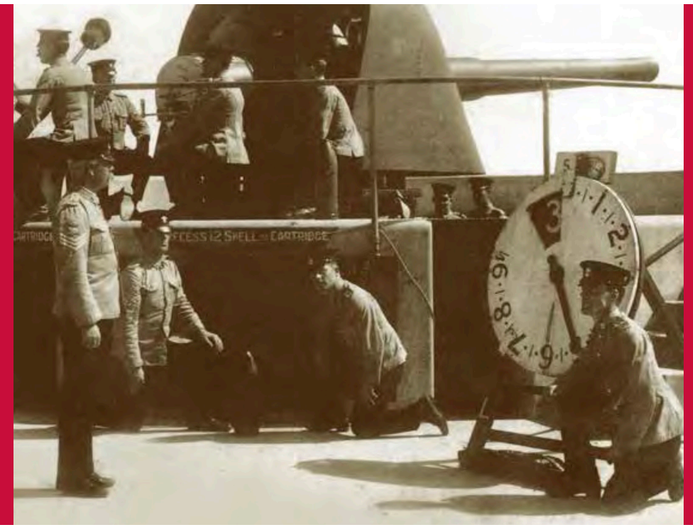
Parks Victoria

Point Nepean National Park Interpretation Plan

16 April 2021



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1 Introduction

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1 Introduction

1.1 Executive Summary

In 2020, Parks Victoria commissioned SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd) to deliver an Interpretation Delivery Project for Point Nepean National Park (PNPP/Point Nepean). An Interpretation Plan is the first component of this.

The Interpretation Plan builds on the Point Nepean National Park Master Plan (2017) and the Point Nepean Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019). The Master Plan establishes a vision for Point Nepean National Park (PNNP) to: *Ensure that the unique and special qualities of the park are revealed and protected and that the complex stories of the site as a cultural landscape are valued and expressed.*[1] The Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy outlines a set of storytelling principles and themes for Point Nepean. The Interpretation Plan builds on this vision for the site by developing a set of storytelling principles, themes, stories and experiences.

Interpretation will provide a world-class experience at Point Nepean by creating remarkable stories of place. All interpretive experiences will be anchored in the stories of the site, past and present. Interpretation will encourage visitors to use all of their senses to uncover stories of the past and present life of the site and of the people who inhabited it, as well as the exceptional stories of the natural world, including the marine environment. It will inspire emotion, passion and reflection about the natural and cultural worlds. It will also make connections with the living history of Point Nepean by drawing on the experiences of people and communities associated with the site who have contributed to its evolution and preservation.

An uplift of the Quarantine Station Disinfecting Complex and park-wide interpretation is one of six early initiatives to deliver the Master Plan. Work in the current stage includes an Interpretation Plan (this document), building repair works to the Quarantine Station Disinfecting Complex to ensure that the buildings are conserved and allow these spaces to accommodate interpretive infrastructure for the immersive experience. The implementation stage will also include the design, manufacture and delivery of park-wide physical and digital interpretation and infrastructure.

Aerial of Point Nepean, 2009
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

1 Introduction

1.2 Project overview

1.2.1 Point Nepean National Park[2]

Known for its commanding panoramic views taking in Bass Strait, Port Phillip and the Bellarine and Mornington Peninsulas, Point Nepean's dynamic conditions form a complex ecology of significant terrestrial and marine environments. It is also a landscape of rich and layered cultural stories, reflecting thousands of years of the Bunurong people's connection to place, colonial encounters, Australian quarantine and defence operations and more recently its proclamation as a national park. The site boasts archaeological, aesthetic, historical, scientific and social significance, recognised on the National Heritage List and Victorian Heritage Register.

The land now known as Point Nepean is the traditional land of the Bunurong people. For thousands of years the site was seasonally visited by the Bunurong people from November to February in Bullarto Nyewiinyth season, or the time of 'Plenty of Sun'. It was a place to which women journeyed for women's business and birthing and a place of significance where families harvested and feasted, leaving behind a landscape of hearths and extensive shell middens. The special association and connection to the land continues and remains strong. The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) appointed to the lands surrounding and including PNNP and have cultural responsibilities under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 over this appointed area.

The ecological landscape, where diverse coastal communities and dramatic landscapes meet the rich underwater world of Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park, can be interpreted through both stories of Country and scientific stories. Thousands of years of knowledge serves as a living record of ecological events and climate change recorded through dreaming stories. These stories describe grassy river plains in the Bay, meeting Bass Strait as a 90m waterfall and showering Point Nepean in permanent mist. Today, this remote and protected location is home to many native animals and a large intact area of remnant coastal vegetation, including Moonah woodlands, grasslands and threatened orchids.

Point Nepean is the site of two historic landscapes; the military fortifications and the Quarantine Station. During military occupation, the entrance to Port Phillip was the most heavily forted port in the Southern Hemisphere. Fort Nepean is considered among the best examples in Australia of a major fort complex exhibiting the changes in military engineering through the 19th and 20th centuries. Playing a critical role in Victoria's defences from 1870s until 1945, particularly in World War I & II. Many of the original fortifications used to defend the Colony of Victoria against threat of foreign attack are still in place and connected by a network of bricked tunnels allowing visitors to step into the boots of military personnel once posted there. The nearby Quarantine Station was constructed from 1852 to cater for the surging seafaring migrant arrivals after the discovery of gold in Victoria. Ideally located at the entrance to the Bay, it was used to quarantine diseased people and disinfect luggage, protecting the Colony from diseases for nearly 130 years.

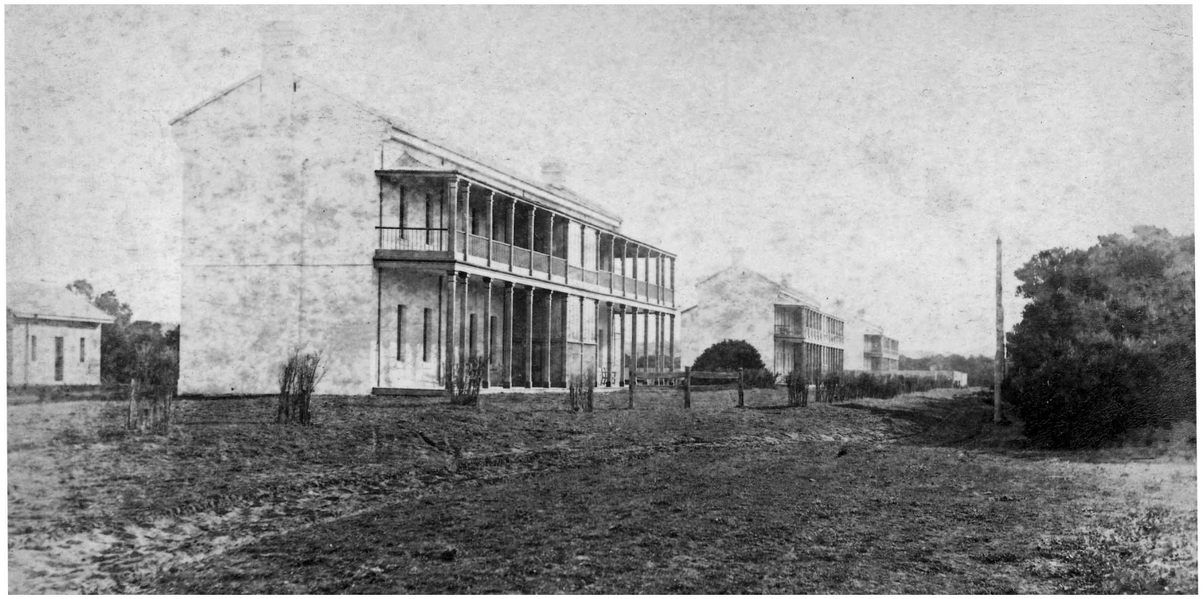
The site later became a home to first to the Army Officer Cadet School and the School of Army Health and later to Kosovo refugees.

1.2.2 Project Stakeholders

Point Nepean National Park has several key stakeholder groups, both internal and external. Internal stakeholders are professionally involved in the project. External stakeholders have an interest in the wellbeing, direction, management and future of the Point Nepean National Park. Stakeholders represent a wide cross-section of the community. Some stakeholder information in this Interpretation Plan has been drawn from the Point Nepean National Park Master Plan 2017 and the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy 2019, as well as from consultation with Parks Victoria.[3]

Stakeholders were engaged in the development of the Master Plan (2017) and Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019) to provide input on the strategic direction for the interpretation. The current Interpretation Plan has been developed through engagement with stakeholders, which will continue through the implementation phase of the project. This will include gathering stories for Theme 5: Point Nepean Life and stakeholder perspectives on interpretive themes, narrative layers and stories.

Fort Pearce, Port Phillip Heads, VIC, 1944-04, 6 inch gun crew from "C" Company 5th Battalion, 1944
Australian War Memorial



Hospitals 3, 4 and 5, Quarantine Station, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

2 Policy and planning context

2 Policy and planning context

2.1 Assessment of regulatory framework and required permits

This part of the document summarises the legislation relevant to Point Nepean National Park and the implications and recommendations for the Interpretation Delivery Project.

2.2 Principles for engaging with the Victorian Traditional Owner community

All material below is from the document, Parks Victoria, 'Managing Country together framework 2019', pp. 10-11.

The following ten principles are grounded in international best practice approaches for respecting and enabling the rights of Indigenous peoples and managing conservation lands.

Collectively, they describe how Parks Victoria endeavours to conduct its business with Victorian Traditional Owners and the broader Aboriginal community in all aspects of park management. These principles support and align with the underpinning principles of the Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework.

Principle 1

Managing for cultural and natural values
Parks Victoria will consider Aboriginal cultural and natural values at least of equal importance in the management of the parks estate.

While Victoria's parks and reserves form core parts of our cultural landscapes, many are valued and managed only for their natural and recreational values. Aboriginal cultural heritage provides another lens through which to understand, appreciate and interact with these places. Better understanding and emphasising Aboriginal cultural values and objectives will help enable the right to practice culture, provide new visitor experience opportunities and improve management outcomes through a more holistic approach.

Principle 2

Honouring formal recognition processes
Parks Victoria will work within existing legal frameworks and agreements, and respect the rights and authority of Traditional Owners.

Victoria is a cultural landscape which has been actively managed for thousands of years by groups of Aboriginal people with their own system of rights and recognition. The nature of post-colonisation history led to significant movement of Aboriginal people and, as a result, traditional ownership of some parts of Country is no longer clear. There are processes currently underway, developed in partnership between government and Traditional Owners, to clarify who has the right to speak for, access, use and be responsible for Country.

Principle 3

Recognition of Traditional Owner priorities and aspirations
Parks Victoria will align with the priorities and goals of Traditional Owners in park management planning.

For many thousands of years, Traditional Owners have held cultural responsibilities to care for their Country, yet they are often excluded from the process of deciding how land and waters should be managed. Better aligning park planning processes with the priorities and goals of Traditional Owners will help to recognise the legitimacy, primacy and decision-making authority of Traditional Owners on their Country, while providing better park management outcomes and a stronger basis for Traditional Owners to engage in cultural activities.

Principle 4

Effective collaboration and partnerships
Parks Victoria will negotiate partnership arrangements that are mutually beneficial and empowering for Traditional Owners, and appropriate to the context and capacity of partners.

There is a systematic handback of parks and reserves into traditional ownership underway across Victoria. As Traditional Owner property rights (and other rights) continue to be formalised, Parks Victoria will increasingly operate under joint management arrangements. There are also opportunities outside of formal agreements for Parks Victoria to enhance both public land outcomes and Traditional Owner development goals through different types of partnerships.

Principle 5

Respect for Aboriginal governance systems and self-determination
Parks Victoria will seek to understand, respect and appropriately engage with the decision-making structures and processes of Traditional Owner organisations.

Traditional Owners have an inherent right to pursue their own economic, social and cultural development and to govern themselves according to their own rules. Groups often have different governance protocols and approaches, which can be subject to change. The Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework is strongly focussed on the principle of self-determination to create a new relationship between government and the Aboriginal community to achieve long-term generational change and improved outcomes.

Cycling Defence Road, n.d.
Parks Victoria

2 Policy and planning context

Principle 6

Appropriate engagement
Parks Victoria will ensure that Traditional Owners are provided with adequate support and information to make informed decisions about issues that affect their lands, waters, natural resources and livelihoods.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is the underpinning requirement for respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples to participate fully and collectively in decision-making. It should apply to both legal and customary rights. Critical to FPIC is the design of engagement processes that respect traditional decision-making and facilitate broad participation.

Free without coercion, intimidation or manipulation

Prior before decisions have been made, with adequate time for deliberation according to local protocols

Informed ensuring that information is provided in a language and form that is easily understood, and the community understands the full implications of the decision

Consent a genuine right for the community to give or withhold consent.

Principle 7

Locally-tailored approaches
Parks Victoria will tailor the design of its engagement and partnership approaches to recognise unique social and landscape contexts, and characteristics of Traditional Owners communities.

There is great diversity among Victoria's Traditional Owners, and approaches that meet the needs of one group may not be suitable for others. Each Traditional Owner group has their own social protocols and operate in places that have their own pressures and needs. Parks Victoria recognises and respects that groups differ in their capacity to engage or deliver programs, and each group has its own priorities and preferences.

Principle 8

Support for cultural expression
Parks Victoria will enable Traditional Owners and the broader Aboriginal community to access and use the estate for cultural purposes.

Aboriginal culture has developed over tens of thousands of years and continues to evolve and adapt to contemporary society and landscape change. Parks Victoria respects the right for Traditional Owners to maintain, practice and revitalise all aspects of their cultural and spiritual traditions – recognising that this requires continued use of, and access to, Country and traditional resources.

Principle 9

Traditional Owner control of cultural heritage
Parks Victoria will work directly with Registered Aboriginal Parties to ensure our compliance obligations are met and cultural heritage values are protected.

Traditional Owners have an inherent right to maintain, control and protect their cultural heritage values. Land management agencies have strict obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* for how Aboriginal cultural heritage values are protected and managed. Traditional Owner organisations with Registered Aboriginal Party status have regulatory powers under the Act.

Principle 10

Recognition of traditional knowledge, language and history
Parks Victoria will work with Traditional Owners to appropriately incorporate their knowledge, information, language and historical experiences into park planning, interpretation and management.

Traditional Owners' connection to Country is embodied in a broad range of cultural elements – including language, stories and songlines; historical events; and ecological knowledge and land management practices. The sharing of knowledge and experience between generations is critical to the continuation of Aboriginal culture. Parks Victoria delivers education and interpretive programs and tours to nearly 200,000 people each year, and provides information through signage and brochures to many thousands more. Parks Victoria has a responsibility to ensure this information is accurate and respectful of Traditional Owners – which may celebrate their rich culture or acknowledge devastating historical events such as massacres. There is an opportunity to participate in truth-telling about our colonial past and how this intersects with the parks estate.

Harold Holt at Cheviot Beach, n.d.
National Archives of Australia

2.3 Relevant legislation

2.3.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*

Point Nepean National Park was included on the National Heritage List in 2006 under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*, as place number 105680. Interpretation and site promotion of heritage places is encouraged under the legislation and is a requirement for Management Plans for sites on the National Heritage List.[4] The complex is listed for the following values:

(a) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Point Nepean is a broad historic landscape, featuring a considerable array of historic values relating to national quarantine and defence. Historic fabric at Point Nepean includes mid-nineteenth century archaeological remains and over one hundred year's evidence of quarantine processes and defensive fortifications, which contribute to a richly layered historic cultural landscape.

Cheviot Beach, on the southern shore of Point Nepean, is the place from which an Australian Prime Minister, Harold Holt, disappeared whilst swimming in heavy surf on 17 December 1967. Despite a major search his body was never found. The event was dramatic and well documented at the time and fuelled speculation in the media, where controversial theories to explain Holt's disappearance were aired.

Point Nepean Quarantine Station and surrounds, in conjunction with North Head, illustrates the evolution and development of quarantine practices employed at stations in other states. The Quarantine Station includes the oldest, purpose-built, barracks-style, quarantine accommodation in Australia, as well as seminal evidence of the development of quarantine philosophy in Australia. In particular, the Quarantine Station provides comprehensive evidence of quarantine practices in the 1850s and 1860s, a period of time from which little physical evidence remains at North Head.[5]

Key elements of Criterion (a) are:

- The Point Nepean Quarantine Station encompasses the periods 1852-1875, 1875-1899 and 1900-1925, under the Victorian and Commonwealth governments and structures associated with them.[6]
- The Quarantine Station contextual landscape also includes the Point Nepean Cemetery near Observatory Point, as well as possible archaeological evidence of the Cattle Quarantine Station and the Leper Station.[7]
- Point Nepean, at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, played an important geopolitical role from the 1870s, protecting Melbourne, and potentially Victoria, as part of the British Empire.[8]
- The first shot fired by Australian forces in WWI, from the batteries at Point Nepean, was at the German steamer 'Pfalz', which left Port Phillip, during the declaration of war, on 5 August 1914.[9]
- Significant fortification sites include Fort Nepean, Eagles Nest, Fort Pearce and Pearce Barracks, erected during five development phases. Point Nepean, the first fort, was developed as follows:
  - Pre-1880 temporary fortifications;
  - 1880-1886 5 emplacements;
  - 1887-1890 converted and extended to a combination of 10 observation posts and batteries;
  - 1910-1915 reduction in armaments; and
  - 1939-1945 conversion to hooded emplacements and other uses.[10]
- The Point Nepean Quarantine Station was the second permanent colonial quarantine station and because of its key role in the system from 1852-1980 represents a major part of the national story of human quarantine from colonial times through to the Commonwealth period of government.[11]

Historical remains, 2014
Parks Victoria

2 Policy and planning context

(b) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Point Nepean Quarantine Station (1852) is the second oldest, purpose-built, quarantine station in Australia, after North Head in Sydney (1832). It contains the oldest, purpose-built, barracks-style accommodation erected for quarantine purposes in Australia, pre-dating the oldest intact quarantine-related structures at North Head by sixteen years. The 1850s quarantine buildings at Point Nepean also provide Australia's only relatively complete complex of quarantine buildings from the 1850s-1870s period, thus providing crucial insight into quarantine operations and philosophies during a time when thousands of immigrants were landing in Australia in search of wealth and new opportunities brought by gold. The Point Nepean Quarantine Station contains seminal and rare examples of specific building types, functional groups and quarantine functions.[12]

Key elements of Criterion (b) are:

- The construction of new bathing and disinfecting buildings set new standards under the Commonwealth after1912 and in particular during the First World War 1914-1918.[13]
- Geo-political and colonial defence needs drove the contemporary development of coastal fortifications at Melbourne and Sydney from the 1870s. Point Nepean has been part of a strategic outer line in the defence of Melbourne's ports and harbours since the 1870s, in conjunction with fortifications at South Channel Fort, Swan Island and Queenscliff.[14]

(c) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Point Nepean Quarantine Station and surrounds include archaeological sites functionally associated with quarantine uses, planning and layout and buildings, close to the shore at Ticonderoga Bay and to the site of the former jetty, which have the potential to add to our understanding of nineteenth century quarantine practices and procedures.[15]

(d) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:

i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or

ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.

Point Nepean Quarantine Station is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of Australian quarantine stations in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[16]

These characteristics include the physical isolation of the site, individual quarantine functions and medical protocols and planning and layout, including access by sea. Landscape and spatial elements reinforce the social and medical philosophies upon which the layout of the quarantine station was based, including the separation of social classes and isolation of more contagious conditions.[17]

Key elements of Criterion (d) are:

- The main precincts at Point Nepean Quarantine Station provide a unique insight into the architectural concepts and landscape design techniques employed in quarantine stations in Australia. It is important in representing quarantine practices in the 1850s and 1860s, a period in history when significant numbers of immigrants were arriving in Australia.[18]

Military parade, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

2 Policy and planning context

- Common periods of development with the North Head quarantine station include improvements in quarantine techniques and technical standards, both under the State Government in 1899 and subsequently under the Commonwealth Government from 1911.[19]
- Fort Nepean (1882-1891), Eagles Nest (1888), Fort Pearce (1910-1916) and Pearce Barracks (1911) at Point Nepean illustrate the characteristics of British military design and technology employed from the 1870s to the early 1900s, overlaid by related development during WWI and II.[20]
- John Monash (later Sir) was attached to the [Melbourne] Garrison Artillery, focused on Fort Nepean.[21]

Quarantine Station

In 2006, the Quarantine Station was identified separately as part of the National Heritage List (Place no. 105756), although it is within the Listed Place. The summary statement of significance is:

> Point Nepean Quarantine Station and Surrounds include the oldest, surviving, purpose-built, barracks-style quarantine accommodation buildings in Australia, as well as evidence of the development of quarantine philosophy, encompassing the periods 1852-1875, 1875-1899 and 1900-1925, under both State and Commonwealth governments. As an island-nation, quarantine has played an important part in controlling the impact of ship-borne diseases on Australia from the early 1800s. The Quarantine Station and Surrounds is a broad historic landscape, which features a range of historic values relating to both Victorian and national quarantine processes and medical protocols from the 1850s.

The choice of site for quarantine purposes followed the discovery of gold in 1851, which, resulted in nearly 100,000 migrants arriving in Melbourne by sea in 1852, in one of the greatest gold rushes in history. Point Nepean was opened as a maritime quarantine reserve in 1852, following the scare caused by the arrival of the ship 'Ticonderoga', carrying scarlet fever and typhoid, and used for quarantine purposes as the major point of entry for quarantine cases in Victoria until 1980. The first permanent hospital buildings were erected from 1854 by the newly elected Victorian Government. The 1850s quarantine buildings at Point Nepean provide Australia's only relatively complete complex of quarantine buildings from the 1850-1870 period, thus providing crucial insight into quarantine operations and philosophies at a time when thousands of immigrants were landing in Australia in search of wealth and new opportunities offered by the discovery of gold.

In conjunction with the quarantine station at North Head, the Point Nepean Quarantine Station is important in illustrating the development and evolution of quarantine practices employed at Stations in the other states in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Quarantine Station illustrates the principal characteristics of Australian quarantine stations, including the physical isolation of the site, quarantine functions and medical protocols and planning and layout, including access by sea. Archaeological sites with the potential to add to our understanding of nineteenth century quarantine practices and procedures are located close to the shore at Ticonderoga Bay and to the site of the former jetty.[22]

Aerial view of Mornington Peninsula, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

2 Policy and planning context

2.3.2 *Heritage Act* 2017

Point Nepean Defence and Quarantine Precinct was gazetted by Heritage Victoria on 22 July 2004 under the (then) *Victorian Heritage Act 1995,* as place number H2030. Its status has remained unchanged under the *Heritage Act 2017.* It is of archaeological, aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific and social significance to the State of Victoria as follows:

Outstanding aesthetic significance

- Its landscape, its open space, some avenues and stands of trees, and its internal and external views. These views include the relationship between bush and sea, between the buildings and their context, the views across the Heads to Queenscliff and the Otways, views back towards Melbourne, to the Bay and from the water to the site, and the 360-degree views from the narrowest portion of land near the tip of the peninsula.

Architectural significance

- The limestone Shepherd's Hut [c.1845-54] believed to be a rare example of employee housing from this period.
- Quarantine station buildings, a rare example of a building type and the only example in Victoria.
  - The hospital buildings of 1858-59 are important examples of Early Colonial buildings, which are rare in Victoria, and the work of the Public Works Department architect, Alfred Scurry.
  - The design of the Administration building is an accomplished example of Colonial Revival architecture, with planning influences from noted architect, J S Murdoch.
  - The y-shaped Isolation Hospital (1916-20) is a rare example of a building type with an exchange room for staff to change their clothes between wards. The other residential buildings of the later period of construction are of architectural significance as representative examples of twentieth century government employee housing.

Outstanding historical significance

- Its capacity to demonstrate the historic use of the site over a long period, from the Aboriginal period to the most recent use of the land for recreation. Each phase of use has left evidence in the landscape, in built form, or in archaeological remains.
  - The shell middens demonstrate the use of the place by indigenous people.
  - The limestone Shepherd's Hut (c.1845-1854) reflects the early grazing use by Europeans and the remaining lime kilns, the limeburning industry.
  - Significant historical archaeological sites are likely to exist across the whole of Point Nepean, from pre-quarantine use of the land right through to the defence operations.

Historical significance

- For the history of defence in Victoria from its first use as one of a number of colonial defence installations round Port Phillip Bay, as an important Commonwealth defence site before and during the two World Wars and in the latter twentieth century, the site used for the training of Australian Army personnel at the Officer Cadet school and the School of Army Health.
- The staff residences of all periods of construction are of historical significance in reflecting the quarantine and defence functions. Buildings dating from the period of Army occupation may not be individually significant but as a collection illustrate this period of development of the site.
- As the site of many shipwrecks in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, demonstrating the importance of maritime activity to the development of Victoria.
- The Station is historically significant as the first permanent quarantine station in Victoria and one of the earliest and most substantial in Australia. It contains the oldest surviving buildings erected for quarantine purposes in Australia.
- *The Point Nepean site*, including the Quarantine Station and the two cemetery sites and crematorium, is of historical significance in the history of migration and the history of public health in Victoria.

Point Nepean landscape, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

2 Policy and planning context

High archaeological significance

- As the location of early European settlement in Victoria, which included agricultural and limeburning activities.
- Significant historical archaeological sites exist across the whole of Point Nepean, from pre-quarantine use of the land right through to the defence operations. Archaeological remains on the police residence site are particularly important. The defence exercise area south of Defence Road and Happy Valley are also of archaeological significance.

Scientific significance

- The Disinfecting and Bathing Complex at the Quarantine Station is of scientific significance as a rare representative of its type which became the model for a series of similar complexes around Australia. The complex retains equipment and fabric which can demonstrate the history of the control and management of infectious diseases in Australia.

Social significance

- For its recreational use since at least the 1950s when defence authorities allowed community use and joint defence-community sporting activities. The part of Point Nepean which has been a national park since 1988 is of social significance as a tourist attraction in allowing public access to a unique site of natural and historic value within Victoria.
- The Precinct is also of social significance because of the sustained and effective broad- based community action involved in having the entire site set aside as public land rather than being sold to private interests which was the Federal Government's original plan.[23]

2.3.3 Victorian Heritage Inventory

A number of historical archaeological sites in the Quarantine Station area are included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. These include lime kilns and labourers' cottages from that era.

2.3.4 Mornington Peninsula Shire

Point Nepean Defence and Quarantine Precinct, with an address of 3875 Point Nepean Road and 3880 Point Nepean Road and 1-7 Franklands Drive, Portsea, is included in the Shire of Mornington Peninsula Heritage Overlay as HO165. The area of HO165 extends across two HO maps in the Planning Scheme, nos. 20 and 21, and matches that of the VHR extent of registration.

Largely the same area (Quarantine Station and surrounding Park) is subject to an Environmental Significance Overlay (SO24) identified as a site of scientific significance with an associated statement of environmental significance. The latter refers to sites of archaeological significance in the area, relating to the pre-European history of the Peninsula and of special value due to their Aboriginal cultural heritage significance for their links to their environmental context. There are also sites of botanical, geological and zoological significance, all of which are described in Schedule 24 to the Environmental Significance Overlay as being of cultural, scientific and educational value.

A Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) also applies to the subject area (Quarantine Station and surrounding Park).

Regarding zoning, the Quarantine Station area is subject to the Public Park and Recreation Zone while the surrounding areas of the Park are included in the Public Conservation and Resource Zone.

