

Application to nominate a place or object for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register

Instructions to complete form Regulation 5

What does inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register mean?

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) is administered under the *Heritage Act 2017*. It includes places and objects which are considered to have State-level cultural heritage significance. Anyone can nominate a place or object to the VHR, but only a small percentage of them will meet the criteria of the Heritage Council of Victoria as having State-level significance. Many heritage places are locally significant, and it is often more appropriate that they be protected by inclusion in local council Heritage Overlays. Registration in the VHR does not prevent places or objects from being sold, altered or employed for different uses.

What are the criteria for registration? What is 'State-level' cultural heritage significance?

The VHR includes places and objects which meet at least one of the Heritage Council of Victoria's criteria for State-level significance. This means that their cultural heritage significance relates to the wider Victorian community – not just the local area. **It is strongly recommended that nominators read the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines* available on the Heritage Victoria website before completing this form.** Separate Guidelines for Landscape nominations and Social Significance (Criterion G) guidelines are also available online.

Please call Heritage Victoria to discuss your nomination prior to its lodgement

Telephone: (03) 7022 6370

Email: heritage.registrations@delwp.vic.gov.au

Web: www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Nomination forms may be submitted in one of the following ways:

By email to: heritage.registrations@delwp.vic.gov.au OR

By post to: Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, PO Box 500, MELBOURNE VIC 8002

Please note: Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant which may result in delays.

Privacy Collections Statement

What will happen to the information I provide in this nomination form?

The information you provide will assist the Executive Director to form a view about whether to accept this nomination under s.34 of the Act. If accepted, the nomination will be a starting point for the assessment of the nominated place/object which may lead to a recommendation by the Executive Director to the Heritage Council of Victoria to include or not include it in the Victorian Heritage Register.

Who will have access to my nomination?

Under the *Heritage Act 2017* Heritage Victoria are required to inform the Local Council and the Owner of the place/object of the nomination. It is our practice to also inform the National Trust and other interested parties, and to provide an abridged version of the nomination form and any supporting documentation we feel may be relevant. If you do not wish certain information to be made public do not provide it. This applies to all attachments and supporting documents supplied with this application.

Who will have access to my personal details?

The section 'Nominator Details & Nominator Statement' will not be provided to other parties at the time of nomination. However, it may be provided to the Heritage Council of Victoria for the purposes of decision making under the Act and to contact you. This nomination form, including your details, may be subject to a Freedom of Information request.

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All fields are required. Anonymous nominations will not be accepted.

1. Nominator details

Title: Ms

First Name: Penny

Surname: Hawe

Address: PO Box 68, Lorne VIC 3232

Email address:
committee@friendsoflorne.org.au

Telephone: 0429 390 904

Is this nomination on behalf of a
company or organisation?

*Yes /

*No

What is its name?

Friends of Lorne and the Lorne
Historical Society (in joint
collaboration)

What is your position title?

President, Friends of Lorne

2. Owner details (where known)

Title:

First Name:

Surname:

Business or organisation name:

The site is managed by the Great Ocean
Road Coast and Parks Authority

Address: 35 Bell Street, Torquay

Email address: info@gorcc.com.au

Telephone: 5220 5055

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3. Nomination type



Place

- Place with objects intergral to it (please provide list)
- Object
- Archaeological place

4. Place or object details

Place or object name: Lorne
Fishermen's Co-op Building

Address or GPS location: 11 Ocean Road
South, Lorne 3232

Local Council or Shire: Surf Coast Shire

5. Land details (for places or objects)

5.1 Extent of nominations

Note: It is usual for place extents to accord with title boundaries or fence lines.

For a place:

How much land do you wish to be included in the registration?

For an object:

How much of the object do you wish to nominate?

Please attach a simple and accurate extent diagram clearly showing the extent (boundaries) of your nomination. This may take the form of a copy of an existing map or plan with a clear hand drawn line around the extent showing the land, buildings and other key features you are nominating.

Is the place located on Crown Land?

*Yes /

*No

What are the title details of this land?

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Note: You must provide a Certificate of Title for places not on Crown Land. This should be dated within one month of making this application. You can search for a title online at: www.landata.vic.gov.au

5.2 Local Heritage Overlay Information

Does this place have a Local Heritage Overlay (HO) within a planning scheme?

*Yes /

*No

What is the HO number?

There is no HO, but it seems that the site was previously recommended for a Heritage Overlay.

