



Australian Government
Australian Maritime Safety Authority

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse Heritage Management Plan

2020



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Acknowledgements

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority acknowledges that the lighthouse is in the traditional country of the Brataualung people.

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Australian Government

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse

Heritage Management Plan

2020

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Executive Summary

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse was placed on the Commonwealth Heritage List in 2004. Well-known for its isolated location, distinctive masonry and the lightstation's street-like space, the lighthouse is testimony to the early development of marine aids to navigation (AtoN) along Australia's coastline throughout the mid-1850s.

The Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse was placed on the Victoria State Heritage Register in 1999 for its historical, architectural and archaeological significance. It is also a site of high significance for the Brataualung People.

The lighthouse stands on the southernmost tip of the mainland at Wilsons Promontory, approximately 16 kilometres southeast of the Tidal River settlement in Victoria. Built in 1859, the lighthouse was constructed to improve vessel safety within Bass Strait, following the boom of coastal shipping along the mainland south-east corner. Its granite tower was designed by prominent lighthouse architect, Charles Maplestone, who was responsible for the design of a number of Australian lighthouses in the mid to late-19th century. As a working AtoN, the lighthouse tower remains the property of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA).

The lighthouse tower originally housed a fixed catoptric Wilkins Brothers Co. lantern and now uses a solar-powered Vega VRB-25 beacon on an automated mechanism. The equipment is serviced by AMSA's maintenance contractor, and AMSA officers visit on an ad hoc basis for auditing, projects, and community liaison activities.

The lightstation grounds and keeper's quarters are not part of the AMSA lease and are managed by Parks Victoria.

This heritage management plan is concerned with the lighthouse tower, but also addresses the management of the surrounding precinct and land. The plan is intended to guide decisions and actions of AMSA who continue to own and operate the lighthouse. AMSA has prepared this plan to integrate the heritage values of the lightstation in accordance with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2000* (EPBC Regulations).

Well preserved and maintained, the lighthouse is in relatively good, stable condition. The policies and management guidelines set out in this heritage management plan strive to ensure that the Commonwealth heritage values of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse are recognised, maintained, and preserved for future generations

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and purpose

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) is the Commonwealth agency responsible for marine aids to navigation (AtoN). Our network includes Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse built in 1859.

The *EPBC Act 1999* requires the preparation of management plans that satisfy the obligations included in Schedule 7A and 7B of the EPBC Regulations 2000. The principal features of this management plan are:

- a description of the place, its heritage values, their condition and the method used to assess its significance
- an administrative management framework
- a description of any proposals for change
- an array of conservation policies that protect and manage the place
- an implementation plan
- ways the policies will be monitored and how the management plan will be reviewed.

We have commissioned this heritage management plan to guide the future conservation of the place. This plan provides the framework and basis for the conservation and best practice management of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse in recognition of its heritage values. The policies in this plan indicate the objectives for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the Commonwealth heritage values of the place. Figure 2 shows the basic planning process applied.

1.2 Heritage management plan objectives

The objectives of this heritage management plan are to:

- protect, conserve and manage the Commonwealth heritage values of Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse
- interpret and promote the Commonwealth heritage values of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse
- manage use of the lightstation
- use best practice standards, including ongoing technical and community input, and apply best available knowledge and expertise when

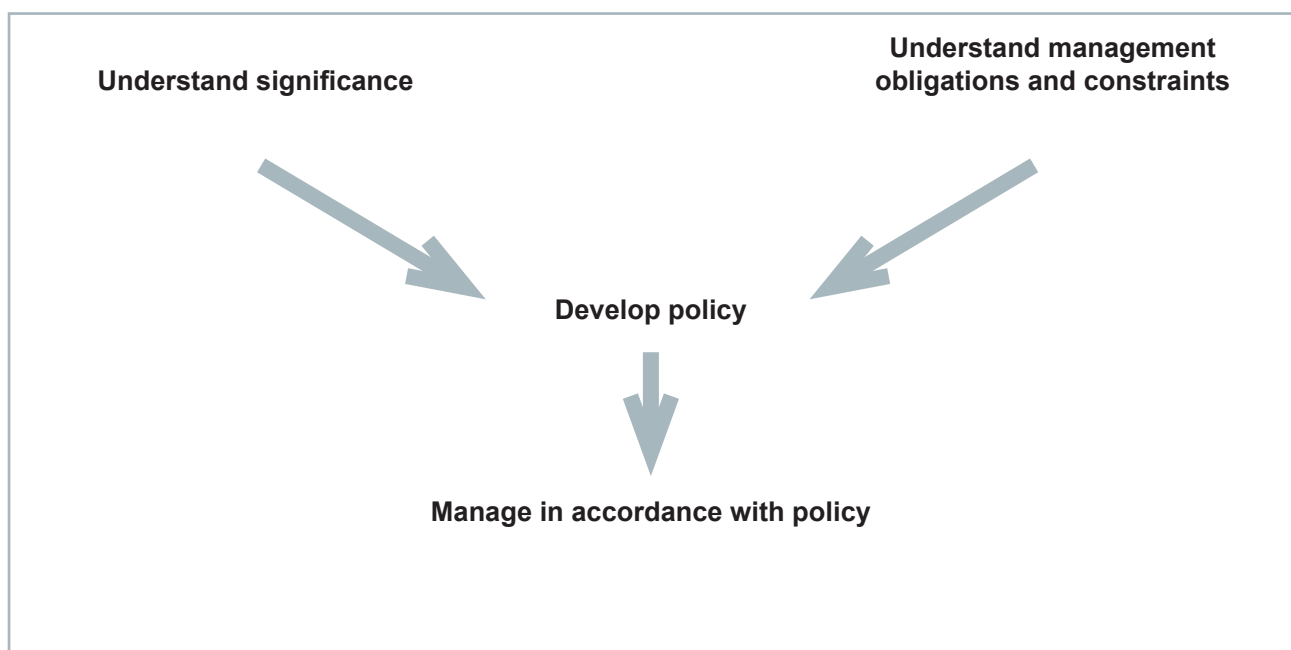


Figure 2. Planning process applied for heritage management (*Australia ICOMOS, 1999*)

considering actions likely to have a substantial impact on Commonwealth heritage values.

In undertaking these objectives, this plan aims to:

- Provide for the protection and conservation of the heritage values of the place while minimising any impacts on the environment by applying the relevant environmental management requirements in a manner consistent with Commonwealth heritage management principles.
- Take into account the significance of Wilsons Promontory as a cultural landscape occupied by Aboriginal people over many thousands of years.
- Recognise that the site has been occupied by lease holders since the early 20th century.
- Encourage site- use that is compatible with the historical fabric, infrastructure and general environment.
- Record and document maintenance works, and changes to the fabric, in the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse fabric register.

The organisational planning cycle and associated budgeting process is used to confirm requirements, allocate funding, and manage delivery of maintenance activities. Detailed planning for the aids to navigation network is managed through our internal planning processes.

An interactive map showing many of AMSA's heritage sites, including Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse, can be found on AMSA's Interactive Lighthouse Map^a.

1.3 Methodology

The methods to prepare this plan are consistent with the recommendations of The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999). The plan addresses:

- The history of the site based on information sourced from archival research, expert knowledge and documentary resources.
- The description of the site based on information sourced from site inspection reports and fabric registers.

- the Commonwealth heritage criterions satisfied by the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse as set out by the EPBC Regulations (2000).

The EPBC Regulations Section 7A (h) (i-xiii) was used to develop the necessary policies for management of the Wilsons Promontory Lightstation, and the Department of Environment and Energy advised on best practice management approaches.

The draft management plan will be advertised in accordance with the EPBC Regulations and the comments received will be incorporated into the final document. A developed draft will then be submitted to the Federal Minister through the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities and in that process the Minister's delegate will seek advice from the Australian Heritage Council.

No updates or amendments have been made in this version of the plan. Future updates and amendments will be listed here in later versions.

1.4 Status

This plan has been adopted by AMSA in accordance with Schedule 7A (Management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places) and Schedule 7B (Commonwealth Heritage management principles) of the EPBC Regulations (2000) to guide the management of the place and for inclusion in the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

1.5 Authorship

This plan has been prepared by AMSA with assistance from the Australian Maritime Systems Group (AMSG). At the initial time of publication, AMSG was the contract maintenance provider for the Commonwealth Government's AtoN network including Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse.

1.6 Acknowledgements

AMSA acknowledges the professional assistance of Peter Marquis-Kyle, heritage architect.

1.7 Language

For clarity and consistency, some words in this plan such as restoration, reconstruction, and preservation, are used with the meanings defined in the Illustrated Burra Charter (2004). See Appendix 1 Glossary of heritage conservation terms.

Also see Appendix 2 Glossary of historic lighthouse terms relevant to Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse, which sets out the technical terminology used in this plan.

1.8 Previous reports

A Conservation Management Plan on Wilsons Promontory by Australian Construction Services: Heritage and Environment Group was produced for AMSA in 1993¹.

A Heritage Lighthouse Report was completed for AMSA by heritage architect Peter Marquis-Kyle in 2007².

1.9 Sources of information and images

This plan has incorporated a number of sources including the National Archives of Australia (NAA), National Library of Australia (NLA), as well as the AMSA heritage collection.

Photos with no credit are solely owned by AMSA.

Website URLs are referenced via superscript (for example Wilsons Promontory Report^x) and located at the end of the document (See Website URLs).

1 Nelsen, I., P. Miller., and T. Sawyer, *Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan* (1993).

2 Marquis-Kyle, Peter, *Heritage Lighthouse Report: Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse*, (2007).

2. Wilsons Promontory Lightstation site

2.1 Location

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse is located on South East Point, Wilsons Promontory in the State of Victoria, on the southernmost point of the Australian mainland. Positioned along the southern edge of

Wilsons Promontory National Park (approximately 505 sq km), the lighthouse is approximately 16 kilometres southeast of the Tidal River settlement.

Coordinates: 39° 07.7940'S, 146° 25.4610'E

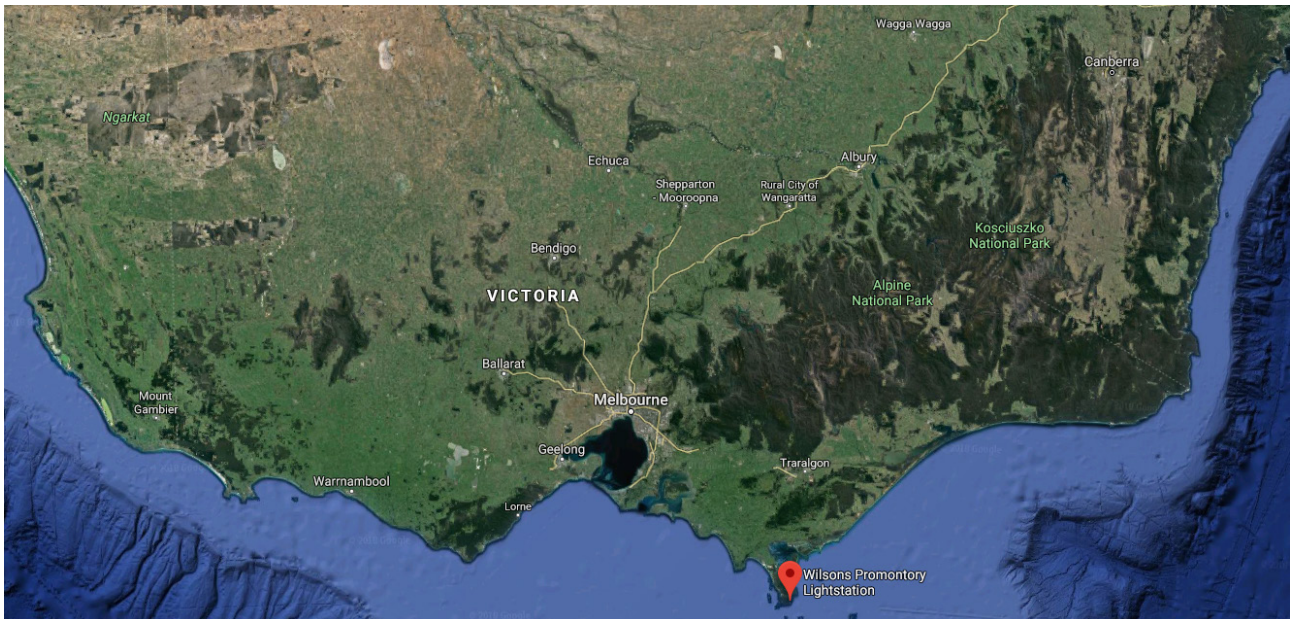


Figure 3. Location of Wilsons Promontory (Google Maps)

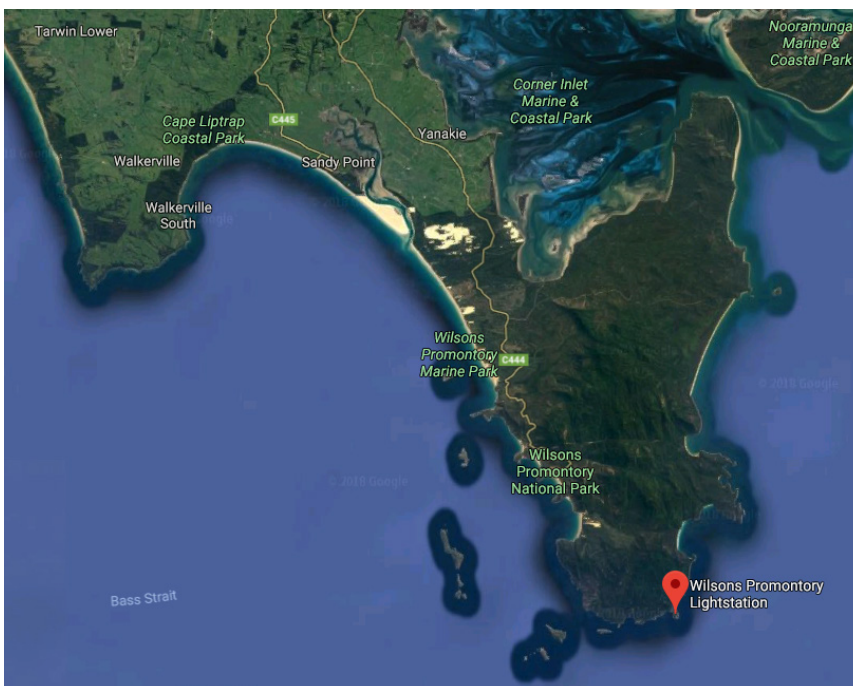


Figure 4. Location of Wilsons Promontory Lightstation, Wilsons Promontory VIC (Google Maps)