2.3.5 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

Point Nepean has a significant number of Aboriginal archaeological sites throughout the park. These are listed on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

2.3.6 *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006

It is an offence to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act.*[24] This protection applies regardless of whether the Aboriginal cultural heritage is registered on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register or is rediscovered during an activity.[25]

Fort Pearce Battery Observation Post and Electric Light Direction Station, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

2 Policy and planning context

Point Nepean National Park and the Quarantine Station are areas of very high cultural significance and a complex and range of varied activities occur in this area. As such a series of Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) have been completed for Point Nepean National Park in general and the Quarantine Station in particular.[26] These are CHMP 10001 (Williamson 2008), CHMP 10336 (Matic 2009), CHMP 10965 (Williamson 2010) and CHMP 11370 (Williamson 2011).

2.3.7 *Marine and Coastal Act* 2018

Marine and coastal land is defined under Section 4 of the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*. In general it comprises Crown Land (whether covered by water or not) within the area between the outer limit of Victorian coastal waters and 200 metres inland of the high water mark of the seas, to a depth of 200 metres below the surface of the land. It also includes any water covering the land from time to time. All use, development and works on marine and coastal Crown land require the Victorian Minister's consent.

2.4 Implications for the Interpretation Delivery Project

2.4.1 *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act)*

According to *Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (Commonwealth Department of the Environment, 2013)*, approval is required under the EPBC Act for any 'action' occurring in or associated with a National Heritage place 'that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on the National Heritage values of the National Heritage place'.[27]

Approval is obtained via a referral under the EPBC Act to the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment:[28]

> 'Referral' of an action involves filling out a referral form and sending it to the Department…A referral identifies the person proposing to take the action and includes a brief description of the proposal, the project location, the nature and extent of any potential impacts, and any proposed mitigation measures.

2.4.1.1 Guidance on actions and impacts

The *Significant Impact Guidelines* provide guidance on actions that are likely to have an impact and thus are likely to require a referral. The *Guidelines* also outline a 'self-assessment' process, including detailed criteria, to assist in determining whether or not a referral may be required. An 'action' includes:[29]

> …a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities, or an alteration of any of these things.

Importantly, for the Interpretation Delivery Project:

> An action may have both beneficial and adverse impacts on the environment, however only adverse impacts on matters of national environmental significance are relevant when determining whether approval is required under the *EPBC Act*.

A 'significant impact' is defined as:

> …an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment, which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts.[30]

The *Guidelines* also include specific 'significant impact criteria' for National Heritage Places:[31]

- An action is likely to have a significant impact on the National Heritage values of a National Heritage place if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:
  - one or more of the National Heritage values to be lost
  - one or more of the National Heritage values to be degraded or damaged, or
  - one or more of the National Heritage values to be notably altered, modified, obscured or diminished.

Fort Nepean Bomb Proof Room, 2015
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

2 Policy and planning context

For a place with historic and other cultural heritage values, an action is likely to have a significant impact 'if there is a real chance or possibility that the action will':

- Permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially alter the fabric of a National Heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values
- Extend, renovate, refurbish or substantially alter a National Heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values
- Permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially disturb archaeological deposits or artefacts in a National Heritage place
- Involve activities in a National Heritage place with substantial and/or long-term impacts on its values
- Involve the construction of buildings or other structures within, adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a National Heritage place which are inconsistent with relevant values
- Make notable changes to the layout, spaces, form or species composition of a garden, landscape or setting of a National Heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values
- Restrict or inhibit the continuing use of a National Heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site causing its values to notably diminish over time
- Permanently diminish the cultural value of a National Heritage place for a community or group to which its National Heritage values relate
- Destroy or damage cultural or ceremonial, artefacts, features, or objects in a National Heritage place, and
- Notably diminish the value of a National Heritage place in demonstrating creative or technical achievement.

All these factors need to be considered when determining if an action relating to heritage interpretation will have a significant impact on the identified National and other heritage values of significant heritage sites at Point Nepean National Park. This includes actions that are small in scale but that may still have a significant impact if a feature or component of a National Heritage Place embodies particularly sensitive or important values.[32] Things to consider when planning the Interpretation Delivery Project, to ensure avoidance of significant impacts on the National Heritage values, include:[33]

- Sensitivity of the location of the interpretation elements and related activities
- Format and design of the interpretation elements
- Visitor experience
- The beneficial impacts of the interpretation.

2.4.1.2 Making a referral under the *EPBC Act*

The *Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 (Commonwealth Department of the Environment, 2013)* document also provides guidance on making a referral and the associated assessment and approval process.[34] This applies only where a referral is made; that is, where a 'self-assessment' has concluded that an action is likely to have a significant impact. If the 'self-assessment' results in a lack of clarity or uncertainty about the impact, the action should still be referred.

After receiving a referral:

- The Federal Minister will decide if the action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance and requires approval under the *EPBC Act* (i.e. it is a 'controlled action'), or
- The Federal Minister will decide that the action is not likely to have a significant impact and does not require approval under the *EPBC Act* (i.e. it is not a 'controlled action'), or
- The Federal Minister may also decide that an action is not likely to have a significant impact and does not require approval, because it will be taken in a 'particular manner' (as specified by the Minister).

The Minister is generally required to decide within 20 business days of receiving a referral. If the Minister

Point Nepean Administration Building, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

decides that an action requires approval, then a further environmental assessment of the action must be undertaken. This can extend over many months and includes both publication of the referral documentation and a public response period. If a bilateral agreement is in place with Victoria, the action may be assessed by the state using the processes accredited under the bilateral agreement.

Recommendation

A heritage impacts assessment should be undertaken early in the planning process for the Interpretation Delivery Project, to identify any potential impacts and any consequent *EPBC Act i*mplications.

If the Interpretation Delivery Project is ultimately referred under the *EPBC Act* and is subsequently deemed to require approval under the Commonwealth legislation, Heritage Victoria should be consulted on the matter of a bilateral agreement and what that means or entails for the approval process.

Given the potential complexity of addressing the *EPBC Act* requirements, including a possible lengthy timeframe, it is recommended to consult with the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment at the concept stage of works.[35]

2.4.2 *Heritage Act* 2017

2.4.2.1 Permits and permit exemptions

When a project or any new development is proposed for a place included in the Victorian Heritage Register, it must first be established if a permit is required from Heritage Victoria. Works that normally require a permit are works that 'may harm the cultural heritage significance of a place or object'. These include:[36]

- Extensions, interior works, demolition or relocation of buildings and structures, changes to colour schemes and signage
- Construction of new buildings and garden structures such as fences, decks, pathways, driveways
- Works to registered trees and gardens which are not regular maintenance works
- Excavation including damage or alteration to an archaeological artefact (as per the Victorian Heritage Inventory listing)
- Relocation or repair of objects.

If the proposed works will not 'harm the cultural heritage significance of the heritage place or object,' the works may be either eligible for a permit exemption or there may be an existing exemption or exemptions in place. In this instance, the Point Nepean Defence and Quarantine Precinct includes the following existing exemption for 'Signage and Site Interpretation':[37]

> Signage and Site Interpretation activities are permit exempt…a) provided the works do not involve the removal or destruction of any significant above-ground structures or sub-surface archaeological artefacts or deposits; b) the erection of non-illuminated signage for the purpose of ensuring public safety or to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the place or object and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of the place or obstruct significant views of and from heritage values or items; c) signage and site interpretation products must be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage significant fabric of the place; d) signage and site interpretation products must be able to be later removed without causing damage to the significant fabric of the place; *Note:* The development of signage and site interpretation products must be consistent in the use of format, text, logos, themes and other display materials. *Note:* Where possible, the signage and interpretation material should be consistent with other schemes developed on similar or associated sites. It may be necessary to consult with land managers and other stakeholders concerning existing schemes and strategies for signage and site interpretation.

Fort Nepean Bay, 2014
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

2 Policy and planning context

The above statement provides guidance on what works can be undertaken without the need for a permit from Heritage Victoria, although for a place as significant as the Point Nepean Defence and Quarantine Precinct, and of such a high profile, it is recommended that Heritage Victoria be consulted in any case.

Should the Interpretation Delivery Project propose a program of interpretation that goes beyond the scope or extent of that outlined in the above permit exemption, it may still be exempt if the works do not cause harm to the heritage place. However, this is best determined by undertaking an assessment of the potential heritage impacts of the interpretation (as identified above under the *EPBC Act*) and then consulting with Heritage Victoria.

2.4.2.2 The Heritage Victoria process

The following steps are recommended:

- Consult with Heritage Victoria over the proposed Interpretation Delivery Project. The agency will require details of what is proposed in order to determine if the project is permit exempt or requires a permit application to be lodged.

Depending on that outcome:

- Heritage Victoria may require a pre-application meeting, for which details of the permit application (if required) and related information are to be submitted are discussed. Heritage Victoria will then provide feedback on the proposal and advise on the appropriate heritage approval process. Heritage Victoria will also advise on the required documentation.

If a permit is required, and the relevant application documentation is lodged, the following generally occurs:

- The permit application is referred to the local Council, in this instance the Shire of Mornington Peninsula, for review and comment.
- The application is advertised (public notice) unless Heritage Victoria is satisfied that approving the permit would not harm the heritage place.
- Anyone can inspect an advertised heritage permit application and can make a submission to Heritage Victoria on the application.
- After the notification period (if notice was undertaken), Heritage Victoria will complete the assessment of the proposal and decide to:
  - Issue a permit for all of the works, or
  - Issue a permit for some of the works, or
  - Refuse the permit
- A heritage permit can be granted with or without conditions, and a proposal can only proceed if all conditions are met.
- An applicant can apply to the Heritage Council of Victoria for a review of a permit decision if a permit is refused or a permit condition is considered by the applicant to be unacceptable.

Heritage Victoria, in determining a permit application, will have regard for any relevant heritage studies and reports, including the 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, Conservation Management Plan: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage', prepared for the Point Nepean Community Trust (Lovell Chen, September 2008).

Recommendation

Consultation with Heritage Victoria in the early planning stages of the Interpretation Delivery Project is highly recommended. This will help to avoid delays further along in the process, and clarify the approval requirements, be they a permit exemption or a permit application.

It is also recommended that an assessment of the potential heritage impacts of the interpretation be undertaken to inform any early discussions with Heritage Victoria.

2.4.3 Aboriginal cultural heritage

Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, it is unlawful to commence an activity that will, or is likely to, harm Aboriginal cultural heritage without an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), Cultural Heritage Permit (CHP), or Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreement (ACHLMA).

Parks Victoria has a Compliance with Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 procedure for all activities on the land and water managed by Parks Victoria.

Recommendation

The Parks Victoria Project Manager completes the Managing Country Together Heritage Assessment in the early planning stages of the Interpretation Delivery Project.

2.4.4 Mornington Peninsula Shire

2.4.4.1 Heritage Overlay

A permit is generally not required under the Heritage Overlay because the site is included in the Victorian Heritage Register. As per Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay of the Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme, no permit is required under the Heritage Overlay to develop or undertake works at a place which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register, other than an application to subdivide a heritage place.

2.4.4.2 Other Overlays

A permit is required under the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO24) for some works. ESO24 has environmental objectives, permit requirements and decision guidelines to be met or addressed for works.

A permit is also required under the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) for certain works, with permit requirements to be met.

2.4.4.3 Public Park and Recreation Zone and Public Conservation and Resource Zone

Both zones specify permit requirements for uses and permit requirements for buildings and works.[38]

Recommendation

Consultation with Mornington Peninsula Shire in the early planning stages of the Interpretation Delivery Project is highly recommended. This will help to avoid delays further along in the process and clarify any permit approval requirements.

2.4.5 *Marine and Coastal Act* 2018

All use, development and works on marine and coastal Crown Land by any party, including committees of management and local government, requires consent under the *Marine and Coastal Act 2018*. A range of low-risk uses and developments are approved under the general consent. They include:

- Mowing grass and trimming branches to maintain a clear pathway.
- Resurfacing roads and pathways.
- Internal renovations to existing buildings that do not increase the building's height or footprint.

Recommendation

Consultation with DELWP in the early planning stages of the Interpretation Delivery Project is highly recommended to clarify any consent application requirements.

3 Document Review

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3 Document Review

The current Point Nepean National Park Interpretation Plan has been developed from a number of key planning documents. These include the Point Nepean Master Plan (2017), the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019), the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy Implementation Plan (2019), the Point Nepean National Park Wayfinding Strategy (2019), Parks Victoria Learning in Nature Strategic Plan (2017-2021), Point Nepean National Park and Point Nepean National Park Quarantine Station Management Plan (2009), Quarantine Station Conservation Management Plan (2009) and Point Phillip Marine Heads National Park Management Plan (2006).

The two key documents that have influenced this work are Taylor Cullity Lethlean, Point Nepean National Park Master Plan 2017 and Buro North, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, 2019. A detailed analysis is below.

Point Nepean Sunrise, 2014
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

3.1 Taylor Cullity Lethlean, Point Nepean National Park Master Plan 2017

The Master Plan is outlines six site themes and corresponding principles, which highlight the site's key qualities and stories. These inform the Master Plan's principles and, in turn, inform key initiatives for the park's future.

Vision

'Ensure that the unique natural qualities of the park are revealed and protected and that the complex stories of the site as a cultural landscape are valued and expressed'.

TCL Site Themes

TCL Theme 1: Shared Cultural Landscape

Principles – Revealing stories

- Layers of human intervention and custodianship are evident throughout the park, providing access to the many stories relating to the site's rich history of entanglement between human activities and environmental dynamics.
- Acknowledge Traditional Owners' sacred connection to Country, listen to and respect their stories and promote a greater park presence and sharing of knowledge.
- Bring together many perspectives, languages and body of knowledge - Aboriginal, colonial, ecological, quarantine, defence -- to the park to generate a rich site narrative and visitor experience.

Key initiatives

Interpretation

- Reveal the layered and yet untold stories of the site through a contemporary, world class interpretation strategy.
- Reveal the stories of the site through a high-quality interpretation across the park, told through many perspectives - Traditional Owner, colonial, ecological, quarantine, defence, maritime--including use of new technology, digital resources, the arts and programs.
- Develop digital interpretation and storytelling resources, including a website that introduces the site and it stories and pre-and post- visit an app that provides interactive orientation and mapping, on-site information and Augmented Reality (AR) experiences.

Traditional Owner stories and sites

Utilise Traditional Owner language in all place-naming and interpretation where appropriate.

Establish and overarching Traditional Owner narrative to convey their long and important connection to Country and share their insights into the landscape.

Welcome To Country

Introduce the site with a Welcome to Country (signage or artwork) at the park's entrance as wayfinding and signage are improved.

Arrival and orientation

Provide a clear and singular point of arrival and orientation at the Quarantine Station, to act as a gateway to the park's diverse stories and experiences.

Provide a balanced introduction to the park's many sites and natural layers at this point.

TCL Theme 2: Peninsula

Principles –Peninsula Connections

- Choreograph movement throughout the park to accentuate the Bay, the coast and the bush and thereby connect visitors to the sublime, exposed and panoramic as well as the quiet, slow and fine-grained.
- Orient visitors to the forces and flows that have shaped the peninsula landscape through path sequences and interpretation that reveal and narrate these stories.

Key initiatives

Themed journeys—trail network and expansion upgrade.

- Capture the unique and contrasting qualities of the peninsula landscape through the park's trail network, framing its diverse bay, bush and coastal experiences.
- Link all trails as part of a legible network, based on themed and contrasting site experiences and defined journey timeframes.

3 Document Review

TCL Theme 3: Country

Principles - Caring for Country

- Reveal the site's unique ecologies and interpret them through many perspectives - Traditional Owner, archaeologist, historian, marine biologist, ecologist, ornithologist - to accentuate Point Nepean's immersive and diverse landscape experiences.

Key initiatives

Interpretation—ecological stories.

- As part of the site's broader Interpretation Strategy, reveal the contrasting ecologies, defined by the peninsula's coastal landscapes, topography, hydrology and soils and invite visitors to understand these settings through sensitively designed trails and appropriate interpretation methods – immersion and gradual discovery rather than didactic display.
- Complement on-site experience with contemporary interpretation methods to engage visitors with the myriad of stories relating to the park's coastal ecologies, habitat protection measures and landscape rehabilitation processes.

TCL Theme 4: Coast

Principles—Coastal experiences

- Establish Point Nepean as the midpoint of larger journeys and narratives along the Victorian coast.
- As a place shaped by water, provide more comprehensive visitor connections to the park's marine context, coastal ecologies and maritime histories.

Key initiatives

Coastal Lookout Trails

- December 2017 marks 50 years since Harold Holt (Australia's 17th Prime Minister) went missing while swimming at Cheviot Beach. Review and refurbish the lookout and memorial, including provision of all-abilities access to better view. Acknowledge and interpret this event and place.

Interpretation – coastal stories

- As part of the broader interpretation strategy, ensure that the many layered narratives and experience of the site's coastal context – macro and micro, geographic and historical, Aboriginal and historical – are conveyed through contemporary, appropriate interpretation methods.
- Establish Point Nepean as part of larger journeys and narratives along the Victorian Coast – as the midpoint from Wilsons Promontory to the Shipwreck Coast and the hinge between the Mornington Peninsula Coastal Walk and Mornington Peninsula Bay Trail.

TCL Theme 5: The Heads

Principles—The Heads

- Introduce a new circulation strategy for the precinct that highlights the sensitivity of the peninsula, fosters new precarious experiences and connects to the variety of underground defence journeys.
- Reveal and share with visitors the rich maritime and Traditional Owner narratives as well as the ecologies of the surrounding maritime national park context in powerful and meaningful ways.
- Protect, conserve and interpret the important defence fortifications in line with heritage best practice.

Key initiatives

Interpretation – stories at The Heads

- As part of the broader interpretation strategy, connect visitors to the many yet untold stories at The Heads, such as the Traditional Owner stories, the Bay's geomorphology, the site's marine ecologies and the Victorian coast's maritime stories.
- Upgrade the defence fortifications' interpretation to be commensurate with its internationally significant heritage status. Reference the quality of works recently completed to Fort Nepean and Gun Emplacement 6, through an appropriate mix of signage, light, sound and printed material.
- Continue to relate the layered stories of its various periods of development – its role in World War I and II and the lives of the many soldiers that lived and worked here. Subject to the Point Nepean Forts Conservation Management Plan (2006) and feasibility study outcomes currently underway, restore and interpret Gun Emplacement 6 with respect to the asset's historical significance and association with the commencement of WWI.

TCL Theme 6: Quarantine

Principles—Quarantine

Protect, enrich and enliven this powerful heritage landscape as a community focused space.

Key initiatives

Quarantine interpretation

- Commission a new high-quality interpretation strategy for the Quarantine Station's bathing and disinfecting complex. Capture the choreography of movement that defined the Quarantine Station as an integrated part of the quarantine interpretive experience, utilising appropriate digital media to further reveal the site's many layers and histories.
- Link the Quarantine Station to Police Point Shire Park as an intrinsic part of the greater quarantine heritage landscape story through legible signage, linked interpretation and an upgraded trail.

Arrival and orientation

- Provide a clear and singular point of arrival and orientation at the Quarantine Station, to act as a gateway to the park's diverse stories and experiences – guided tours, curated park trails, thematic experiences and sustainable shuttle.

3.2 Buro North, Point Nepean National Park Interpretation and Storytelling Strategy, 2019

Themes for this work have been drawn from the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, 2019. They are: Bunurong, Quarantine, Military, Natural World. Further research has identified that an additional theme needs to be added to the existing themes: :Point Nepean Life. This will cover the periods before the Quarantine Station was built and after the military occupation, including the fight to retain the area as a park and community attachment to the site. This theme meets Heritage Victoria's criteria of significance for the site, which include the pre-Quarantine period (VHD: Architectural, Historical, Archaeological criteria).

While all areas of the Strategy are relevant, the following areas in particular have assisted in developing the Interpretation Plan:

Vision

Leverage off Point Nepean's complex history, stories and natural assets to provide a world-class experience.

Aims of Strategy

- Reveal Point Nepean's unique stories and experiences.
- Improve the visitor experience by promoting new ways of accessing, experiencing, interpreting and occupying the site.
- Attract new visitors.
- Encourage repeat visitation.
- Provide a strategic framework for proposed interpretation at Point Nepean National Park.
- Define a set of key elements for interpretation.

Positioning narrative

Point Nepean must be positioned as a unified whole to attract more visitors for more enriching experiences.

Principles

- Arrange stories into four distinct themes (Bunurong, Quarantine, Military, and Natural World).
- Celebrate moments where these stories overlap.
- Create a hierarchy for how stories are shared with visitors.
- Delivering stories with a modulated experience.
- Connect on site storytelling with deeper digital engagement.
- Help people locate content that is relevant to them.

Elements of the experience

- An immersive narrative experience within the Quarantine Station Disinfecting Complex.
- A refurbished experience within the Point Nepean forts.
- Narrative trails revealing the stories of the Bunurong and the natural world.

Narrative Framework

Narrative centres on Point Nepean's features as a place of overlapping and conflicting histories. "Point of View" has been used to help express a range of experiences which could be delivered by Parks Victoria and third-party operators.

Key themes

Bunurong stories: Bunurong stories provide an opportunity for visitors to connect with living Aboriginal culture.

Natural world stories: Stories in the Natural World theme create awareness of the surrounding environment.

Quarantine stories: Quarantine stories reveal compelling information about the station and the people that moved through it.

Military stories: Military themed stories uncover the fort history and what it was like for the personnel who lived and worked there.

The Bend, 2006
Peter McConchie, Parks Victoria

4 Methodology for interpretation

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4 Methodology for interpretation

4.1 Overview

The field of interpretation comprises many disciplines and applies to a wide range of situations including cultural tourism projects, national parks, urban and rural developments, museum and visitor centres, heritage sites, zoos, aquaria and wildlife destinations. Because its main role is to communicate the values of cultural and natural heritage sites, interpretation is implemented through a wide range of physical, face-to-face and digital media.

This section of the Interpretation Plan demonstrates how the Point Nepean National Park Interpretation Plan will adopt 'best practice' in heritage interpretation from a strategic planning, methodological and policy perspective. (The Interpretation Delivery Project will demonstrate 'best practice' in the use of interpretive media).

4.2 Positioning statement for interpretation

The strategic vision and framework for interpretation at Point Nepean National Park is based on the values and significance of the site, best practice in heritage interpretation, discussions with Parks Victoria and key planning documents over the last 15 years. Themes for this work are drawn from the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, 2019. They are: Bunurong, Quarantine, Military, Natural World. Further research has revealed scope for an additional theme: Point Nepean Life. This will cover the periods before the Quarantine Station was built and after the military occupation, including the fight to save the Quarantine Station from privatisation and community attachment to the park.

All interpretation is grounded in historical research and interviews with people associated with the site. These are then used to create narrative layers and a set of stories for the wider site, a signature experience, visitor experiences and visitor journeys for Point Nepean National Park.

Interpretation will be delivered through a range of built form and digital technology, allowing interpretation of both the tangible and intangible histories of the site.

4.3 Audiences for interpretation

4.3.1 Audience Analysis

Audiences for this plan have been identified from The Parks Victoria Segmentation Study (December 2018), which identifies four key visitor archetypes: Adventurers, Discoverers, Escapers and lifestylers. These archetypes are the result of an in-depth analysis conducted by consultants David Donnelly, Eric Wu and M Glinoga which explored visitor demographics. The primary research tools to develop this framework were interviews, focus groups and an online survey in 2018 with 1650 participants, which were then statistically evaluated to develop the four archetypes and show their general characteristics. The resulting study established an up-to-date structured framework for understanding the domestic visitor market in Victoria.

Each archetype has specific traits, behaviours, perceptions and attitudes as well as broader demographic hallmarks such as age and gender. The research was segmented into two levels, the first level being the primary visitor archetypes and the second level distinguishing between familiar and unfamiliar visitors within each archetype. The following section summarises the four archetypes, their primary characteristics and the ways in which they engage with Parks Victoria. It then provides a detailed evaluation of how interpretation will be addressed to each of the archetypes.

Fort Nepean parade ground , 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

4.3.2 The four archetypes

Escapers

Twenty-six percent of visitors to parks in Victoria can be categorised as Escapers. These visitors are driven by sightseeing and nature appreciation through which they aim to achieve a feeling of balance. Escapers are characterised as being mostly females, married and over 55 years old.[39]

Planning is typical of this archetype: when at the site they know where to go and what they want to do. Key characteristics of Escapers are:

- They opt for shorter walks and experiences but do not want to visit the same park twice and feel that an iconic scenic view is key to their experience.
- They want to stay overnight in parks that are less than two hours from home.
- Their perception of parks is very nature-focused.
- They visit parks to gain fresh perspectives on what matters, find a pleasurable environment away from external pressures and are highly conscious that nature supports life.
- In comparison with the other archetypes, Escapers are more likely to visit coastal areas and are interested in historic buildings.[40]

Escapers are the most relevant visitor segment for Point Nepean National Park. One of the primary reasons for this is the mix of journey lengths that Point Nepean offers. Sixty-one percent of escapers are interested in day bush walks with a preference for shorter walks. The easy access from Melbourne to Point Nepean National Park, combined with the shuttle bus option, make it easy for Escapers to customise their trip length and have a low pressure, relaxing experience.

Three-quarters of Escapers are interested in beach and coastal areas and 67% in historic buildings, both of which are also key drawcards for Point Nepean National Park. Interpretation in these areas will tell rich and varied stories of place to appeal to this visitor segment. Signature Experiences at Point Nepean National Park, combined with a series of themed pathways and journeys, will also provide ways in which Escapers can reflect on issues that matter today in the context of what mattered in the past and how people from other eras dealt with similar problems. Further, Point Nepean is a safe, family environment where Escapers can introduce young children to the natural world. The location of the park at the tip of the Mornington Peninsula also suits this visitor segment's preference for luxury accommodation and combining their park trip with other experiences.

Discoverers

Twenty-six percent of visitors to parks in Victoria fall under the Discoverers archetype. Discoverers are motivated by a desire to learn and, as their name suggests, are more likely seek out new parks than revisit a park multiple time. Uniquely, there is an even spread of age and gender within this archetype.

Key characteristics of Discoverers are:

- They do not perceive themselves as knowing much about Victoria's parks. Consequently, they do not consider going to parks for holidays or camping and are likely to be visiting all types of parks for the first time.
- They are passionate about parks.
- They like having luxury accommodation in or near the parks they visit.
- They want access to the Internet throughout the site.
- They are interested in educating themselves through Indigenous cultural experiences or guided tours.[41]

Discoverers are highly likely to visit Point Nepean National Park. The combination of Point Nepean's location at the southern end of the Mornington Peninsula and its extensive history and built heritage are unique attractions among parks for this group of visitors. Portsea provides easy access to comforts and the luxury accommodation that 30% of discoverers want, either in park or nearby town. The iconic views at Fort Nepean, The Heads, Cheviot Hill, London Bridge and Eagles Nest are also attractive to this archetype: 23% of discoverers said they did not feel like they had been to a Victorian park unless they saw an iconic view.

Redrawn from: David Donnelly, Eric Wu & M. Glingoga, Parks Victoria Segmentation Study, December 2018, p.8

4 Methodology for interpretation

Site-wide interpretation through a mixture of guided tours, onsite interpretation, interactive media and digital media will satisfy the Discoverers' desire for learning and education in their park experience. An interpretive focus on discovering the hidden natural and cultural worlds of Point Nepean will also appeal to this group of visitors. Additional interpretation at signature points, iconic views and along themed trails and pathways will encourage longer length of stay.