An advice received from the Surf Coast Shire Council on 2 March 2021 is as follows:

“In 2003 Council commenced a Planning Scheme Amendment to include a number of places in the Heritage Overlay in the Surf Coast Planning Scheme. This implemented the recommendations of the Selected Lorne / Deans Marsh Heritage Place Assessments Report 2003 which recommended a Heritage Overlay (HO) to 52 places deemed to be of cultural heritage significance in Lorne and Deans Marsh. This included a recommendation that a Heritage Overlay be applied to the Lorne Pier and part of Point Grey to include the land containing the fisherman’s co-operative buildings and the tramway cuttings, given their deemed local significance. The information prepared at the time by the Heritage Consultant indicated that they are historically, aesthetically and socially significant at a local level.....

Following the Panel report, Council adopted the amendment which included applying a HO to the Pier and the land containing the co-operative buildings (as recommended by the Panel). However, prior to approving the amendment in 2006, the Minister removed the proposed HO from the final approved amendment.” Samantha Natt, Principal Strategic Planner

We argue that *at a minimum* there should be a local HO. But really, there should *be state-level heritage protection* given the lead role of the port of Lorne in the fishing industry in Victoria.

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5.3 Photographs

Please attach recent photographs of the place or object; you may include historical photographs as well.

5.4 Conservation Management Plan

Please include copies of any guiding documents for the conservation and management of the heritage place or object (Conservation Management Plan(s)) if they exist for this place or object.

5.5 Inventory (for collections of objects)

If you are nominating a collection of objects, you will need to provide an inventory. Please contact Heritage Victoria to discuss the most appropriate format for your inventory.

6. Heritage Council criteria

Which Heritage Council criteria does this place meet?

Criterion D Demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of places.

Criterion G Strong association for a particular community or cultural group for social or cultural reasons.

Criterion H. Special association with the life or works of a person or groups of persons.

For a place or object to be included in the Victorian Heritage Register it must be of State-level cultural heritage significance based on at least one of the Heritage Council criteria. Please address only the relevant criteria. It is usual for a place or object to meet 2 or 3 criteria. Further explanation about these criteria can be found in the Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines.

7. Statement of cultural heritage significance

Please describe the place or object in the sections below using 1 to 2 paragraphs, naming the most significant elements.

7.1 What is its significance?

7.2 How is it significant?

7.3 Why is it significant?

7.4 History of the place or object.

7.5 Comparisons to similar places recorded in the Victorian Heritage Register.

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SUMMARY History is told in stories. But history is also told visually in *structures which enshrine and project identity*. The state significance of the fishermen's co-operative building lies in it being one of the few remaining remnants of the "couta coast," the name that evolved from the fishing industry on the north side of Bass Strait. The building lies within an intact recreational and professional fishing precinct encompassing a pier, boat ramps, and the Lorne Aquatic and Anglers Club. Lorne was once one of Australia's largest suppliers of barracouta. Couta boats were made in Queenscliff and operated in Lorne. As many as 31 boats and 60 men from Lorne braved the cold Bass Strait waters. We want to be able to tell that story, and the story of the families associated with this industry, up and down the coast. Without heritage protection we risk this identity being lost among the pressure of competing Lorne stories (e.g., ritzy resort, forest, cycling events etc). This treasured past cannot be allowed to disappear.

SIGNIFICANCE – HOW AND WHY IS THE LORNE FISHERMEN'S CO-OP SIGNIFICANT?

The essence of our argument is not simply that the Lorne Fishermen's Co-op building has state-level significance in terms of Victoria's fishing history. Being two hours from Melbourne on the Great Ocean Road, we are uniquely placed to tell that history to a wide audience. Our letter of support from Dr Jackie Watts of the *Melbourne Maritime Heritage Network* points out that less accessible historic fishing towns along Victoria's Coast share common elements of Lorne's maritime industry heritage. But Lorne is more successful in attracting visitors to share the 'story'. History lives through these stories and the state of Victoria should be canny about opportunities to tell them.

Criterion D Demonstrates the principal characteristics of a class of places.

Built in 1949, the building is a highly intact example of a fishing co-operative building. This is evident in the structural form from every angle – so much so that although the co-op closed in 1982, when fish supply dwindled, to this day people step inside the building and expect to buy fish or see fish. The building form is universal in that overseas visitors to Lorne gravitate to it because it reminds them of fishing heritage in Scotland, Denmark, Italy or Greece.