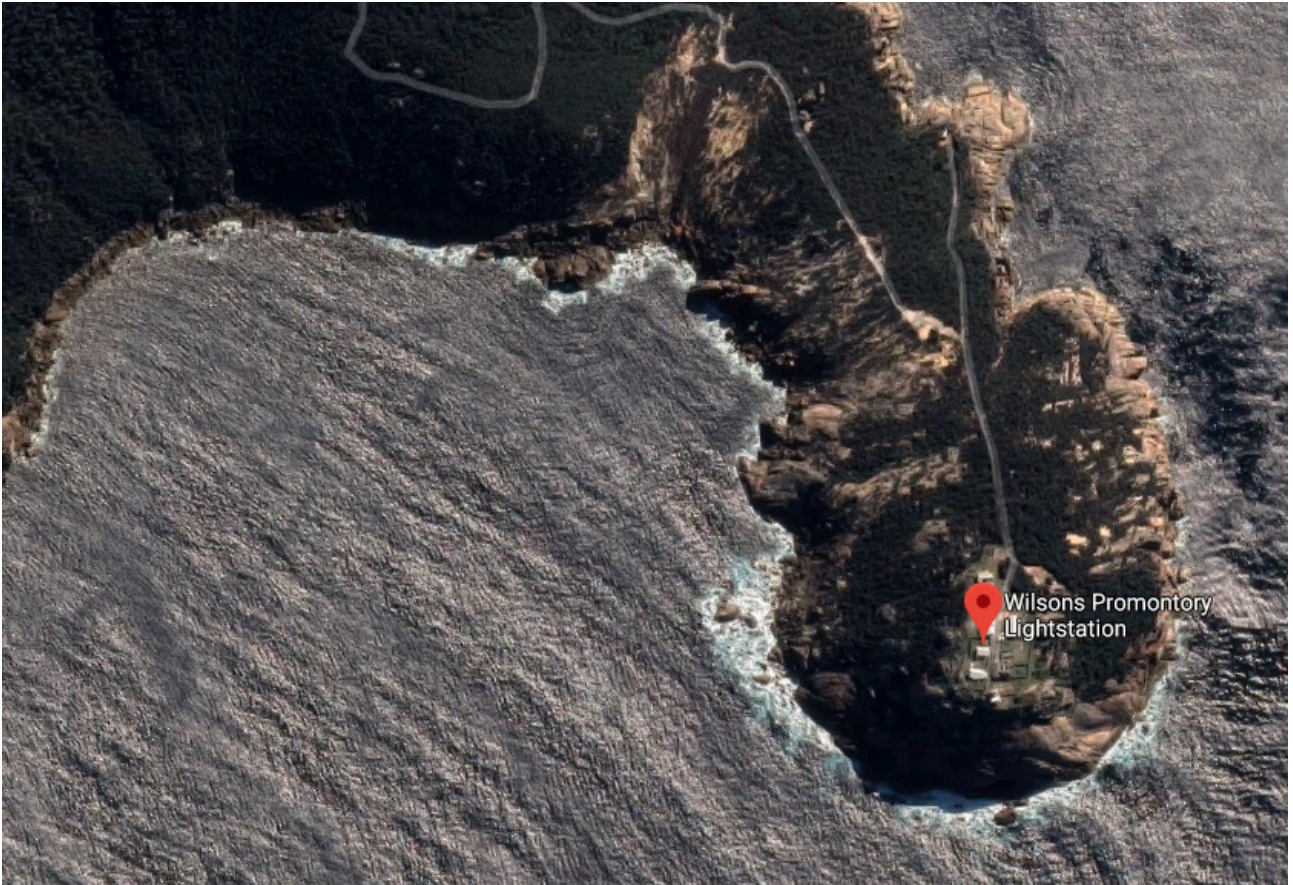


Figure 5. The Wilsons Promontory Lightstation on South East Point, Wilsons Promontory (VIC) (Google Maps)

2.2 Setting and landscape

Located on the southernmost edge of the mountainous Wilsons Promontory, the lightstation is situated atop a rocky bluff overlooking the Bass Strait. Its isolated position is reinforced by extensive vegetation as part of Wilsons Promontory National Park north of the lightstation.

Apart from the tower, the station is also comprised of:

- a keeper's cottage
- an original head light keeper's cottage
- Banks cottage
- relief keeper's cottage
- collection of sheds



Figure 6. View of Wilsons Promontory Lightstation (2018)

Fauna and flora

Wilsons Promontory National Park has a range of flora and fauna.

The park contains nearly 300 species of fauna including:

- half of all Victorian bird species
- half of all native Victorian freshwater fish
- 30 species of native mammals
- species of whale (recorded in the waters surrounding the Park)
- reptile and amphibian specie, including lizard, snake and frog

Wilsons Promontory contains over 740 native vascular plant species including:

- lilly pilly, blackwood and sassafras
- myrtle beech
- mountain ash
- messmate
- brown and yellow stringybark
- shining peppermint
- white mangrove

The Wilsons Promontory National Park is protected under the *National Parks Act 1975* (VIC) with a conservation management plan implemented in 2017. See the Parks Victoria website^b for more information on the current action plans in place for Wilsons Promontory.

2.3 Lease and ownership

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse and surrounding land is owned by the Victorian State Government. AMSA leases the lighthouse and land from the Victorian Minister for Conservation and Environment. (See Figure 7 for 'Map of lease').

The AMSA lease consists of three parcels of land totalling 667.4m²:

- Lot 1C: Lighthouse tower (89.4 sq-m)
- Lot 1D: Solar array and battery cabinet (419 sq-m)
- Lot 1E: Watchroom (159 sq-m)

At the time of preparation of this management plan, a new lease was being drafted by the Victorian State Government. This management plan will be updated upon finalisation of the new lease.

2.4 Listings

The table below details the various heritage listings of the Wilsons Promontory Lightstation.

Register	ID
Commonwealth Heritage List	105375 ^c
Victorian State Heritage List	H1842 ^d
Register of the National Estate	15599

2.5 Access

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse can be accessed by the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse walking trail through the Promontory's national park. (See Figure 9.³)

Helicopter access is possible by landing on exposed rock surface close to the station. Access inside the lighthouse is reserved for authorised personnel and tour groups.

³ Parks Victoria, Wilsons Promontory National Park Management, (2002), pg. 49.



Figure 7. Map of Lease – Wilsons Promontory Lightstation (2017)



Figure 8. View of helicopter landing on natural rock face, Wilsons Promontory Lightstation (2013)



Figure 9. Walking trail access points (Parks Victoria walking map, 2017)^o

3. History

3.1 General history of lighthouses in Australia

The first proper lighthouse in Australia was the Macquarie Lighthouse located at the entrance to Port Jackson NSW, first lit in 1818. Governor Lachlan Macquarie, who ordered it and gave his name to it, decided to levy a charge on shipping to recover the cost of providing the light.

The costs and benefits of providing aids to navigation have been matters for debate ever since. Lighthouses were costly to build and operate but they reduced the risk of shipwreck and the cost was deemed worthwhile. Since Macquarie's time Australian aids to navigation have been administered by various government agencies, and the costs have largely been paid by the operators of ships through various schemes of dues, levies and charges.

Each of the Australian colonies developed its own particular lighthouse designs and systems of operation, reflecting the volume of shipping, the value of trade, the local building materials and the hazards to navigation. The earliest lighthouses were built in New South Wales while others in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory came later.

Lamps and optics – an overview

Since the eighteenth century, when parabolic mirrors were first proposed to be used with oil lamps, lamps and lenses have been at the heart of lighthouse design. Developments in the technology of lighting and optics have had a significant effect on the design and operation of lighthouses. In general, older equipment was much larger and more costly than newer equipment, and required more attention to keep it operating.

The earliest Australian lighthouses were lit with whale oil. Around the 1850s, whale oil was replaced by colza oil, a less expensive vegetable oil extracted from brassica seeds. Colza was in turn replaced by kerosene, a mineral oil that was less viscous and less expensive. To make the light visible over a long distance a very bright light was needed, and this required a large flame supplied with fuel through multiple wicks.

Parabolic reflectors were first used in the lighthouses at Liverpool (United Kingdom), probably around 1763 when they were described in detail by William Hutchinson, the dock master. These were formed of wood and lined with pieces of looking glass or plates of tin.

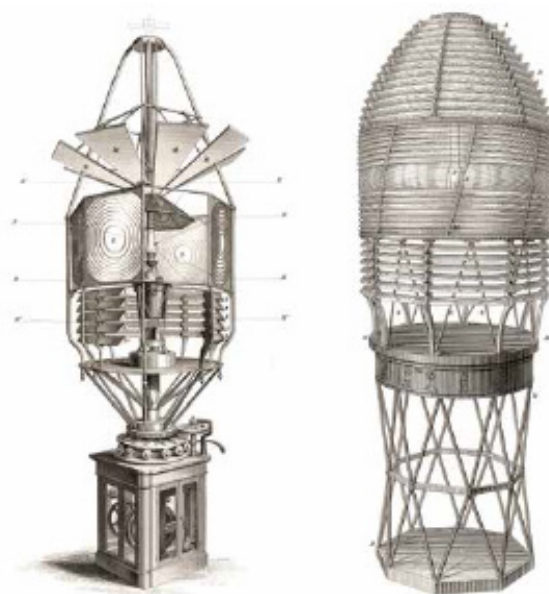
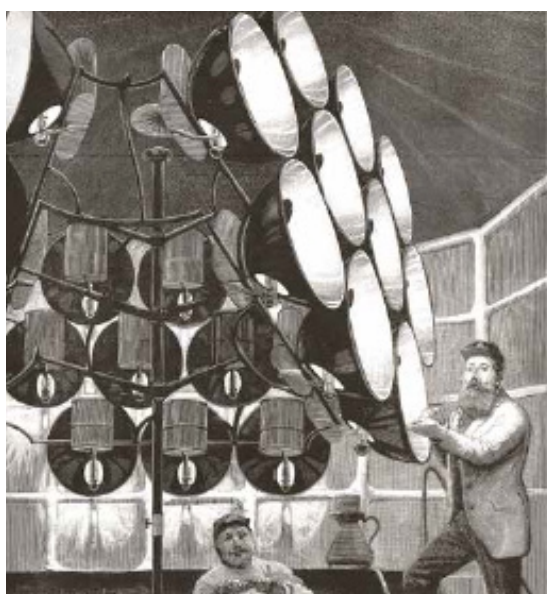


Figure 10. Early technology used in lighthouses⁴

When light hits a shiny surface, it is reflected at an angle equal to that at which it hit. With a light source placed in the focal point of a parabolic reflector, the light rays are reflected parallel to one another, producing a concentrated beam ⁵.

With a number of reflectors, a fixed light (non-flashing) is shown around the horizon. To achieve this it was necessary to use up to 30 reflectors. When a revolving light (flashing) was required, a number of reflectors were fixed to the sides of an iron frame, which revolved by means of a falling weight apparatus.

The catoptric system became largely obsolete from 1822 when Augustin Fresnel invented the dioptric glass lens.

Dioptric systems were refined by Fresnel who took a convex lens and broke it down into a number of concentric annular rings. This design reduced the amount of light absorbed by the lens itself and reduced its overall weight.

The first dioptric lens was installed in the French lighthouse – Cordouan, in 1823. Fresnel's invention of the dioptric system dominated lighthouse lens technology for over 150 years. The majority of heritage listed lighthouses in Australia still have dioptric lenses made by others such as Chance Brothers (United Kingdom), Henry-LePaute (France), Barbier, Bernard & Turenne (BBT, France) and Svenska Aktiebolaget Gasaccumulator (AGA of Sweden).

In 1900, incandescent burners came into use.

The fuel was supplied under pressure and burned inside an incandescent mantle, producing a brighter light within a smaller volume and with less fuel. Throughout the hours of darkness the lightkeeper was required to keep pressure to the burner by manually pumping a handle as can be seen in Figure 11.

Large dioptric lenses such as that shown in Figure 12 gradually decreased in popularity due to cost and the move towards unmanned automatic lighthouses. By the early 1900s, Australia had stopped ordering such lenses with the last installed at Eclipse Island in Western Australia in 1927. It is interesting to note that prior to that the last was ordered in 1909 for Cape DuCoudic in South Australia.

These optical systems were made in a range of standard sizes, called orders—see Appendix 2. Glossary of historic lighthouse terms relevant to Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse.



Figure 11. Incandescent oil vapour lamp by Chance Brothers



Figure 12. Dioptric lens on display at Narooma

4 Figure 10 – The Lantern room of the 1834 Belle Tout lighthouse, south west England. ‘The apparatus here employed is that of the “catoptric” system, in which a revolving frame has a number of large concave reflectors, with an Argand fountain lamp in each, fitted to each side of the frame. The shape and position of the reflectors are precisely calculated to throw the rays of light, in a combined flood of light, upon certain parts of the surface of the sea, and to prevent their being wasted in the sky.’ (Parts of a wood engraving and article published in the *Illustrated London News*, 5th January, 1884.); Figure [10] Early example of a rotating catadioptric apparatus, made for the 1844 lighthouse at Skerryvore, Western Scotland (Steel engraving from *Tomlinson's Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts*, 1854)

5 Searle, G, *First Order: Australia's Highway of Lighthouses*, Glenelg: SA (2013), pg. 34.

Smaller Fresnel lens assemblies continued to be made until the 1970s but eventually lost favour to cheaper plastic lanterns, which still used Fresnel's technology.

In 1912, the Swedish engineer Gustaf Dalén was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for a series of inventions for acetylene-powered navigation lights. Dalén's system—including the sun valve, the mixer, the flasher, and the cylinder containing compressed acetylene—proved efficient and reliable. These inventions eventually led to the demise of the professional lighthouse keeper.

Acetylene was quickly adopted by the fledgling Commonwealth Lighthouse Service from 1915, and remained in use until it was finally phased out in the 1990s.

Since then, electric lighting using mains power, diesel generators, and solar-voltaic systems has become the universal source of energy for Australian navigation lights.

3.2 The Commonwealth lighthouse service

When the Australian colonies federated in 1901, it was decided that the new Commonwealth Government would be responsible for coastal lighthouses. This included only the major lights used by vessels travelling from port to port, not the minor lights used for navigation within harbours and rivers. There was a delay before this new arrangement came into effect and the existing lights continued to be operated by the states.

Since 1915, various Commonwealth departments have managed lighthouses. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), established under the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990*, is now responsible for operating Commonwealth lighthouses and other marine aids to navigation, along with its other functions.



Figure 13. Dalén's system – sunvalve, mixer, flasher and cylinder

3.3 Wilsons Promontory: a history

Indigenous presence

Wilsons Promontory, traditionally referred to as Wamoon, was the territory of the Brataualung people and first occupied at least 6,500 years ago. As nomadic hunters, the Brataualung people searched the region for food, particularly seals, shellfish, kelp and fish. Archaeological evidence demonstrates that the Brataualung people frequented the area due to the abundance of discarded shells found in kitchen middens around the coastline. While Indigenous sites were observed between Shallow Inlet and the Darby River as well as other places on the Promontory, there is no indication that the site of the lightstation is of any Indigenous significance⁶.

Indigenous populations declined dramatically following the discovery and subsequent occupation of Wilsons Promontory. The 1853 census recorded only 126 Brataualung, and by 1863, only 17 remained⁷.

Early European history

British explorer George Bass was the first European to sight Wilsons Promontory on 2 January 1798. Bass' voyage, which started at Port Jackson, NSW, ignited his suspicions of a passage of water between Van Diemen's Land and the mainland.

On sighting the promontory, Bass named it Furneaux Land, mistakenly believing it had already been seen by Captain Tobias Furneaux in 1773⁸.

Following his voyage, Bass accompanied English navigator and cartographer Matthew Flinders aboard the sloop Norfolk to circumnavigate Van Diemen's Land. The voyage successfully proved there exists a passage of water separating Van Diemen's from the mainland which was later named Bass Strait. It was on this voyage that the promontory was recorded as the southernmost point of the mainland. Bass remarked the promontory "well worthy of being a

boundary point of a large strait, and a corner stone of this great island New Holland⁹."

Flinders suggested that the promontory should be called Wilsons Promontory.

Bass and Flinders reported a prolific seal population in the Bass Strait, which attracted hunters to the region followed by the establishment of a base in Sealers Cove. The promontory became a major seal hunting site resulting in the extinction of two seal species within 10 years.