Lifestylers

Lifestylers are mainly influenced to visit parks based on the location of the park and the amount of time it takes to get there. Key characteristics of Lifestylers are:

- They like exploring the unknown and seeing places no one has been to.
- They are willing to explore parks if there are activities there that would interest them.
- They are predominately interested in only seeing parks that have iconic views and would rather not visit the same park twice.[42]

According to the Parks Victoria Segmentation Study, 55% of Lifestyle park and non-park visitors have a university background and are interested in cultural activities.[43] Driven by a sense of belonging, Lifestyle visitors enjoy connecting with others through sharing experiences in parks, usually around social or cultural events such as sport or music. The study also revealed that half of all Lifestylers enjoy immersing themselves in the natural environment. Lifestyle visitors enjoy day or overnight walks at parks; the new campground at the Quarantine Station will provide this opportunity. Two-thirds of Lifestylers are also interested in exploring heritage-listed areas or historic buildings and lighthouses, which makes detailed interpretation at Point Nepean's heritage sites crucial for this archetype.[44] Guided tours will be a key way of appealing to this visitor segment.

Adventurers

Adventurers enjoy parks as a place of exploring the unknown and adventure experiences. They are the least likely visitor segment to visit Point Nepean National Park. The majority of adventurers, both familiar and unfamiliar tourists, have visited Victorian national parks for exercise to be healthy and as a convenient and low-cost day out.[45]

Key characteristics of adventurers are:

- They consider they have a good knowledge of Victoria's national parks and appreciate their value as part of our environmental legacy. Ultimately, however, these visitors are thrill seekers and are interested in adventure experiences that put their abilities to the test; for example abseiling, mountain biking or kayaking.
- On the other hand, adventurers are interested in engaging with rangers and park staff for conversation to find out more about the site. 36% want to try something challenging and 23% look to Victorian Parks as places to explore their abilities.[46]

Point Nepean's walking distances are shorter than ideal for this group and its features are unlikely to be of interest. This is not a key audience for the Interpretation Plan.

4.4 Interpretive philosophy

Interpretation will provide a world-class experience at Point Nepean National Park by creating exceptional stories of place. All interpretive experiences will be anchored in the stories of the site, past and present. Interpretation will encourage visitors to use all of their senses to uncover stories of the past and present life of the site and of the people who inhabited it, as well as the exceptional stories of the natural world, including the marine environment. It will inspire emotion, passion and reflection about the natural and cultural worlds. It will also make connections with the area's living history by drawing on the experiences of communities associated with the site who have assisted in its preservation and conservation.

Cycling - Coles Track, 2018
Parks Victoria

4.5 Interpretive strategies

Key interpretive strategies that sit under this philosophy are:

1. Interpretation will be multi-layered and tell the story of Point Nepean National Park through the eyes of the people associated with the site, past and present

Interpretation will be multi-layered to meet the needs of the diverse audiences who come to the site. Having said that, affective interpretation—interpretation that evokes feelings, emotions and personal experiences— has been proven to work with most visitors to heritage sites. For this reason, and in line with the 'Point of View' methodology identified in the Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019), interpretation uses individual people, past and present, to tell the story of Point Nepean. This encompasses the Bunurong people as well as the early settlers, people who were quarantined, the military and more recently the community who saved Point Nepean Quarantine Station.

'Facts' will also be offered—for instance, about the artillery of the Forts and the taxonomy of plants and animals—for visitors who like more traditional forms of interpretation.

2. Interpretation will be story-based and participative

Multiple studies have shown that storytelling is the basis of all successful interpretation, even surpassing 'live' interpretation in terms of popularity.[47] Stories for interpretation at Point Nepean National Park have been drawn from historical and environmental research. In the next stage of the plan (detailed content development), the consultants will conduct oral and video histories of people associated with the site, including the Bunurong people.

3. Interpretation will explore the relationship between the human and natural worlds

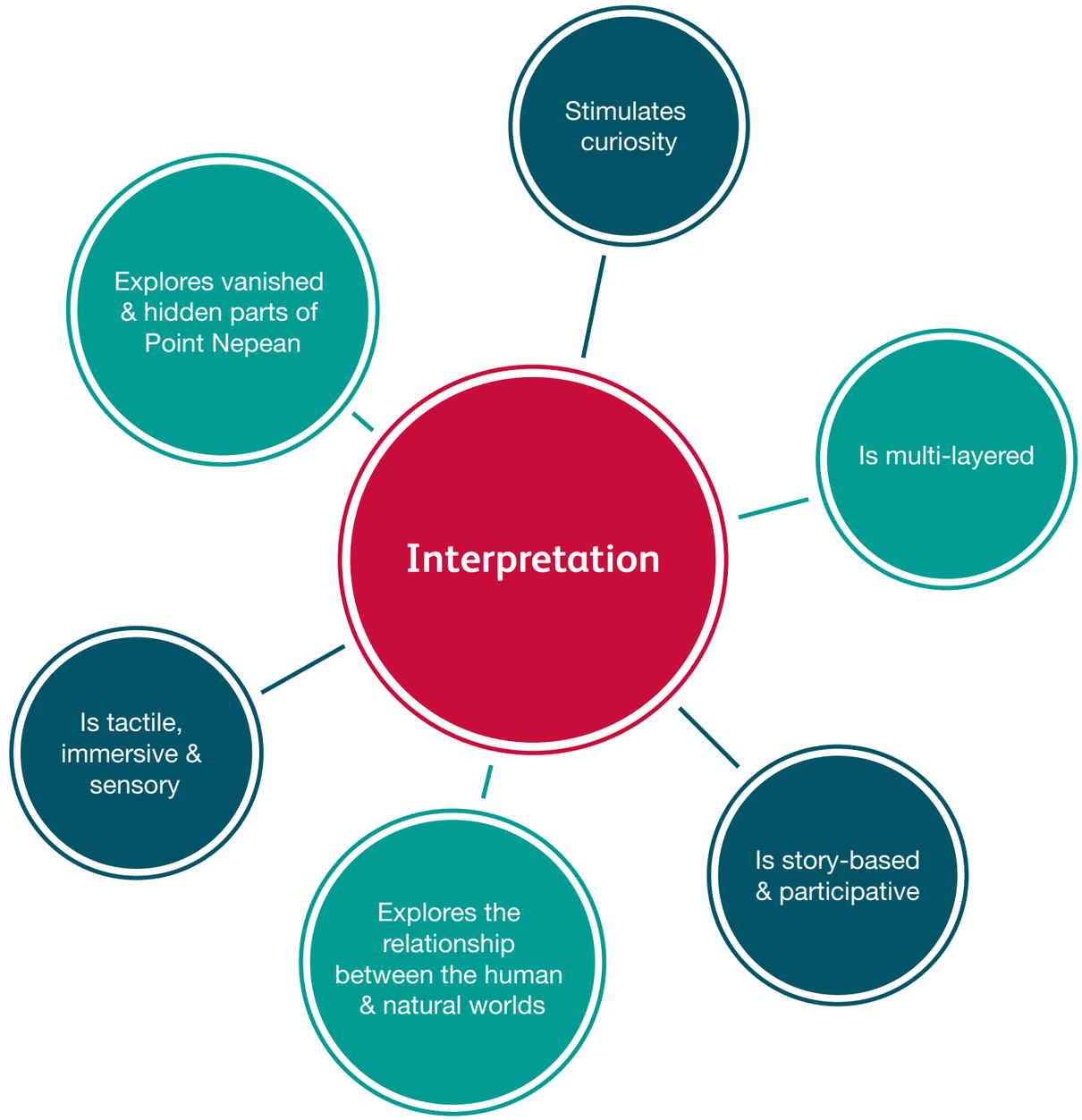
This is also a place where the dialectic between people and nature is profound. Nature has shaped the site, and people have in turn shaped the natural world. Interpretation will explore these responses through the 'voices' of the natural world and of the people who used natural resources at the site. Taxonomic and scientific information on the natural world will also be provided.

4. Interpretation will be tactile, immersive and sensory

Interpretation will encourage visitors to interrogate and explore the site in a number of ways. First-person accounts of the place will help them step into the shoes of people from the past, while a range of interpretive media devices will encourage them to walk, run, cycle and investigate parts of the park. Where possible, interpretation will encourage people to use all their senses: sight, smell, sound, hearing and taste. It will evoke the felt experience of place: what it would have been like to be a member of the Bunurong before colonisation; a stonemason in the 19th century; a woman undergoing quarantine; an artilleryman in the tunnels or an ill person seeing Point Nepean from a ship stricken with disease.

5. Interpretation will explore the vanished, unseen parts of the site as well as the built fabric

Although traditional heritage interpretation is based on communicating the meaning of architectural sites, only around 10% of visitors are interested in architecture. The stories of people now long dead, of buildings that have vanished, and of hidden and secret parts of historic places, are highly appealing to visitors. Interpretation will humanise the built fabric by looking at the site through the eyes of different historical personae as well as what is no longer there. It will reveal hidden parts of the site and encourage repeat visitation through the idea of: 'There's always more to explore at Point Nepean'.



Concept: (c) Sue Hodges, SHP. Diagram: Catherine Keneley & Bec Keenan, SHP.

6. Interpretation will be based on the ideas of curiosity and reveal

Where possible, visitors will be invited to uncover stories for themselves or debate the meaning of the past. This will be through interpretive techniques such as treasure hunts, progressive disclosure and interactives that invite visitors to make decisions about their journey and debate the meaning of the interpretation.

7. Interpretive media will be varied in response to the nature of the site as well as themes and stories derived from research

Interpretation will respond to both the site itself and the narrative layers, themes and stories for the park. Multiple research studies show that varied interpretation meets visitor needs and requirements.

8. Interpretation will be sustainable

Interpretive installations, sculptural forms and signage will complement the existing media on site (e.g. existing Corten silhouettes and sign forms) not only to reduce costs, but also to be environmentally sustainable.

9. Interpretation will comply with legislative requirements

Interpretation will comply with both Heritage and DDA legislation.

Happy Valley, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

5 Achieving world-class interpretation

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

5 Achieving world-class interpretation

5.1 Policies on interpretation

ICOMOS (the International Council of Monuments and Sites) has been instrumental in establishing guidelines for heritage practitioners. The *Burra Charter* (1999; revised 2004 as the *Illustrated Burra Charter)* is regarded as the best standard for cultural heritage management in Australia, but is also highly regarded by ICOMOS internationally.

The most important recent development, however, has also been by ICOMOS, which drafted the *Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* (*The ENAME Charter*) in 2008. Key principles of *The ENAME Charter* that relate to Point Nepean National Park are:

Principle 1: Access and understanding

Interpretation and presentation programmes, in whatever form deemed appropriate and sustainable, should facilitate physical and intellectual access by the public to cultural heritage sites.

Principle 2: Information sources

Interpretation and presentation should be based on evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.

Principle 3: Context and setting

The interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites should relate to their wider social, cultural, historical, and natural contexts and settings.

Principle 4: Authenticity

The interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must respect the basic tenets of authenticity in the spirit of the *Nara Document* (1994).

Principle 5: Sustainability

The interpretive plan for a cultural heritage site must be sensitive to its natural and cultural environment, with social, financial, and environmental sustainability among its central goals.

Principle 6: Inclusiveness

The interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must be the result of meaningful collaboration between heritage professionals, associated communities, and other stakeholders.

Principle 7: Research, evaluation and training

Continuing research, training, and evaluation are essential components of the interpretation of a cultural heritage site.

The principles of the *Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* have guided the development of this document in respect to the need to develop inclusive interpretation embodying the built and living histories of Point Nepean National Park. The interpretation particularly relates to the following items:

3.5 Intangible items of a site's heritage such as cultural and spiritual traditions, stories, music, dance, literature, visual arts, local customs and culinary heritage, should be considered in its interpretation.

3.6 The cross-cultural significance of heritage sites, as well as the range of perspectives about them based on heritage scholarly research, ancient records, and living traditions, should be considered in the formulation of interpretive programs.

4.3 All visible interpretive structures (such as installations, walking paths and information panels) must be sensitive to the character, setting and the cultural significance of the site, while remaining easily identifiable.

The ENAME Charter Principles	Description
Access and understanding	Interpretation and presentation programmes, in whatever form deemed appropriate and sustainable, should facilitate physical and intellectual access by the public to cultural heritage sites.
Information sources	Interpretation and presentation should be based on evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.
Context and setting	The interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites should relate to their wider social cultural, historical, and natural contexts and settings.
Authenticity	The interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must respect the basic tenets of authenticity in the spirit of the Nara Document (1994).
Sustainability	The interpretive plan for a cultural heritage site must be sensitive to its natural and cultural environment, with social, financial, and environmental sustainability among its central goals.
Inclusiveness	The interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must be the result of meaningful collaboration between heritage professionals, associated communities, and other stakeholders.
Research, evaluation and training	Continuing research, training, and evaluation are essential components of the interpretation of a cultural heritage site.

ICOMOS, *Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (Ename Charter)*, 2008

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5.2 Interpreting layered and dissonant histories

The Point Nepean National Park Interpretation Plan is based on the principles that, while many stories can be told about the site and its past, some of these stories are difficult and will be 'contested'. This introduces the notion that history is not 'objective' but that the modes of representation are chosen by the person writing or producing it.

The concept of 'contested history' is linked to the New Social History movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Before this, history had usually been written in terms of 'Great Men and Important Events' from a seemingly 'objective' viewpoint, where there were 'facts' about the past and 'true histories' to be told. However, the New Social History movement of the 1960s and 1970s made it evident that meanings were not a given and that all material culture, whether in the form of artefacts or built fabric, had meanings imposed on it by others. More often than not, these meanings were political. This idea has permeated the heritage sector ever since then. In 1988, heritage professional David Uzzell coined the term 'hot interpretation' in protest against his perception that interpretation was seen as a 'rational' activity.[48] Uzzell raised the question, 'to whom does the heritage belong'?[49] He commented that the interpretation undertaken at heritage sites was rarely acknowledged by heritage interpreters as one among several possible interpretations of a site's history.[50] Similarly, in 2006, archaeologist Laurajane Smith described heritage as 'a cultural process that individuals and society engage in to negotiate not only the meaning of the past, but the ways in which the past is used to legitimize or remake cultural and political values and narratives'.[51]

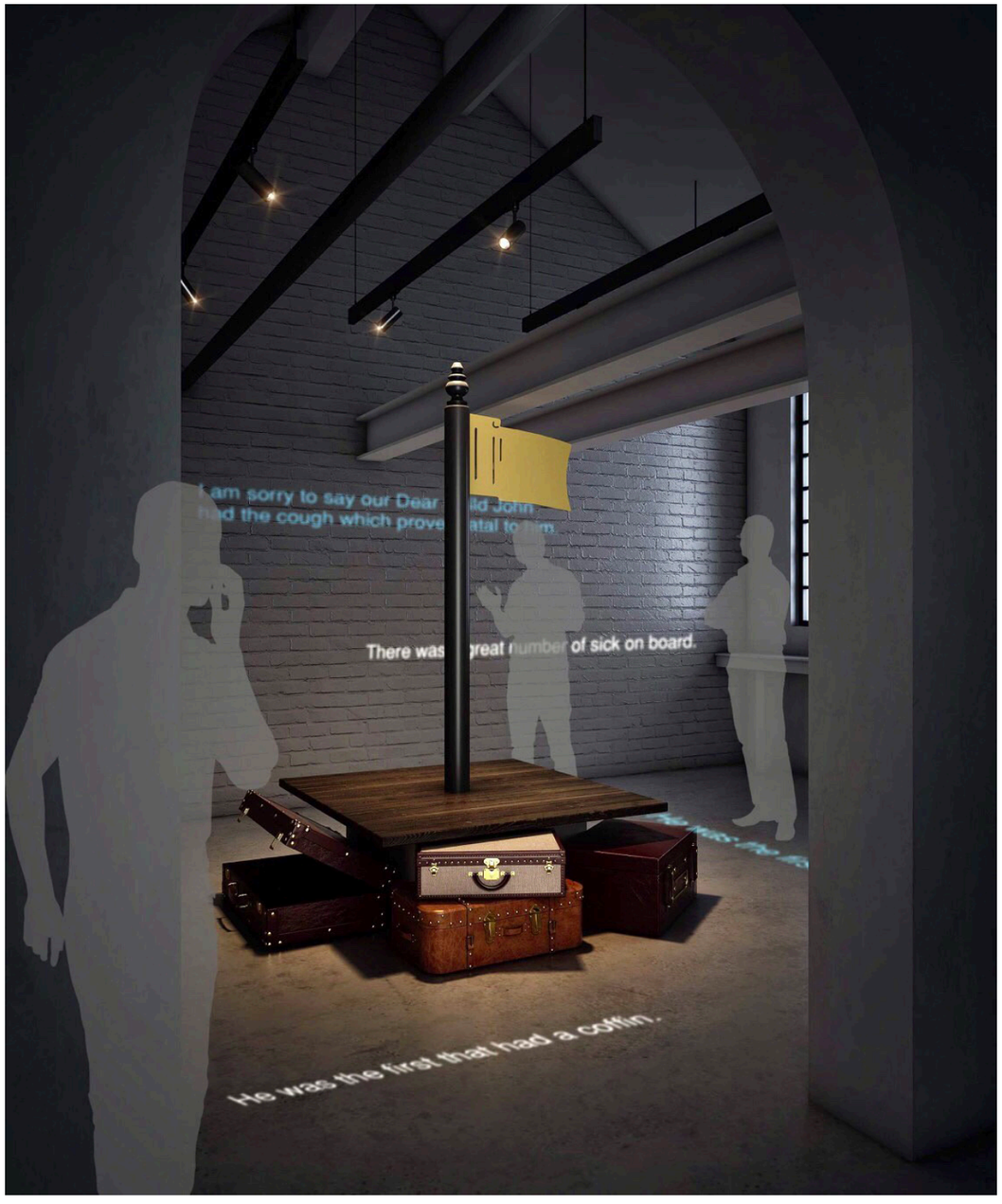
Heritage interpretation at Point Nepean National Park draws upon the philosophy of the New Social History in several ways. They are captured in the notions of multiple narratives of place for the site; in the idea that there are two or more sides to every story; and in signage that aims to trigger conversations about the meanings of the past.

Digital media installations accompanying the built interpretation will contain more layered, complex and at times challenging interpretation. The rationale for this is that some historical interpretation is multi-layered and site-based work can only capture a fraction of these layers.

5.3 Interpreting Aboriginal history

SHP adopted 'best practice' principles for consultation, as advised in the following documents: The Australian Heritage Commission's *Ask first: a Guide to Respecting Indigenous places and values* (2005); The National Trust of Western Australia's *Guidelines for Interpretation of Aboriginal Heritage* and Museums Australia's *Continuous Cultures, Ongoing Responsibilities* (2005).

The Interpretation Plan acknowledges debates over the representation of Australian colonial history and the implicit biases of the western canon of history in interpreting events that ultimately diminish the agency of Aboriginal perspectives of history. As such, the Plan is positioned within a contemporary approach to the interpretation of indigenous history that ensures the Bunurong people are the primary storytellers of their own history and will determine how their stories are communicated to visitors. This will be achieved through ongoing consultations and collaboration with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

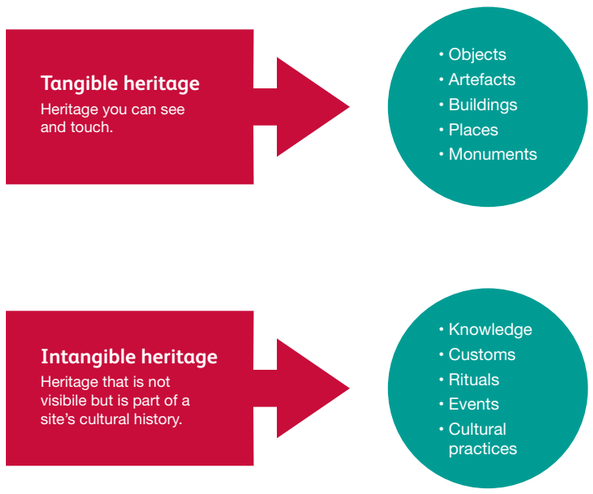


Concept: Sue Hodges, SHP. Design
Visualisation: Jureerat Sombatboon

5.4 Interpreting tangible and intangible history

Intangible history, a key element of current heritage theory and practice, has only officially been recognised in the heritage field for around 20 years. Before that, interpretation was largely the domain of tourism specialists and environmental resource professionals, who viewed heritage sites and assets as 'commodities' and 'resources' within a natural environment framework. However, research after 1990 across the disciplines of history, place and sociology has placed 'social value' and 'spiritual value' as key elements of sense of place and given recognition to intangible histories and practices as components of heritage sites. This gives formal recognition to the importance of personal attachments to place and to the idea that places may be sources of identity for particular groups.[52] The *ENAME Charter for Interpretation* (ICOMOS) and the *Burra Charter* (ICOMOS Australia, 1999; revised 2004) also prioritise intangible heritage values as a key element of the listing process for heritage sites and something that needs to be considered when undertaking heritage interpretation.

Tangible and intangible cultural heritage



Concept: (c) Catherine Keneley, SHP
Diagram: Bec Keenan, SHP

The Bend, 2006
Peter McConchie, Parks Victoria

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5.5 Using storytelling to structure visitor experiences

The basis for all successful interpretation is good storytelling that engages visitors in making meaning from the natural and cultural sites they. Successful storytelling has the potential to:

- Pass on knowledge and enhance appreciation of natural and cultural heritage.
- Attract tourists.
- Shape experiences around unique stories.
- Inspire new ways of understanding the environment.
- Create and sustain place-based identity and sense of place.
- Deliver better economic returns to local people, businesses and creative industries.
- Promote interactive engagement with a place.[53]

Interpretation can also feature stories with contested, difficult and multiple meanings. This is critical not only to areas such as Aboriginal history but also to other challenging issue such as climate change, armed conflict and even COVID-19.

The method used to gather stories for this Interpretation Plan is historical and environmental research. This research has been used to create a new set of stories and experiences for Point Nepean National Park. Where possible, stories are in the original voice of people of the time to create a powerful link between past and present. These stories are used in multiple ways throughout the Interpretation Plan.

5.6 Creating authentic experiences

The heritage and history of the Bunurong people and other people associated with Point Nepean National Park ('associated communities') will revitalize current interpretation by providing the defining narratives for interpretation and offering a wide range of new, engaging, active and authentic experiences for visitors.

Concept: (c) Sue Hodges, SHP
Diagram: Catherine Keneley & Bec Keenan, SHP.

5.7 Best practice indicators

5.7.1 Interpretation will assist in creating sustainable economic, social and environmental outcomes

Successful interpretation in Point Nepean National Park will meet environmental outcomes by stressing the importance of the area's beautiful natural heritage and by creating new value and meaning for its cultural heritage. Sustainability will be achieved by:

1. Recycling structures wherever possible and designing built form for maximum life (environmental sustainability).

2. Using digital media that has a low impact on the site (economic and environmental sustainability).

3. Providing opportunities for local people to become involved (social sustainability).

4. Creating employment wherever possible (capacity building/economic sustainability).

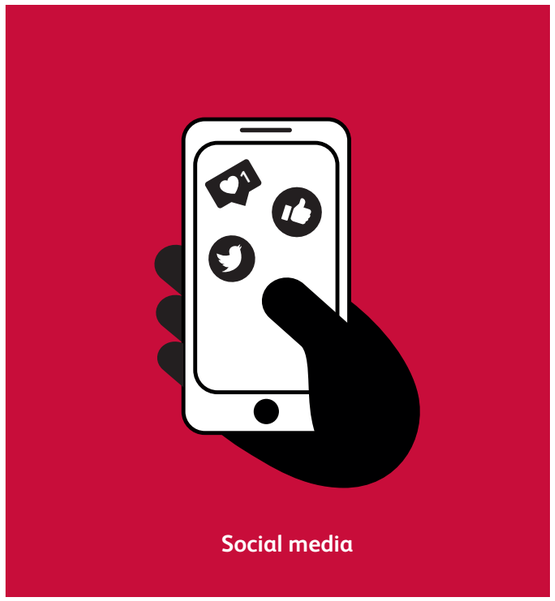
5.7.2 Interpretation will integrate natural and cultural heritage

Heritage interpretation defined here as *communication of the values and significance of heritage sites to a range of audiences* can offer new ways of addressing this issue by focusing on how people link with and are attached to Point Nepean National Park. This avoids the traditional separation of nature and culture and, instead, communicates the relationship between the two, as is outlined in the Point Nepean Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019) and the Point Nepean Master Plan (2017).

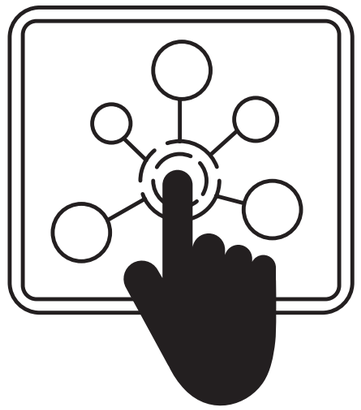
5.7.3 Interpretation will be based on the model of 'The experience economy'

Interpretation has its origins in the work of the US National Parks service in the 1950s and, for many years, was essentially site-based communication devised for parks, zoos, museums, aquariums and other heritage sites without associated communities. This interpretation was delivered largely through guided tours and media such as signs, displays, exhibitions, information kiosks, films, brochures and so on. Since the 1990s, however, interpretation has also drawn from work undertaken in the entertainment, branding and marketing industries, particularly the framework of *The Experience Economy*, pioneered by Joseph Pine and Stephen Gilmore.[54] This framework uses interpretation as a key driver for creating an holistic experience of a place, structuring how people engage with a place from the first moment they encounter it to their ongoing post-visit interactions. Such interpretation, based on creating visitor experiences, is highly focused on audiences and based on the principle of engaging people's emotions first and foremost to lead them into powerful, 'authentic' experiences of place.

SHP has used the model of *The Experience Economy* as the basis for the 'best practice' interpretation methodology for Point Nepean National Park. This methodology involves researching and analysing audiences for interpretation and using these to inform the development of interpretive themes, stories and media. This data has then been used not only to create site-based interpretation for Point Nepean National Park, but also to structure interpretation for tourists to the wider area, including pre- and post-visit orientation. This stage of the planning outlines the most appropriate media for communicating interpretive themes and stories to particular audiences and communities. Finally, interpretation is used to structure post-visit interactions, through social media, interactive media and web-based interactions. For instance, visitors will be invited to upload their pictures of Point Nepean National Park to Instagram, Facebook and Twitter; to tell their stories through a range of social media platforms and also be provided with regular updates on events and programs via a dedicated website and Smartphone App.



