources & Environment	Government Organisation
56	G. L. Keith	Individual
57	Department of Treasury & Finance (Vict, Govt. Property Group)	Government Organisation
58	Develop Dimboola Committee	Community Group
59	Department of Justice Victoria (Courts & Tribunals Services Division)	Government Organisation
60	South West Water Authority	Water Authority
61	K. Grimmer	Individual
62	Moyne Shire	Municipal Council
63	Colac-Otway Shire	Municipal Council
64	VicRoads	Government Organisation
65	Minister for Roads & Ports	Government Minister

APPENDIX III

First social and economic study

Summary of Social and Economic Assessment of the Historic Places Proposed Recommendations

By Read Sturgess and Associates and Robin Crocker and Associates

The purpose of this study was to provide a socio-economic assessment of candidate historic place recommendations to assist the Land Conservation Council in developing its proposed recommendations, and in particular an assessment of the impact of those recommendations that would lead to changes in existing uses and activities. The objectives of this study were:

- to identify and, as far as possible, assess the benefits and costs that could arise from the Council's proposed recommendations concerning historic places, and, in particular, to consider those benefits and costs associated with candidate historic place recommendations; and
- to estimate the social impact, including employment gain or loss, of the candidate historic place recommendations at the local (town) and State level.

The methodology used was that of social benefit-cost analysis. This methodology focuses on the implications of the Council's draft proposed recommendations in terms of the changes in three interlinked components of the socio-economic assessment, namely, changes in economic (social) value that the draft proposals would produce; changes in the economic activity that would result; and changes in social conditions. The analysis focuses on the following three main classes of historic places.

Historic places associated with timber harvesting

In round figures, the estimated loss in the annual sustainable yield of timber in the Otway Forest Management Area would be about 1000 m³ if all the Council's proposed recommendations were implemented. The value of this loss of production could be in the range \$11 500 to \$24 000 depending on expectations about long term prices. Timber production in other Forest Management Areas is unlikely to be affected by the draft proposed recommendations.

The loss of regional expenditure resulting from reduced timber production has not been estimated because of the detailed information about timber products and spending patterns which is required from the sawmills and pulpmills which service the area. The size of the reduction in annual timber production, however, suggests that the amounts would be relatively small.

In aggregate, implementation of the proposed recommendations might lead to the loss of, say, one and one-half full-time jobs in the forest and timber sector over the Otway FMA and the towns which service its timber production. Numbers this small, however, must be interpreted cautiously.

Quantitative information relating to the benefits of reservation is scant. Nevertheless, if increased recreation were the only relevant benefit, an estimate can be made of the increase in

the number of visitors per year to all the proposed sites in the Otway FMA that would be required to break even with the cost of foregone timber production. Using a generalised travel cost approach, it was estimated that the economic value of a visit to the Apollo Bay/Colac area for a group of four could be about \$56. Therefore, the increased number of visiting groups required to break even with the estimated range of loss of timber production was estimated to be 205 to 429 depending upon expectations of long-term timber prices.

If, for example, it were believed that the 'base' timber prices were appropriate for the long term, and that more than an extra 256 groups were likely to visit the sites as a result of the LCC's recommendations being implemented, reservation would be the decision which maximised economic value – if tourism were the only relevant benefit.

Emphasising that indicators of economic activity become unreliable when the numbers are small, it can be noted that if that number of visitors spent an average of \$60 per head then the increased expenditure would be about \$61 000. Such expenditure might generate about one full-time equivalent job in the tourism sector.

It should be noted, of course, that tourism is not the only relevant benefit, it happens merely to be the one which is amenable to quasi-quantification given the dearth of information about other benefits, particularly the non-use values associated with historic timber sites. Therefore, the above break even analysis must be tempered by the importance which the decision maker might attach to non-use values.

Historic places associated with mining

From the evaluation of the proposed recommendations for historical mining sites, there are no clear conclusions which can be drawn from those benefits and costs for which ranges of indicative values were calculated. Therefore, it is a matter for the decision makers to weigh up their judgemental assessment of the likelihood of gold discoveries at or near the sites and to compare this with their beliefs about the likely increases in visitor numbers if the draft proposals were implemented. That comparison will need to be tempered with judgement about the importance of the items for which no quantification could be attempted, particularly non-use and option values.