Indeed, a fishing co-op building is so iconic and recognisable in coastal communities it is an *anticipated* part of local culture. The building acts as badge or endorsement of its identity. It is worth noting that in many parts of the world "cultural tourism" is seen as a way of acknowledging and connecting with sociocultural values. A recent study in four coastal villages in North Carolina shows that one way visitors express their values is by what photographs they take. The researchers examined the photographs visitors upload on social media [1]. Second to photos of nature came photos of commercial fishing industry heritage - that is old boats, fishing industry buildings, and traditional fishing gear.[1]

The port of Lorne was considered a state asset [2] and at one time it was the largest supplier of barracouta for the Melbourne market (with shipments further across Australia). The ledger from the period 1948-1963 (which tracks the size of catches and price) remains intact and is held by the *Lorne Historical Society*. After the co-op closed in 1982 the building was used for fish processing and fish sales. The building ceased being used for this purpose in 2017. Since 2019 it has housed a temporary "pop-up" display space for Lorne fishing history (photos, records, oral histories, drawings, equipment) operated by the *Lorne Historical Society*. The photographic record is extensive and unbroken from the 1880s. Every fishing family associated with the building is named in held records. The oral history record is detailed and comprehensive. The collection includes a published memoir from one of the couta boat operators, Ian Hunt, which narrates life in Lorne and on the boats.[3] The collection contains artefacts from the fishing industry. Even the crane that was used to lift

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boats onto the pier each night for safety remains stored, ready for reassembly and public viewing again, perhaps as part of a piece of sculpture in a new era.

Criterion G Strong association for a particular community or cultural group for social or cultural reasons.

What is the group? The community of Lorne (resident population 1026). Lorne has a strong collective attachment to the pier and the old fishermen's co-operative building. Our visitors also value it.

What is the intensity of the attachment? The community's strong attachment to the building is evident in many ways. The emblem of the pier (including the crane and boats) is the official logo of the *Friends of Lorne*, which was established in 1966 as the Lorne Planning and Preservation League. In 2009, the Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority dismantled the crane and prepared to take it away for dumping. However, the crane was rescued overnight by Lorne citizens and placed carefully into safe private storage. When the building was threatened with demolition in 2019, some 480 local and part time residents signed a petition to prevent demolition. More than 1000 visitors also signed the petition. A "pop up" fishing history display has been operating within the building since 2019 (except during COVID lockdowns) maintained by a roster of volunteers from the Lorne Historical Society. A former partner in Lorne Fisheries – a private business that processed and sold fish in the building was Christos Raskatos. Such was his love of Lorne and the old pier and building, that he wrote poetry about it, posting a poem every week on the blackboard outside the fish shop along with the specials of the day. Since 2012 Christos became more widely known through *Lorne's Festival of Performing Arts*, where he offered events such as an evening of "Oysters and Oratory." Christos died in 2017. Afterward his business partners did not have the heart to keep the business going. So Lorne lost its fresh seafood shop. But now, each year, the town of Lorne hosts a poetry competition in Christos' name. The love lives on.

What is the time depth of attachment? The co-op building is at the head of the town's pier. Attachment to the co-op building has existed since 1949 (when the co-op building was built) mostly because it was the centre of our fishing industry. But there has been community attachment to the site for much longer. The pier was built in 1879 to support the timber industry.[4] Before the Great Ocean Road was officially opened in 1932 the most efficient form of transport to Lorne was by boat. So the site has been a place of farewells, greetings and congregation for the township of Lorne for over 140 years. The photographic record shows earlier wooden 20th century buildings on the site. A "hurricane" in 1946 flattened the last wooden boat shed.[5] It was owned by Hector Stribling. Of course, long before that, but not the subject of this submission, is the deep attachment of the Gadabanud people. A shell midden lies not far from the building with artefacts dating 1570-1340 years old and 540-370 years old.[6]

Does the social value resonate at a state level and across the broader Victorian community?

That Lorne once had a thriving fishing industry and was one of the largest suppliers of barracouta in Australia is not just a "fun fact". The unfortunate truth is that right around the world fishing stocks are in decline as the ocean warms. [7] As deep water fishing transitions more into fish-farming, fishing co-op buildings attached to deep water piers will become more rare and more threatened. So yes, the social value resonates across the state, the nation, and beyond. We need to think backwards from 50 and 100 years hence, and ask, how best can we tell the story of this age-old industry? We would answer – from original places in (near) original condition.

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Is the social value part of an event or story that contributes to Victoria's identity?