Social media

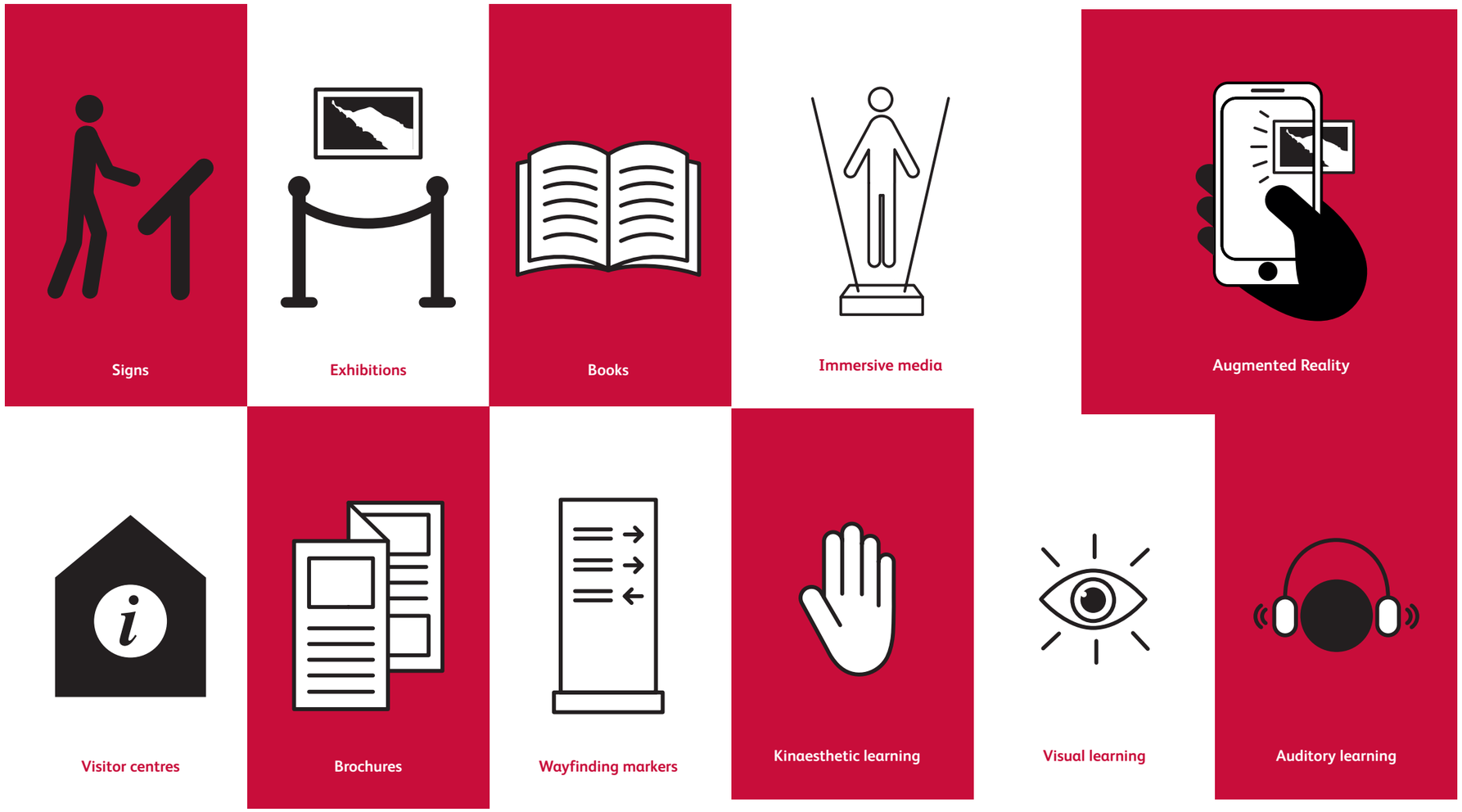


Interactive media

Infographics: Bec Keenan, SHP

5.7.4 Interpretation will make use of a wide range of media

Physical media (signs, exhibitions, books, visitor centres, brochures, wayfinding markers) are the most common forms of interpretive media used in heritage interpretation. However, recent developments in digital and social media have led to dramatic improvements in the kinds of interpretation possible. Digital and social media extend the reach of interpretation and allow the delivery of interpretation that appeals to all the senses and to all ways of learning (kinaesthetic, visual, auditory). Immersive media, will be the basis of the Disinfecting Complex Experience at the Quarantine Station, while Augmented Reality will be used to evoke the vanished histories of the site and the experiences of people who associated with it, past and present.



Infographics: Bec Keenan, SHP

5.8 Methodology for themes and stories

5.8.1 Using themes in interpretation

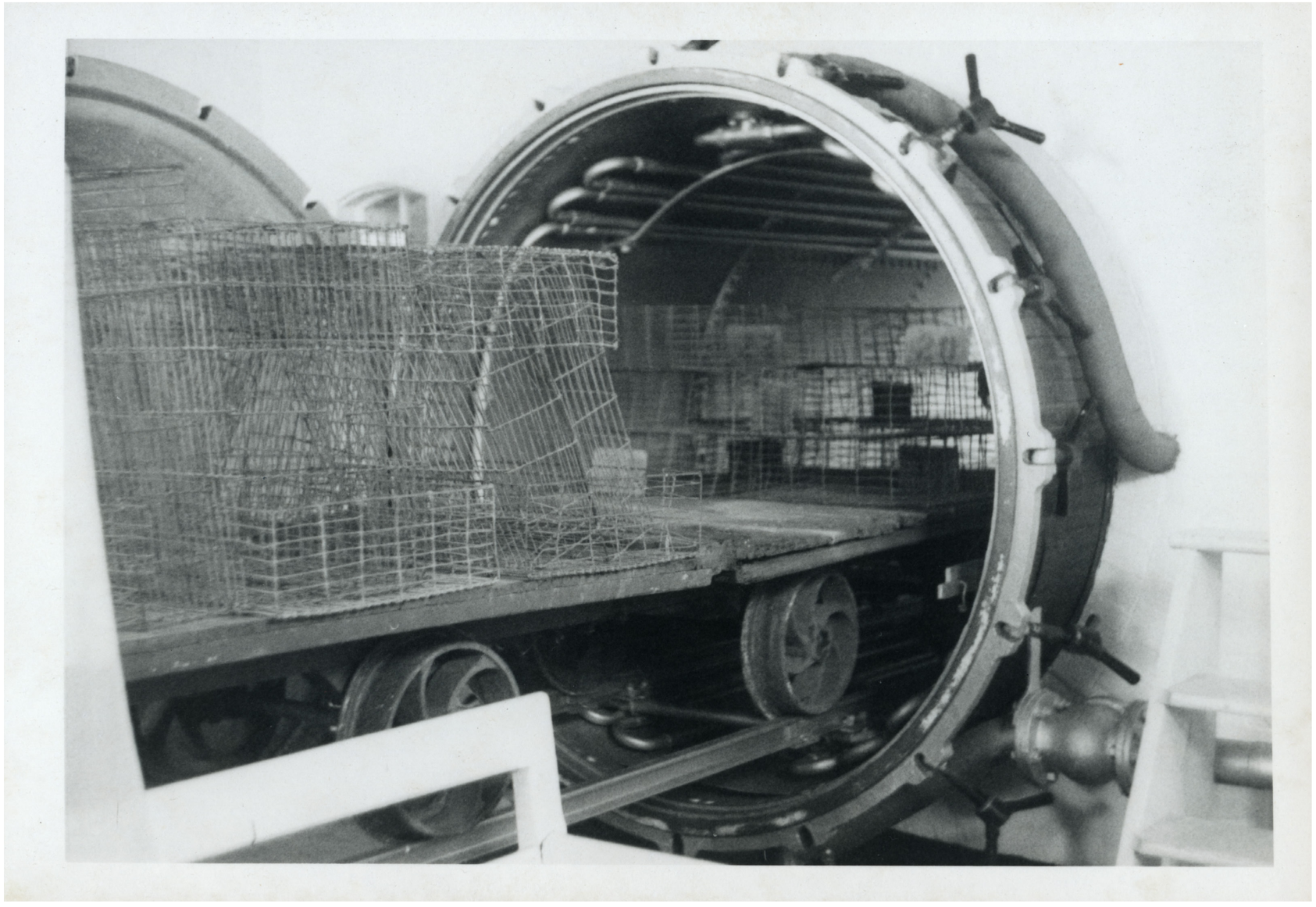
The use of thematic interpretation has been considered one of the most crucial elements in the success of interpretive programs for the last 30 years.[55] Based on cognitive and social psychology, the aim of theming is to reinforce management objectives with natural resources[56] and to effect changes in visitor behaviour.[57] Some key exponents of thematic interpretation are John Vevaka, Ted Cable, Larry Beck, Lisa Bruschau and Tim Merriman and Sam Ham.

Themes are essentially planning tools that assist in creating an integrated and meaningful visitor experience. They are particularly relevant in sites that have defined boundaries and where narratives can be controlled, such as some parks, zoos, aquaria, heritage sites such as castles. However, recent research shows that there does not appear to be empirical evidence supporting the use of a thematic approach to interpretation versus a non-thematic approach.[58] Themes are also more problematic when associated with cultural heritage sites or cultural landscapes, which can have more complex narratives than natural heritage sites.

Bearing in mind that it is important for visitors to have a structured understanding of a site, themes can also be discarded if a particular theme is punctuated by a stand-alone site or story. For instance, although the Bush Trail is a key site for natural heritage interpretation it may also include an important site relating to the history of the Bunurong people or military history. Rather than ignoring the site because it does not ‘fit’ with the key theme, there are several options:

- Tell a stand-alone story
- Contextualise the site by talking more widely about the layered history of Point Nepean National Park.
- Introduce the notion of multiple perspectives on the park’s history at all orientation points.

Themes are only a planning tool; they are never the final product.



Disinfecting machine - foul side, 1976
Parks Victoria

5.8.2 Themes vs Topics

Interpreter Sam Ham developed the TORE model of theming, which is used widely in Australia and internationally. According to TORE:

- Interpretation has a theme (T)
- Interpretation is organised (O)
- Interpretation is relevant (R)
- Interpretation is enjoyable (E).[59]

Interpretive themes are the framing device for the visitor understanding of what is important about a site. According to Ham's model, *themes are always written in either a single complete with a subject and a verb or a couple of closely related sentences.* The most important characteristic of a theme is that it *captures a single whole idea*.[60] They answer the question, 'So what?".[61]

An example of a theme is:

> Ancient Egyptians solved architectural problems in ways people are still trying to understand.[62]

By contrast, a topic contains one or two words and is the precursor to a theme. In this case, the topic would be:

> Ancient Egyptians.

TORE Model © Sam Ham, 2008

Interpretation is...

T	Thematic
O	Organised
R	Relevant
E	Enjoyable

Concept (c) Sam Ham.
Diagram: Sue Hodges & Bec Keenan, SHP

5.8.3 The relationship between themes and stories

Themes provide a framework for stories to be told on site, but they are not rigid in their application and can be revised during the planning process. Working with themes on a complex site such as Point Nepean National Park can be complex, because themes intersect in places.

Another factor that makes theming difficult to apply to a site such as Point Nepean National Park is the tension between intangible and tangible history. Intangible history refers to history that is not visible and covers built (tangible) heritage, social history, customs, rituals and events. Making this even more complex is the fact that history can include the wide sweep of social history, which includes the contextual history of a site as well as what happened there. For instance, the social history of the goldfields in Victoria is represented by both the remnants of the goldfields themselves—the mullock heaps, mines, mining machinery, buildings—and the history that led up to them. This includes the migration of the Irish to Australia due to the potato famine; the migration of the Chinese people; the farming history of Victoria; Aboriginal history; economic history and the history of the small towns where people 'struck it rich'. To make things even more complex, history can stretch right up to the current day, as the recent heritage listing of Federation Square on the Victorian Heritage Register demonstrates.

5.8.4 The role of stories

Stories are the basis for all visitor experiences. Whereas themes help structure the visitor experience, stories communicate this meaning and value as opposed to presenting 'facts' about a site. Research in the tourism sector shows that one of the key characteristics of good interpretation is that it connects with the emotions of the visitor.[63] For instance, Sovereign Hill, one of the most successful historical tourism attractions in Victoria, intentionally introduced a strategy of *'(engaging) emotionally*-relating to the audience and its shared experience'—in 2015.[64]

A visitor survey by heritage professional Emma Waterton at this time showed that it was the emotions triggered by a visit to Sovereign Hill that moved visitors to reflect upon, and respond to, a range of contemporary social and political debates within the context of the historical interpretation. In a similar vein, The Emotive Project, a European Union-funded heritage project that ran from 2016 to 2019, worked from the premise that heritage sites are highly emotional places and developed a toolkit for museums and other heritage practitioners to use to encourage the use of affect at heritage sites.[65]

In terms of stories, recent tourism research points to several other critical success factors for interpretation. One of the key findings is that the more people regard a site as part of their personal heritage, the more interested they are in having the interpretation focus on them.[66] By contrast, if people are not personally connected to a place, they are interested in interpretation based on architectural and historical evidence. [67]

Other critical success factors for stories in heritage interpretation are:

- People respond to stories of their own heritage emotionally for heritage that is not their own.[68]
- Real stories/people/connections with property.[69]
- Researchers should explore and examine the type of emotions (e.g. pride, sadness, fear) visitors desire at heritage sites.[70]
- Different visitors are interested in different narratives, so site managers should adjust the interpretation to the meaning assigned to the site (e.g. through legislation, significance, research etc) as well as to the visitor experience.[71]
- Visitors are interested in being exposed to their histories (that is, a variety of histories).[72]
- Visitors are interested in diverse interpretations and multiple meanings assigned to heritage sites.[73]
- Visitors are not only motivated by the need to learn (educational motivation). They also want to 'feel the heritage' and have other experiences.
- Visitors view interpretation as a tool to enhance an emotional experience as well as to gain knowledge.[74]

Smallpox victim (right) with Quarantine Station staff member outside Isolation Hospital, c. 1940s
Parks Victoria

5.8.5 How stories were selected

Extensive secondary and primary source research was conducted to establish the unique narratives for Point Nepean National Park. These stemmed from the themes identified in the Point Nepean National Park Interpretation and Storytelling Strategy (2019). During the development of the Interpretation Plan, an interpretive vision and narrative layers helped provide an additional framework to guide the selection of stories. Some of these stories relate to particular places within the Point Nepean National Park, such as the Quarantine Station, while others extend across the park and are explored on the trails. Importantly, stories are not 'facts' or 'information' but the basis for a deeper experience of place by visitors.

Stories were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- If the story aligns with the interpretive vision.
- If the story reflects the site's themes and narrative layers.
- Strength of story (powerful, emotional stories are the most compelling for visitors).
- If the stories will appeal to key audiences.
- If the stories have the potential to provide richer and deeper visitor experiences.
- If the stories activate place-based experiences.
- If the stories are substantiated by historical research or oral records.
- If the stories have quotations in the original voice ('primary source' quotations). These are far more appealing to visitors than text written by an interpreter.
- If the stories are linked to visual material, such as historical images. For instance, some historical images can be used in interpretation embedded in visitor facilities.
- If the stories inspire interpretive design.

5.8.6 How stories create experiences

Stories in this model create experiences in a number of ways.

Specific interpretive experiences

- They create a sense of place and connection to the site, both as a whole and in different areas.
- They provide the basis for journeys, tours and experiences.
- They provide place-specific content for signs, AR, and other forms of built and digital media.
- They inform branding and marketing collateral.
- They create overarching narratives for the design of the Quarantine Station experience.
- They provide inspiration for design and digital media.
- They provide content for interpretive media in the next stage of the project.

Interpretation-based visitor experiences

Visitor experience planning involves multiple stakeholders. Transforming stories into visitor experiences usually can involve some or all of the following:

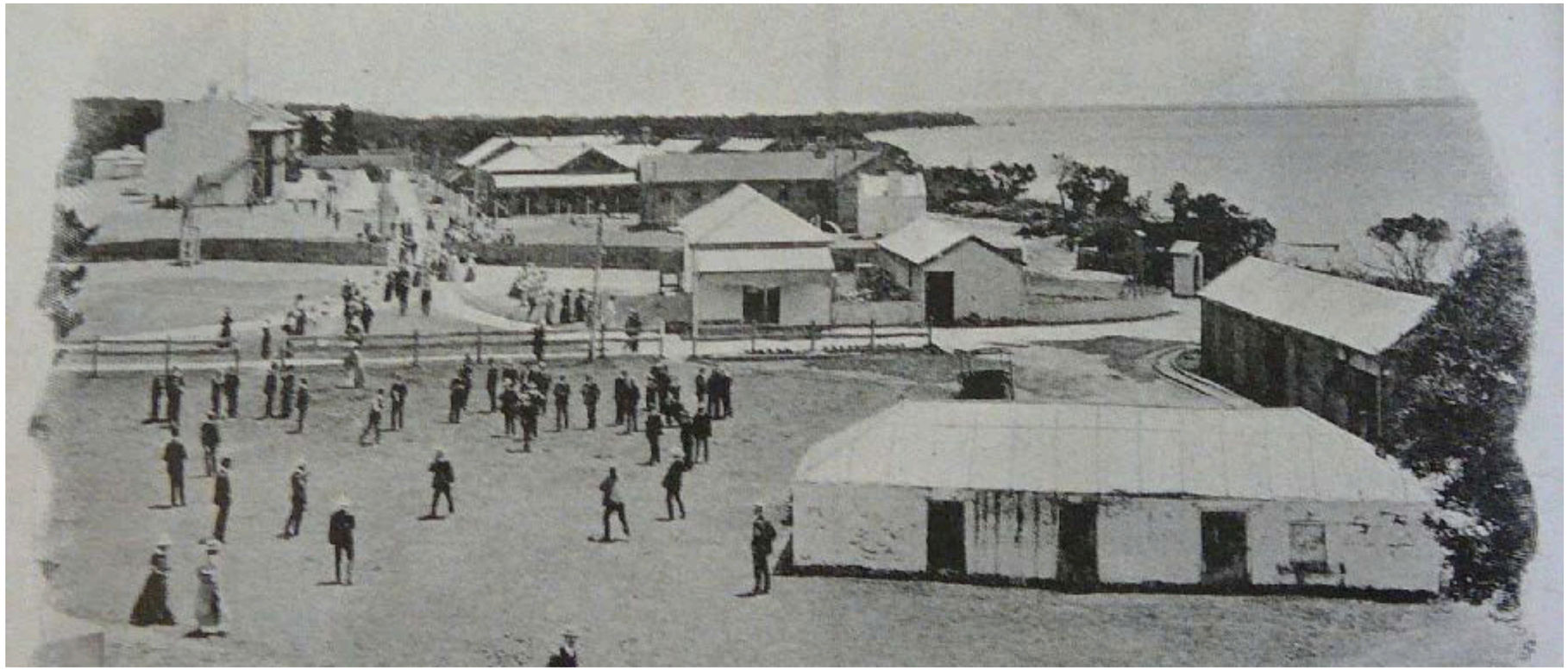
- Detailed tourism planning, to identify how the proposed interpretive visitor experiences link to existing or future tourism planning.
- Assessment of proposed interpretation against existing assets (e.g. existing websites, branding, infrastructure, experiences).
- Alignment of the proposed form of interpretation with key audiences.
- Economic feasibility analyses.
- Detailed scopes of work, budgets and timeframes for implementation.
- Commissioning the work from an interpretation specialist, who works in association with tourism and infrastructure planners.

Measles patient (second from right) with Quarantine Station staff outside Hospital No. 3, September 1942
Parks Victoria

5.8.7 Mapping stories and experiences

Interpretive stories and experiences have been mapped across the study area. The following principles have underpinned this process:

- Interpretive installations/interventions have been aligned with the Point Nepean National Park Master Plan (2017), the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019) and other key documents and partner projects outlined in the range of planning documents for Point Nepean National Park provided to the consultants.



The Summer School, 1909
Lovell Chen, 'Conservation Management Plan: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Volume 1: Conservation Management Plan', 2008, p. 53

6 Narrative layers

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6 Narrative layers

Point Nepean has many histories and distinct historical periods. To reflect this, the following master narrative will frame all narrative layers at the site:

Interpretation explores the experiences of this place[75] over time, focusing on the connections between the human and natural worlds.

The following nine narrative layers relate to all areas of Point Nepean National Park. They are based on research into the site's tangible and intangible histories. They will form the basis for all storytelling at Point Nepean.

Narrative layer 1: A place of healing

This narrative layer explores the Bunurong people's history and continuing connection to Country at Point Nepean. It will be extended across the site to explore how Point Nepean became a place of healing for migrants returning to Point Nepean after it was opened as a National Park; of how the land healed after ecological burns and how the Quarantine Station might have been a place of healing for Kosovo refugees.[76]

Narrative layer 2: Vanished people and places

This narrative layer explores the vanished history of Point Nepean through the voices of the people who once inhabited the site and of the buildings and other structures that have disappeared.

Point Nepean National Park is a place of the seen and unseen; of voices heard and unheard. Some of its history has disappeared. The voices of the Bunurong Traditional Owners who came during the *Bullarto Nyewiinyth* season from November to February; the original stone cottages of the first European inhabitants such as lime burner Patrick Sullivan; the passengers on the 'plague ship' *Ticonderoga*—all are now long gone. This sense of 'vanished history' is what interpretation here will aim to capture.

Infographics: Bec Keenan, SHP

SHP
SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Narrative layer 3: People of Point Nepean

This narrative layer explores the lives of the people of the Point, through their own words, pictures and other records they have left behind.

The voices of the people who once lived and worked at Point Nepean are now silent, yet the site was once home to hundreds of people at a time. To convey this intangible social history, we have chosen the device of telling the stories of the site through different people's eyes: a Traditional Owner, a limeburner, a settler, a nurse, a quarantined passenger, a doctor and an army officer, among others. The stories of these historical personae—real people drawn from the historical research—will allow visitors to 'step back in time' into the shoes of people from the past at different times in Point Nepean's history.

Stories will be told in areas linked to specific people wherever possible (e.g. Sullivan's Cottage) and along trails: the Limeburners' Trail will take visitors to the kilns; the settlers' trail will take people through the early settlement of the site. Interpretation here will be evocative and affective, showing how people used the site daily, what motivated them, what gave them hope and what sent them into despair.

Narrative layer 4: A cultural landscape

This narrative layer provides insight how the Point Nepean National Park has been shaped by the people who have lived and worked at Point Nepean—the Traditional Owners; lime burners; sealers and sailors; early settlers; doctors, nurses and the quarantined patients they treated; police; migrants; soldiers; cadets, local residents and conservationists. It looks at the relationship between the humans and the people who inhabited the park and the traces they left. Nature played a significant role in enforcing quarantine. The imposing pine trees in the Quarantine Station simultaneously showed the importance of the Quarantine Station to passengers on ships coming through the heads, while the Station's location at the tip of the Mornington Peninsula made it easy to enforce quarantine. Similarly, the settlers' use of natural resources affected life—and death—at the station. In the pre-quarantine days of the site, so many trees were cut down that there was no wood for coffins and timber had to be sourced from Melbourne.

Narrative layer 5: Nature's voice

Nature has shaped this place, and in turn been shaped by it. This narrative layer looks at Point Nepean from both human and natural perspectives. Inspiration for interpretation is drawn from the highly successful interpretation of Vesuvius at Herculaneum, Italy, which is told through the volcano's voice. 'I am Vesuvius!' thunders the volcano, as it tells the story of people who have foolishly ignored its power and lie buried in ash in the ruins of Pompeii.

Some Moonah trees at Point Nepean are hundreds of years old. If they could talk, they might describe how, for thousands of years, the Bunurong people walked to the shores to gather the shellfish they cooked on the hearths still scattered throughout the park. They might then explain how they were spared the lime burner's axe because they did not burn as fiercely as did the preferred casuarina trees. They were also of little use to the men who made cement for the rapidly growing city of Melbourne. They might also describe how rifles, mortars and hand grenades scarred the landscape of the southern ranges, leaving land that is not safe to walk on even today.

The Narrows, 2014
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

6 Narrative layers

The story of the natural world at Point Nepean will also be told more traditionally. Interpretation will explore land and marine flora and fauna, encouraging visitors to look closely at the site to find its hidden treasures.

Narrative layer 6: All that remains

This narrative layer explores the built fabric of Point Nepean National Park and its significance to the state and nation.

Point Nepean National Park has a wealth of built remains that form the basis of its local, state and for the people under quarantine who lived there through weeks of illness, isolation and uncertainty. The class divisions of hospitals and mess halls show us how society was organised, while the weathered headstones of the cemeteries remind us that those who died left behind loved ones who mourned them. Fort Pearce, Fort Nepean, Cheviot Hill and Eagle's Nest, with their dark concrete tunnels and massive guns, show just how threatening World Wars I and II were to Australia's security. Their sparse and practical barracks also show how the soldiers sacrificed their comfort and wellbeing for duty to their country.

Interpretation here will explore the human stories associated with the fabric, the material significance of the fabric itself, and the interaction between people and place. Inspiration for this approach is from Denis Byrne's article 'Affective afterlives: public history, archaeology and the material turn'.[77]

Narrative layer 7: Perspectives: looking in and looking out

This narrative layer explores the different perspectives of the people who spent time at Point Nepean and the contexts that shaped those perceptions.

Since the time of colonisation, perceptions of Point Nepean have been governed by the point of view of the person looking at it. For the Bunurong people, Point Nepean was Country. For people travelling to Australia on the long voyage from England, Point Nepean was a place of fear and trepidation. Would their ships be struck by smallpox, or dashed on the treacherous rocks near the Heads? At the turn of the century, officers at the Forts peered out through telescoped and for signs of foreign enemies. But, for other people, such as lime burners and early settlers, Point Nepean was a place of opportunity. For the soldiers who defended Australia during wartime, it was even a place to assert control and foster a sense of pride.

Interpretation here will explore different perspectives, both over time and at different parts of the site, to show that Point Nepean had a range of meanings for those who inhabited it.

Narrative layer 8: Boundaries and fences (historical narrative)

Point Nepean National Park is a place of boundaries, both natural and man-made. It is a narrow peninsula surrounded on the south by the crashing ocean waves of Bass Strait and the glassy waters of the Bay to the north. As the entrance to the Bay, it was an ideal place to locate a Quarantine Station because less than two kilometres of land separated it from the rest of the colony at its eastern edge. Boundaries are the leitmotif of the site, from the yellow flags of the Quarantine Station, to the boundary fence at Police Point, the Isolation Fence, the row of Monterey Cypresses that delineated the quarantine areas in the 1920s and, when the military arrived, the forts designed to maintain Australia's sovereignty.

Today Point Nepean is a national park, with the rights and restrictions that come with this designation. This narrative layer explores the natural boundaries of the site, and those

In front of the old Customs and Post Office Building, 1999
State Library Victoria

which have been imposed on it by the successive layers of human activity.

Interpretation here will explore the concept of boundaries and what they meant for the site's residents and staff. It will also look at how Parks Victoria is restoring habitats and removing boundaries and fences to open up the site again.

Narrative layer 9: Service

This narrative layer explores how Point Nepean has been the site of significant national service, and how Parks Victoria continues to serve the community by providing resources by which visitors can enjoy this unique place.

Most of the people who lived and worked at Point Nepean performed services for the wider benefit of Australia. The doctors, nurses, builders, administrators and police of the Quarantine Station helped protect people in Australia from disease and death from smallpox, tuberculosis and typhoid carried on the migrant ships and the influenza of those returning home after World War I.

Although World War I was fought an ocean away, it threatened Australia's defences and those of her important allies. By World War II the threat had come to Australia's shores and the devastation of Darwin after being bombed showed just how fierce the fighting could be. The men and women who were stationed at Point Nepean during the wars served Australia, as did the young soldiers of the Officer Cadet School and School of Army Health.