This exploitation reduced pickings in Bass Strait to wallabies and mutton birds.

3.4 Planning a lighthouse

Why Wilsons Promontory?

By 1848, the first stage of the Bass Strait's network of highway lights was complete with lights erected on Swan Island (1845), Goose Island (1846), Deal Island (1848), and Cape Otway (1848). As a result, mariners used the Strait as a direct route from Britain and the passage of water became a bustling marine thoroughfare.

In August of 1856, the first inter-colonial meeting of the principal marine officers was held for the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The commission decided that the increasing use of coastal shipping routes necessitated construction of six new coastal lights. Wilsons Promontory was chosen as one of the new sites. The commission concluded:

The position of this headland in the most intricate part of the navigation of Bass's Straits has impressed the minds of the Commissioners with the absolute necessity of erecting a Lighthouse in the immediate vicinity. As the great highroad to the over-sea and coasting trade from Victoria to New South Wales, Tasmania (by the eastern route), and New Zealand, its position demanded the most attentive consideration.

6 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 8.

7 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 8.

8 Parks Victoria, Wilsons Promontory National Park Management Plan (2002), pg. 24.

9 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 8.

Surrounding as it is by numerous dangers lying in the direct track, some hidden, and some of less dangerous character, the expediency of erecting this Light has been a subject of lengthy investigation¹⁰.

Planning for the light at Wilsons Promontory started soon after an inspection of the headland to ensure it was a prime location for a lightstation.

Design

In 1856, colonial architect James Balmain inspected the site at Wilsons Promontory and determined it to be most suitable for a lightstation. Balmain recommended local granite for rubble work, and timber for construction from nearby sawmills at Sealers Cove. Balmain estimated the total cost for the works as £19,500¹¹.

Charles Maplestone, of the Victorian Public Work Works Department, was a renowned lighthouse architect who designed and supervised construction of all Victorian lighthouses from 1857-1861. Maplestone designed Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse to fit a fixed multi-lamp catoptric light and Wilkins Brothers Co. lantern¹².

Charles Maplestone (1809-1878)

Charles Maplestone was a Victorian Public Works architect. He was born in 1809 at Beccles, Suffolk, England and entered the office of Sir William Cubitt at an early age. He arrived in Australia in c1853 and was appointed Clerk of Works and Draftsman at the Victorian Public Works Department in 1854. In 1857 Maplestone began work on documentation and supervision of both coastal and harbour lights. He retired to his vineyard near Heidelberg, Victoria in 1869.

Construction and equipment when built

Once Maplestone's design was accepted, construction tenders were called by the Victorian Public Works Department in December 1857. The successful contractor, P.S. Sinclair, had his tender of £12,920 accepted on 29 December. A further £800 was awarded to Sinclair for extra works and following a dispute and subsequent court case, he was awarded a further £1,605.

Construction progressed smoothly and in June 1859, Maplestone recorded that the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse and residences were complete¹³.

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse stood as a white painted tower, fitted with a first class Wilkins Bros. fixed catoptric lantern of 32 oil lamps in fixed reflexers.

On 15 July, 1859, the light at Wilsons Promontory was first exhibited, and the lightstation was manned by a head light keeper, two assistant light keepers, and their families.

3.5 Wartime occupation

From 1938 until the end of the Second World War, Wilsons Promontory National Park was closed to the public and was used as a training area for a small naval contingent and commando units.

A radar station was built near the lighthouse for airforce personnel and small corrugated iron huts were constructed to the north east of the assistant light keepers' quarters which housed the men stationed on Wilsons Promontory¹⁴.

10 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 10.

11 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 11.

12 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 11.

13 Charles Maplestone Diary, City of Melbourne Collection, p. 173. In Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 12.

14 Nelsen, et al., Wilsons Promontory Lightstation Victoria Conservation Plan (1993), pg. 14.

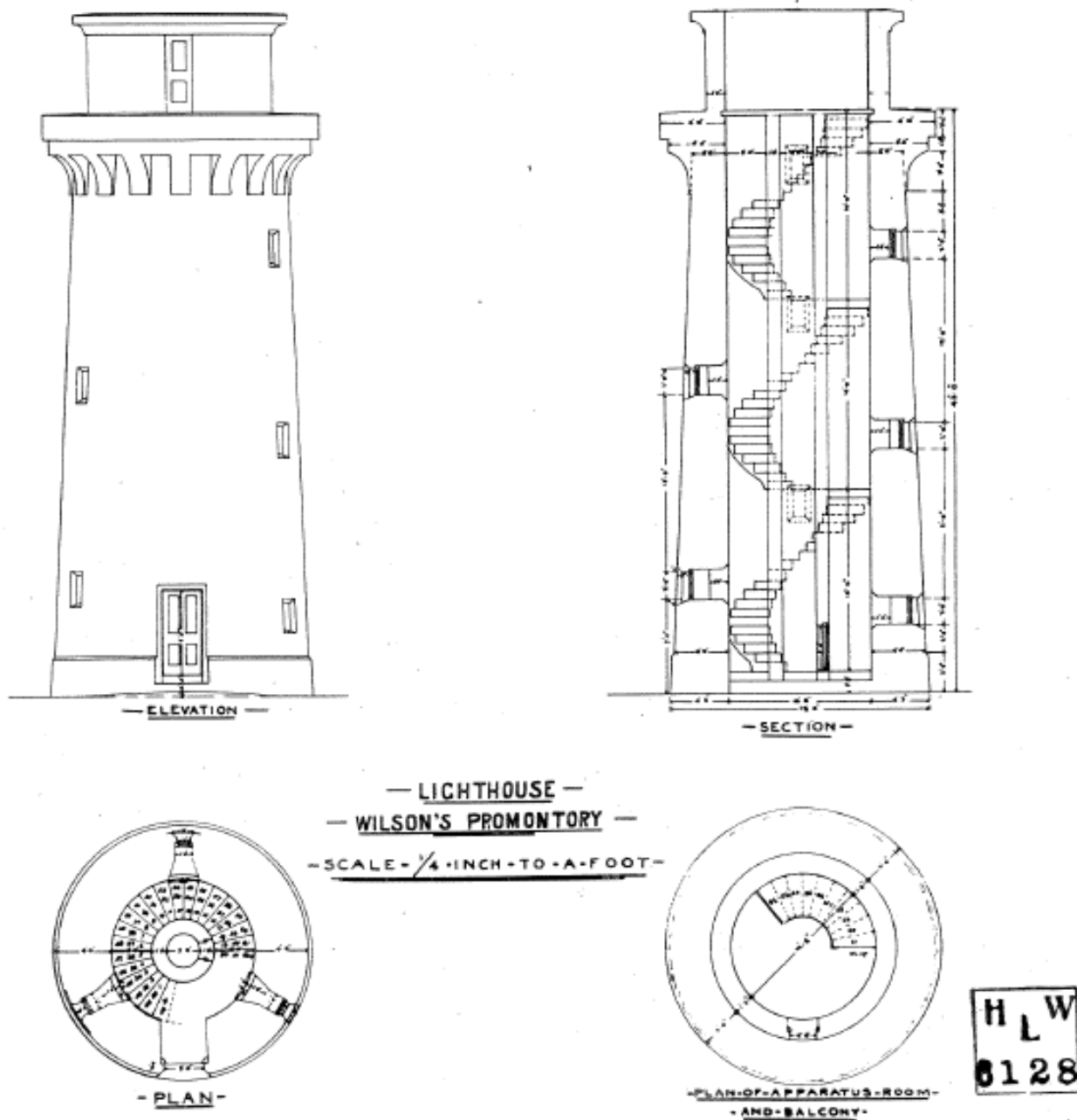


Figure 14. Restoration of original Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse blueprints (n.d.)



Figure 15. Blueprints for Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse circa. 1850s (NAA: A9568)

3.6 Chronology of major events

The table below details the major events to have occurred at Wilsons Promontory Lightstation.

Date	Event Details
1859	Light exhibited from Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse.
March 1884	Signallers' quarters erected at lightstation.
June 1885	Severe earthquake experienced at lighthouse ¹⁵ .
Pre 1890s	A small entry room at door of lighthouse tower added (exact date unknown).
1901	Calls for an additional lighthouse to be constructed on Wilsons Promontory ¹⁶ .
1911	Minister for Customs allegedly contemplates removing lighthouse from Wilsons Promontory to an adjacent island following complaints concerning the light's invisibility to ships ¹⁷ .
Circa 1914-1918	Four men stationed at a lookout opposite the lighthouse during World War I ¹⁸ .
1939	Reportedly three quarters of the surrounding national park was destroyed in a fire that swept over the promontory. A road is built leading to the lighthouse ¹⁹ .
Circa 1938-1945	Wilsons Promontory National Park closed to the public. Military units resided and trained in and around the lightstation. Radar station built by lighthouse. (See Section 3.5 'Wartime occupation')
Feb 1951	Lighthouse cut-off from surrounding communities due to a bushfire – all wooden buildings at the lightstation destroyed including radio shack and telephone line ²⁰ .
1952-1953	New light keepers' quarters built.
1987	White paint removed from tower – left unpainted.
1989	Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse listed on the Register of the National Estate.
1999	Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse listed on the Vic. State Heritage Register
2004	Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.
April 2005	Bushfires rip through national park and threaten lighthouse.
June 2009	Celebrations marked the 150th anniversary of the lighthouse's construction.

3.7 Changes and conservation over time

Due to developments in lighthouse fabric and technology, a number of alterations were carried out on the Wilsons Promontory Lightstation throughout its lifetime.

The Brewis Report (1913)

In 1911, the Commonwealth Government commissioned retired naval surveyor, Commander CRW Brewis, to report on the condition of existing lights and to recommend any additional ones. Brewis visited every lighthouse in Australia between June and December 1912 and produced a series of reports published in their final form in March 1913. These reports were the basis for future decisions.

The recommendations made for Wilsons Promontory included the installation of a light of at least 100,000 cp with a more distinctive character.

-
- 15 'Earthquakes at Wilson's Promontory,' The Daily Telegraph Jun 3, 1885, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/237135674?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>
 - 16 'New lighthouse wanted at Wilson's Promontory,' The Daily Telegraph, Aug 29, 1901, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/237279714?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>
 - 17 'Wilson's Promontory Lighthouse: Proposed removal,' The Daily Telegraph, Apr 8, 1911, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/239102366?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=> ; 'Defective lighthouses: Wilson's Promontory,' The Argus, Jun 9, 1911, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10908489?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>
 - 18 'Sanctuary in the South: Wilson's Promontory and its lighthouse,' The Argus, Dec 23, 1933, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11723632?searchTerm=wilson%20promontory&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||anyWords|||notWords|||requestHandler|||dateFrom=1933-10-01|||dateTo=1934-01-01|||I-advtitle=13|||sortBy>
 - 19 'Wilson's Promontory,' The Argus, July 12, 1939, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11252292?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>
 - 20 'Lighthouse Fire,' The Courier-Mail, Feb 14, 1951, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/50098935?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>

Wilsons Promontory Light ²³

11 ½ miles from Citadel Island; 17 miles from Clifty Island.

Lat. 39° 8' S., Long . 146° 26' E., Chart No. 3169.- Established 1859. Lloyd's Signal Station.

Character: One white, catoptric. Fixed. About 2,000 c.p. Illuminant, kerosene.

Circular stone tower, 70 feet, painted white. Height of focal plane, 342 feet

Visibility: Through an arc of 220°, from 210 ½° (S. 22° W. Mag.) to 70 ½° (N. 62° E. Mag.), except when obscured by the adjacent islands. Visible in clear weather for a distance of about 14 nautical miles.

Optical Apparatus: Wilkins and Sons, London, 1856. Catoptric. Fixed. Thirty-two single wick burners in parabolic mirrors.

Condition and State of Efficacy: The light is obsolete. The existing tower and lantern are in a good state of preservation, and, in my opinion, servicable ; and the dimensions of the tower suitable for the requirements of a modern apparatus. The present height of the light is necessary, and if it were lower it would not be visible the required distance of 25 miles.

The tower is already fitted with a central tube, having an internal diameter of 2 feet. The tube has no present use, but it would seem that, at the time it was constructed, the possibility of its being required at some future date was taken into consideration. The dwellings are old, but in fair order.

Three light-keepers are stationed here.

Communication: Telephone to Foster (about 35 miles), day and night. Stores by Government steamer quarterly. Mails, &c., by coastal steamer, once a week by contract.

Morse lamps and flags with passing vessels.

Fogs: August, September, and October, and smoky haze, December to March.

Soundings: Great caution is necessary in approaching this point. A depth of 30 fathoms may be obtained close to the Promontory, and the soundings give no warning to a vessel of her proximity to danger.

RECOMMENDED:

- (a) The light be replaced by a modern and more powerful light of a distinctive character.

Particulars of the Light proposed – One white; dioptric; not less than 100,000 c.p.

Group flashing, showing four flashes, each of about one-half second duration, in quick succession every fifteen seconds. Illuminant, vaporized kerosene; 55 mm. incandescent mantle. The present tower to be used.

The clock-work mechanism for revolving the apparatus and producing the flashes should be constructed to run for a period of eight hours without re-winding.

Visibility – In clear weather, for a distance of about 25 nautical miles.

- (b) In view of the importance of Wilson's Promontory as a signalling station, an additional assistant light-keeper be appointed. There is a spare cottage available for the accommodation of this man and his family.
- (c) Lightning conductor be overhauled.
- (d) Gallery outside the lantern be repaired.

21 Brewis, CRW. Lighting of the South-East Coast of Australia Gabo Island to Cape Nelson: Report with Recommendations as to Existing Lights and additional Lights, Department of Trade and Customs (1913), pg. 14.

22 'New lighthouse at Wilson's Promontory,' Daily Post, Apr 9, 1913, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/190807827?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>

Alterations to the Light

A number of alterations have been made to the light exhibited at Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse over the course of its service.

Date	Alteration
1913	Fixed catoptric Wilkins Bro. lantern replaced with Chance Bros vapourised kerosene incandescent lantern and rotating lens. Tower fitted with temporary light during a new optical apparatus installation ²² .
1922	Incandescent apparatus replaced by auto form mantles.
1975	Light converted from kerosene to electricity. Lantern, lens and pedestal removed and replaced with a new GRP lantern installed on top of 1859 lantern base. Rotating electric lamp array installed. Solar collectors and batteries installed. Lantern roof and glazing apparatus removed.
1993	Lamp array replaced by PRB 2448 self-contained beacon.
2005	PRB beacon replaced by Vega VRB-25 beacon.

Conservation Works

In 1873, R Crompton was awarded a contract of £819 3s for lightstation repairs – and in November 1877, Mr A Sharp was awarded a £784 contract for works on the signal station. The nature and extent of these works is unknown.

More recent conservation works are:

Date	Works Completed
2011	Restoration work carried out on lighthouse entry room following damage to roof.