Under the proposals agreed to by the Council, small reserves are proposed around individual historic gold mining features near St Arnaud and Stawell, in the Stuart Mill historic area, and at several isolated locations. These places are likely to be explored again, and exploration which did not disturb the historic features would be permitted.

Other than areas in national and State parks which are already exempted from mining, the reserves are recommended to require the approval of the Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee, for mining works to proceed. For the 'highly significant' historic places (in Chapter 4), Heritage Victoria's approval would also be required. The actual potential for sacrificed mineral production under the Proposed Recommendations cannot be predicted.

Under the recommendations there is provision for a mining company to pay the costs of researching and recording significant historic features that would be disturbed or destroyed by mining, and (in some cases) to contribute to the costs of conservation works and interpretation at other historic features. These are likely to be relatively modest amounts, of the same order as the costs of meeting conventional conditions under mining licences.

Historic buildings, gardens, memorials and other places

For the items for which preliminary estimates have been made, benefits in the first year would substantially outweigh (capital) costs. For items where costs could not be calculated the findings are inconclusive. Relevant issues to be noted are:

- Costs relating to repair and setting up of the Murtoa grain store are excluded.
- Possible reductions in sale price for buildings added to the Victorian Heritage Register are the subject of debate.
- Non-use values and social and community benefits are substantial and need to be given due weight in reaching a decision about the merits of the recommendations.

On balance, it is believed that the findings indicate that the LCC recommendations for buildings, gardens, memorials and related historic places will provide a net benefit to the community.

Furthermore, it is not expected that any employment would be lost if those recommendations were implemented. Indeed, the additional direct expenditure by extra tourists at the two sites where an estimate has been made, might range between \$100,000 and \$200,000 with the assumed small increases in numbers of visitors at those sites. Bearing in mind the need for caution when numbers are small, this level of direct expenditure might lead to a total of between 1.5 and 3 extra jobs in the tourism sector.

Second social and economic study

Summary of Social and Economic Assessment of Selected Historical Sites in South-western Victoria

By Urban Consulting Group

The Urban Consulting Group was commissioned by the Council to perform an economic and social assessment of three selected historical places included in the Council's proposed recommendations:

- the Aire Valley softwood plantation, south of Beech Forest in the Otway Ranges;
- the bridge over the Hopkins River estuary at Warrnambool; and
- the Portland foreshore area, in relation to a master plan for redevelopment.

The consultants held discussions with local councils, key stakeholders and the LCC, and inspected the places. Following the methodology applied by Read Sturgess in the first study, they estimated costs perceived to arise from the Council's recommendations, and considered various approaches to assessing benefits. The assessment was based on changes in economic and social value, economic activity and social conditions. A clear comparison of dollar benefits and costs was not possible in any of these cases.

Possible benefits of protecting the places include increased tourism and recreation, opportunities for education, community appreciation of local history, increased conservation value, option value (retaining the option of future use), and existence value (social utility from knowledge these places exist). Costs of protecting the places include opportunity costs (income foregone due to

protection), management costs associated with improved visitor access and facilities, and direct costs of heritage conservation actions.

The key stakeholder for the Aire Valley plantation is the Victorian Plantations Corporation (VPC). The benefits of protection include opportunities for education about the plantation's history, and low option value. The marginal tourism benefit was seen as close to zero, as visitation is focused around the existing public reserves at Redwoods, and Hopetoun and Beauchamp waterfalls. Other benefits were hard to value or quantify.

For the plantation the opportunity cost of the recommendations was not clear, as listing on the Register of the National Estate does not result in any statutory requirement to comply with Australian Heritage Commission provisions, unless Commonwealth Acts or approvals are involved. However the standing value of the 300 ha plantation was estimated by the VPC to be \$10.5M. On-going maintenance of the plantation would cost about \$3300 per year if not harvested.