This narrative layer will span the whole site.

John Monash, 1919
State Library Victoria

7 Themes

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7 Themes

Themes for Point Nepean National Park Interpretation Plan are based on those in the 'Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy' (2019), with the addition of a fifth theme, 'Point Nepean Life'.

1. Bunurong
2. Natural World
3. Quarantine
4. Military
5. Point Nepean Life

Theme 1: Bunurong

> *This is sacred land where Aboriginal culture is shared, and where land and people are healed for generations to come.*[78]
>
> Site visit, Traditional Owner workshop, June 2016

The Bunurong people are the Traditional Owners of the land that we now know as Point Nepean National Park. Theirs is a living culture with over 35,000 years of history on this land. The Bunurong's territory covers the Mornington Peninsula, Westernport and part of South-west Gippsland.[79] Traditionally, Bunurong people travelled to the Point Nepean area each year during *Bullarto Nyewiinyth* 'Plenty of sun' season from November to February. Women, especially, journeyed here for women's business, including initiation and to share traditional knowledge with younger generations.[80]

The land is alive with Bunurong Dreaming stories. These stories depict the history of this Country, including how it changed as the climate became colder and warmer. One of these stories describes how the creator spirit Bundjil made the Yarra River flood, forming what we know today as the Bay because he was angry at the Traditional Owners' neglect of their Country.[81] Before that time, people could travel overland to Tasmania during the last Ice Age.[82]

Bunurong Country is also embedded with stories of its ecology and how to care for it.[83] Bunurong people developed sophisticated land management processes over many thousands of years, including seasonal use of their traditional territory and a system of burning the land for hunting and permaculture.[84] Sites within the Point Nepean National Park show how Bunurong people used the land and its resources. These include shell middens that represent families who shared meals, hearths for cooking meals and a silcrete quarry site (now destroyed).[85] The Moonah trees and waterholes are also highly significant.[86]

There are also sites of contact between Bunurong people and Europeans within the park. Sealers who visited these shores kidnapped at least 20 Bunurong women and children between the 1790s and 1840s.[87] After Europeans settlers began using the resources of the natural world here in the 1840s, the Traditional Owners lost their land and sources of food. Many Bunurong people died because of introduced diseases and massacres. Their camps had broken up and they were forced to move to the Mordialloc reserve by the end of the decade. In 1863, the land at Mordialloc was taken from them and they were sent away from their traditional land, to Coranderrk mission, Healesville.[88] Yet, Bunurong people are resilient and have survived. Theirs is a strong, living culture today.

The interpretation of this theme is currently being developed through consultation with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation. Based on the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019) and the Point Nepean Master Plan, 2017, Bunurong content at the park will emphasise Bunurong culture as a living culture and will convey their stories and relationship to Country respectfully.

Infographics: Bec Keenan, SHP

Theme 2: Natural World

> *The Nepean Peninsula, a tiny sliver of land between Bass Strait and Port Phillip, Victoria, Australia, is a seascape-landscape-bayscape, a place between thundering surf and tranquil waters. Girt by sea, its identity is coastal.*[89]
>
> Ursula de Jong, 'Ebbs and flows: water and place identity on the Nepean Peninsula'

Point Nepean National Park is a 560-hectare coastal landscape of beaches, cliffs, flats and sand dunes, surrounded by a thriving and diverse marine environment. This landscape has been created over many thousands of years by wind and water.[90]

Point Nepean and Point Lonsdale form two 'Heads' where the ocean meets the Bay. The Rip lies beneath the ocean between The Heads. The Rip is a 90-metre-deep cut in the land that creates water movement patterns in the Bay's southern area. These currents have made several distinct marine habitats, as well as a dangerous waterway that has wrecked many ships over the years.[91] It was the wild ocean at Cheviot Beach that probably took Harold Holt, while he was serving as Australia's 18th Prime Minister in 1967.[92]

The park has the biggest and most preserved area of remnant coastal vegetation on the Bay's coastline and the biggest surviving area of Coastal Alkaline Scrub in Victoria. [93] It includes Moonah woodland, grasslands, dune scrub and sandy beaches.[94] These environments provide a home for animals including the Black Wallaby, White-footed Dunnart, Long-nosed Bandicoot and Hooded Plover. Marine life lives in the intertidal rock platforms, which, along with the sand dunes at Observatory Point, also provides an internationally significant roosting and feeding area for native and migratory birds. The waters surrounding the park, which are part of the Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park, are home to dolphins including the Burranan dolphin, which is endangered.[95] This theme encourages audiences to make personal connections with Point Nepean's biodiversity and impressive landscapes.[96]

This theme also captures how Point Nepean changes with the seasons.[97] Bunurong people traditionally used the land in the warmer months, while in the colder months whales visit the coastline and wild winds and rains batter the landscape, showing the true power of nature. Wildflowers emerge as the weather warms and dolphins splash in the surf.[98] People living at the site during Quarantine Station and military eras would have experienced the full array of conditions the seasons brought with them.

Today, climate change and ecological challengers threaten flora and fauna species in the park. Parks Victoria is managing the landscape on behalf of the State of Victoria through revegetation, ecological burning, eradication of weeds and protection of flora and fauna.[99]

View from the walking track between Eagles Nest and Cheviot Hill Bus Stop, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

Theme 3: Quarantine

> *The Sanitary Station is admirably adapted for the purposes required; its position isolated, its anchorage good and easy of access both from inside the Heads when a vessel takes a pilot there and from Shortlands Bluff. The soil is sandy and at all times dry, the air pure.*[100]
>
> Dr Thomas Hunt, Port Phillip District Health Officer, c. 1850s

This theme reveals compelling information about the Quarantine Station and positions it within its broader context, including the history of quarantine, our national quarantine story, illness, disease and pandemics and the reason why Victoria's Quarantine Station was positioned here.[101] Point Nepean became a Quarantine Station in 1852 when the *Ticonderoga* arrived in Victoria with 300 sick people on board, suffering typhus, dysentery and measles.[102] By that time, authorities in Australia had recognised the dangers of ships bringing diseases to the fledgling colony, which was largely free of the epidemics seen in Europe.

The first *Quarantine Act* was passed in New South Wales in 1832. In 1840, Superintendent La Trobe quickly made a hospital camp at Point Ormond when *Glen Huntly* arrived with 50 passengers suffering from typhoid fever. However, because the camp was close to settled areas, it was difficult for authorities to keep people detained. When the gold rush began in 1851, it brought many passenger-filled ships to the Bay and authorities recognised the need for a more suitable quarantine facility.[103] The remoteness of Point Nepean and its position at the entry to Port Phillip made it ideally suited for confining ill passengers.[104]

The Victorian Government provided £5000 to build a 'sanatorium' at Point Nepean in early 1852, but construction progressed slowly and early arrivals to the station slept in tents.[105] By 1856, the station had a stone store house and timber hospital building, which already needed repair because of the harsh conditions on the peninsula.[106] Several new buildings were constructed in a linear arrangement in 1857-58, which helped create the character of the site.[107] The remnant buildings and structures of the Quarantine Station and their spatial organisation reveal much about how new arrivals were contained and processed.[108]

Over time, authorities used the Quarantine Station for other purposes, including accommodating 300 children from the Princes Bridge Industrial School who were suffering from ophthalmia, an eye infection, in 1867.[109] Spanish Flu patients also stayed here in purpose-built isolation huts during the pandemic between 1919 and 1920.[110]

Although some people recorded their experiences of this place, the experiences of others can only be imagined. This theme emphasises the daily lives and personal experiences of the people of the Quarantine Station, both those who arrived as detainees and those who worked here.[111] It explores the sense of hope for a new life and opportunity that encouraged people to make the long journey here and the experience of travelling to Australia by ship for many months and arriving at the Point Nepean.[112] It also encourages audiences to reflect upon and make a connection with the emotions people experienced here: their fear, vulnerability, loneliness, frustration, boredom and agitation.[113]

Quarantine Station Parade Ground, 2016
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

Theme 4: Military

The Australians are – to be congratulated upon the perfection of the local defences of Melbourne – the best defended commercial city of the Empire.[114]

Charles Dilke, 1890

This theme uncovers the history of the military at Point Nepean, in particular the history of the forts.[115] Established in the late 1870s, Point Nepean was a major part of the Victorian Colonial Coastal Defence System. The British Government withdrew its military forces and left Australia to defend itself in 1870. In 1877, unrest between Russia and Turkey made Australian authorities nervous. A team of advisors from the Royal Engineers surveyed Victorian defences that same year and recommended that a fort be established at Point Nepean.[116] Along with facilities across the bay at Queenscliff, Point Nepean became part of a defence system that gave the Bay the reputation of being one of the best-defended harbours in the southern hemisphere. Today, Point Nepean's fortifications are recognised as the best examples of military technology in Port Phillip Bay.[117]

The Point Nepean landscape contains many reminders of how the military used the site, which will be explored within this theme. The forts with their maze of tunnels are the most evocative of these. Perhaps lesser known is the Officer Cadet School, which was established in 1951 in former Quarantine Station buildings, the Rifle Range that was set up for the cadets in 1956-57 and the School of Army Health that operated here from 1985-98.[118] The school, which was set up to boost the number of junior officers, has many stories about the experience of military training here. Some of the cadets went on to serve in the Australian Army in Korea, Malaya and Vietnam.[119] There are vanished places too, like the former barracks where military personnel lived.

This theme reflects significant events that happened during the forts' history. This includes the first shot of World War I by the British Empire and the first shot of World War II by Australia, which were both fired from Fort Nepean.[120]

In particular, this theme emphasises what it was like for the people serving in the military that lived and worked at Point Nepean. Their daily lives and routine and how this changed over time, the dangers they faced, the experience of living and performing their duties in different seasons and how they would have felt in times of war and in times of peace.[121]

Fort Nepean Engine House, 2016
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

Theme 5: Point Nepean Life

The southern shore of this noble harbour is bold and high land with stout trees of various kinds, and in some places falls nothing short in beauty and appearance to Greenwich Park. The ground is hard and pleasant to walk on. The trees are at a good distance apart and no brush intercepts you. The soil is good as far as we may be judges. The hills and valleys rise and fall with inexpressible elegance.[122]

Lieutenant John Murray, 1802

This theme is about the lives, stories and experiences of the people who encountered Point Nepean before it was a Quarantine Station and military fort emplacement, and after it ceased being a military school. This new theme has been developed to reflect the archaeological and historical significance of the site, as listed in the citation on the Victorian Heritage Database.

European navigators first arrived at Point Nepean in 1802. This marked the beginning of what would be a series of momentous and often devastating changes to the land and for its people, the Bunurong.[123] When Lieutenant John Murray's favourable report of Port Phillip Bay arrived in Britain, two British ships commanded by Lieutenant David Collins set sail with the aim of starting a settlement on the land. Collins landed at Sullivan's Cove near present-day Sorrento, but the settlement was short-lived since the group was not satisfied with the water supply, soil quality, or anchorage for ships.[124]

This land became part of a squatting lease in 1836; just one year after John Batman arrived in Port Phillip. It was grazing land for livestock, such as sheep and cattle. By 1839, Europeans had discovered deposits of limestone, which were easy to access. Lime was in high demand at the time, since Melbourne was experiencing a building boom and lime was needed in masonry construction. Lime-burning was Portsea's main industry in the 1840s, with lime was shipped to Melbourne regularly.[125]

This theme explores how early European arrivals changed the Point Nepean landscape. Lime burners extracted limestone from the earth, built lime kilns along the shoreline and cut down trees to start fires in their kilns. Timber was scarce by 1853 and in June the Victorian Government reserved all trees between Point Nepean and Arthur's Seat for lime-burning only. The Crown Commissioner cancelled all licenses for lime quarrying in the area in December. By then, however, the lime-burners had changed the landscape dramatically—they had cut down most of the trees that protected the area from the elements and, allowing coastal heath and tea-tree to grow in their place. [126] Two lime kilns and a limestone hut remain on site today. Heritage experts believe the hut is a rare example of employee housing from the 1840s.[127]

This theme also explores who these early grazers and lime-burners were and their experience of working on the land. Many workers in the lime-burning industry were sailors from ships anchored off The Heads, while they were waiting for supplies of fresh food. Some sailors deserted their ships and stayed behind to work as carters and quarriers. Among these men were immigrants from China and Portugal, while Aboriginal people also worked in the trade.[128]

Point Nepean's military history officially ended when the School of Army Health closed in 1998.[129] This theme also explores Point Nepean as it is today, the Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park, which was established in 1975, and the formation of the National Park, which opened in 1988 to celebrate Australia's Bicentenary.[130] It explores the stories of the community activists who fought to save the Quarantine Station from privatisation, its subsequent transfer from federal to state control and incorporation into the national park in 2009 and the role of the volunteers and park rangers taking care of the park so that members of the public can continue to enjoy its spectacular unique coastal landforms and layered histories.

It is a very great pleasure to hand over this land to the people of Victoria. Point Nepean Park is a project in which the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments have co-operated closely and well to provide the public with access to a beautiful part of Australia's natural heritage.[131]

Then-Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke

Point Nepean also has the infamous distinction of being the place where, in 1967, sitting Prime Minister Harold Holt went for a swim in the rough surf of Cheviot Beach and never returned. More recently, in 1998-9, several hundred refugees from Kosovo who fled the conflict from the break-up of the former Yugoslavia were housed in unused buildings at the former Quarantine Station.[132] This theme also encompasses the unique stories of Point Nepean such as these.

The Summer School, 1910
State Library Victoria

Another view of Lime Kiln 2, n.d.
Lovell Chen, 'Conservation Management Plan: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage, Volume 1: Conservation Management Plan', 2008, p. 123

8 Story mapping

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Theme 1: Bunurong

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8 Story mapping - Theme 1: Bunurong

The Heads

Code	Title
1.014	A changing landscape
1.015	Waterfall at The Heads
1.016	Birrarung
1.017	Filling the Bay
1.018	The Silcrete Quarry

Bunurong stories
(to be allocated to sites in the next stage)

Code	Title
MS.1.001	Bullarto Nyewiinyth - 'Plenty of Sun'
MS.1.002	Living reminders: the significant landscape of Point Nepean
MS.1.003	Archaeological evidence of the Bunurong
MS.1.004	Kidnapped by the sealers
MS.1.005	After kidnap
MS.1.006	Burinyong Bulluk and Yallock Bulluk
MS.1.007	Bunurong Country
MS.1.008	Mon Mon
MS.1.009	Bunurong journeys
MS.1.010	Bilk Dreaming stories
MS.1.011	Contact between the Bunurong people and early settlers
MS.1.013	Caring for Country
MS.1.020	Bunurong archaeology
MS.1.021	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places
MS.1.022	Telling Bunurong stories
MS.1.023	Living sustainably
MS.1.024	The story of the Moonah Tree and the Whirlpool
MS.1.026	The kangaroo mob

Harrison's Bowl

Code	Title
1.025	A lost waterhole

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8 Story mapping - Theme 1: Bunurong

Flagpoles

Code	Title
MS.1.011	Contact between the Bunurong peoples and early settlers
1.012	The consequences of contact

Badcoe Hall

Code	Title
1.019	Fighting for Australia

SHP
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Theme 2: Natural World

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

8 Story mapping - Theme 2: Natural World

Natural world stories (to be allocated to sites in the next stage)

Code	Title
2.001	‘Sarsaparilla, wild parsley and pennyroyal’
2.008	The changing landscape
2.009	The changing landscape
2.010	Before the Europeans came: a grassy wetland
2.011	‘The country is rich and good’
2.012	Significant flora and fauna of Point Nepean
2.013	Native animals of Point Nepean
2.027	The Moonah trees: hundreds of years of history
2.028	The lime burning industry
2.029	The lime burning industry
2.030	Wood for burning lime
2.034	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park
2.035	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park
2.038	Port Phillip Bay in the Ice Age
2.040	From the ocean to the bush
2.041	From the ocean to the bush
2.042	From the ocean to the bush
2.044	‘An expanse of water bounded by the horizon’
2.045	A marine wonderland
2.046	Erosion and limestone cliffs
2.047	Managing the land before for hunting and permaculture
2.048	Farming the Peninsula
2.049	Robert Brown and the earliest botanical collections
2.050	1935: a period of dramatic and rapid change
2.051	An abundance of food
2.052	After Europeans arrived
2.053	The arrival of the Europeans
2.054	John Murray’s logbooks
2.055	The frontier
2.056	The journey of Matthew Flinders
2.057	Robert Brown and the earliest botanical collections
2.058	John Tuckey
2.059	Robert Jamieson, a settler at Port Arthur’s seat in 1839

8 Story mapping - Theme 2: Natural World

Natural world stories (to be allocated to sites in the next stage)

Code	Title
2.060	Georgina McCrae, a settler at Port Arthur's seat in 1844
2.061	Wood for lime burning
2.062	The Drooping Sheoak
2.063	Grazing
2.065	Removing vegetation
2.066	Environmental changes in the 20th century
2.067	Training the Defence Force
2.068	An expanding park
2.069	Conserving nature at Point Nepean
2.070	An isolated habitat with significant fauna
2.071	Introduced species
2.073	Habitat diversity
2.074	Fire history
2.075	The Drooping Sheoak
2.076	The amazing Moonah trees
2.077	Coastal Moonah woodland
2.078	The amazing Moonah trees
2.079	Moonah Trees and fire
2.080	Moonah Woodlands
2.081	Moonah habitats
2.082	Invasive species: weeds
2.083	An ideal habitat: the Eastern Yellow Robin
2.084	An ideal habitat: the Grey Shrike-thrush and Crimson and Eastern Rosellas
2.085	An ideal habitat: the Ring-tailed Possum
2.086	An ideal habitat: the Eastern Three-lined Skink
2.087	An ideal habitat: the Native Bat
2.088	The changing vegetation of Point Nepean
2.089	A dynamic and ever-changing landscape
2.090	A unique geological profile
2.091	Pleistocene geomorphology
2.092	Late Quaternary geomorphology
2.093	Port Phillip Bay emerges
2.094	Thousands of years of settlement
2.095	A place of rapid and ongoing change
2.096	Humans shape the environment
2.097	The soils of the Nepean Peninsula
2.098	Finding fresh water
2.099	The geology of Point Nepean
2.100	The geology of Point Nepean
2.101	An ideal habitat
2.102	Threatened species at Point Nepean
2.103	Climate and Point Nepean
2.105	The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary & Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park
2.106	The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary & Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park

8 Story mapping - Theme 2: Natural World

The Heads

Code	Title
2.036	The Heads
2.037	The Heads
2.039	The Heads
2.043	The landscape of Point Nepean National Park

Point Nepean Cemetery

Code	Title
2.068	Quarantining the cattle

Harrison's Bowl

Code	Title
2.072	Harrison's Bowl

8 Story mapping - Theme 2: Natural World

Old Cemetery

Code	Title
2.005	Burying the dead

Hospital 5 and isolation area

Code	Title
2.020	Changing the landscape at the Quarantine Station
2.033	The Officer Cadet School and changes to the landscape

Parade Ground

Code	Title
2.007	The footprint of the Quarantine Station
2.016	Views of the Quarantine Station
2.017	Monterey Cyprus trees
2.018	Monterey Cyprus trees

Superintendent’s quarters

Code	Title
2.002	Dr W McCrea, Chief Medical Officer of the Colony
2.003	‘This noble setting’: Dr W McCrea’s descriptions of Point Nepean
2.004	‘Admirably adapted for the purposes required’ a site for the Quarantine Station
2.023	Norfolk Island Pine stands tall

Crematorium

Code	Title
2.006	A small-pox outbreak on the RMS Otway

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8 Story mapping - Theme 2: Natural World

Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary

Code	Title
2.104	Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
2.014	The landscape of the Quarantine Station
2.015	The landscape of the Quarantine Station
2.019	Changing the landscape at the Quarantine Station
2.021	Changing the landscape at the Quarantine Station
2.022	Fabulous views from the Quarantine Station
2.024	A solemn and frightening sight
2.025	A sobering and isolating experience
2.026	Nestled in the bush
2.031	Dramatic contrasts and a sense of isolation
2.032	1850-1950: the landscape changes

Theme 3: Quarantine

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8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Point Nepean Cemetery

Code	Title
3.060	Point Nepean Cemetery
3.061	A new cemetery
3.099	Cattle and quarantine
3.100	The Leper Station
3.164	Burying the dead: Point Nepean Cemetery

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
MS.3.001	Building from nature
MS.3.063	The lime burners
MS.3.101	Communicating with the outside world
MS.3.102	The unique landscape of the Quarantine Station

8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Old Cemetery

Code	Title
3.002	Coffins and quarantine
3.003	Burying the dead
3.005	Worship at the Station
3.011	John Walker: victim of dysentery
3.057	Heaton's Monument: one of the oldest structures at Point Nepean
3.058	Heaton's Monument: one of the oldest structures at Point Nepean

Hospital 5 and isolation area

Code	Title
3.096	Children in care: the Industrial School
3.112	The Isolation Hospital
3.133	The mortuary and laboratory
3.140	Hospital No. 5: a legacy of the past

Influenza Huts

Code	Title
3.135	The Influenza pandemic
3.136	The Influenza Huts
3.157	Spanish influenza comes to Point Nepean

Administration Building

Code	Title
3.017	JS Murdoch, planner of the Administration building
3.070	Other buildings of the early Quarantine Station
3.071	The storekeeper's stone cottage
3.072	The original Administration building
3.126	Staff quarters
3.129	Dining at the Station
3.131	The Inflammable Store

Crematorium

Code	Title
3.142	The Crematorium

8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Parade Ground

Code	Title
3.006	Voices from the ships
3.007	Beginnings
3.008	Admirably adapted': the start of the Quarantine Station and Dr Thomas Hunt
3.009	William Cannon's building: an early quarantine stop
3.010	William Walker: an early patient
3.018	Percy Thomas Owen, Director-General of Works of the Commonwealth Public Works Branch
3.019	Horace J Mackennal: the head of the Victorian office of Commonwealth Works
3.024	Captain Ferguson: Harbour Master
3.025	Stonemasons of the Quarantine Station
3.027	Isolation and hard work
3.035	M Holmes, Director of Marine Hygiene
3.043	'Temporary tents near the lime-kiln'
3.046	Building the flagstaffs
3.047	Putting passengers to work
3.048	The establishment of the Quarantine Station
3.049	William Walker, Confiance passenger
3.050	Keeping people in
3.051	Early buildings of the Parade Ground
3.052	The early hospital
3.054	Sleeping rough
3.091	'In many respects defective'
3.092	The stone surgery
3.119	'A pleasant progressive part of our educational system': summer school at the station
3.147	The early Irish Constables
3.148	Disobedience of orders': First Mounted Constable Myles Archibald Lyons
3.149	'Gross carelessness': Mounted Constable John Fergus
3.150	'Gross carelessness': Mounted Constable John Fergus
3.151	'Gross carelessness': Mounted Constable John Fergus
3.152	Mounted Constable John Brophy

Badcoe Hall

Code	Title
3.037	Major Peter Badcoe, legend of the Officer Cadet School

8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall

Code	Title
3.065	A 'very meagre' hospital
3.068	Feeding the people
3.104	The class divide
3.106	The class divide
3.107	Hospital No. 1 is demolished
3.109	Second-class treatment
3.110	The hospital kitchen
3.118	A short-lived kitchen

8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
3.012	Dr James Reed, resident doctor
3.013	Dr James Reed, Superintendent
3.014	Dr James Reed and Alfred Scurry: designing the hospital buildings
3.015	Alfred Scurry, Clerk of Works
3.016	Dr McCrea, Victoria's Chief Medical Officer
3.020	Robert White: a local contractor
3.022	Dr Callan, Resident Surgeon
3.023	The sacking of Dr Callan
3.030	The ship's surgeon
3.031	The Queenscliff Health Officer
3.033	Dr Astley Gresswell: a vigilant official
3.034	Dr W Perrin Norris: First Commonwealth Director of Quarantine
3.038	Sickness and plague
3.039	*Ticonderoga*: the Plague Ship
3.040	*Ticonderoga*: the Plague Ship
3.041	100 deaths aboard the Ticonderoga
3.042	A cold welcome
3.044	Quarantined!
3.045	Quarantined!
3.055	'The most important year'
3.062	Burning lime for the buildings
3.064	An unforgiving environment
3.066	Sandstone, rough- cast, and roofed with slates': the five hospital buildings
3.067	'Sandstone, rough- cast, and roofed with slates': the five hospital buildings
3.069	The search for stone
3.073	A new nation brings a new owner
3.075	Animal power: bullocks and horses
3.162	Isolated communities: Leper Station, Cattle Quarantine Area and Consumptive Block
3.163	The Leper Station and Consumptive Block

8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
3.076	'Privvies' at the station
3.078	The Quarantine Station takes shape
3.079	1859: the first phase is complete
3.080	Whitewashing the buildings
3.081	Smallpox arrives at the station
3.082	Ups and downs
3.083	The debate over the Quarantine Station
3.084	The slowing of immigration
3.085	'A dirty ship' in quarantine
3.086	The fight to keep the Quarantine Station
3.088	Examining the Quarantine Station
3.089	'In many respects defective'
3.093	Building the next stage
3.097	'Exceedingly valuable' land
3.103	James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament
3.105	The class divide
3.108	An isolated building site
3.113	Smallpox strikes the station
3.114	A long and boring wait
3.121	1901: The Commonwealth acquires the Quarantine Station
3.124	The vanished past
3.125	Completing the Quarantine Station
3.127	Developments at the Quarantine Station
3.128	The stables
3.134	Completing the Quarantine Station
3.139	The 1970s: returning to quarantine
3.141	Roads and paths around 1891

8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Hospitals 3 and 4

Code	Title
3.068	Feeding the people
3.077	Other buildings of the early Quarantine Station
3.111	Class at the Quarantine Station

Passenger Arrival

Code	Title
3.004	The Gold Rush
3.021	Mussen & Company: builders of the jetty
3.074	The early jetty
3.087	The Quarantine anchorage

Superintendent's Quarters

Code	Title
3.028	James Walker: from storekeeper to Officer in Charge
3.029	From storekeeper to Officer in Charge
3.032	Health Officer/Surgeon Superintendent
3.036	Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station
3.053	A house for a doctor
3.059	The slaughter yards
3.098	The Surgeon's quarters
3.139	Returning to quarantine in the 1970s
3.158	Thelma Kendall: a young eyewitness
3.159	'A holiday camp atmosphere': Thelma Kendall remembers
3.161	Ghosts in the Cottage at Police Point

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8 Story mapping - Theme 3: Quarantine

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
3.026	Early workers of the Quarantine Station
3.056	Pikes Cottage
3.103	James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament
3.132	Stone workers' cottages
3.137	Landscaping the station
3.138	'Windbreaks and aesthetic improvements,': landscaping the Station
3.143	Moving around in the 1920s
3.144	Roads and paths from the 1950s
3.145	A cottage of mystery
3.146	Boatman's Cottage, later named Caretaker's Cottage
3.153	Boatman's Cottage
3.154	Gatekeeper's Quarters
3.155	The 'calling ground': meeting loved ones
3.156	Policing the Quarantine Station
3.160	Criminals among the ship passengers

The Disinfecting Complex Immersive Experience

Code	Title
3.090	'In many respects defective'
3.094	'Wash behind your ears'
3.095	The Disinfecting Complex
3.115	Upgrading the station
3.116	The ordeal of quarantine
3.117	The ordeal of quarantine
3.120	Smallpox on The Otway
3.122	The Commonwealth Quarantine Act
3.123	The Commonwealth Quarantine Act
3.130	The Boiler House chimney: a red brick landmark