Figure 16. 3rd Order Chance Bros. Lens installed in lighthouse (1912-1913)

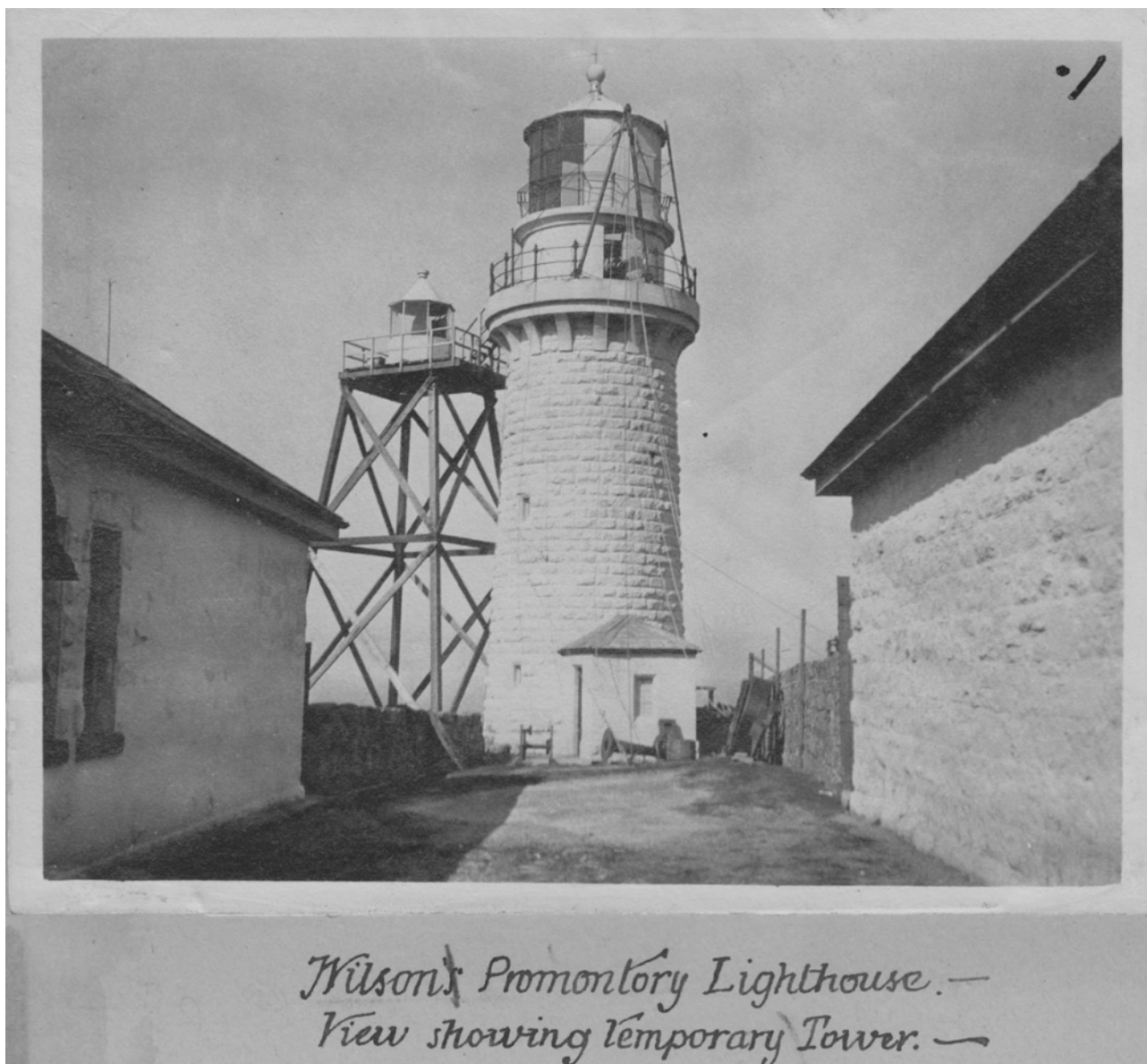


Figure 17. Temporary tower erected during installation of 3rd Order Chance Bros. lens (1913)

3.8 Summary of current and former uses

The Wilsons Promontory site has been used as a lightstation since its construction in 1859. For the duration of World War I (1914-1918), men were stationed on-site to oversee its operation. During World War II (1939-1945) Wilsons Promontory Lightstation was recognised as an ideal site for military operations. Air force, naval and commando contingents lived, trained and collected intelligence at the site.

At the end of each of the world wars, the lightstation resumed regular operation and use. The buildings within the AMSA lease and their current uses are listed below (letters corroborate with Figure 19):

- a. Lighthouse tower: A working marine AtoN
- b. Watchroom/RADAR Station: Parks Victoria lightstation museum

The buildings located outside of the AMSA lease and their current uses are listed below:

- c. Keeper's cottage: Parks Victoria staff cottage
- d. Banks' cottage: private tourist accommodation
- e. Relief keeper's cottage: private tourist accommodation
- f. Collection of sheds: garden storage, fuel/paint shed, generator shed (with adjoining battery room)
- g. Original head light keeper's cottage: private tourist accommodation



Figure 18. Aerial view of Wilsons Promontory Lightstation (2013)

3.9 Summary of past and present community associations

Indigenous associations

Further consultation will be undertaken to gain knowledge of the past and present associations held by Indigenous communities regarding Wilsons Promontory.

Local, National, and International associations

Wilsons Promontory and the lightstation maintain strong local and national associations owing to its historic significance, location, and versatility since its construction. As a manned AtoN for a significant period of its history, the lighthouse and keepers' cottages maintain strong associations with past light keeping families. As a lookout in World War I, and as a training base in World War II, the lightstation is associated with Australia's contribution to the war effort.

The lightstation's placement in Wilsons Promontory National Park generates state and national environmental interest, resulting in management plans.

3.10 Unresolved questions or historical conflicts

The 'Wilson' the Promontory is named after is contested. Some sources determine it was in honour of a Mr Thomas Wilson, a London merchant and ship owner²³.

Others claim it was in reference to Mr William Wilson, an officer aboard Flinders' *HMS Reliance*. It is believed that William Wilson headed the cockboat that was deployed from the *Reliance* to the Promontory's shoreline. As reported by the Australian Town and Country Journal (1881):

'As they got to the small beach on the north side, he [William Wilson] jumped ashore first, the point where he landed being hence-forward called Wilson's Promontory' ²⁴.

Further investigation is required in determining the origin of the name 'Wilsons Promontory'.

3.11 Recommendations for further research

Further research on the history of the lightstation, particularly its world war operations, would provide greater depth in understanding the site's significance in the course of Australian history.

Additionally, archaeological investigation of the site may reveal further information on prehistoric and historic uses of Wilsons Promontory to broaden understandings of the site's intrinsic value.

23 Reid, G., From Dusk till Dawn: A history of Australian Lighthouses, Aus: Macmillian Co., (1988), pg. 67.

24 'Wilson's Promontory,' Australian Town and Country Journal, Mar 12, 1881, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/70953724?searchTerm=wilsons%20promontory%20lighthouse&searchLimits=>

4. Fabric

4.1 Fabric register

The cultural significance of Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse resides in both its fabric and intangible aspects, such as the meanings people ascribe to it, and the connections to other places and things. The survival of its cultural value depends on a well-informed understanding of what is significant, and on clear thinking about the consequences of change. The Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) sets out good practice for conserving cultural significance.

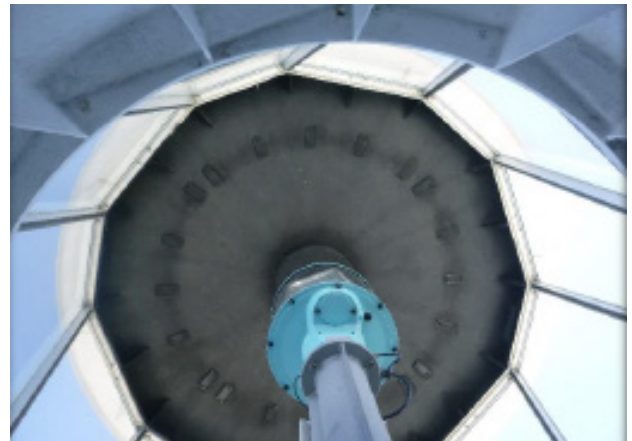
Lighthouse feature: Lantern roof

Description and condition

NAL-1 conical roof of glass reinforced plastic. Single copper lightning conductor spike on top, connected with a cable running down outside of tower.

Finish	unpainted white GRP
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	low
Maintenance	keep in service
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



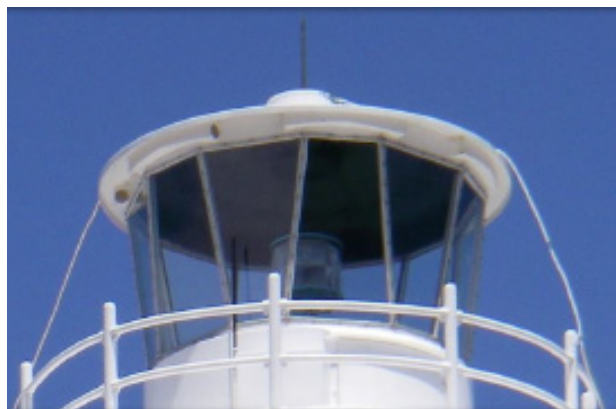
Lighthouse feature: Lantern glazing

Description and condition

Flat, trapezoidal glass panes. Aluminium astragals and cover strips.

Finish	unpainted
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	low
Maintenance	keep in service; reglaze as necessary
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



Lighthouse feature: Lantern base (1975)

Description and Condition

GRP cylindrical base made of panels bolted together; vertical ribs and flanges where segments are connected; horizontal flange at bottom; horizontal sill at top.

- Ventilators – GRP chambers bolted onto the outside of the wall panels.
- Balcony door – GRP, internally ribbed, on bronze hinges, locked by internal cast aluminium strong-back with cast aluminium hand wheel on stainless steel stud.

Finish	unpainted
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	low
Maintenance	keep in service
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



Lighthouse feature: Lantern floor (1975)

Description and condition

GRP floor made in two halves with integral box beams underneath; halves bolted together and fixed to the top of the old lantern base; continuous with upper balcony floor. Access hatch is rectangular, with welded aluminium mesh door.

Finish	Painted on top, unpainted on bottom
Condition	Intact and sound
Integrity	High
Significance	Low
Maintenance	Keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	None

Heritage significance: Low



Lighthouse feature: Lantern base (1859)

Description and condition

1859 cylindrical stone wall with projecting moulded cornice at top. The 1859 projecting stair treads have been removed, along with part of the inner skin of the wall above. Two door openings.

- Central support – The 1975 lantern floor above is supported by central steel tubular post standing on the central stone weight tube.
- Ladder – 1975 fixed vertical steel ladder for access to 1975 lantern above.
- Balustrade – 1975 internal handrails and balusters of aluminium tube.
- Doors – Landward facing door opening is fitted with timber framed and sheeted door hung in timber frame. The other opening is sealed with glass bricks.

Finish	Painted inside and out
Condition	Intact and sound
Integrity	High
Significance	High
Maintenance	Keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	None

Heritage significance: High

The lantern base is both an original and essential part of the lighthouse – exhibiting a style of lighthouse designed by architect, Charles Maplestone (criterion a, criterion d, criterion h).





Lighthouse feature: Lantern floor (1859)

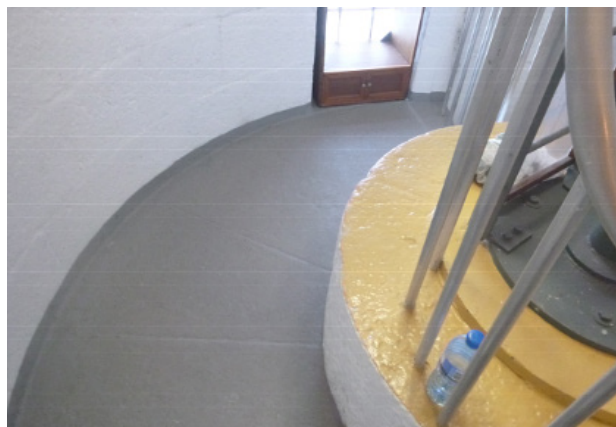
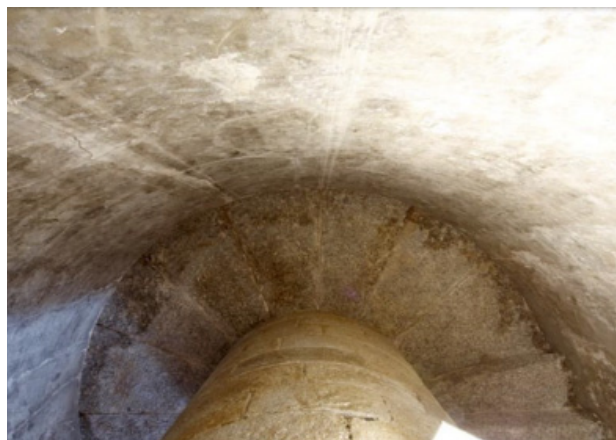
Description and condition

1859 stone slab floor.

Finish	painted on top, unpainted on bottom
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The lantern floor is both an original and essential part of the lighthouse – exhibiting a style of lighthouse designed by architect, Charles Mapleston (criterion a, criterion d, criterion h).



Lighthouse feature: Light source

Description and condition

Vega VRB-25 self-contained rotating beacon.

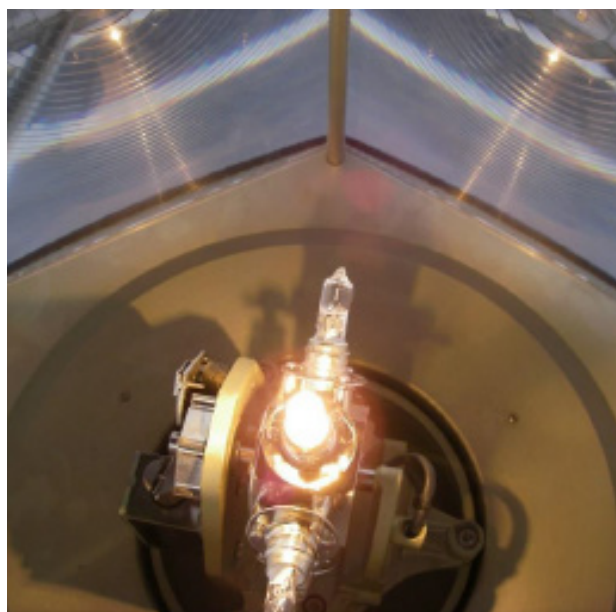
Condition	not assessed
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Integrity	low
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Maintenance	not assessed
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Rectification works	none
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Heritage significance: Low



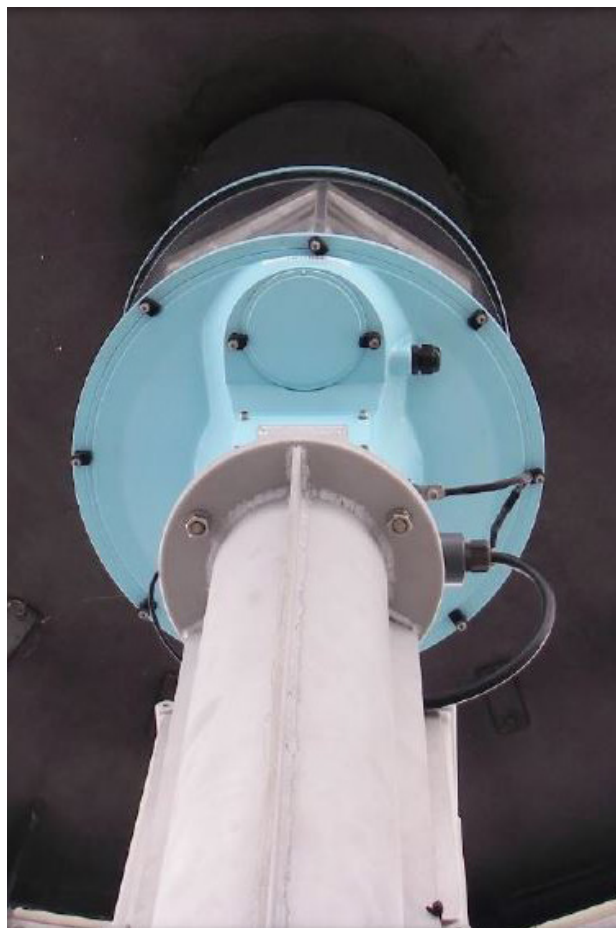
Lighthouse feature: Pedestal

Description and condition

1975 aluminium pedestal with central tube and flat stiffeners and flanges welded to it.