Yes. Applying Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes, the Lorne fishermen's co-operative building fits the sub theme of building Victoria's industry and workforce. For many people in Lorne, Lorne's identity is deeply tied to this building. But our experience is that we are not alone. Having a fishing co-op building prompts conversation, sharing, and stories from other fishing families and towns in other parts of the state and the country. Telling each other stories deepens heritage values and identities.[8] The essence of the commercial fishing history narrative - hard work, uncertain future, danger, comradeship - is a universal one. People relate to it. Recreational fishers respect it. In addition, fishing is a spectacle. It draws spectators. One of Lorne's most famous holiday makers was Robert Menzies:

"Robert Menzies regularly holidayed in Lorne, usually in late spring or early autumn. He and his wife stayed in the Lorne Hotel. Each morning at about 10.30 they walked around to the pier and there he would sit on a bench with his wife. They watched the comings and goings of the fishing fleet with great interest and then walked back to the Lorne Hotel, arriving in time for lunch."
[ref 3 p.70]

Lorne is also a central piece in the broader story of the "couta coast" - linking Lorne's history to Queenscliff (see section below). Both Queenscliff and Apollo Bay fishing co-op buildings have heritage protection, but Lorne does not. It means one of the state's most visited places (Lorne) risks having its history erased.

Criterion H. Special association with the life or works of a group of persons of importance in Victoria's history

The social and cultural significance of the fishermen's co-operative building and pier complex is substantial and this has been independently assessed and acknowledged (see section 5.2) The co-op building enshrines the story of Victoria's fishing industry through one of its little known ports – the port of Lorne.

Overall, Australia was slow to develop a commercial fishing industry, after European settlement. The richness of the land was such that agriculture and grazing supplied the most reliable and economical source of food.[9] In Lorne however, farming was tough. The Otway ranges were better suited to the timber industry which prospered from 1879.[4,10] Meanwhile, Lorne was getting a reputation as a "beauty spot." The original European settlers (the Mountjoy brothers) began taking paying guests at Erskine House from the 1860s. Other guesthouses quickly became established as our tourism industry took hold. [10]

As late as 1934, Lorne fishermen were still catching fish using nets off the main beach. But then Hector Stribling, the licensee of the Pacific Hotel, purchased a boat for the use of Cyril and Arthur Norton to catch fish and crayfish for guests at the Pacific Hotel and the Lorne Hotel.[11] Barracouta were the catch of the day in Lorne. The fish were up to a metre long and could feed a family for several days.[11] By the late 1930s there were 25 "couta" sail boats, each with a two-man crew. At the peak there were 31 boats and 60 men, [10] although another source puts the number of boats at 33 [3] and another at 32.[12] The fish in waters off Lorne were so plentiful that it was possible to bring in two hauls a day.[12] Couta boat design was adapted to the different conditions along the coast. Lorne boats were shorter and fuller so they could be hauled more easily onto the pier at night. Originally barracouta were caught by trolling under sail. But by the mid 1930s Lorne led the trend to circling under motor.[12] Queenscliff fisherman Frank Ferrier is credited with discovering the plentiful supplies of couta in Lorne. He and fellow Queenscliff fisherman Max Zanoni worked the waters between Queenscliff and Lorne, eventually settling in Lorne, building up the expertise of locals. Other Queenscliff fishermen joined them, building houses in Francis and Charles Streets, overlooking the pier. The area came to be known as Fishermen's Hill.[12]

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The fishing co-operative formed in 1948. After WW2 it represented the new drive and enterprise that governments were keen to foster with loans and guidance. Fishing harnessed capacity for hard work, collaboration and comradeship. It allowed the fishermen to be less vulnerable to price drops at the fish market in times of plenty. With funds now available for new freezing chambers, the catch could be stored for short periods and then brought to market at better times.[10] The statewide Victorian Federated Fishermen's Cooperative Society was formed in 1953 with foundation shareholders from the local co-operatives in Lorne Apollo Bay, Queenscliff, and Barwon Heads.[13] This further fostered co-operation among the fisherman at the different ports.[3] But by the 1970s fishing stocks dwindled and the operations of the Lorne co-operative were wound up in 1982. The co-operative building was then occupied by Lorne Fisheries, a fish sales and fish processing business run by Henry Love, Angelo Kambouris and Bill and Christos Raskatos.[11] Fish were transported in from various parts of the state.