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Theme 4: Military

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8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

Military stories
(to be allocated to sites in the next stage)

Code	Title
MS.4.002	The Army occupies Point Nepean
MS.4.007	Preparing to fight in the Vietnam war
MS.4.016	Tangible heritage
MS.4.092	Defence Road is built
MS.4.094	The dividing fence between military land and quarantine land
4.122	Officer Cadet School fence: a grand entrance to the Cadet School
MS.4.124	The army takes over the station
MS.4.126	Planting native and non-native trees

8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

Range Area

Code	Title
4.004	Point Nepean: an army training area after World War II
4.087	A new purpose for the Range Area
4.088	The Range Area after World War II
4.089	Mapping the Range Area
4.090	Reserved for defence
4.091	Defending Point Nepean
4.095	The Monash Light: helping ships navigate
4.096	Archaeological treasures in Harrison's Bowl
4.099	World War II and a new concern for safety
4.101	More defensive buildings and the outbreak of war
4.102	The Volunteer Defence Corps: a home defence force
4.103	'Excellent recruiting propaganda': The Volunteer Defence Corps Christmas /New Year Camps
4.111	'Cordial but remote'
4.116	The Rifle Range: using rifles, machine guns and sub-machine guns
4.117	Hand Grenade Throwing Range
4.118	The 25-metre Pistol Range
4.119	Gallery, Snap and Sneaker Ranges
4.120	Sector Defence Range: shooting pop up targets
4.123	Significance of the Range Area

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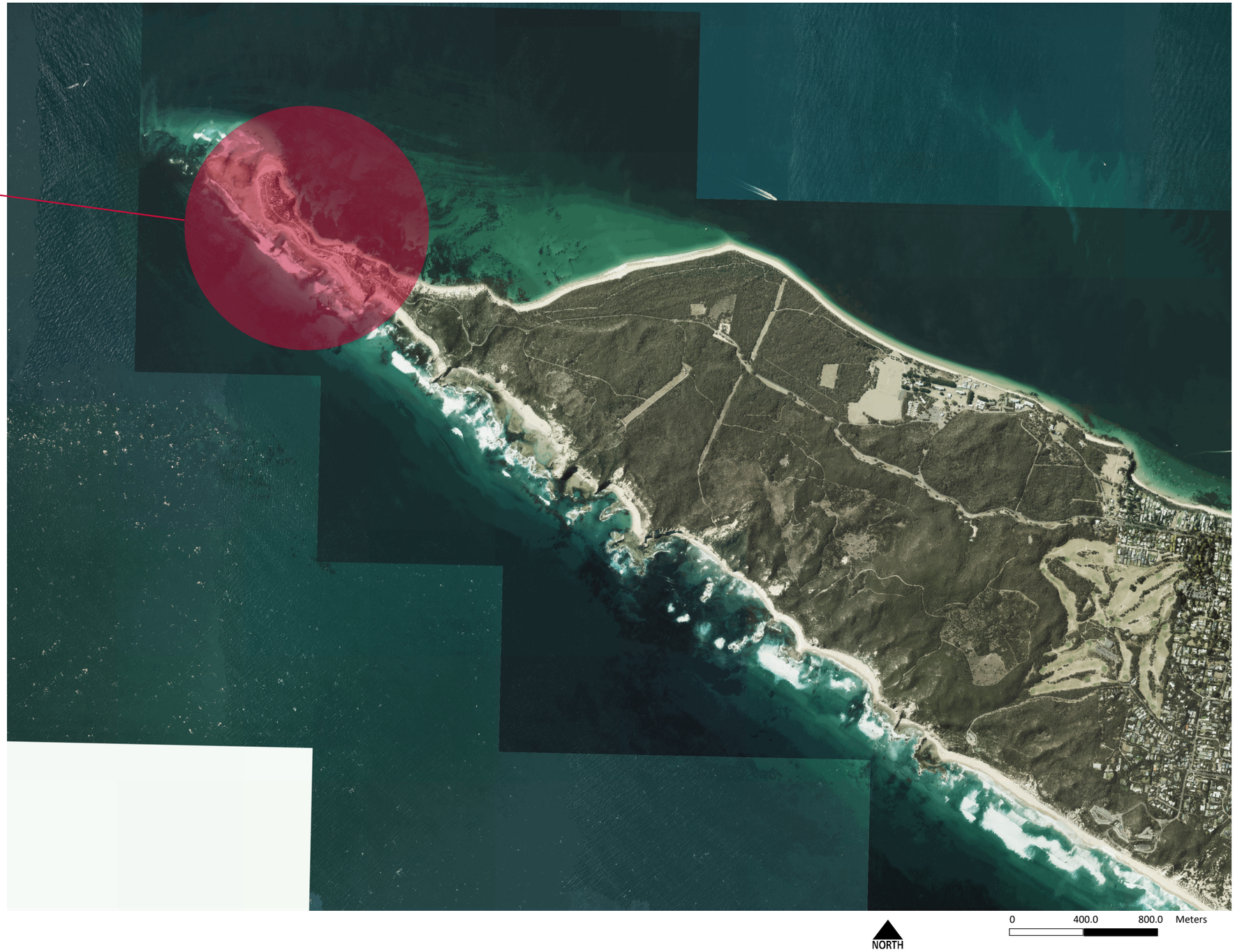
8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

The Heads

Code	Title
4.008	The stripping of the forts
4.009	The remains of the guns
4.010	Rapid changes in fortification design
4.014	A collective defence system
4.015	How nature shaped the forts
4.017	Vulnerable to attack
4.018	Withdrawal of the British defence forces: Australia steps up
4.019	Fear of a foreign power
4.020	'A very defenceless state'
4.021	Captain Scratchley designs Fort Nepean
4.028	The Victorian Ministry of Defence
4.029	Building the forts
4.032	The artillery guns of Point Nepean
4.042	The disappearing guns
4.044	The 6 inch guns: a standard weapon
4.045	The 6 inch Mark VII guns
4.046	Guns of the forts
4.047	The gun crews: a team works together
4.048	Architecture for safety: forts designed to protect the gun crews
4.059	Federation brings a change in authority powers
4.060	Fortifying Victoria
4.063	The Fort Critic: a Fort Nepean newspaper
4.064	Downtime at Point Nepean
4.067	Time off from Fort Nepean
4.069	'An eye strain, a nerve strain, and lonely': loneliness at Fort Nepean
4.071	The end of World War II
4.072	Lieutenant Colonel Peter Scratchley: defence design advisor
4.073	Colonel Sir William Jervois: defence design advisor
4.075	Sir John Monash and Fort Nepean
4.077	Charles Dilke: defence assessor
4.078	The Victorian Artillery: manning Victoria's defences
4.079	Militia: paid civilians
4.080	Engineers: manning the search lights
4.081	G H Warr, fortress engineer
4.098	The people who defended Victoria
4.100	Using paint, hessian and wire netting to hide the military installations
4.104	Removing equipment after World War II
4.106	Preparing for a possible land invasion
4.110	Machine gun emplacements 1 and 2: protecting against a beach attack



8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

Fort Nepean

Code	Title
4.011	A massive colonial undertaking: building the forts
4.012	The first allied shots of war
4.013	Sir John Monash
4.022	The Russian threat
4.023	Russian admiral Yokohama: ‘A true buccaneer’
4.024	Australia prepares its defences
4.025	‘The threat of war’ in 1885
4.026	A war scare
4.027	Fear of a foreign power
4.030	The heaviest piece of artillery in Victoria
4.031	‘A family of dealers of death and destruction’.
4.033	The Disappearing Gun: Gun emplacement 1
4.034	Vanished Point Nepean
4.035	Gun emplacements 2 & 3
4.036	Gun emplacements 5 & 6
4.037	Warfare in New Guinea
4.038	The arc of fire: gun emplacement 6 protecting the entrance to Port Phillip Bay
4.039	Searchlights: detection over firepower
4.040	The infra-red beam
4.041	The Emplacement is abandoned
4.043	Quick firing guns and ‘fixed ammunition’
4.049	Candles and gunpowder
4.050	Architecture for safety: forts designed to protect the gun crews
4.056	‘Treated more like dogs than men’: life for artillerymen
4.061	The Port War Signal Station
4.062	Scanning the rip for enemies
4.065	World War One and the soldiers of Point Nepean
4.066	‘Stop her or sink her’: Firing the first shot of World War I
4.068	New barracks for World War II
4.074	Victorian politician James Service
4.076	Lieutenant Umphelby
4.082	Captain Robinson and The First Shot
4.083	Lieutenant Morris and The First Shot
4.084	Keeping clean as a gunner
4.085	Carl Stillman: World War I soldier
4.086	The navy and the Port War Signal Station

Eagles Nest

Code	Title
4.051	Eagles Nest and the 10-inch disappearing gun

8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

Fort Pearce and Pearce Barracks

Code	Title
4.052	Fort Pearce
4.053	Vanished Point Nepean
4.054	Pearce Barracks: housing the troops
4.109	Women at Point Nepean: Australian Women's Army Service

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8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

Point Nepean Cemetery

Code	Title
4.097	The concrete Communications Building

Happy Valley

Code	Title
4.070	‘A most miserable and depressing place’
4.105	Italian prisoners of War at the Prisoner of War Camp
4.107	The barracks of Happy Valley

Cheviot Hill

Code	Title
4.055	Cheviot Hill: the last defence complex
4.093	Signal Station at Cheviot Hill
4.101	More defence buildings and the outbreak of war
4.108	Supplying fresh water during World War II

Police Point

Code	Title
4.125	The army arrives and takes over the Station

Harrison’s Bowl

Code	Title
4.121	Harrison’s Bowl

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8 Story mapping - Theme 4: Military

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
4.001	The Officer Cadet School: preparing for future army officers
4.003	Return to quarantine: the 1950s
4.005	The Army at Point Nepean after World War II
4.006	Norris Barracks: training cadets after World War II
4.057	The militia Easter camps
4.058	Deserting the volunteer militia
4.112	Norris Barracks
4.113	Officer Cadet School
4.114	Officer Cadet School: ‘Adequate training area for all forms of field craft, field firing and minor tactics’
4.115	Living with the Officer Cadet School
4.127	The crematorium: hidden building of the Quarantine Station

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Theme 5: Point Nepean life

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8 Story mapping - Theme 5: Point Nepean Life

Master stories

(to be allocated to sites in the next stage)

Code	Title
MS.5.002	Who were the lime burners?
MS.5.003	Good money from burning lime
MS.5.004	A place shaped from nature
MS.5.010	David Sullivan and Richard McGrath: early graziers
MS.5.016	Early lime-burning: a key industry at Point Nepean
MS.5.017	James Sandle Ford: early food supplier
MS.5.018	Edward Hobson: overlander
MS.5.025	The Point Nepean Community Trust
MS.5.027	Point Nepean is listed on the National Heritage List in 2006
MS.5.028	Point Nepean is listed on the Register of the National Estate
MS.5.029	Point Nepean is listed on the Register of the National Estate
MS.5.030	Point Nepean is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register in 2004
MS.5.037	Mapping the future
MS.5.038	A Bicentennial gift: Point Nepean National Park
MS.5.039	Land returned to the State of Victoria
5.040	A danger of unexploded munitions': Concerns about safety and the Rifle Range Area
5.041	Land returned to the State of Victoria
MS.5.042	Threat to Point Nepean
MS 5.043	Protecting Point Nepean (stories from the communities of Point Nepean)

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8 Story mapping - Theme 5: Point Nepean Life

Fort Nepean

Code	Title
5.031	Vanished buildings
5.033	The forts today

Fort Pearce and Pearce Barracks

Code	Title
5.034	Vanished Point Nepean

Eagles Nest

Code	Title
5.032	Nature reclaims The Heads

Harold Holt Memorial

Code	Title
5.035	Harold Holt, Primer Minister of Australia
5.036	Harold Holt goes missing: the death of a Prime Minister

Police Point

Code	Title
5.001	Lime burning at Police Point
5.009	Daniel Sullivan: Lime burner

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8 Story mapping - Theme 5: Point Nepean Life

Parade Ground

Code	Title
5.005	People of the lime kilns
5.006	Daniel Sullivan and Patrick Sullivan: early settlers
5.007	Edward Sullivan: early squatter
5.008	Dennis Sullivan: early settler
5.011	Patrick Sullivan's extensive holdings
5.012	Patrick Sullivan and William Cannon: evicted by the Quarantine Station
5.013	William Cannon: an early settler
5.014	The end of the lime kilns
5.015	The ruins of the lime kiln
5.019	Before the Parade Ground
5.020	A reminder of the past: Shepherd's Hut

Hospital 5 and isolation area

Code	Title
5.022	School of Army Health: training defence medical personnel

Administration Building

Code	Title
5.021	The end of an era: the Quarantine Station closes
5.023	School of Army Health: training defence medical personnel

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8 Story mapping - Theme 5: Point Nepean Life

Quarantine Station

Code	Title
5.023	School of Army Health: training defence medical personnel
5.024	Refugees from Kosovo
5.026	Return to quarantine in the 1970s

9 Experience mapping

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9 Experience mapping

9.1 Introduction

Visitors to Point Nepean will uncover the site's natural and cultural histories through a series of themed experiences. Based on Point Nepean's unique and compelling stories, these are designed to be immersive, sensory, surprising and intriguing and in this way encourage repeat visitation.

The process for developing experiences is as follows:

- A series of stories was developed for the site based on historical research.
- These stories have been mapped onto locations across Point Nepean (Story Maps). These location-based sets of stories determine the visitor experience across the site.
- A set of Experience Maps has been created. These identify:
  - Three Experience Precincts: Quarantine Station Precinct, 20th-century Precinct, Heads Precinct.
  - The Signature Experience (Quarantine Station Experience)
  - Experience Zones within each precinct.
  - Track and Trail Experiences (e.g. Coles Track, Bush Trail).

Cycling - Coles Track, 2018
Parks Victoria

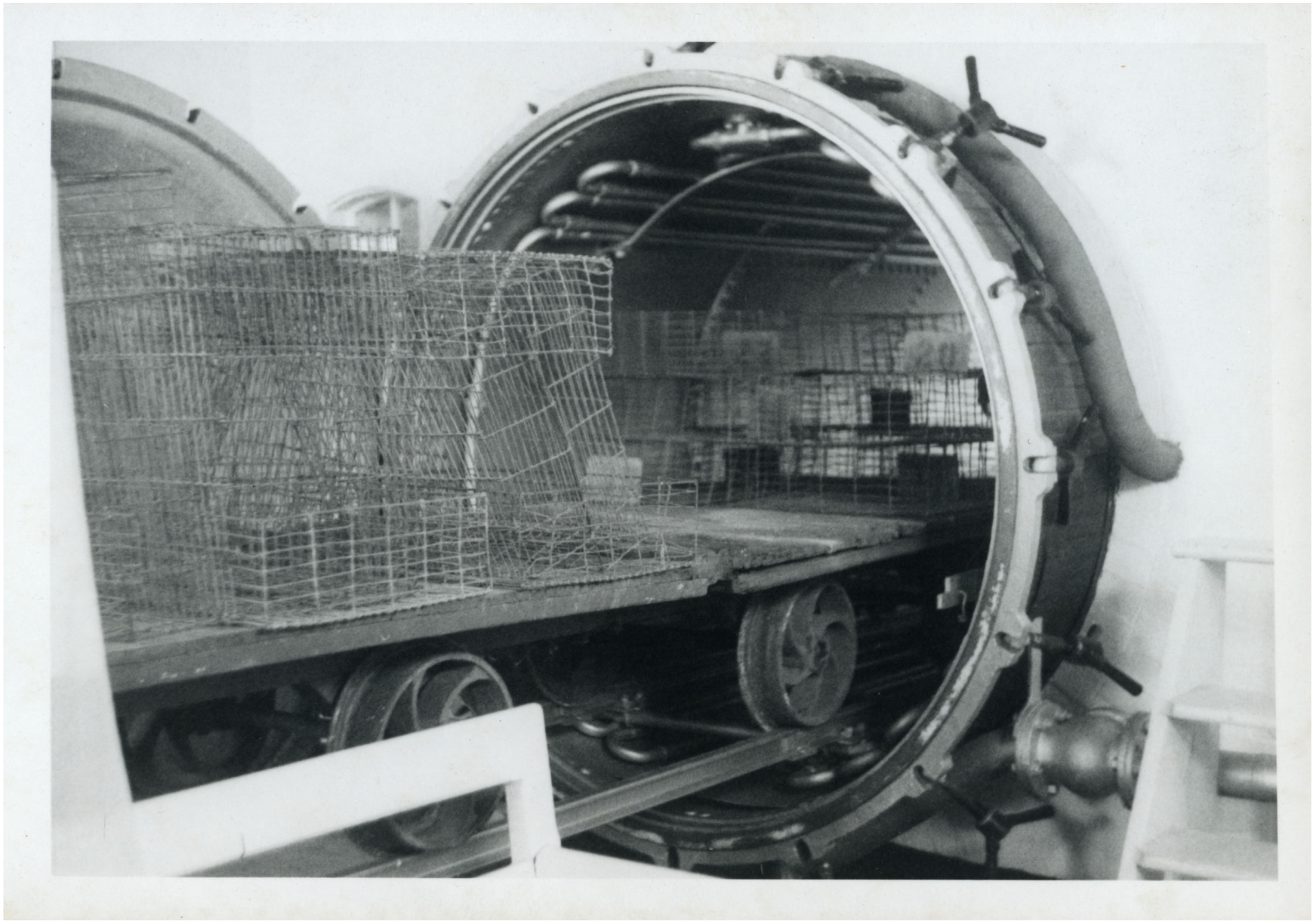
9.2 Visitor Experiences

9.2.1 Signature Experience: Quarantine Station Experience

This is the Signature Experience for Point Nepean National Park. Visitors begin their journeys at the Jetty then continue to the Foul Luggage Store and Boiler House. This area serves two functions: as a preliminary orientation area for the whole site and as an immersive experience of what it was like to be in quarantine.

9.2.1.1 The Jetty

The Visitor Experience begins at the location of the former historic jetty near the Quarantine Station. Here, Augmented Reality will immerse the visitor in the passengers' excitement and trepidation as they leave their old world and enter a new one. Visitors follow the path of the old luggage trolley to the Disinfecting Complex.



Disinfecting machine - foul side, 1976
Parks Victoria

9.2.1.2 Foul Luggage Store Experience

The Foul Luggage Store Experience is the entry point for the Boiler House Immersive Experience. It not only conveys the Quarantine Station's strict disinfecting processes but also introduces the interpretive and design language for the Boiler House and wider site. Although a static display, the Foul Luggage Store Experience draws attention to the features of the heritage building and invites a personal connection with the *in situ* objects. Cost-effective but powerful display techniques are used to draw visitors into the story of the Disinfecting Complex.

The Foul Luggage Store is a weatherboard building built in 1900 where the sorting of luggage, clothes and possessions of passengers on detained ships took place as part of the disinfecting process.[133] The building was designed to reflect the authority of the Quarantine Station and encourage compliance. Consequently, interpretation is minimal to let the building be the hero of the experience: the imposing space is a powerful interpretive element in itself.

Visitors enter the Foul Luggage Store from the east side of the building through the southern door. The large double doors are closed. Visitors are drawn further into the building by the original trolley tracks, which extend into the Boiler House and link the buildings together. These establish a clear route that allows visitors to understand the process and sequence of sorting luggage for disinfecting. Immediately to their left, visitors see a yellow cart filled with hat boxes and luggage. This contextualises the original sorting table and wooden luggage storage racks on the adjacent wall. Towards the centre of the room, an original trolley is positioned on the tracks and stacked high with luggage. Each piece of luggage represents the worldly belongs of a traveller—everything in their life is now in the hands of quarantine staff. More luggage is stacked behind this as well as on the wooden luggage storage rack and sorting tables. The prominence of the suitcases, boxes and luggage signals the original function of the building. Interpretive panels explore the process of sorting and disinfecting, the volume of work undertaken and the huge number of people who passed through the Disinfecting Complex when it was operational.

Several Corten figures are positioned throughout the Foul Luggage Store. These figures represent the staff of the Foul Luggage Store who processed and organised the luggage for disinfecting and are linked to stories in the interpretive panels in the middle of the room that encourage visitors to think about the experiences of staff who made their living sorting through the luggage of dozens of frightened and exhausted passengers. The Corten figures also introduce one of the key design features of interpretation throughout the site, appearing in the Boiler House, Bathing Complex and throughout Point Nepean National Park.

Underpinning this experience is a soundscape that simulates the sounds of the Foul Luggage Store during the Quarantine Station's heyday. Visitors hear the thuds and echoes of trolleys rattling along the tracks; the chatter of busy staff; doors slamming; the click of luggage locks being opened; the hum of the boiler in the next building and the occasional blast of a whistle.

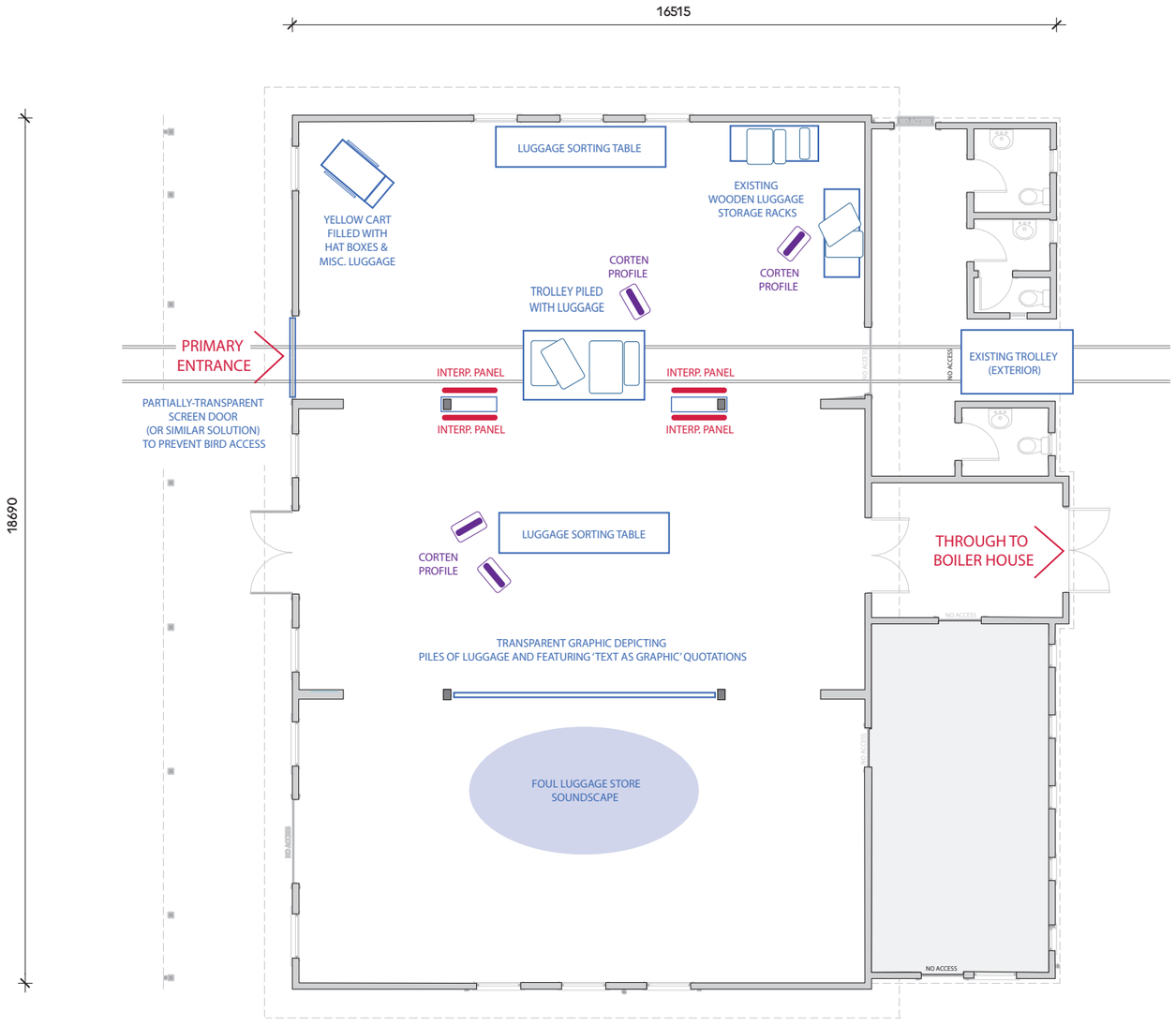
To their right, visitors encounter a large graphic that depicts silhouettes of passengers against a background of stacked luggage. 'Text as graphic' first-person quotations appear across the panel to give an insight into the daily lives of passengers and staff at the Quarantine Station. The graphic is semi-transparent to allow natural light to flood the room, which retains the integrity of the building. This part of the installation is demountable to allow the space to be flexible and multi-purpose.

Four interpretive panels in the centre of the room explore different aspects of the Foul Luggage Store Experience. The panels cover the history and significance of the Disinfecting Complex and Foul Luggage Store, the story of the passengers and staff and the process and sequencing of storage and disinfecting. These panels also introduce some key characters of the Quarantine Station, whose journeys will be followed in the Boiler House and in the wider Quarantine Station precinct.

After completing the Foul Luggage Store Experience visitors continue their journey through the next door to the Boiler House Immersive Experience.

Foul Luggage Store, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

9 Experience mapping



Yellow cart, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

BUILDING 61 FOUL LUGGAGE STORE

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	FLS
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	
Scale:	NTS
Date:	01.04.21

Foul Luggage store

Interpretive display concept

NOTE: Work to figured dimensions when given, written dimensions take precedence over scaled drawings. Check all dimensions on site prior to construction. All drawings referred to belong to the same set. All dimensions given in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

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9.2.1.3 Boiler House Immersive Experience

The Boiler House experience is a powerful, immersive experience of 19th century quarantine. Visitors enter the Boiler House via a clear pathway and signage. This building makes effective use of low-technology but powerful communication techniques, which are sequenced to intersperse with more traditional interpretive panels. Inspiration for the interpretation is drawn from the highly successful Historical Royal Palace (HRP) interpretive experiences at the Tower of London and Hampton Court Palace, which position the building as the hero in the visitor experience but tell the stories of the people who lived and worked there through a wide range of contemporary media. HRP is considered one of the international leaders in heritage-based experiences.

Visitors enter via the Foul Luggage Store, where they encounter a static display. The continue to the Boiler House **(1: Entry)**, which introduces them to the process of quarantine while simultaneously interpreting the most significant *in situ* features of the Disinfecting Complex. Luggage is piled on a trolley about to enter the fumigation chamber, while an interpretive panel on the wall behind the trolley tells the story of people who arrived on a ship and stayed at the Quarantine Station. The panel explains how the foul luggage, which staff thought might be infected with disease, went through the Disinfecting Complex. Sound and steam here create the atmosphere of the time when the machinery was operating **(2: Interpretive Panel)**. The opposite wall contains an interpretive panel about the Boiler House and the process of disinfecting luggage to provide more traditional interpretation of the site. Visitors continue their journey via the fumigation chamber. On exit, there is a display of a fumigated letter written by a quarantined patient. An interpretive panel next to the letter fumigator helps to contextualise the experience of disinfecting passengers' personal items, including clothing and letters **(3: Interpretive Panels)**.