Finish	unpainted
Condition	not assessed
Significance	low
Maintenance	not assessed
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



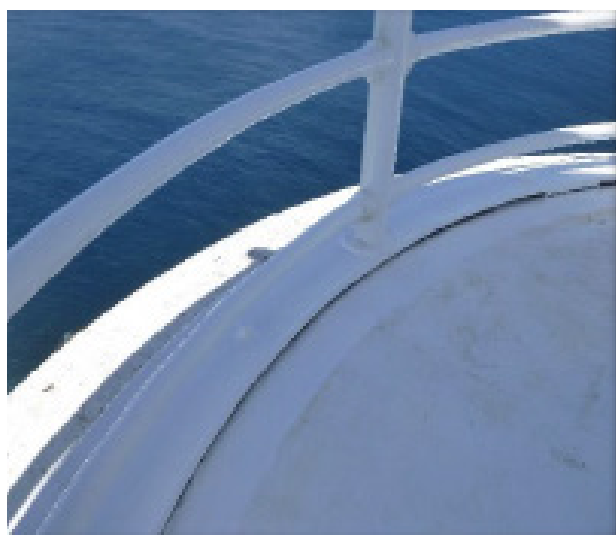
Lighthouse feature: Balcony floor upper (1975)

Description and condition

1975 GRP floor continuous with 1975 lantern floor.

Finish	painted
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	low
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



Lighthouse feature: Balcony balustrade upper (1975)

Description and condition

1975 aluminium tubular stanchions with three tubular rails.

Finish	painted
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	low
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



Lighthouse feature: Balcony floor lower (1859)

Description and condition

1859 stone slabs supported on stone corbels and brackets.

Finish	floor surface painted, other surfaces are bare stone
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service, monitor for leaks, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The lower balcony floor is both an original and essential part of the lighthouse – exhibiting a style of lighthouse designed by architect, Charles Mapleston (criterion a, criterion d, criterion h).



Lighthouse feature: Balcony balustrade lower (1859)

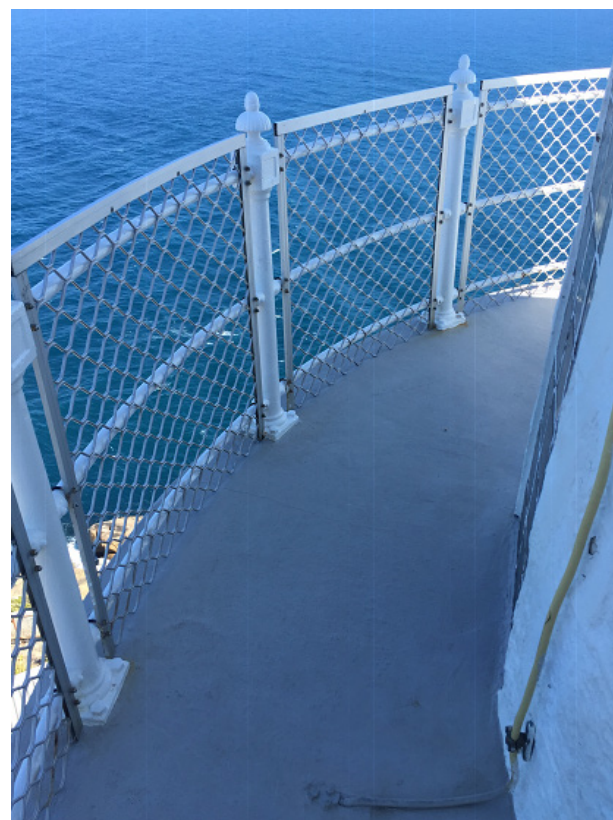
Description and condition

Cast iron stanchions with three pipe rails. Recent expanded aluminium mesh grille with extruded aluminium framing members.

Finish	painting iron, bare aluminium
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The lower balcony balustrade is both an original and essential part of the lighthouse – exhibiting a style of lighthouse designed by architect Charles Maplestone (criterion a, criterion d, criterion h).



Lighthouse feature: Walls

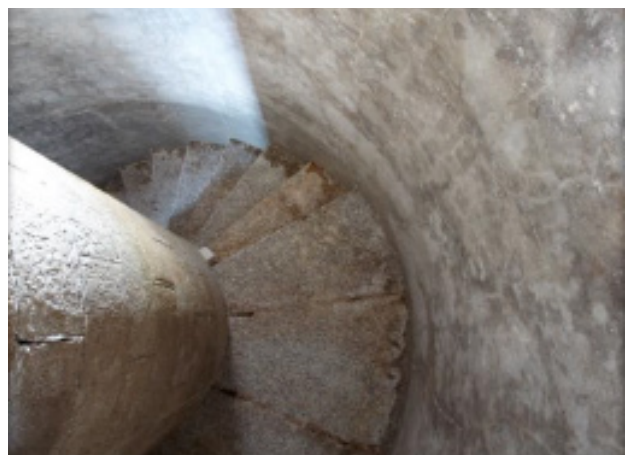
Description and condition

1859 stone tower with stone weight tube and stair. Rock faced masonry exterior. The inside face of the tower wall is plastered, with smooth steel trowel finish. The weight tube and stairs have finely chiselled surfaces.

Finish	Bare stone exterior (the tower was kept painted from 1859 until paint was removed by abrasive blasting in 1987), the weight tube – formerly painted – has also been stripped by abrasive blasting. Wall plaster is also bare of paint.
Condition	minor open joints in weight tube, minor evidence of cracks and moisture penetration in walls, otherwise intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service, monitor condition of exterior painting
Rectification works	investigate and repoint open joints in the weight tube as necessary

Heritage significance: High

The tower walls are both original and essential parts of the lighthouse – exhibiting a style of lighthouse designed by architect Charles Maplestone (criterion a, criterion d, criterion h).



Lighthouse feature: Windows

Description and condition

Fixed timber sashes with clear glazing.

Finish	frames and sashes: painted glass: clear
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The tower window openings are an original and essential part of the lighthouse (criterion a).



Lighthouse feature: Door

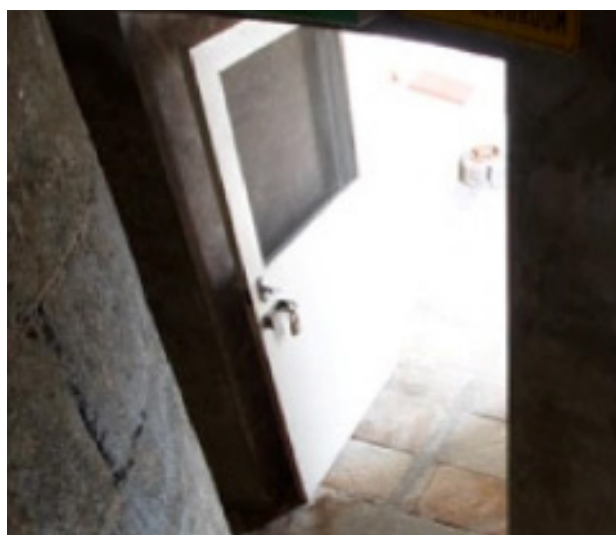
Description and condition

Timber half-glazed door at the base of the tower, hung in timber frame. Flush panel door to porch.

Finish	painted
Condition	sound
Integrity	high
Significance	moderate
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Moderate

The tower door opening is an original and essential part of the lighthouse (criterion a).



Lighthouse feature: Intermediate floors

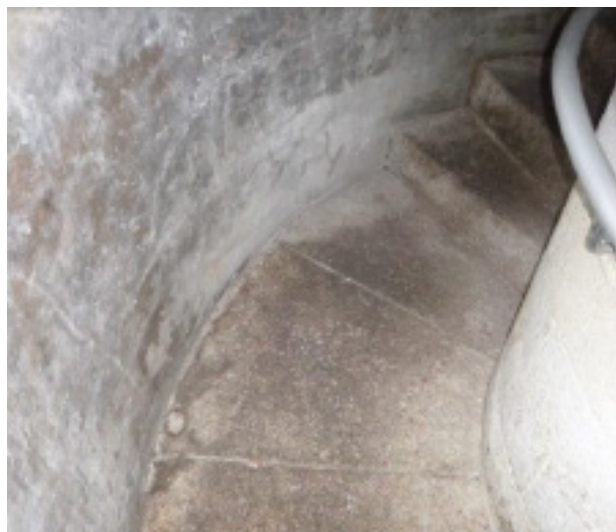
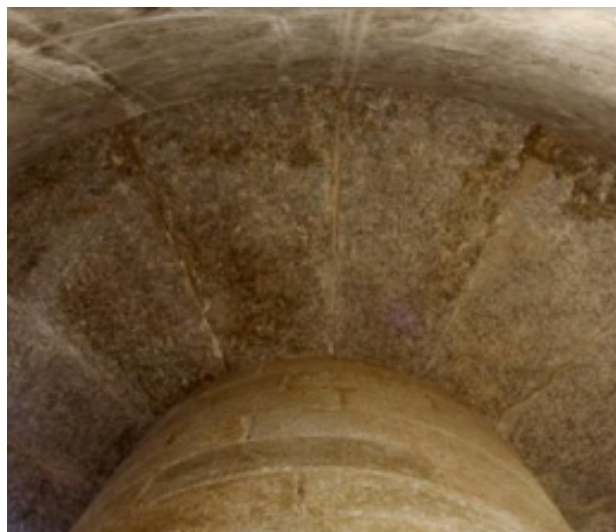
Description and condition

Two intermediate landings formed of stone slabs similar to stair treads.

Finish	bare stone
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The intermediate floors are an original and essential part of the lighthouse (criterion a).



Lighthouse feature: Stairs

Description and condition

1859 geometric stair with stone treads built into walls on the outside and stone weight tube on the inside. Curved tubular steel handrail attached to the weight tube.

Finish	bare stone
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The tower stairs are both an original and essential part of the lighthouse – exhibiting a style of lighthouse designed by Victorian architect, Charles Maplestone (criterion a, criterion d, criterion h).



Lighthouse feature: Ground floor

Description and condition

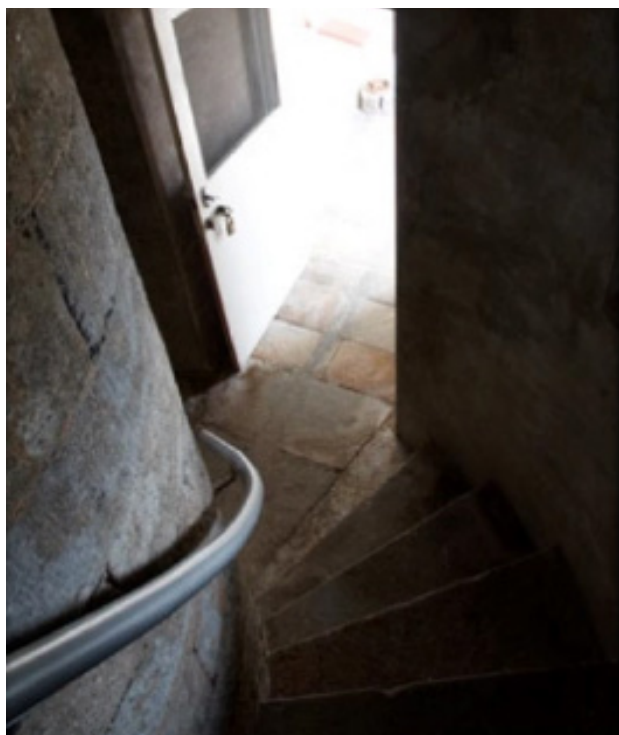
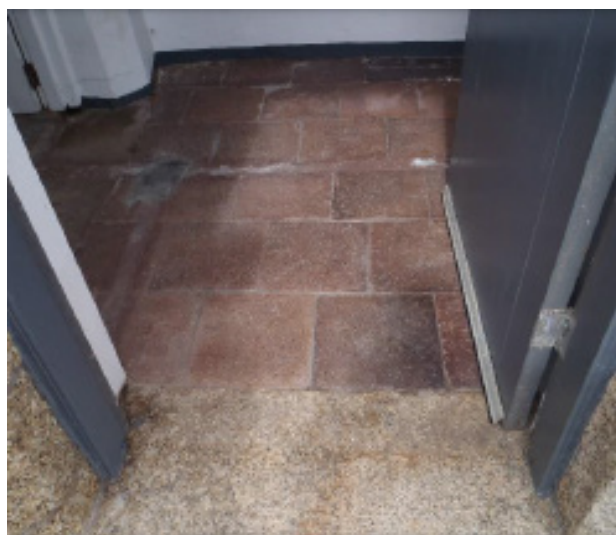
Stone flagged floor.

Finish	bare stone
Condition	sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

Highly significant for these reasons:

The ground floor is an original and essential part of the lighthouse (criterion a).



Lighthouse feature: Porch

Description and condition

Circa 1890 walled porch attached to the base of the tower.

- Walls – Chiselled granite walls, different in colour and finish from the tower. Plastered inside.
- Roof – Slates on hipped timber frame, with lead flashing against the tower wall. Copper ogee eaves gutter on timber fascia boards.

Finish	painted inside
Condition	intact and sound
Integrity	high
Significance	high
Maintenance	keep in service, prepare and repaint at normal intervals, monitor condition of pointing
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: High

The porch is an essential part of the lighthouse — exhibiting a design style of the late 19th century (criterion a).



Lighthouse feature: Solar panels

Description and condition

10 solar panels on aluminium frame on concrete pad footings, on the ground to the east of the tower.

Condition	stable
Significance	low
Maintenance	none
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



Lighthouse feature: Office, store, watch-room and toilet

Description and condition

Circa 1940 concrete building to the south of the lighthouse tower, later toilet room attached to both buildings, circa 1968 brick watch room extension to south.

Condition	stable
Integrity	high
Significance	low
Maintenance	none
Rectification works	none

Heritage significance: Low



4.2 Related object or associated AMSA artefact

There are no AMSA registered artefacts.

4.3 Comparative analysis

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse and Cape Schanck Lighthouse (built 1859) were both designed by Charles Maplestone and display similar stylistic features. The two towers were the first to exhibit Maplestone's characteristic corbelled balcony design and straight-sided tapered walls.

Cliffy Island, (built 1884) in Victoria, bears close resemblance to Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse due to its similar unpainted, rough-hewn natural granite tower. However, unlike Wilsons Promontory, neither of the Cape Schanck or Cliffy Island lighthouses were originally installed with Wilkins Bros catoptric apparatus, and neither were replaced with a NAL-1 lantern room.



Figure 19. Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse (VIC)



Figure 20. Cape Schanck Lighthouse (VIC)



Figure 21. Cliffy Island Lighthouse (VIC)

5. Heritage Significance

5.1 Commonwealth heritage list – Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse

Statement of Commonwealth heritage significance

The following statement of significance is taken from the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse listing on the Australian Heritage Database:

The Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse, erected in 1859, is significant for its association with the development and establishment of navigational aids along the Australian coastline following the 1856 Lighthouse Commission, which manifested the first Inter-colonial agreement on the provision of lights around Australia. (criterion a).