The City of Warrnambool estimates annual maintenance for the Hopkins River Bridge costs about \$20,000, increasing as the bridge deteriorates. Redecking amounting to \$300 000 will be required soon, and new piles (not costed) will also be needed. Retaining the old bridge would increase new bridge costs, for alignment and approach roading. Benefits of tourism and option value are low; there is insufficient information to assess existence value or community well-being; and educational opportunities may arise.

The Portland foreshore includes the old railway goods shed and the Bentinck Street retaining wall. The consultants saw them as having low tourism and option values, with option and existence values being difficult to quantify. There are educational opportunities associated with these places. The community may gain increased well-being from their protection, but this intangible benefit probably cannot be valued. Direct costs of retaining these places are low, but the Shire of Glenelg considers this could result in an inability to implement their foreshore masterplan. There could be an opportunity cost through reduced tourist visitation to the foreshore compared with that after full implementation of the plan.

APPENDIX IV

Criteria for Assessing Significance

The following criteria were used by the Land Conservation Council during this investigation, to assist with assessing the significance of the identified historic places. They are based on established criteria, particularly those developed by the Australian Heritage Commission and Heritage Victoria.

A place (site, area, building, structure or feature, or group of buildings, structures or features, together with associated contents and surrounds) should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Be important for its association with significant people, cultural groups, events, activities, scientific or technical endeavours, developments or cultural phases;
- B. Demonstrate an extraordinary, uncommon, endangered or comparatively old way of life, custom, land-use, technology, process, design or function;
- C. Exhibit an unusual richness or diversity of cultural features;
- D. Demonstrate innovative, influential or exceptionally fine craftsmanship, design, construction technology, decoration or use of materials;
- E. Be a representative example of type;
- F. Be an essentially intact example of type;
- G. Demonstrate a creative, innovative or influential technical or scientific philosophy, approach, method or accomplishment, including a response to site;
- H. Have had significance for the artistic, social, cultural, political or economic life of a local community, town, area, region or the State;
- I. Be significant for its demonstrated continuity of use over a long period, or for its changing sequence of styles, use, patterns of occupancy or functions over time;
- J. Be important for its potential use as a benchmark, research or teaching site;
- K. Be important for its potential use as a site for recreational interpretation, due to its ability to contribute to a wider understanding of Australian history.

APPENDIX V

The Principal Australian Historic Themes

The framework below was developed by the Australian Heritage Commission. It is intended to be used as an analytical tool, to assist with identifying the rich themes of Australian history. The use of the active tense (using words and phrases that suggest action) helps to emphasise the dynamic nature of our history, and of the processes that have created our heritage. It should also be noted that the framework is still in draft form.

The framework comprises principal themes and sub-themes.

1. Tracing the evolution of a continents special environments
 - 1.1 Tracing climatic and topographical change
 - 1.2 Tracing the emergence of and development of Australian plants and animals
 - 1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments
 - 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

2. Peopling the continent
 - 2.1 Recovering the experience of Australia's earliest inhabitants
 - 2.2 Appreciating how Aboriginal people adapted themselves to diverse regions before regular contact with other parts of the world
 - 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment
 - 2.4 Migrating
 - 2.5 Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement
 - 2.6 Fighting for the land

3. Developing local, regional and national economies
 - 3.1 Surveying the coastline
 - 3.2 Surveying the continent and assessing its potential
 - 3.3 Exploiting natural resources
 - 3.4 Developing primary production
 - 3.5 Recruiting labour
 - 3.6 Establishing lines and networks of communication
 - 3.7 Moving goods and people
 - 3.8 Farming for export under Australian conditions
 - 3.9 Integrating Aboriginal people into the cash economy
 - 3.10 Altering the environment for economic development
 - 3.11 Feeding people
 - 3.12 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
 - 3.13 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
 - 3.14 Developing economic links to the rest of the world
 - 3.15 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
 - 3.16 Inventing devices to cope with special Australian problems
 - 3.17 Financing Australia
 - 3.18 Marketing and retailing
 - 3.19 Informing Australians
 - 3.20 Entertaining for profit
 - 3.21 Lodging people
 - 3.22 Catering for tourists
 - 3.23 Selling companionship and sexual services
 - 3.24 Adorning Australians
 - 3.25 Treating what ails Australians