Visitors continue to Room 4, where they begin their immersive experience by moving into a room that simulates a section of a ship, complete with a section of ship's mast and decking **(4: 'Projected words' installation)**. This is the centrepiece of a simple but powerful display that conveys the experience of quarantined migrants. 'Text as graphic' is projected onto the floor and walls of the room. The words of different migrants, based on historical research, are projected onto the walls, floor and ceiling to provide a moving set of personal experiences of life in the Quarantine Station at different times. At the end of the experience, visitors are invited to discover the fate of one of the people in the story by taking a particular path in the wider Quarantine precinct. This links the Boiler House display with interpretation in the park. An interpretive panel on the wall closest to the entrance to the room discusses the experience of travelling to Australia and the realities of being in quarantine in an isolated and unforgiving landscape.

Visitors then proceed to the Steam Boiler room. Here, they see flames appearing to flicker within the boiler via an inset screen with animated flames. Interpretive panels use infographics to depict the process of how the luggage moved through the Disinfecting Complex and include stories of how passengers responded to quarantine. Visitors then see an animation projected on the opposite wall of the room **(5: 'Going Through Quarantine' animation)**. This tells the story of a family entering the Disinfecting Complex and going through the process of quarantine, with only the sounds of birds and the sea as a soundscape. Other screens and interpretive panels in this section examine diseases and pandemics at the Quarantine Station **(5: Interpretive panels)**. Self-supporting silhouettes of two passengers and one staff member are the characters are displayed on the opposite wall. These echo the Corten silhouettes found at different locations in Point Nepean National Park and show that while these people are no longer here physically the stories of their lives resound deeply within the walls and grounds of the Quarantine Station.

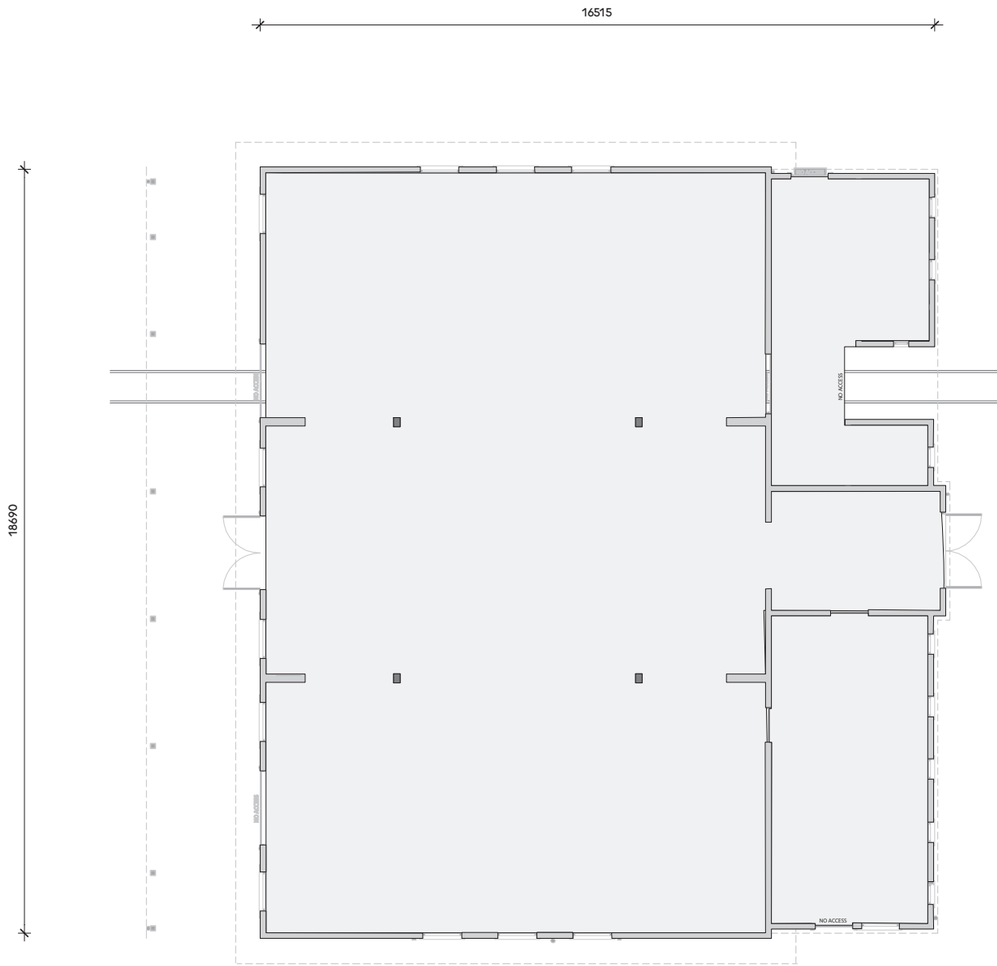
The final part of the experience is in the last room of the Boiler House. This contains interpretive panels and profiles of people. The profiles are accompanied by a display of steamer trunks that invites visitors to step into the shoes of the people they have met in the Boiler House Experience and discover their fates by exploring the grounds of the Quarantine Station **(6: Screen, Orientation to wider site)**. Interpretive panels mounted on the walls of this room complete the experience. A film of these staff and passengers' stories is featured on a screen on the wall. A searchable iPad allows visitors to explore a database of ship arrivals and corresponding passengers.

(Best practice references: Surround screens: Circa Theatre, National Museum of Australia; Projection Mapping: Bunjilaka, Museum Victoria; Animation: Tower of London, UK: the story of the princes in the tower; 'Projected words' installation: Hampton Court Palace, UK).

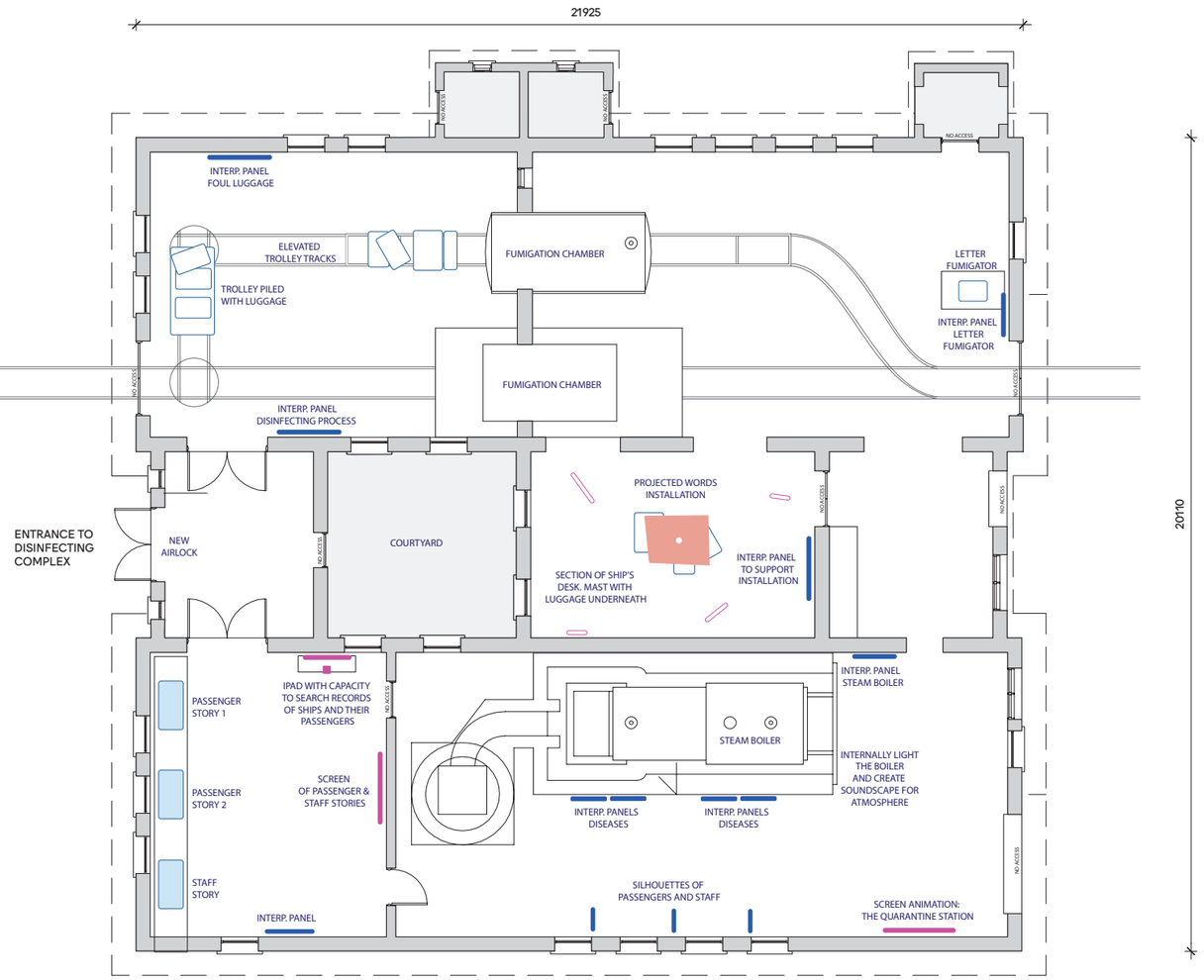
Quarantine Station - Boiler House, 2009
John Gollings, Parks Victoria

Quarantine Station - Boiler House internal, n.d.
Misheye, Parks Victoria

9 Experience mapping



BUILDING 61 FOUL LUGGAGE STORE



BUILDING 84 BOILER HOUSE

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

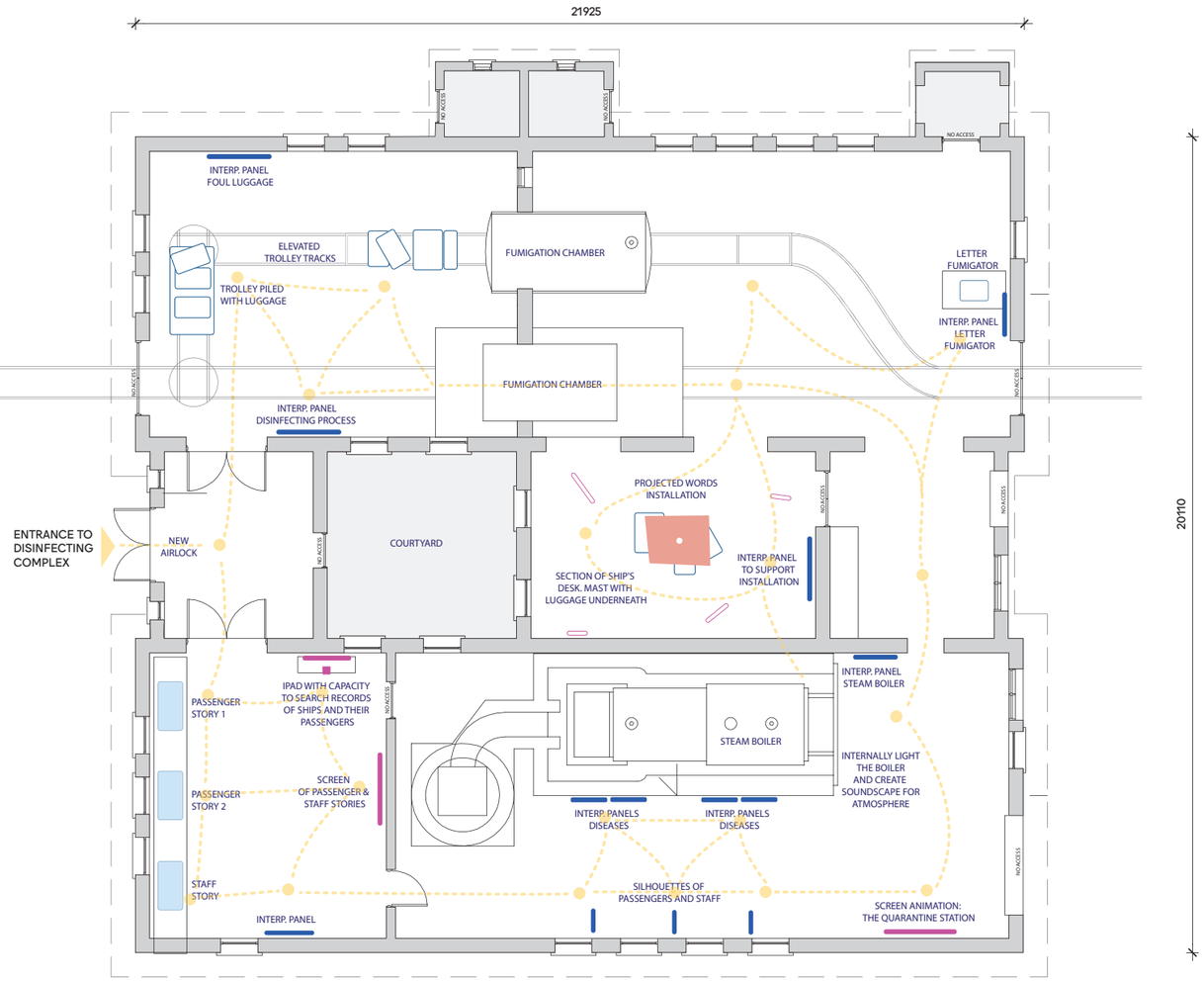
Boiler Room Experience:

Building Plans

NOTE: Work to figured dimensions when given, written dimensions take precedence over scaled drawings. Check all dimensions on site prior to construction. All drawings referred to belong to the same set. All dimensions given in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

9 Experience mapping

BUILDING 61 FOUL LUGGAGE STORE



BUILDING 84 BOILER HOUSE

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

Building Plans

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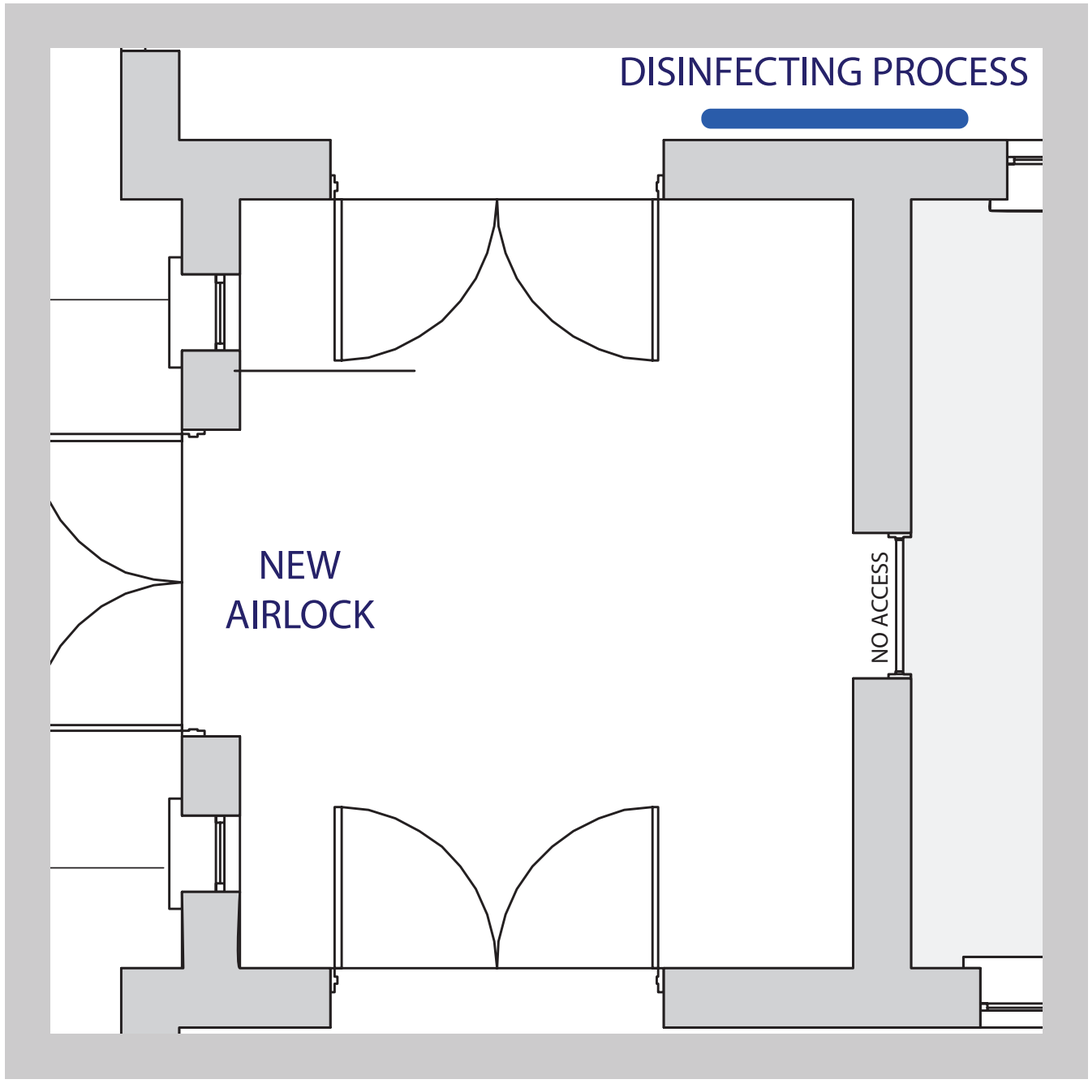
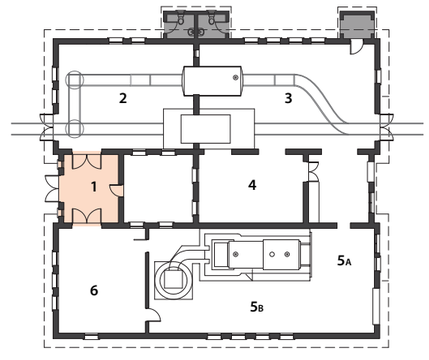
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - Entry To Boiler House

Room 1



Visitors enter the Boiler House via a clear pathway and entry signage.

This building makes effective use of powerful communication techniques, which are sequenced to intersperse with more traditional interpretive panels. Inspiration for the interpretation is drawn from the highly successful Historical Royal Palace (HRP) interpretive experiences at the Tower of London and Hampton Court Palace, which not only position the building as the hero in the visitor experience but also tell the stories of the people who lived and worked there through a wide range of contemporary media. HRP is considered one of the international leaders in heritage-based experiences.



SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title: PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by: ZH
Reviewed by: SH
Scale: NTS
Date: 09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

Building Plans

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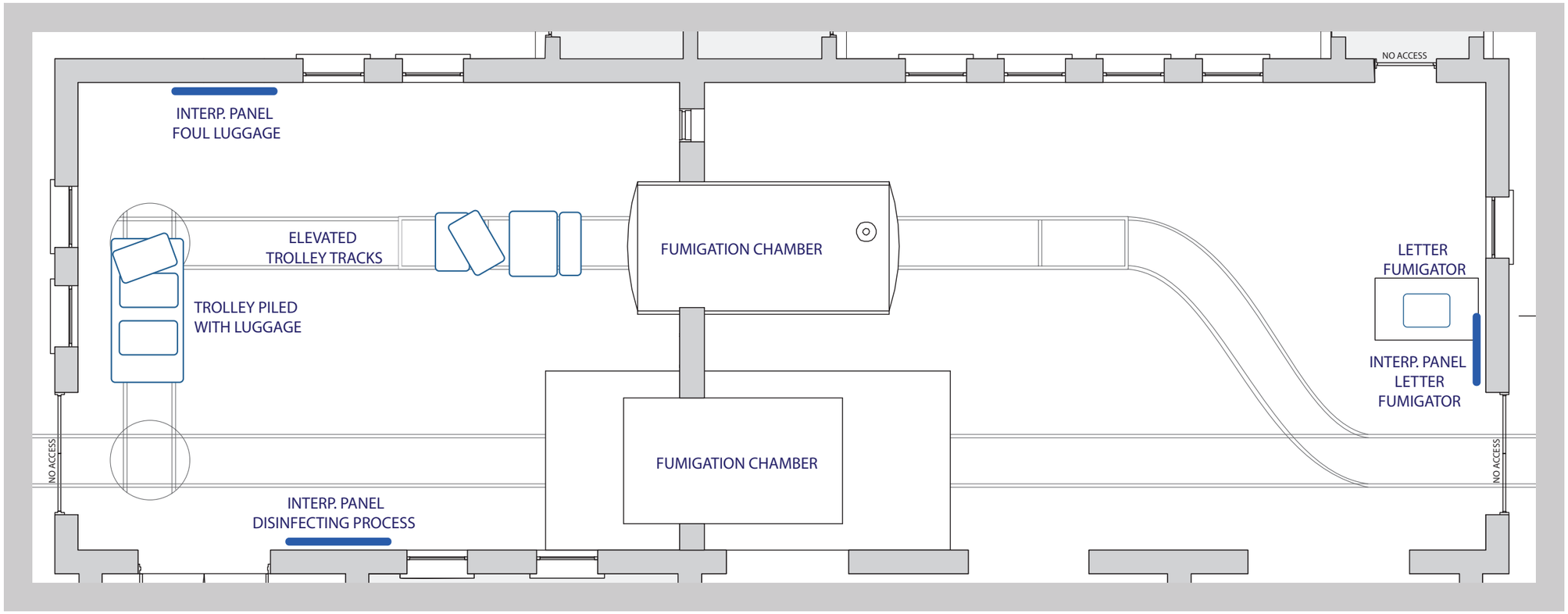
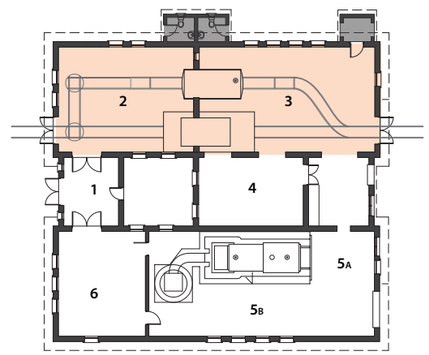
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - People of the Quarantine Station Foul Luggage area Room 2 & 3



This entry experience focuses on the process of disinfecting passengers' luggage. Interpretation is minimal to highlight the highly significant *in situ* artefacts within the building, which stimulate visitors' curiosity about the quarantine process.



SHP
SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

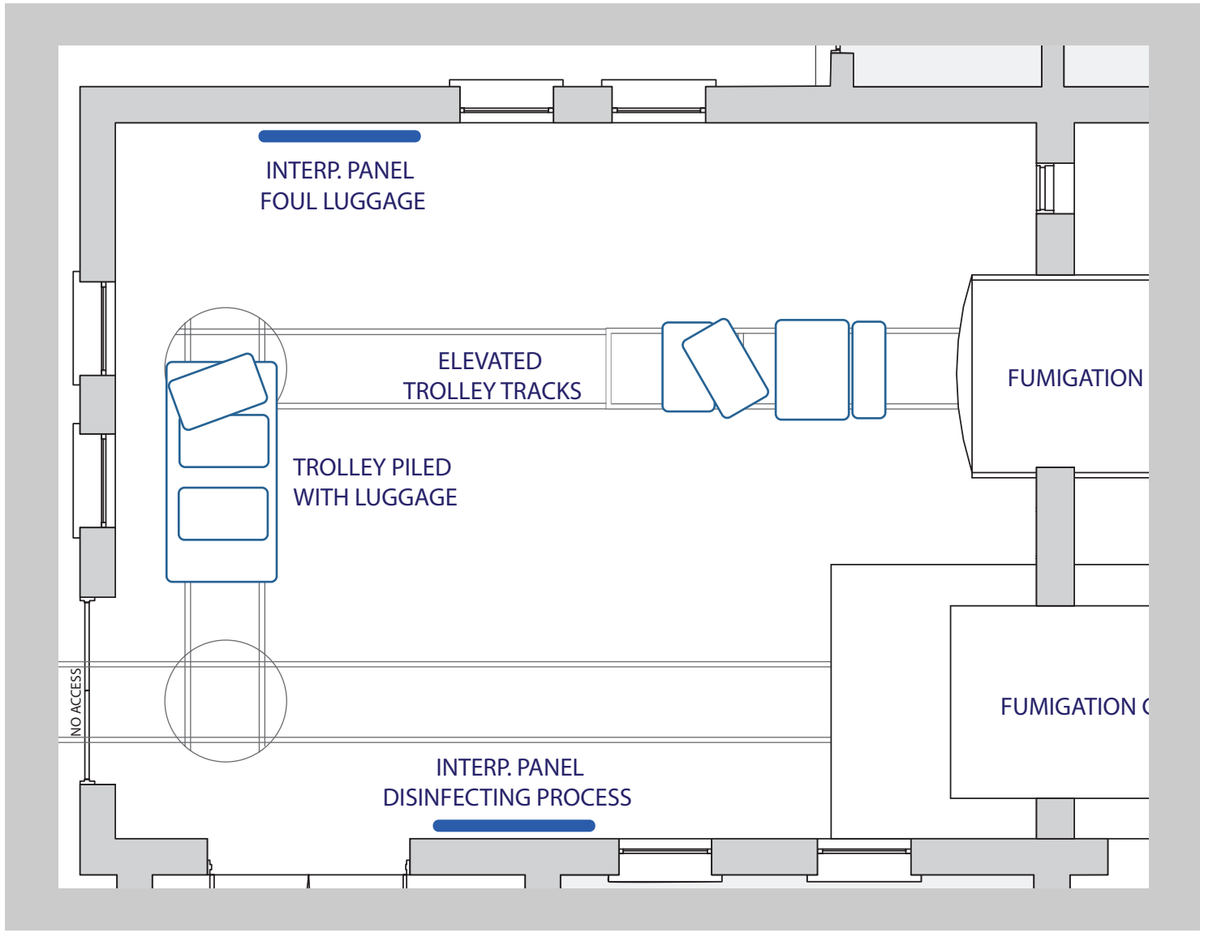
Boiler Room Experience:

People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

NOTE: Work to figured dimensions when given, written dimensions take precedence over scaled drawings. Check all dimensions on site prior to construction. All drawings referred to belong to the same set. All dimensions given in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

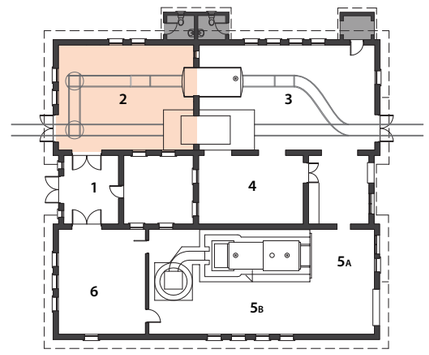
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - People of the Quarantine Station Foul Luggage area

Room 2



This area will contain audio to illustrate the fumigation process.

Replica foul luggage is stacked on a trolley, with an adjoining interpretive panel explaining how luggage was sent through the Boiler House complex. The journey continues as visitors see a trolley piled with luggage and more luggage on elevated trolley tracks. An interactive here invites visitors to step in the shoes of migrants from the 19th century and understand how they might have felt as their luggage passed through the fumigation chamber. An interpretive panel on the opposite wall contains an infographic describing the disinfecting process.