The lighthouse, in the context of the Wilson's Promontory lightstation marking the southernmost tip of the Australian mainland, is significant for reinforcing the isolation of such facilities. The building demonstrates a way of life, which is uncommon in today's society. (criterion b).

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse, with its distinctive masonry tower and balcony, is significant as the focus of the planned group of lightstation buildings and is particularly notable for its termination of the street-like space of the lightstation and landmark qualities. (criterion e).

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse is significant as a well-executed example of the lighthouse designs of Victorian Public Works Department architect, Charles Maplestone. (criterion d, h).

Commonwealth heritage values – criteria

There are nine criteria for inclusion in the Commonwealth Heritage List – meeting any one of these is sufficient for listing a place. These criteria are similar to those used in other Commonwealth, state and local heritage legislation, although thresholds differ. In the following sections, Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse is discussed in relation to each of the criteria as based on the current Commonwealth heritage listing Place ID 105375.

Criterion	Relevant Attributes Identified	Explanation
Criterion A – Processes This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.	All fabric of the lightstation.	The Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse, erected in 1859, is significant for its association with the development and establishment of navigational aids along the Australian coastline following the 1856 Lighthouse Commission, which manifested the first Inter-Colonial Agreement on the provision of lights around Australia.
Criterion B – Rarity This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.	All fabric of the lightstation.	The lighthouse, in the context of the Wilsons Promontory Lightstation marking the southernmost tip of the Australian mainland, is significant for reinforcing the isolation of such facilities. The building demonstrates a way of life that is uncommon in today's society.

Criterion	Relevant Attributes Identified	Explanation
Criterion C – Information This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Australia's natural or cultural history.	No Attributes Identified	
Criterion D – Typicality This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage values because of [their] importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's natural or cultural history.	The form and fabric of the lightstation.	Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse is significant as a well-executed example of the lighthouse designs of Victorian Public Works Department architect, Charles Maplestone.
Criterion E – Aesthetics This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics values by a community or cultural group.	The light tower's location within the lightstation complex.	Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse, with its distinctive masonry tower and balcony, is significant as the focus of the planned group of lightstation buildings and is particularly notable for its termination of the street-like space of the lightstation and landmark qualities.
Criterion F – Achievement This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	No Attributes Identified	
Criterion G – Community This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	No Attributes Identified	
Criterion H – Significant people This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's cultural history.	No Attributes Identified	
Criterion I – Indigenous tradition This criterion is satisfied by places that have significant heritage value because of [their] importance as part of indigenous tradition.	No Attributes Identified	

5.2 NSW State heritage register – Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse

The following statement is taken from the Victorian State heritage register listing for the Wilsons Promontory Lightstation (ID: H1842).

Victorian State heritage register – statement of significance

Wilsons Promontory Lightstation is of historical, architectural and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

Wilsons Promontory Lightstation is historically important as a key component in a series of navigational aids which served to make safe the passage of Bass Strait. It was built as a direct result of the 1856 inter-colonial conference of maritime officers, and as such it is an important manifestation of a growing co-operation between the colonies in the field of maritime safety.

Wilsons Promontory Lightstation is architecturally important as a fine example of the lighthouse design work of Charles Maplestone, the architect for all Victorian lights between 1856 and 1861. While its integrity has suffered from the loss of the assistants' quarters in 1951 and the tower's original lantern house in 1975, the lightstation retains much of its important early fabric.

Wilsons Promontory Lightstation is archaeologically significant for its potential to reveal artifactual remains principally in the form of building remnants from earlier lightstation and signal station buildings, but also military remnants from the use of the place as a wartime radar station.

Victorian State heritage register - criteria

No criteria is available on the state heritage values identified for Wilsons Promontory.

These heritage values, identified and explained within the Commonwealth heritage list and the Victorian heritage register, will form the basis of the management of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse. In the event of necessary works, all criterion will be consulted to inform best practice management of the values associated with the lightstation. (See Section 7 – Conservation Management Policies for further information on strategies to conserve Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse's heritage values).

5.3 Condition and integrity of the commonwealth heritage values

Assessment of the condition and integrity of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse's Commonwealth heritage values is based on the latest available inspection and audit reports conducted by both AMSA and AMSG (2018-19).

As a whole, the heritage values of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse demonstrates fair-good condition, and medium-high integrity. Damage to the lightstation complex and the removal of its original lantern house has had a slight impact on integrity.

Criteria	Attributes	Condition	Integrity
Criterion A - Process	All of the structure's historic fabric, form and siting.	Fair-Good	Medium
Criterion B – Rarity	The form and fabric of the lightstation	Fair-Good	Medium
Criterion D – Typicality	The form and fabric of the lightstation	Fair-Good	Medium
Criterion E – Aesthetics	The light tower's location within the lightstation complex.	Good	High

5.4 Gain/loss of heritage values

Evidence for the potential gain or loss of heritage values will be documented within this section of future versions of this heritage management plan.

6. Opportunities and Constraints

6.1 Implications arising from significance

The Commonwealth statement of significance (see Section 5.1) supports Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse as a place of considerable heritage value due to: its contribution to the lighting of Bass Strait in the mid-19th century, its location on the southernmost tip of the Australian mainland, and distinctive design.

The implication arising from this assessment is that key aspects of the place should be conserved to retain this significance, with features requiring conservation including:

- the continued use of the lighthouse as an AtoN
- the architectural quality of the building
- The interior spaces and features notable for their design, details, and/or their original lighthouse function including:
 - intermediate floors
 - ground floor
 - spiral staircase
 - 1859 lantern base
 - porch
- The external spaces and features, which are notable for their design, details, and/or their original lighthouse function including:
 - 1859 balcony (including fixtures)
 - lighthouse tower walls
 - tower window and door openings

Referral and approvals of action

The *EPBC Act* (1999) requires approval from the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities for all actions likely to have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental Significance (NES).

The Act provides that actions:

- taken on Commonwealth land which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment will require the approval of the Minister
- taken outside Commonwealth land which

are likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land, will require the approval by the Minister

- taken by the Australian Government or its agencies which are likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere will require approval by the Minister.

The definition of 'environment' in the *EPBC Act* (1999) includes the cultural heritage values of places.

Heritage Strategy

If an Australian Government agency owns or controls one or more places with Commonwealth heritage values, it must prepare a heritage strategy within two years from the first time they own or control a heritage place (section 341ZA).

A heritage strategy is a written document that integrates heritage conservation and management within an agency's overall property planning and management framework. Its purpose is to help an agency manage and report on the steps taken to protect and conserve the Commonwealth heritage values of the properties under its ownership or control.

The heritage strategy^f for AMSA's AtoN assets was completed and approved by the Minister in 2018.

6.2 Framework: sensitivity to change

Due to the site's history, condition and design, Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse is of high cultural heritage significance. Therefore, work actioned by AMSA on the lighthouse fabric harnesses the potential to reduce or eradicate the significance of the site's heritage values.

Conservation works including restoration and reconstruction, or minimal adaption works and health and safety fixtures is the only work that should be works actioned by AMSA on the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse.

The table below demonstrates the level of sensitivity attributed to the various elements of the fabric register in the face of change. These are measured

on a high-moderate-low spectrum depending on the action's possible threat to the site's heritage values, based on the following definitions.

The table below demonstrates the level of sensitivity attributed to the various elements of the fabric register in the face of change. These are measured on a high-moderate-low spectrum depending on the action's possible threat to the site's heritage values (definitions listed below).

These details and levels of sensitivity will be adjusted in the event of changes to the fabric of the lightstation.

High sensitivity

High sensitivity to change includes instances wherein a change would pose a major threat to the heritage value of a specific fabric, or the lightstation as a whole. A major threat is one that would lead to substantial or total loss of the heritage value.

Moderate sensitivity

Moderate sensitivity to change includes instances wherein a change would pose a moderate threat to the heritage value of a specific fabric, or would pose a threat to the heritage significance of a specific fabric in another part of the building. A moderate threat is one that would diminish the heritage value, or diminish the ability of an observer to appreciate the value.

Low sensitivity

Low sensitivity to change includes instances wherein a change would pose little to no threat to the heritage value of a specific fabric, and would pose little to no threat to heritage significance in another part of the building.

Component	Level of sensitivity	Nature of change impacting heritage values
Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse structure	High	Changes to façade materials and design.
	Low	Repainting of fabric and fixtures (in like colours). Removal of asbestos/lead paint and/or other toxic materials.
1975 lantern room and roof	Low	Replacement of lantern room, roof and fixtures i.e. glazing panes. Replacement of lantern glazing panes.
1975 balcony including fixtures	Low	Repainting of stairs and weight tube (in like colours).
1859 lantern room	Medium	Replacement of 1859 cylindrical stone wall. Replacement of 1859 stone slab floor.
	Low	Repainting of 1859 cylindrical stone wall (in like colours).
1859 balcony including fixtures	High	Changes to original design of 1859 stone slabs, stone corbels and brackets
	Low	Repainting of painted fabric (in like colours). Repair to cracking of stone slab Replacement of aluminium mesh grille
Vega VRB-25 beacon and 1975 pedestal	Low	Replacement of Vega VRB-25 beacon, and/or 1975 pedestal. Change of the light's character.
Walls, windows and doors	High	Changes to original design of rough-hewn granite walls.
	Low	Replacement of window fittings Repair of cracking to tower walls, window openings, and door openings Replacement of ground floor door
Intermediate floors	High	Changes in design of original stone slab landings
Stairs	High	Changes in design of original 1859 geometric stairs
	Low	Repairs of cracking to stone stairs
Ground floor	High	Changes in design of stone flagged floor.
	Low	Repairs to cracking of stone flagged floor.
Porch	High	Changes in design of 1890 granite porch
	Low	Repainting of porch – internal in like colours Repairs to cracking of stone
Office, store, watchroom and toilet	Low	Changes in façade to office, store, watch room, and toilet

6.3 Statutory and legislative requirements

Below are listed the various Acts and Code that influence the management of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse in terms of heritage, navigation, and work health and safety.

Act or Code	Description
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	<i>The Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act</i> (EPBC Act) requires agencies to prepare management plans that satisfy the obligations included in Schedule 7A and 7B of the EPBC Regulations 2000.
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 Schedule 7B	<p>The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy has determined these principles as essential for guidance in managing heritage properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective in managing Commonwealth heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values. • The management of Commonwealth heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their Commonwealth Heritage values. • The management of Commonwealth heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places. • The management of Commonwealth heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values. • The management of Commonwealth heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place; and (b) may be affected by the management of the place; • Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and that the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values. • The management of Commonwealth heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of Commonwealth heritage values.
AMSA Heritage Strategy 2018	<p>As the custodian of many iconic sites, AMSA has long recognised the importance of preserving their cultural heritage.</p> <p>This Heritage Strategy is in response to section 341ZA of the EPBC Regulations which obliges AMSA to prepare and maintain a heritage strategy, along with obliging AMSA to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist in identification, assessment and monitoring of places of heritage value in its care; • prepare and maintain a register of its places of heritage value; • protect the heritage value of places when they are sold or leased; • provide this heritage strategy, and any subsequent major updates, to the relevant minister. <p>The strategy derives from the AMSA Corporate Plan and achievements are reported through the AMSA Annual Report. The 2018-19 AMSA Annual report can be found online.⁹</p>

Act or Code	Description
<i>Navigation Act 2012</i>	<p>Part 5 of the Act outlines AMSA's power to establish, maintain and inspect marine aids to navigation (such as Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse).</p> <p>(1) AMSA may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish and maintain aids to navigation; and (b) add to, alter or remove any aid to navigation that is owned or controlled by AMSA; and (c) vary the character of any aid to navigation that is owned or controlled by AMSA. <p>(2) AMSA, or person authorised in writing by AMSA may, at any reasonable time of the day or night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) inspect any aid to navigation or any lamp or light which, in the opinion of AMSA or the authorised person, may affect the safety or convenience of navigation, whether the aid to navigation of the lamp or light is the property of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a State or Territory; or (ii) an agency of a State or Territory; or (iii) any other person; and (b) enter any property, whether public or private, for the purposes of an inspection under paragraph (a); and (c) transport, or cause to be transported, any good through any property, whether public or private, for any purpose in connection with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the maintenance of an aid to navigation that is owned or controlled by AMSA; or (ii) the establishment of any aid to navigation by AMSA.
<i>Australian Heritage Council Act 2003</i>	<p>This Act establishes the Australian Heritage Council, whose functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make assessments under Division 1A and 3A of Part 15 of the EPBC Act 1999; • To advise the Minister on conserving and protecting places included, or being considered for inclusion, in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List; • To nominate places for inclusion in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List; • To promote the identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage; • To keep the Register of the National Estate; • To organise and engage in research and investigations necessary for the performance of its functions; • To provide advice directly to any person or body or agency either if its own initiative or at the request of the Minister; and • To make reports as outlined in the Act.

Act or Code	Description
<i>Victoria Heritage Act 2017</i>	<p>Division 3, Section 42: Obligations of owners of places and objects</p> <p>(1) The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any works or activities that are being carried out in relation to the place or object at the time the statement is given; and b) any application for a planning permit or a building permit, or for an amendment to the permit, that has been made in relation to the place but not determined at the time the statement is given; and c) any works or activities that are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object at the time the statement is given. <p>(2) An advice under subsection (1) must be given within 10 days after the statement of recommendation is given under section 40.</p> <p>(3) The owner of a place to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of an application, permit or amendment if, before a determination under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an application for a planning permit or a building permit or for an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is made; or b) a planning permit or building permit or an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is granted. <p>(4) An advice under subsection (3) must be given within 10 days after the making of the application or the grant of the permit or amendment.</p> <p>(5) The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive in writing of the following activities or proposals if, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Any activities are carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object; b) Any activities are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object. <p>(6) An advice under subsection (5) must be given within 10 days after the owner becomes aware of the activity or the proposal, as the case requires.</p> <p>(7) If, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object, a proposal is made to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object, the owner of the place or object must advise the Executive Director in writing of that proposal.</p> <p>(8) An advice under subsection (7) must be given at least 10 days before entering into the contract for the disposal of the place or object.</p> <p>(9) The owner of a place or object who proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of the place or object must, before entering into a contract for that disposal, give a copy of the statement of recommendation to the person who, under the proposed contract, is to acquire the place or object of part of the place or object.</p>

Act or Code	Description
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	<p>Part 4, Division 2, Section 30F: Historic Sites</p> <p>(1) The purpose of reserving land as a historic site is to identify, protect and conserve areas associated with a person, event or historical theme, or containing a building, place, feature or landscape of cultural significance so as to enable those areas to be managed in accordance with subsection (2).</p> <p>(2) A historic site is to be managed in accordance with the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the conservation of places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value, b) the conservation of natural values, c) provision for sustainable visitor or tourist use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the historic site's natural and cultural values, d) provision for the sustainable use (including adaptive reuse) of any buildings or structures or modified natural areas having regard to the conservation of the historic site's natural and cultural values, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. provision for the carrying out of development in any part of a special area in the historic site that is permitted under section 185A having regard to the conservation of the historic site's natural and cultural values, e) the promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the historic site's natural and cultural values, f) provision for appropriate research and monitoring.
Building Code of Australia	<p>The Code is the definitive regulatory resource for building construction, providing a nationally accepted and uniform approach to technical requirements for the building industry. It specifies matters relating to building work in order to achieve a range of health and safety objectives, including fire safety.</p> <p>As far as possible, Commonwealth agencies aim to achieve compliance with the Code, although this may not be entirely possible because of the nature of and constraints provided by existing circumstances, such as an existing building.</p>
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	<p>The objectives of this Act include:</p> <p>(1) The main object of this Act is to provide for a balanced and nationally consistent framework to secure the health and safety of workers and workplaces by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protecting workers and other persons against harm to their health, safety and welfare through the elimination or minimisation of risks arising from work; and b) providing for fair and effective workplace representation, consultation, co-operation and issue resolution in relation to work health and safety; and c) encouraging unions and employer organisations to take a constructive role in promoting improvements in work health and safety practices, and assisting persons conducting businesses or undertakings and workers to achieve a healthier and safer working environment; and d) promoting the provision of advice, information, education and training in relation to work health and safety; and

Act or Code	Description
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	<p>e) securing compliance with this Act through effective and appropriate compliance and enforcement measures; and</p> <p>f) ensuring appropriate scrutiny and review of actions taken by persons exercising powers and performing functions under this Act; and</p> <p>g) providing a framework for continuous improvement and progressively higher standards of work health and safety; and</p> <p>h) maintaining and strengthening the national harmonisation of laws relating to work health and safety and to facilitate a consistent national approach to work health and safety in this jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) In furthering subsection (1)(a), regard must be had to the principle that workers and other persons should be given the highest level of protection against harm to their health, safety and welfare from hazards and risks arising from work as is reasonably practicable.</p> <p>[Quoted from Division 2 of Act]</p> <p>This has implications for the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse of Australia as it is related to AMSA staff, contractors and visitors.</p>

6.4 Operational requirements

As a working AtoN, the operational needs of Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse are primarily concerned with navigational requirements.