4. Building settlements, towns and cities
 - 4.1 Planning urban settlement
 - 4.2 Supplying services
 - 4.3 Developing urban institutions
 - 4.4 Living with slums, homelessness and as outcasts
 - 4.5 Making towns to serve rural Australia
 - 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of towns and suburbs
5. Working
 - 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
 - 5.2 Organising workers and work places
 - 5.3 Caring for workers dependent children
 - 5.4 Working in offices
 - 5.5 Trying to make crime pay
 - 5.6 Working in the home
 - 5.7 Surviving as Aboriginal people in a white-dominated economy
6. Educating
 - 6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
 - 6.2 Establishing schools
 - 6.3 Training people for workplace skills
 - 6.4 Building a system of higher education
 - 6.5 Educating people in remote locations
 - 6.6 Educating people in two cultures
7. Governing
 - 7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
 - 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
 - 7.3 Federating Australia
 - 7.4 Governing Australia's colonial possessions
 - 7.5 Developing administrative structures and authorities
8. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
 - 8.1 Organising recreation
 - 8.2 Going to the beach
 - 8.3 Going on holiday
 - 8.4 Eating and drinking
 - 8.5 Forming associations
 - 8.6 Worshipping
 - 8.7 Honouring achievement
 - 8.8 Remembering the fallen
 - 8.9 Commemorating significant events and people
 - 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
 - 8.11 Making Australian folklore
 - 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
9. Marking the phases of life
 - 9.1 Bringing babies into the world
 - 9.2 Bringing up children
 - 9.3 Growing up
 - 9.4 Forming families and partnerships
 - 9.5 Growing old
 - 9.6 Mourning the dead
 - 9.7 Disposing of dead bodies

APPENDIX VI

Non-LCC Recommended Historic Reserves in South-western Victoria

The following reserves were set aside by processes other than Land Conservation Council recommendations, for historical interest or historical purposes under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*. The current managers are indicated in brackets, and where appropriate, the relevant Recommendation or site ID number.

- Camperdown Court House (local Committee of Management, Recommendation **A136**)
- Captain Mills Cottage, Port Fairy (National Trust, Recommendation **A7, A118, A167**)
- Casterton Court House (local Committee of Management, Recommendation **C236**)
- Coleraine Court House (local Committee of Management, Recommendation **A33**)
- Deep Lead School site (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Recommendation **M14**)
- Dimboola Court House (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Recommendation **B121**)
- Great Western Lead Historic Reserve (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Recommendation **B11**)
- Hexham School site (community association, WI0008)
- Lallat Historical Reserve (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, RU0046)
- Landsborough Historical Reserve (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, BE0067)
- Macarthur Court House (Historical Society, Recommendation **A109, A160**)
- Moyston Historical Reserve (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, AR0255)
- Natimuk Court House (Historical Society, Recommendation **A22, A147**)
- Port Campbell Historical Reserve (local Committee of Management, PC0004)
- Skipton Court House (local Committee of Management, Recommendation **A107**)
- Warracknabeal Court House (Historical Society, Recommendation **A75, A144**)
- Wyelangta/Weeaprounah Cemetery (Department of Human Services, Recommendation **C379**)

APPENDIX VII

Principles for Managing Mineral Exploration and Extraction at Historic Mining Sites

The following principles are a component of key strategies developed by the former Historic Mining Sites Assessment Committee. Their implementation has been agreed to by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE, including Minerals and Petroleum), and Heritage Victoria.

The principles may be used as a guide for inspection and negotiation over specific mineral extraction proposals, for places subject to recommendations in this report, but do not replace or override Council's recommendations for boundaries and permitted uses.

Principles for places of:

Local significance

The site's significance cannot be used to stop or vary an exploration or mining proposal, but all care must be taken, and shown to have been taken, to prevent unnecessary destruction of any heritage features on the lease.

Regional significance

Exploration and mining can proceed after site inspection and on-site negotiations by appropriate officers of NRE and the mining company, to delineate areas required to be protected. Licence conditions for the work should reflect the agreements made at the site meeting. Conditions for the disturbance and/or destruction of features may involve archaeological recording of the site, and historical research.