A short history of the fishing industry in Lorne by Dr Sandra McComb is attached to this nomination.[11] Together with other sources [3,10,12,13] it demonstrates the direct association between the co-operative building and the fishing history, showing how the Lorne co-operative rose to prominence to become the largest supplier of barracouta to the Melbourne market. It is also clear from these sources that there has been an enduring and close interaction between the fishing industry of Lorne, the site at Pt Grey and the fishing co-operative building. With further opportunity we feel confident that aspects of this story can be substantiated through the archives of the Victorian Fisheries Authority, the *ABC* and *The Age*.

Finally, while respecting other ports, we argue that fishing heritage in Victoria is more likely to be readily appreciated via Lorne than anywhere in the state because Lorne is still a "beauty spot". Tourists still come here. Events are held here. Each January, for example, the largest open water swimming event in the world, the *Lorne Pier to Pub* attracts 20,000 visitors. The event was established in 1981. The starting line is in the water in front of the co-op building. Each year our iconic fishing co-op building puts its stamp on the event. But unless the state protects its heritage the building's story-telling power will be lost.

COMPARISON TO SIMILAR PLACES AND THOSE RECORDED IN VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

There are four fishing co-operative buildings along the "couta coast," including our own. They all share a similar structural form. For more detail see (see RBA Architects Report, attached to HV nomination by Stephen Hains). In Queenscliff the fishing co-op building is included in HO1 as part of the precinct known as Fishermen's Flat. The co-op building at Apollo Bay has an HO300 overlay from the Colac Shire. The building at San Remo has no heritage overlay and (unlike Lorne) it has had its gable roof removed.

REFERENCES

1. Kahkzad S. Promoting coastal communities through cultural tourism: the case of fishing communities in Brunswick County, North Carolina. *Journal of Heritage Tourism* 2017
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2017.1391272>
2. Move to improve our fish supply. State control suggested. *The Argus*. 5 June 1946
- 3 Hunt IC. *Feel the Sea Wind*. 3rd Edition 1999 Desktop Dynamics 58 Moorabool St, Geelong

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4. Cecil K. *Along the Great ocean Road. Vol 1 The Founding Years (to 1888)* Lorne Historical Society . Lorne 1989
5. Narrow escapes in hurricane at Lorne. *The Herald*. 26 February 1946
6. Minutes of meeting of Surf Coast Shire Council 23 June 2020
7. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/feb/28/fish-stocks-continuing-to-fall-as-oceans-warm-study-finds>
8. Minnegal M, King TJ, Just R, Dwyer PD. Deep identity, shallow time: sustaining a future in Victorian fishing communities. *The Australian Journal of Anthropology* 2003;14(1):53-71
9. Tull M. The development of the Australian fishing history: a preliminary survey. *International Journal of Maritime History* 1993;5(1):95-126
10. Stirling D. *Lorne. A Living History*. Lorne Historical Society. Lorne. Victoria 2004
11. McComb S. *A Short History of Fishing in Lorne*. Lorne Historical Society. Lorne. Victoria. 2021
12. Innes M, Burnham S. *First Home. The Couta Boat and Victoria's Couta Coast*. Artbytes Communication Pty Ltd 2005
13. £100,000 Victorian Co-op Society *Fisheries Newsletter* 1953;12(1):17

8. Aboriginal cultural heritage values (where known)

Who are the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of this place or object?

Gadabanud people are the traditional custodians of the land on which the building is sited.

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Does this place or object have Aboriginal cultural heritage values in addition to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values (shared values)? Please provide details below.

Not qualified to answer. This nomination is for a mid 20th century building on a coastal site.

The Indigenous people working with the state government in relation to the management of the coast and site as a whole are the Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation.

Note: If the place or object is of cultural heritage significance only on the grounds of its association with Aboriginal tradition, Aboriginal traditional use, or Aboriginal archaeology, it may be more appropriate for registration in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. Please contact the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

9. Condition

The condition of the object is generally:

Excellent

Good

Fair

Poor

Is there any damage to the fabric (the materials from which the place/object is made)?

Nothing obvious.

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If yes, please specify which materials and the extent of damage:

10. Intactness and integrity

How much of the original form or appearance remains?

The original 1949 building is intact. Undeniably, it looks like a fishing co-op building, created in Australia in the style and utility of similar buildings elsewhere in the world that define the fishing industry.

The building is brick. It is rectangular with a tiled gabled roof and a raised floor.

What alterations are present and why was the place altered?

Some extensions in the 1970s to allowed for a fish processing and filleting room and extra windows to light the work area.

A seafood restaurant, that would look equally happy in the Aegean, was part of an extension in 1982.