Below are the operational details and navigational requirements taken directly from the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse Asset Management Strategy.

Navigational requirement for AMSA AtoN site

1	Objective/rationale	<p>An AtoN is required on Wilsons Promontory to warn of South East Point and other unmarked navigational dangers including West Moncoeur Island to the south at 7 miles, Rodondo Island to the south at 6 miles and the Anser Group of Islands to the west at 4.5 miles. Forty Foot Rocks lie 4.2 miles to the south.</p> <p>The AtoN is required as a navigation mark for vessels transiting east / west in the Wilsons Promontory Traffic Separation Scheme.</p> <p>The AtoN also warns of an ESSA (Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park) and a second ESSA (Beagle Commonwealth Marine Reserve) to the south / south-east at 3.1 miles.</p>
2	Required type(s) of AtoN	<p>A fixed structure is required to act as a day mark.</p> <p>A distinctive light is required for use at night.</p>
3	Priority/significance	<p>An AtoN at this site is important for the navigation of commercial ships.</p>
4	Required measure of performance	<p>The service performance of the AtoN must comply with the IALA Availability Target Category 1 (99.8%).</p>
5	Primary and secondary means (if any) of identification	<p>The day mark must be conspicuous. The existing 19 m grey stone tower surmounted by a white lantern at an elevation of 117 m meets this requirement.</p> <p>The light must comply with the requirements of rhythmic characters of light as per the IALA Navguide. The light must have distinct characteristics that are easy to recognise and identify. The present flashing white light every 7.5 seconds meets this requirement.</p>
6	Visual range	<p>During daytime, the AtoN structure should be visible from at least 5 nautical miles.</p> <p>At night, the white light must have a nominal range of at least 18 nautical miles.</p>
7	Radar conspicuousness	<p>As the point itself will provide a good radar echo, no additional radar enhancement is required for this site.</p>

6.5 Tourism requirements

The existing licence between AMSA and Parks Victoria for tour operation within the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse includes additional operational requirements.

Access is required by the tourist licensee to conduct tours inside the lightstation and lighthouse tower in keeping with AMSA work safety requirements. The tourism licensee must comply with any requirements, notices or orders any government agency having jurisdiction or authority in respect of the land or use of the land.

6.6 Occupier requirements

AMSA's goals

Under the *Navigation Act (2012)*, AMSA is responsible for maintaining a network of marine aids to navigation around Australia's coastline assisting mariners to make safe and efficient passages. AMSA's present network of approximately 500 marine aids to navigation includes traditional lighthouses, beacons, buoys, racons, differential global positioning system, and automatic identification system (AIS) stations, MET-Ocean Sensors including broadcasting tide gauges, current meters, directional wave rider buoys and weather stations.

Technological developments in the area of vessel traffic management have also contributed to increase the safety of navigation and helped promote marine environment protection. AMSA aims to meet international standards for the reliability of lighthouses set by the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA).

At the time of preparing this management plan, the major goal for the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse primarily encompassed continuing its utilisation as an Aid to Navigation (for as long as necessary), while up-keeping the appropriate maintenance to conserve and preserve the heritage values of the lightstation.

Lighthouse performance standards

AMSA aims to meet international standards for the reliability of lighthouses set by IALA. The Wilsons Promontory light is designated as an IALA Availability Category 1 Aid to Navigation (within a scale of Category 1 to Category 3, Category 1 aids are most critical). Category 1 aids have an availability target of 99.8 per cent.

Access to the Lighthouse

One practical effect of this performance standard is that the operational equipment and structure of the light should be kept in good repair by regular preventative maintenance and equipment that fails in service is repaired quickly. Routine maintenance and emergency repairs are carried out by AMSA's maintenance contractor. The contractor needs to have a reliable way to get access to the site for this work and AMSA officers also need access for occasional inspections of the site including for auditing of the contractor's performance.

6.7 Proposals for change

Preventative maintenance works are carried out on the lightstation to maintain its status as a working marine AtoN, and to assist in the site's conservation.

A list of scheduled preventative maintenance work is identified within the 29/12/2018 AMSG site inspection report. The information provided below was taken from this report:

Maintenance Description	Expected Maintenance Date
Lantern room paint	04/12/2019
Reseal lantern glazing	04/12/2019
Structure repaint	05/12/2019
Light lantern change	13/11/2024

6.8 Potential pressures

A significant pressure that harnesses the potential to effect the Commonwealth heritage values of the place would be the obligation to remove or replace original fabric materials from the lightstation owing to unavoidable and irreversible deterioration.

The amount of tourism identified at Wilsons Promontory may harness the potential to cause additional wear and tear to the lighthouse precinct.

6.9 Process for decision-making

Processes for decision-making are required in the event of Incidents that impact the heritage values of the site. The following incidents are included due to their likelihood of occurrence at the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse.

Incident	Procedure
Damage to lighthouse's fabric (heritage significance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AMSA or selected contractor to assess extent of damage• Seek heritage advice on restoration of heritage fabric impacted• Identify possible loss of heritage value at both State and Commonwealth level• Seek appropriate approvals for restoration of heritage fabric impacted• Implement best practice management of restoration work in keeping with the original character of the place• In the case of a loss of heritage value, prepare report for submission• Update record-keeping of incident and make available to relevant personnel.
Damage to lighthouse's fabric (no heritage significance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AMSA or selected contractor to assess extent of damage• Identify possible impact on heritage fabric in any work carried out to restore fabric• Implement best practice management of restoration work• Update record-keeping of incident and make available to relevant personnel.
Light upgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess possible loss of heritage value in the event of an upgrade• Seek expert heritage advice on process of upgrade• If required, seek heritage approvals for the upgrade of light• Implement best practice management of light upgrade work• Update record-keeping and make available to relevant personnel.
Modification to lighthouse (eg adding of attachment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess possible obstruction to light.• Seek heritage approvals for attachment to tower.• Monitor attachment and update record-keeping.
Unforeseen discovery of Indigenous artefacts on-site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediate stop-work.• Notify Parks Victoria.• Delay work on site until artefacts have been appropriately extracted and further investigations carried out in surrounding area.• Update record-keeping of unforeseen discovery and make available to relevant personnel
Divestment of lighthouse from AMSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transfer ownership or control of heritage assets to the Victorian State Government.• Terminate lease of Wilsons Promontory site with the Victorian State Government.• Transfer relevant records and historical information held by AMSA to the Victorian State Government.

7. Conservation management policies

Policies

Note: The management of sensitive information is not relevant to AMSA's heritage strategy and therefore bears no relevance in this management plan.

Fabric and setting

Policy 1 – Protect and conserve the significant external and internal fabric of the lightstation, including existing buildings, layout and setting.

Routine servicing is performed by maintenance contractors and, from time to time, other contractors may be engaged to carry out projects. Regular written reports from these visits will be sent to AMSA for review and any work requirements identified will be scheduled accordingly. AMSA's main purpose is to facilitate ongoing operation of the site as a marine AtoN while preserving heritage values. Should for some unforeseen reason the site no longer be viable as a marine AtoN, ownership will be passed to an appropriate state or federal authority to ensure preservation of the heritage assets.

Implementation strategy:

- Continue scheduled periodic maintenance of the lighthouse and marine aids to navigation to ensure condition is monitored for early warning of deterioration.
- Arrange for maintenance to be carried out on the lighthouse as required while continuing to operate as an AMSA marine aids to navigation.
- Continue replacement and upgrading of marine aids to navigation equipment in the lighthouse as required to meet AMSA's service commitment, in a manner that preserves the original fabric of the lighthouse.
- Maintain information on the heritage fabric of the lighthouse, including any changes to the fabric, in a heritage fabric register. See section 4.1 for fabric register.
- Conserve all the fabric elements identified as significant in the heritage fabric register.

- If necessary, seek expert materials conservation advice when considering repair, restoration and reconstruction of historic fabric.
- Conserve the distinctive character of the lightstation by:
 - Collecting photographic evidence and historical documentation of the original fabric.

Uses

Policy 2 – Install and operate equipment in the lighthouse, so that it continues to function as an effective marine aid to navigation, in such a way as to impose the least possible harm to the significant fabric.

Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse's utilisation as a working marine AtoN is of high priority. The carrying out of maintenance, including upgrades to navigational equipment, is necessary to its function and to the continuation of marine safety along the Victorian coast and Bass Strait. In the event of the installation and/or upgrade to AtoN equipment, proper precaution will be taken to ensure the least possible harm is done to significant fabric.

Implementation strategy:

- Monitor Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse's AtoN equipment and propose maintenance in the instance of necessary installation or removal.
- Outline all possible risks to significant fabric, external and internal, associated with the installation, removal and operation of navigational equipment.
- Ensure works carried out are those that ensure the least possible harm to significant fabric.
- When necessary, seek expert heritage conservation advice on best practice management of the site during installation, removal and operation of navigational equipment.

Policy 3 – Monitor possible impacts to the site resulting from tourism, and control appropriate access to the lighthouse for contractors and visitors.

The Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse attracts a number of visitors each year. Although access inside the lighthouse is restricted to authorised personnel such as contractors or AMSA employees, official tour groups also oversee the admittance of tourists. AMSA personnel and contractors require easy access inside the lighthouse precinct and tower for periodical site visits to carry out inspections and routine maintenance.

Implementation strategy:

- Ensure control on access to all buildings within the precinct is maintained by periodically inspecting restricted access areas on the precinct and enforcing security checks.
- Inspect lighthouse for signs of wear and tear attributed to visitor intake.
- The maintenance of the light holds priority over official tours inside the lighthouse and some delays in the tour guide service may be required during inspections and routine maintenance.
- Ensure access to the lightstation complies with workplace health and safety measures.
- Ensure general admittance inside the lighthouse is monitored by Parks Victoria.

Interpretation

Policy 4 – Accurate and relevant interpretation of the history and significance of the place should be made available to site users/visitors and for offsite external research.

AMSA will continue to have this information available through the maintenance of onsite interpretive signage and its website.

Implementation strategy:

- All relevant information concerning the history and significance of the place will be checked for accuracy and updated appropriately.
- Information will be presented in the form of on-site interpretative signage and online resource files, accessible to both relevant personnel and the general public.
- This information will be maintained and updated in accordance with changes to the history and significance of the place.

Management

Policy 5 – AMSA will continue to conserve the lighthouse in accordance with Commonwealth and Victorian State heritage listing requirements.

For works requiring heritage approval, AMSA will obtain permission from any relevant state or federal authorities. Conservation works will be undertaken as required.

Implementation strategy:

- Liaise with the relevant federal agencies when proposing work on the site.
- Approval in writing must be granted for any proposals for development.

Policy 6 – The cultural significance of the lightstation will be the basis for deciding how to manage it.

The heritage values and cultural significance of the place are to be conserved. This heritage management plan includes relevant background information to support this policy (See Section 3. History).

Implementation strategy:

- Conserve the lightstation to protect its heritage values and cultural significance.
- When possible, strive to maintain the original fabric of the lightstation.
- Use the Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) as the primary guide for the treatment of fabric.
- Engage appropriate personnel equipped with relevant knowledge on issues in decision-making situations.
- Consider any proposed alterations or adaptations that impact on the heritage values of the place.

Policy 7 – Monitor, review and report the Commonwealth heritage values of the lightstation every five years or sooner if major changes to the lightstation occur.

The Commonwealth heritage values of the lightstation are to be monitored and reported on a regular basis. This is to ensure a gain and/or loss of heritage value is identified.

Implementation strategy:

- Regularly monitor the lightstation for possible impacts on the identified Commonwealth heritage values.
- Review the current Commonwealth heritage values at least once every five years and assess any gain or loss of values.
- This review must be undertaken in the event of any major alterations to the lightstation.

- Report any changes to the Commonwealth heritage values of the lightstation.
- Update AMSA's heritage strategy and this plan to reflect any changes identified.

Policy 8 – Maintain historical, management and maintenance records within AMSA and make available these records.

As part of the proper process for managing change in significant places, the Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) points out the importance of making records before any change. It advocates placing records in a permanent archive, and making them available where this is appropriate. AMSA's collection of records, which include documents pertaining to heritage intervention, management and maintenance, are subject to this process. Heritage asset condition reports are routinely generated for each lighthouse and are stored in AMSA's recordkeeping system. AMSA will continue to practice such processes via their records management systems (RMS).

Implementation strategy:

- Maintain, review and update records through existing AMSA RMS.
- Ensure records can be made available to the relevant personnel and parties.

Policy 9 – Provide appropriate training and resources to all relevant staff personnel.

The management of a heritage place is outlined within the statutory requirements of the *EPBC Act* (1999). In order to ensure best practice management of AMSA-operated lighthouses, all staff involved in the management and maintenance of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse are required to have access to the appropriate training and resources in order to provide best practice conservation of the site.

Implementation strategy:

- Provide staff personnel involved with the management and maintenance of the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse access to up-to-date versions of the AMSA heritage strategy, heritage management plans and fabric registers.
- AMSA representatives will attend Commonwealth-run heritage workshops, programs and conferences for up-to-date information on statutory requirements and best practice management of sites of national and state heritage significance.
- All current and incoming tour guides operating within AMSA lighthouses will be required to take the lighthouse tour guide safety induction e-learning module once every two years to stay informed on visitor safety and lighthouse duty-of-care.

Policy 10 – Utilise contractors and service providers with appropriate experience.

AMSA should ensure parties carrying out work have appropriate knowledge and use effective methods to ensure the conservation of the lighthouse.

Implementation strategy:

- Engage staff and contractors with the relevant experience and expertise concerning conservation of the lightstation.
- If and when necessary, provide the appropriate training on heritage conservation matters for AMSA staff and other relevant parties who hold responsibility for heritage management.

Policy 11 – Seek heritage advice and apply best heritage practice.

AMSA will continue to use in-house heritage expertise, external consultancy, or a combination of both as required in order to successfully apply best heritage practice. Should in-house heritage expertise be limited in responding to a requirement, external heritage expertise will be engaged to address the issue.