State significance

Sites nominated for listing on the Register of the National Estate or the Victorian Heritage Register are those considered to be of the highest significance. These sites are relatively few in number and deserve a very high level of protection. Exploration or mining in close proximity to these sites may be permitted under similar safeguards to those for regionally significant sites, though site inspections and on-site negotiations should include an appropriate officer of Heritage Victoria, in addition to officers from NRE and the mining company. Conditions for the disturbance and/or destruction of features may involve archaeological recording, historical research and/or conservation and interpretation works on this and/or a related historic site. This conservation or interpretation work could be deemed to be compensation for the loss or disturbance of heritage features. Licence conditions for the work should reflect the agreements made at the site meeting.

Other strategies:

- Develop a set of standard permit exemptions for specific exploration and mining techniques which can be applied to different mining types and levels of heritage significance. This would mean that non-intrusive works on public land containing sites on both Heritage Victoria's Heritage Inventory (archaeological places) and Heritage Register, could be approved and overseen by NRE. This would streamline the approval process and allow more attention to be paid to setting specific licence conditions for the more significant sites.
- Negotiations on works to be carried out on sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, but not covered by permit exemptions established during registration, must include officers from Heritage Victoria. The final approval of such negotiations in regard to cultural heritage rests

with the Heritage Council. As more cases are dealt with, permit exemptions and conditions for disturbance and/or destruction will be refined to achieve the most appropriate levels of, and balance between, archaeology, history, conservation and mining.

- NRE, in conjunction with Heritage Victoria and the Museum of Victoria, will establish and implement guidelines for the disposal of mining artefacts to local museums, historical museums and appropriate tourist attractions.
- Training workshops will be conducted by NRE and the Chamber of Mines to raise the level of understanding within NRE, Heritage Victoria and the community in general, of mining and rehabilitation methods. A simple manual will be developed in conjunction with these workshops.

APPENDIX VIII

List of Consultancies

The following is a list of consultancies commissioned by the Land Conservation Council during the course of this investigation. Copies of the reports are available for inspection at the Council's offices.

- Roger Beeston (June 1995), Historic Places Special Investigation South-western Victoria - Charlton, Warracknabeal, Wycheproof, Donald, Casterton, Heywood, Coleraine and Edenhope, Roger Beeston Architect, Prahran.
- Graeme Butler (June 1995), LCC Historic Places Study South-western Victoria - Cobden, Colac, Mortlake, Peshurst and Terang, Graeme Butler and Associates, Melbourne.
- Bryce Raworth (June 1995), LCC Historic Places Study South-western Victoria - Stawell, Hall's Gap and St Arnaud, Bryce Raworth Conservation/Urban Design, Windsor.
- Andrew Ward (June 1995), Historic Places Special Investigation South-western Victoria, Historic Buildings and Places on Public Land at Jeparit, Kaniva, Natimuk, Nhill and Serviceton, Andrew Ward Architectural Historian, Burwood.
- Jan Critchett (July 1995), Historic Places Special Investigation South-western Victoria - A Study of Aboriginal Contact and Post-contact History and Places, Centre for Australian Studies, Deakin University, Warrnambool.
- Andrew Story and Peter Davies (August 1995), Historic Forest and Forest-based Places in South-western Victoria, Andrew Story Consultant Archaeologist, Melbourne.
- Joe Powell (1995), Historical Geography, Monash University.
- Ian Clark (1995), Study of Pre-Contact Aboriginal History.
- Brian Nelson (May 1996), Consultation with Aboriginal Communities of South-western Victoria.
- Read Sturgess and Associates with Robin Crocker and Associates (June 1996), Social and Economic Assessment of Draft Proposed Recommendations Historic Places Special Investigation, Read Sturgess and Associates Consulting Economists, Mount Dandenong.
- Allom Lovell and Associates Pty Ltd (July 1996), Study of Historic Water Supply Features in South-western Victoria, Melbourne.
- Brian Nelson (October 1996), Consultation with Aboriginal Communities of South-western Victoria Following Proposed Recommendations.
- Urban Consulting Group (November 1996), Social and Economic Assessment of Selected Historical Sites in the South West of Victoria