Is it still possible to read the heritage values of the place or object if it has changed or been altered?

Yes. Very much so. The building says “fishermen’s co-op building” in a universal language -much like a church in any part of the world says “church.” This is why the building provides such delight and memory to visitors and locals alike.

Since May 2019 an historic photo display has been accommodated within the building in the part formerly preserved for fish sales and processing. Although the sign outside clearly says “Lorne Historical Society photographic display” many people step inside the building expecting to buy fresh fish or at least see fresh fish. So they initially express disappointment. But many still stop to talk to volunteers “manning” the display about their own association with the building and the colourful characters who worked there. Communicating the history helps us to keep gathering the history. We talk about how the fish stocks disappeared and how the industry ended. Visitors from Scanadania, the US, and the UK tell us about their own family’s fishing heritage. Here they are on holiday on the opposite side of the world and yet they gravitate towards a pier and a building that makes them feel at home. A building that can do that must be special.



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11. Threat

Is the place under imminent threat of demolition or development?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input type="radio"/> *No
Has a demolition permit has been issued under the Building Act 1993 ?	<input type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *No
Has a planning permit been issued by the responsible authority for the redevelopment of the land?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input type="radio"/> *No
Is there evidence of plant and equipment being mobilised to demolish the place?	<input type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *No
Is there evidence of an imminent proposal to destroy, remove or disassemble the object (or group of objects) or elements of the place?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input type="radio"/> *No
Are there any known proposals to relocate buildings or the object(s) to another location?	<input type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *No
Is the deteriorating condition of the place/object posing a threat to its intactness or integrity? If yes, what form does the threat take?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> *Yes/	<input type="radio"/> *No

Plans were been approved in June 2020 by the Surf Coast Shire Council for demolition of the building by the Great Ocean Road Coast and Parks Authority (GORCAPA) to make way for a modern “high quality hospitality space” and event centre. The decision is being contested at VCAT (on 12-16 April 2021).

A long period of master planning preceeded this decision. The "Lorne Pier Complex"(Site ID: OT0043) was identified and included in the inventory of 'Historic Places' on Crown Land mentioned through a Historic Places Special Investigation by the Land Conservation Council in 1996-97. This 'flag' to land managers does not appear to have been noted or responded to adequately. In 1998 the Lorne Coastal Action plan objective was “to conserve natural and historic features.” By 2009 the Pt Grey and Slaughterhouse Master Plan listed “loss of history/character” as one of the chief concerns raised in community workshops.

Please provide any additional details about the threat:

There is also a tram track built in 1879 adjacent to the building and pier. The tram track was designed and built to service the burgeoning forestry industry in the Otways. The new development intends to retain and restore the tram track, yet it would be “lost” against a new building disproportionate to present day use and the present-day prominence of the tram track.

12. Books and other references

Please name books and other sources that may provide historical information about this place.

Gregory EB, Gregory ML, Koenig WL. *Coast to Country*. Shire of Winchelsea and Hargreen Publishing Company. North Melbourne 1985

Hunt, Ian C. *Feel the Sea Wind*. 3rd Edition 1999

Innes M, Burnham S. *First Home. The Couta Boat and Victoria's Couta Coast*. Artbytes Communication Pty Ltd 2005

McComb S. *A Short History of Fishing in Lorne*. Lorne Historical Society. Lorne. Victoria. 2021

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Stirling D. *Lorne. A Living History*. Lorne Historical Society. Lorne. Victoria 2004

Tull M. The development of the Australian fishing history: a preliminary survey. *International Journal of Maritime History* 1993;5(1):95-126

13. Nomination checklist

I have completed all sections of this application form as follows:

- Local Heritage Overlay information
- Heritage Council criteria
- Statement of cultural heritage significance (including history and comparisons)
- Aboriginal cultural heritage values
- Condition
- Integrity/intactness
- Threat

I have attached:

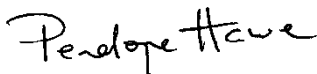
- A copy of the Certificate of Title dated no more than one month ago (not necessary for places on Crown Land)
- Recent photographs of the place or object
- An extent diagram clearly showing the extent (boundaries) of my nomination
- A copy of the Conservation Management Plan(s) for this place (if applicable)

14. Nominator statement

I state that the information I have given on this form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name: Penny Hawe, Jane Orr,
Judi Kenneally and Ian Lovell on
behalf of the Friends of Lorne
and the Lorne Historical Society

Signature:



Date: 9 April 2021

* delete if not applicable