Implementation strategy:

- Apply in-house heritage expertise when required.
- Use tools such as the Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) and Working Together: Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places (Commonwealth of Australia, 2019) in measuring the likely impact of proposals.
- Seek external heritage expertise in the event of limited in-house capability.

Policy 12 – Appropriate protocol in the event of unforeseen discoveries or disturbances of heritage within the AMSA site.

AMSA's scope of work rarely involves excavation. Should extensive work need be undertaken, AMSA will implement a suitable cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) and seek advice from suitably qualified personnel as required. In the event of any unforeseen discovery or disturbance of heritage-related items within the AMSA site, notification to the appropriate organisation will occur in accordance with the conditions of the CHMP. This plan will also be updated accordingly.

Note: In most cases generally AMSA's leases are limited to the immediate vicinity of the lighthouse and therefore this scenario is not anticipated as a likely occurrence.

Implementation strategy:

- Seek appropriate heritage advice and apply best practice in the event of unforeseen discoveries or disturbances.

Policy 13 – Make this heritage management plan available to all persons involved in decision-making on the management of the lighthouse and its setting.

The plan will be made available to all personnel intrinsic to management of the lighthouse and its setting, for example AMSA maintenance contractors, staff and other relevant parties.

Implementation strategy:

- Provide links to this plan via the AMSA publicly accessible website.
- Provide copies to all relevant personnel and parties.

Future Developments

Policy 14 – Adaptation of the place using methods or processes that minimize impact on heritage values and significance in accordance with Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) principles.

It is likely that over time the lighthouse will house new equipment as technology changes and improves. The Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) principles will be used as the basis for decision-making.

Implementation strategy:

- Assess the likely impacts of changes on the heritage values and significance of the place.
- Preserve the original fabric of the place and do only what is necessary for the continued use and care of the place.
- Engage expert heritage advice and utilise the Illustrated Burra Charter (2004) in adapting the place.

Policy 15 – When required, engage with adjacent landowners to maintain an appropriate setting for the lighthouse in its visual and natural context.

Any changes to the surrounding land, or AMSA leased area, requires careful consideration. AMSA will liaise with all adjacent landowners in the event of any proposed changes that may affect the setting and attempt to influence a positive outcome.

Implementation strategy:

- Engage with adjacent landowners through consultation when changes are proposed regarding the wider visual and natural context.

Policy 16 – In the event of adaptive re-use or divestment, which would no longer place the lighthouse under AMSA control, AMSA will strive to ensure the Commonwealth and State heritage values of the site are recognised and preserved.

In the event the Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse is no longer identified as a working AtoN, AMSA will withdraw their standing as lessee and hand over all authority to the lessor.

Implementation strategy:

- AMSA will negotiate with lessor to have site lease terminated.
- All available heritage information within AMSA's collection, including this heritage management plan, will be shared with the relevant parties to ensure the Commonwealth and State heritage values of the site are recognised and preserved.

Community Involvement

Policy 17 – Consult with indigenous and community stakeholders in the preparation of the management plan.

AMSA will give community and Indigenous groups, as well as the general public, an opportunity to review and comment on this management plan through a public consultation process.

Implementation strategy:

- Undertake community consultation when preparing the heritage management plan in accordance with EPBC Regulations.
- Seek advice from any relevant Indigenous communities and refer to Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002) to guide consultations.

Review

Policy 18 – Review this plan within five years of its adoption or sooner if major changes are needed.

This plan will be reviewed every five years. This review should:

- Assess the content of the plan.
- Determine its effectiveness in protecting the identified heritage values.
- Provide any necessary recommendations for updating or re-writing of the plan. If major changes occur at the site in the interim, this plan will be reviewed and updated earlier than the specified five years.

Implementation strategy:

- Review this heritage management plan at least five years after its adoption.

- Review and update this heritage management plan in the event of a major change to the lightstation.
- Submit revised plan for approval.

8. Policy implementation schedule

8.1 Heritage implementation plan

Key Issue	Management Action/Task	Policies	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe
Conservation and preservation	Conserve the lightstation.	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14	AMSA	High	Ongoing
	Review the heritage management plan every five years.	18	AMSA	Medium	Once every five years (minimum)
	Make available this plan to all relevant personnel.	7, 13	AMSA	High	Ongoing
Liaison dealings	If applicable, ensure communication is maintained with adjacent landowners.	15	AMSA	Medium	As required
	Consult with Indigenous and community stakeholders in preparing the management plan.	17	AMSA	Medium	As required
Heritage values	Consider heritage values when proposing new planning and/or developments.	5, 6, 14	AMSA	High	Ongoing
	Ensure process of re-use/ divestment of the site recognises and preserves heritage values.	16	AMSA	High	As required

Key Issue	Management Action/Task	Policies	Responsibility	Priority	Timeframe
Staff and community awareness	Provide relevant training and awareness for management personnel (contractors and site-users).	9	AMSA	Medium	As required
	Ensure the availability of accurate and relevant information on the history and significance of the lightstation for site-users/visitors.	4	AMSA	Medium	Ongoing
Record-keeping/access	Maintain adequate record-keeping of historical, management and maintenance documents (make available these records).	8	AMSA	High	Ongoing
Expert heritage advice	Ensure knowledge and advice of heritage experts is utilised.	10, 11	AMSA	Medium	Ongoing
Lighthouse maintenance	Schedule periodic maintenance.	1	AMSA	High	Ongoing
	The implementation of unforeseen discovery or disturbance processes in the event of an accidental discovery.	12	AMSA	Medium	As required
Lightstation access	Secure appropriate access to lightstation for contractor and visitors.	3	AMSA	Medium	Ongoing

7.2 Monitoring and Reporting

As stipulated by Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations (2000), the outlined implementation plan and associated policies listed above are required to be monitored and updated accordingly. This will be achieved by:

- Ensuring the implementation plan and policies are readily available for all relevant personnel,
- Delegating AMSA staff to periodically check the implementation plan is up-to-date and being utilised appropriately by the relevant personnel,
- Ensuring the timeframes outlined within the plan are followed,
- Delegating AMSA Response staff to review this plan and the associated policies at least every five years and determine whether its contents are relevant and effective in terms of continuing to conserve the place.

Appendix 1. Glossary of heritage conservation terms

The Burra Charter, from its first (1979) version and its (2004) version, defined a set of terms that have since been widely adopted in Australian heritage conservation practice.

Where the following terms are used in their heritage management plan, the particular meanings defined in the charter are intended. The definitions are quoted from Article 1 of The Illustrated Burra Charter: Good practice for heritage places (2004).

A

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

Associations mean the special connections that exist between people and a place.

C

Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

F

Fabric means all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

I

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

M

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of a place, and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves restoration or reconstruction.

Meanings denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to.

P

Place means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and view. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Preservation means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

R

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material.

Related object means an object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.

Related place means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.

Restoration means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

S

Setting means the immediate and extended environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural significance and distinctive character.

U

Use means the functions of a place, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or at dependant on the place.

Appendix 2. Glossary of Historic Lighthouse Terms relevant to Wilsons Promontory Lighthouse

A

Apron paving

The concrete paving surround the base of the lighthouse tower.

Astragal

The bars which support the glazing of a lantern. They may also support the roof. Simply a framing member between the glazing bars in the lantern glazing. In its true meaning an astragal is a moulding that has a rounded profile. In lanterns this is almost never the case

Auxiliary light

A self-contained fixed beacon with red lens, on a fabricated steel post.

B

Balcony

A walk way around the outside of the lantern, used for maintenance and, when lighthouses were manned, for observing ships. Principal parts are the balcony floor and the balcony balustrade. (Synonym: gallery deck).

Balcony floor

Floor of the balcony. Wilsons Promontory has an upper balcony floor (1975) made up of a GPR Base, and a lower balcony floor (1859) made of stone slabs.

Balcony balustrade

A handrail together with its supports. The supports are called balusters. Simply a railing or wall on the outer perimeter of the balcony, to prevent people from falling off the balcony. Generally made of metal stanchions and rails – Wilsons Promontory lower 1859 balcony balustrade is composed of cast iron stanchions with three pipe rails, and its upper 1975 balcony balustrade is composed of aluminium tubular stanchions with three tubular rails.

Balcony door

Door in the lantern base to give access to the balcony. In AMSA lanterns two doors are sometimes fitted but only one is operational. (Synonym: parapet hatch, service room door).

Brass

An alloy of copper and zinc, commonly used for corrosion-resistant fixings and plumbing fittings.

Bronze

An alloy of copper and tin.

C

Cast iron

A mixture of iron and carbon with a relatively high carbon content and a low melting point, produced directly from a blast furnace.

Chance Bros

English manufacturer of optical apparatus, lanterns, cast iron stairs, cast iron towers, and other lighthouse components. The Chance family established a glass-making business in Smethwick, England in 1824 and is often described as 'near Birmingham'. The business was absorbed into the Pilkington group of companies in 1951 and now ceases to exist.

Character

Pattern of flashes of light emitted by a lighthouse, designed to identify that particular lighthouse.

Copper

A red malleable metal of low resistivity.

E

External catwalk

Landing around the external face of the tower complete with hand rail.

G

Glazing

Middle section of the lantern, circular or polygonal in plan, between the lantern roof above and the lantern base below, made up of glass panes held in a framework of glazing bars and astragals.

I

Intermediate floors

Levels found mid-way up a building.

Internal catwalk

An open landing inside the tower complete with handrail.

Iron

There were two common types of iron used in lighthouse construction: wrought and cast. Older lights will almost certainly contain these iron types. Wrought iron has been worked by hand and is an iron alloy with a very low carbon content in contrast to steel, it also has fibrous inclusions. Cast iron is iron which has been heated until it liquefies, and is then poured into a mould to solidify.

L

Lantern

The glazed enclosure, usually of cylindrical or polygonal shape, at the top of a lighthouse, which surrounds and protects the optical apparatus. It contains the optical apparatus, made up of the lantern roof, lantern glazing and lantern base sections.

Lantern floor

The level in a lighthouse at which the lantern is installed, and by which access may be gained to the optical system and to the inside and outside of the lantern glazing. The lantern floor is generally at or near the same level as the catwalk and can be made from steel, concrete, or timber.

Lantern glazing

The middle section of the lantern, circular or polygonal in plan, between the lantern roof above and the lantern base below, made up of glass panes held in a framework of glazing bars. On the landward side there may be blank panels in place of glass or other opaque construction. Types of lantern glazing include: flat and curved trapezoidal panes and curved diamond/triangular panes. Wilsons Promontory uses flat, trapezoidal glass panes.

Lantern roof

Roof of the lantern. Usually made of copper sheeting over a framework of rafters.

Lens assembly

Assembly transparent optically refracting element of glass. The surface is usually spherical in form.

Light source

Electric bulbs now illuminate most lighthouses.

Lighthouse

The principal structure of a lightstation, generally made up of a lantern, balcony and tower.

Lightstation

A precinct containing a lighthouse structure and other related buildings, for example. Keepers' cottages, Store room, Signal house.

O

Order

Shorthand expression of the size of an optical apparatus or lantern. At the time the system of orders was established, when kerosene burners were used, longer range lights needed larger burners, and larger burners needed lens assemblies of longer focal length to ensure a sharply defined beam. In turn the lantern rooms were required to be larger to house these lens assemblies. AMSA historic lantern rooms range from 1st to 4th order.

P

Pedestal

Part of the optical apparatus, consisting of a metal column or base standing on the balcony floor inside the lantern and supporting the lens assembly and light source. Some later Chance documentation, such as their tariffs 1908, also refer to the lantern base as a pedestal.

T

Tower

Structure to support the lantern at a sufficient height above the ground. The most common types are the masonry tower, timber-framed tower, cast iron tower, and lattice tower.

Appendix 3.

Current Wilsons Promontory light details

Wilsons Promontory Main Light (AN338-01)

IALA AVAILABILITY CATEGORY:	1
POSITION:	Latitude: 39° 07.7940' S Longitude: 146° 25.4610' E Datum: WGS84
CHARTS:	Aus 802, 4877
BA LIST OF LIGHTS:	K2492
DAYMARK:	Grey stone tower, white lantern and dwellings, 19 metres high.
ARC OF VISIBILITY: True bearings from seaward	201° - 082° (241°), except where obscured by adjacent islands.
COLOUR OF LIGHT:	White
CHARACTER:	Flashing: 7.50 s Flash: 0.06 s Eclipse: 7.46 s
LANTERN:	Vega VRB-25 located inside lantern.
BEACON:	Vega VRB-25
LENS SPEED:	5.6 RPM
LIGHTSOURCE:	Lamp: 12V, 75W, C8 Halogen LP PR30s Lampchanger: 6 position
INTENSITY:	48,430 cd
POWER SUPPLY:	Solar panels: 5 x 50W (inclined 60° to horizontal) Regulators: 5 x 8A Diodes: Schottky barrier 5A, 30PRV 5 for battery modules Battery capacity: 455Ah Modules: 5 x (24V, 91Ah) Feed to light: 24-12 DC/DC converter (at lantern room level)
STRUCTURE:	Grey stone tower, 13 metres high to balcony.
ELEVATION:	117 metres
RANGE:	Nominal: 18 nm Geographical: 17 nm

Appendix 4. Table demonstrating compliance with the EPCB Act (1999) and the EPBC Regulations (2000)

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 Schedule 7A – Management Plans for Commonwealth Heritage Places

Legislation	Satisfied within
A management plan must:	
(a) Establish objectives for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Section 1 – Introduction
(b) Provide a management framework that includes reference to any statutory requirements and agency mechanisms for the protection of the Commonwealth heritage values of the place; and	Section 1 – Introduction
(c) Provide a comprehensive description of the place, including information about its location, physical features, condition, historical context and current uses; and	Section 2 – Wilsons Promontory Lightstation site Section 3 – History Section 4 – Fabric
(d) Provide a description of the Commonwealth heritage values and any other heritage values of the place; and	Section 5 – Heritage significance
(e) Describe the condition of the Commonwealth heritage values of the place; and	Section 5 – Heritage significance
(f) Describe the method used to assess the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place; and	Section 5 – Heritage significance
(g) Describe the current management requirements and goals including proposals for change and any potential pressures on the Commonwealth heritage values of the place; and	Section 6 – Opportunities and constraints
(h) Have policies to manage the Commonwealth heritage values of a place, and include in those policies, guidance in relation to the following:	
i. The management and conservation processes to be used;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14)

Legislation	Satisfied within
ii. The access and security arrangements, including access to the area for indigenous people to maintain cultural traditions;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 3)
iii. The stakeholder and community consultation and liaison arrangements;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 15, 17)
iv. The policies and protocols to ensure that indigenous people participate in the management process;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 17)
v. The protocols for the management of sensitive information;	N/A
vi. The planning and management of works, development, adaptive reuse and property divestment proposals;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 16)
vii. How unforeseen discoveries or disturbances of heritage are to be managed;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 12)
viii. How, and under what circumstances, heritage advice is to be obtained;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 10, 11)
ix. How the condition of Commonwealth heritage values is to be monitored and reported;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 5, 6, 7, 14)
x. How records of intervention and maintenance of a heritage places register are kept;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 8, 13)
xi. The research, training and resources needed to improve management;	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 9)
xii. How heritage values are to be interpreted and promoted; and	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 4)
(i) Include an implementation plan; and	Section 8 – Heritage implementation schedule
(j) Show how the implementation of policies will be monitored; and	Section 8 – Heritage implementation schedule
(k) Show how the management plan will be reviewed.	Section 7 – Conservation management policies (Policy 18) Section 8 – Heritage Implementation Schedule

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