SHP
SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

People of the Quarantine Station Foul Luggage area

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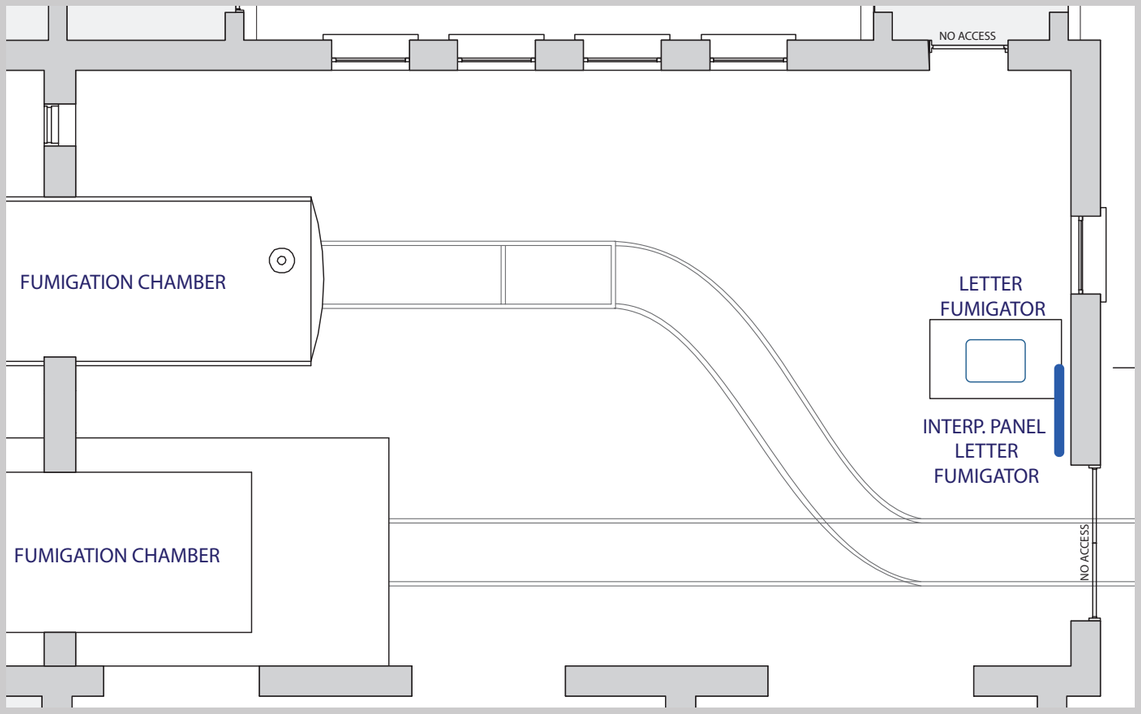
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

Room 3

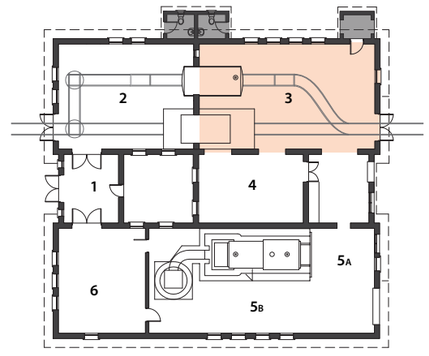


Interpretation in this section of the experience highlights the Fumigation Chamber, one of the most significant parts of the complex. A large wire trolley demonstrates how the luggage passed through the disinfecting complex, while the letter fumigator uses letters (or replica letters) to convey passengers' personal experiences.

Bespoke two level trolley fabricated for this process with wire frame baskets

The cylindrical fumigation chamber

Letter fumigator
Quarantine Station Collection



SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

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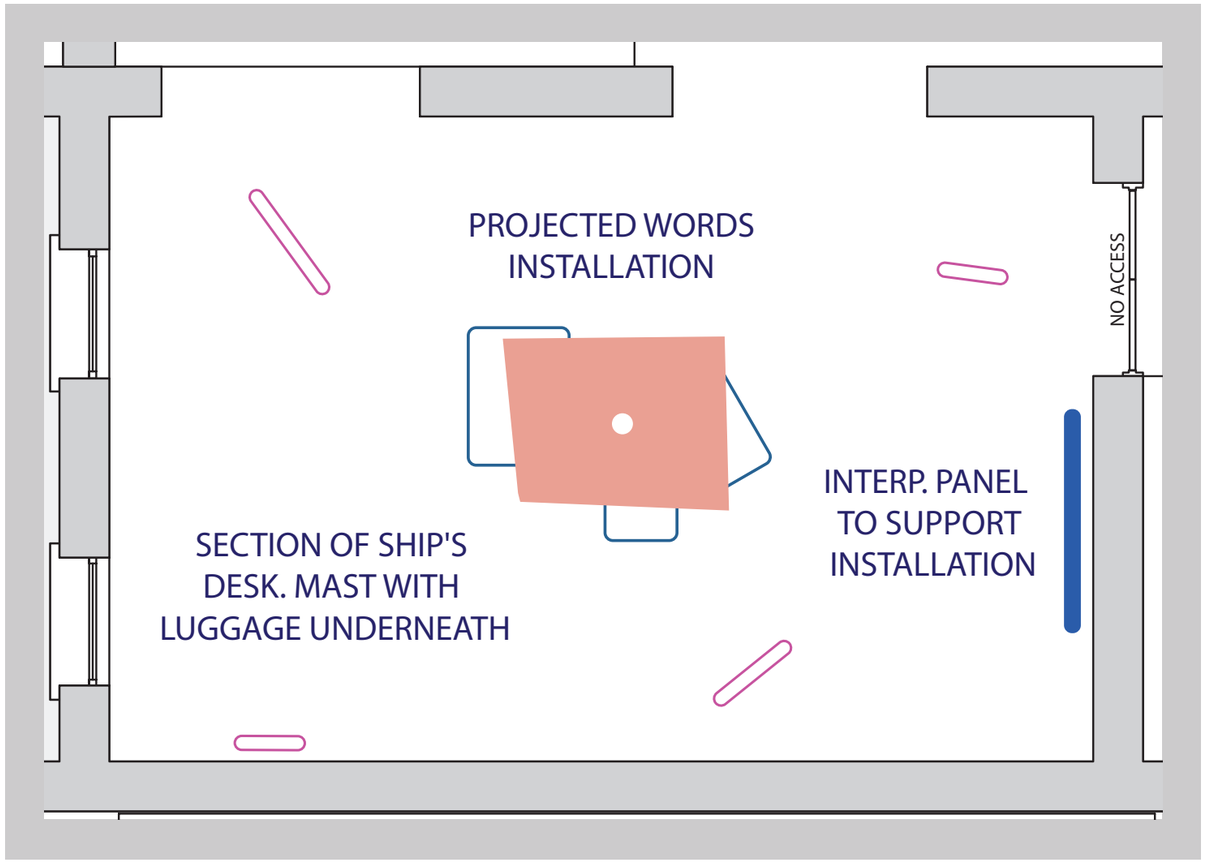
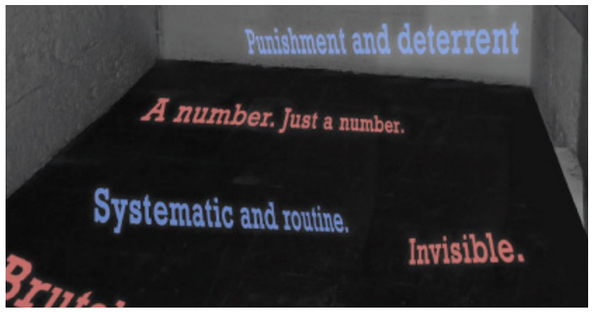
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - ‘Projected words’ installation

Room 4

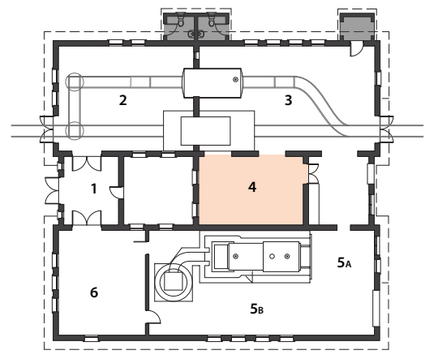


Installation at Hampton Court Palace



Concept for animated text projected onto interior surfaces, Pentridge Prison, Melbourne.

This room is dedicated to series of ‘text as graphic’ floor and wall projections that explore the experience of being on a ship infected with quarantine and arriving at the Quarantine Station. In the middle of the room is a section of a ship’s deck with a large wooden mast in the centre with luggage underneath. Projected words are displayed on the floor and walls to communicate the personal experiences of passengers and the intensity of the emotions they felt on their journeys to Australia and at the Quarantine Station. An interpretive panel on the wall closest to the entrance to the room contains will look at the experience of travelling to Australia and the realities of being in quarantine in an isolated and unforgiving landscape.



SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

‘Projected words’ installation

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9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - ‘Projected words’ installation

Room 4

Concept: Sue Hodges, SHP.
Design Visualisation: Jureerat Sombatboon

SHP
SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

‘Projected words’ installation

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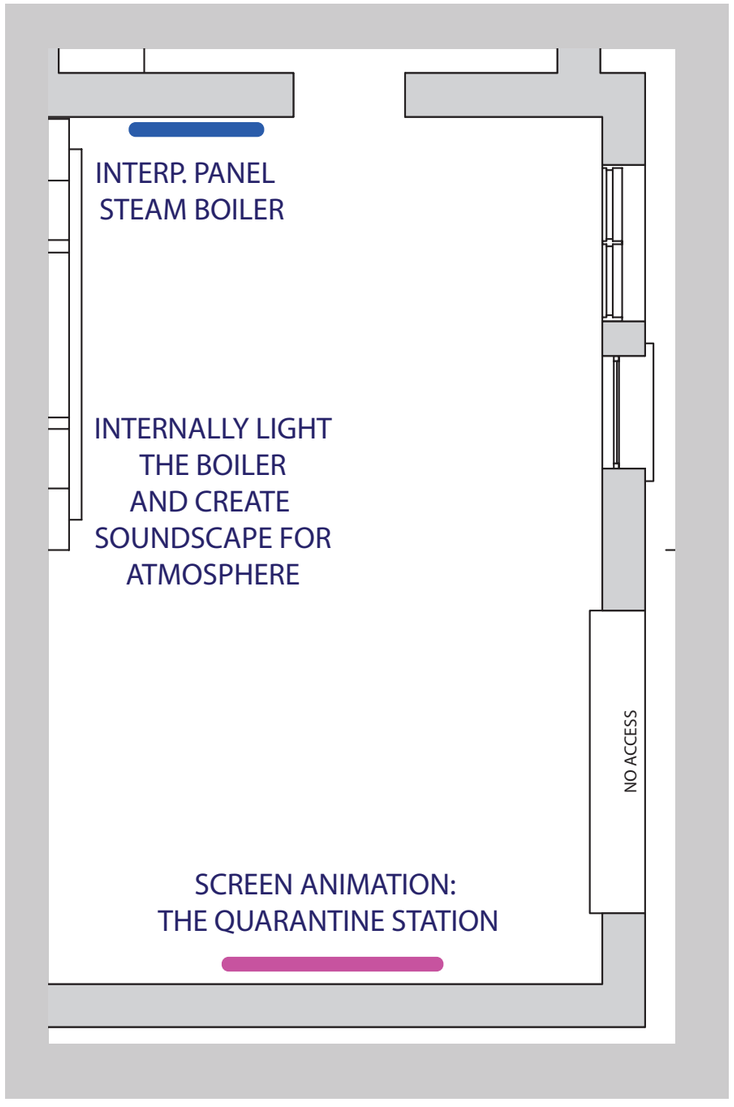
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

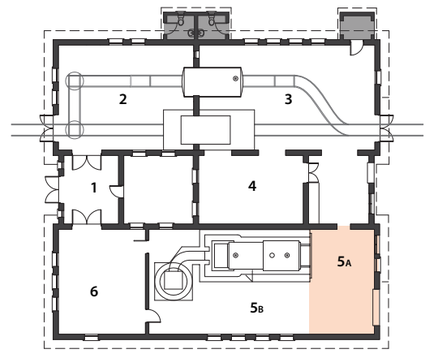
Room 5a



Screen with looped footage of flames will be inset into the furnace to bring the boiler to life.

The historic Steam Boiler is the focal point of this space. A screen inserted into the front of the boiler displays footage of orange flames in the furnace. This footage is accompanied by a soundscape that brings the boiler to life and demonstrates how it worked. A screen animation situated on the opposite wall invites visitors to engage with the experiences of a family of quarantined passengers.

Providing an element of surprise The animation uses a Manga technique to convey the experience of a family of quarantined passengers. Sounds of Point Nepean complement this largely silent animation. Inspiration for the animation is drawn from the animation of the Princes in the Tower at the Tower of London. *Historic Royal Palaces*



SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

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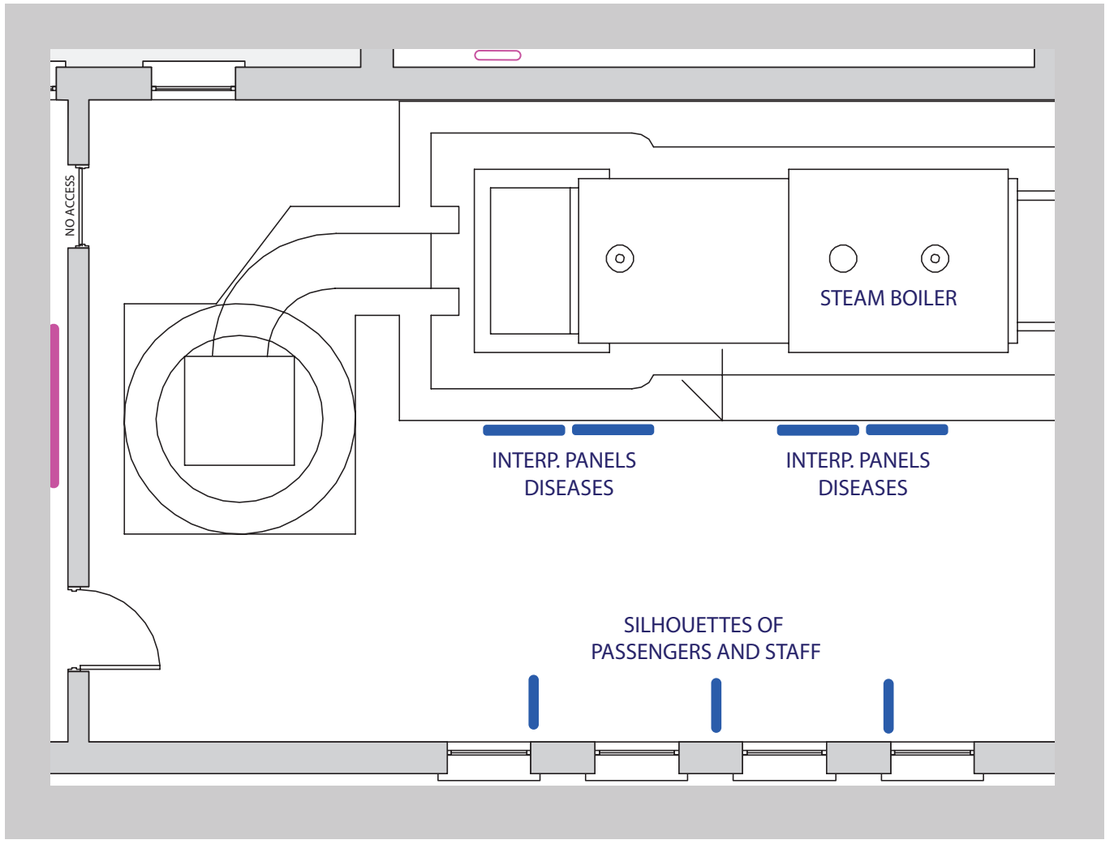
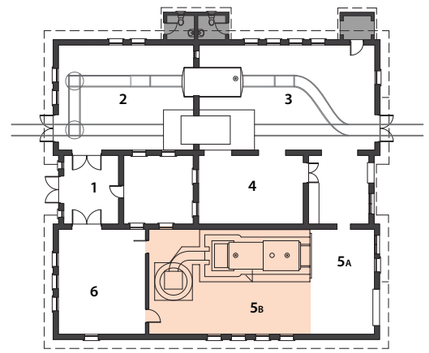
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

Room 5b



Self-supporting silhouettes of the characters introduced through the experience displayed throughout the room.

As visitors walk past the old tools staff once used in the workshop, they see a series of interpretive wall panels on the side of the steam boiler that explore the diseases that the Quarantine Station attempted to contain and the dates different infections occurred. These invite visitors to reflect on the importance of vaccines and healthcare. Self-supporting silhouettes of two passengers and one staff member are the characters are displayed on the opposite wall, echoing the Corten silhouettes found at different locations in Point Nepean National Park. The silhouettes show that while these people are no longer here physically the stories of their lives resound deeply within the walls and grounds of the Quarantine Station.



SHP
SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

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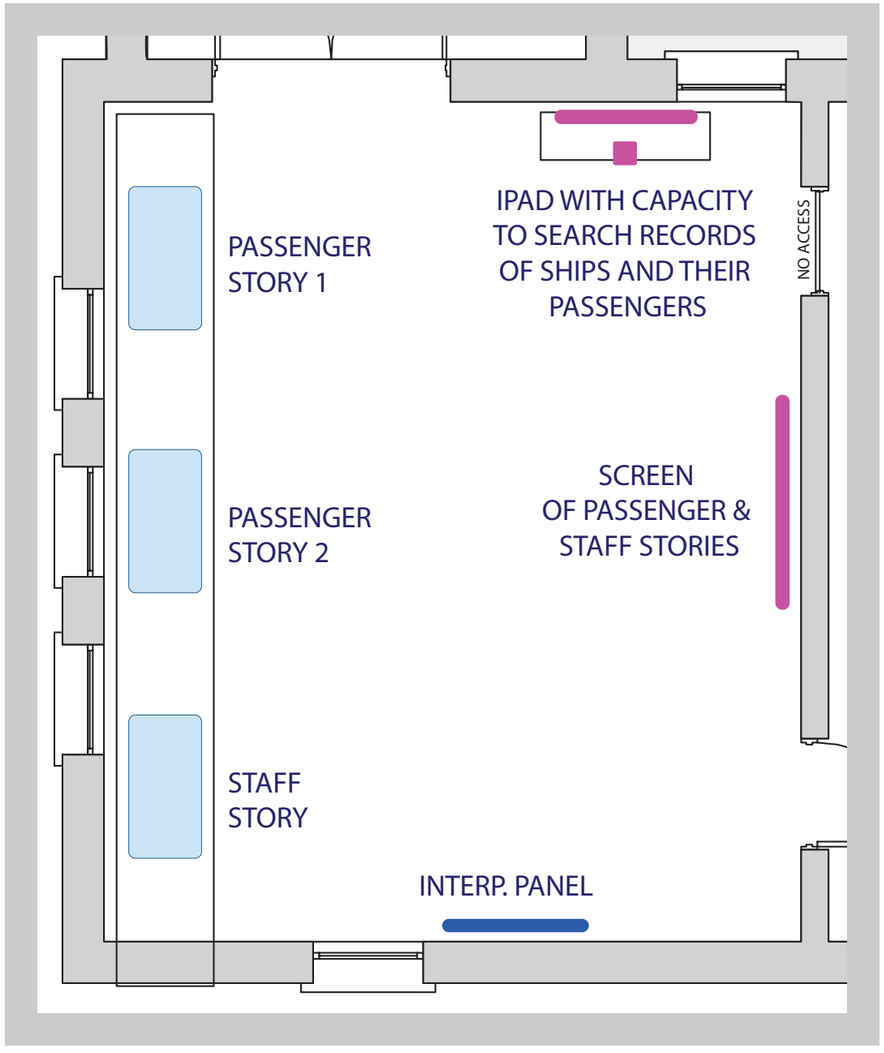
9 Experience mapping - Boiler House Immersive Experience - People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

Room 6

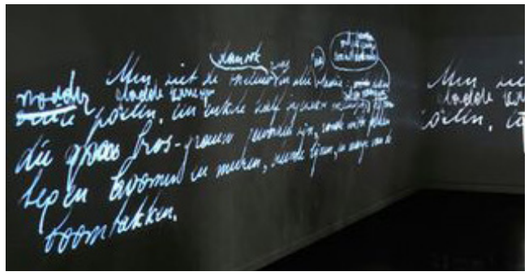


An interpretive panel describes the types of passengers who went through the Quarantine Station and Disinfecting Complex, with a focus on how passengers were treated. Rich and poor passengers had different experiences of quarantine, which is also reflected in the buildings in the Quarantine Station grounds.

Steamer trunks

A display in the style of a steamer trunk conveys the history and experiences of one passenger and one staff member through images, text and mixed media. This installation encourages visitors to reflect on the people who were quarantine or worked at the station and invites them to select a person and follow their journey beyond the Disinfecting Complex to the wider site.

A stylised steamer houses each passenger's story, communicated through short films, artefacts, images and text.



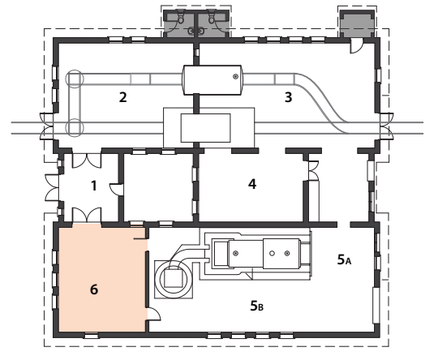
Animation of a hand writing a letter.
C&G Partners

Family history

A searchable iPad allows visitors to explore a database of ship arrivals and corresponding passengers. Visitors will not only be able to search family names to see if their ancestors travelled through the Quarantine Station, but also discover the names of all the ships and passengers who landed at the station.

Large screen

Projected hand written words or a film of people's stories are featured on a screen on the wall. It conveys the fear, boredom, frustration, anger and sadness that passengers experienced as they entered the station after months at sea and isolation and concerns felt by the staff who cared for them.



SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	PNNP CONCEPT
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	SH
Scale:	NTS
Date:	09.12.20

Boiler Room Experience:

People of the Quarantine Station passenger stories

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9.2.1.4 Bathing Complex Experience

This interpretation presents a typical scene of the experience of First-class passengers as they entered the bathing complex.

The two brick buildings that comprise the bathing complex were an integral part of the Disinfecting Complex. They form the oldest quarantine bathing structure in Australia.[134]

Built in 1866, the Bathing Complex provided bathing and washing facilities for passengers. It featured two separate rooms, each with 12 cubicles.[135] Taken together with the Foul Luggage Store and Boiler House, the Bathing Complex is 'uniquely placed to illustrate the bathing and disinfecting process undergone by many new arrivals to Australia in the 1860s and 1870s'.[136] Compared with the general quarantine facilities of the time, this complex was considered 'state of the art' and would have provided the most comfortable experience possible.

Each room had its own entrance. Once inside, a passenger was greeted by an enamel claw foot bath in the centre of the room. They bathed for an hour before changing and exiting from bathing complex through a second door. Discarded clothes were considered 'soiled' and disinfected. A new set of clothes had been obtained from passengers as they disembarked the ship. These clothes were washed, disinfected and left in the dressing room in the cubicle to replace the passenger's soiled clothes.[137]

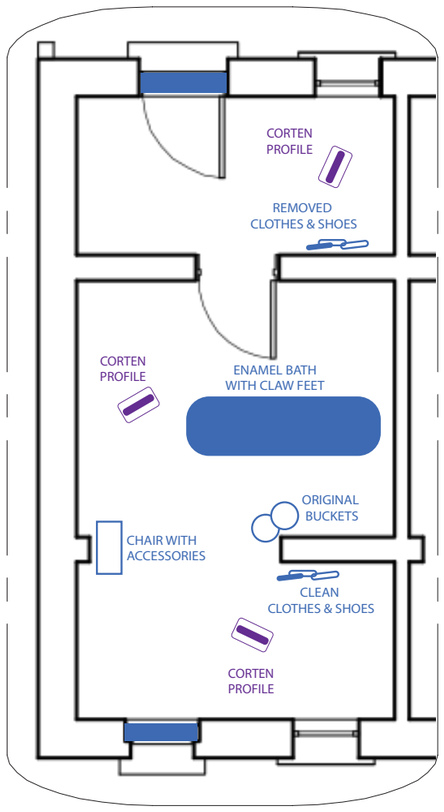
In terms of interpretation, the site has many constraints. Key among these are the need for the building to comply with current building codes and the *Disability Discrimination Act*. Given the potential costs of compliance, interpretation is designed for external access. A Perspex door into the building shows the interior of one of the cubicles and creates a feeling of being an outsider looking in to another world. Solar panels are introduced to power lighting and multimedia displays. The original enamel claw foot bath is the centrepiece in this display, together with some of clothing of the era that hangs on a hook. Other items include stools originally used in the bathhouse.

The visitor experience is augmented by an immersive soundscape that brings one room of the Bathing Complex to life. As visitors peer into the room, they hear a passenger coughing and water splashing in the bath as he or she washes away the filth of a long voyage at sea. The visitor then hears running water and pipes groaning from deep inside the building and the subtle rumble of the immense boiler next door. At the end of the soundscape loop a stern voice announces that the passenger's clothes are ready. Visitors hear the sounds of relief as the passenger gets out of the bath, with wet feet slapping the ground.

The use of Corten figures outside this room again introduces people to the visual narrative of the wider site. The ritual of bathing in the Quarantine Station is about people at their most vulnerable. These figures allow visitors to reflect on similar emotional experiences they have had, ensuring that interpretation encompasses affect. A sign outside the room, attached to the northern wall of the Bathhouse, explains the process of bathing and the significance of the Bathing Complex. This also provides context for the objects inside the room and identifies them as original artefacts from the site.

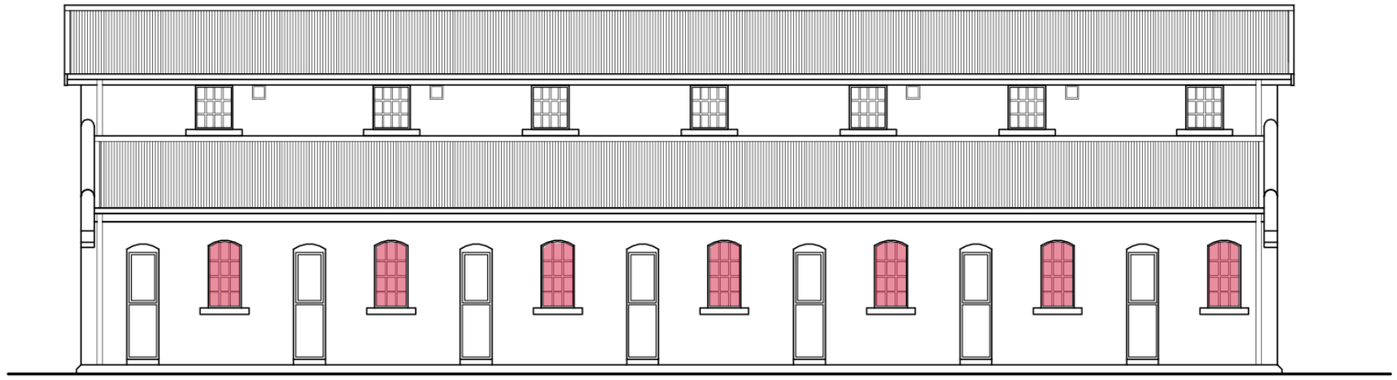
Bathing Complex, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

9 Experience mapping

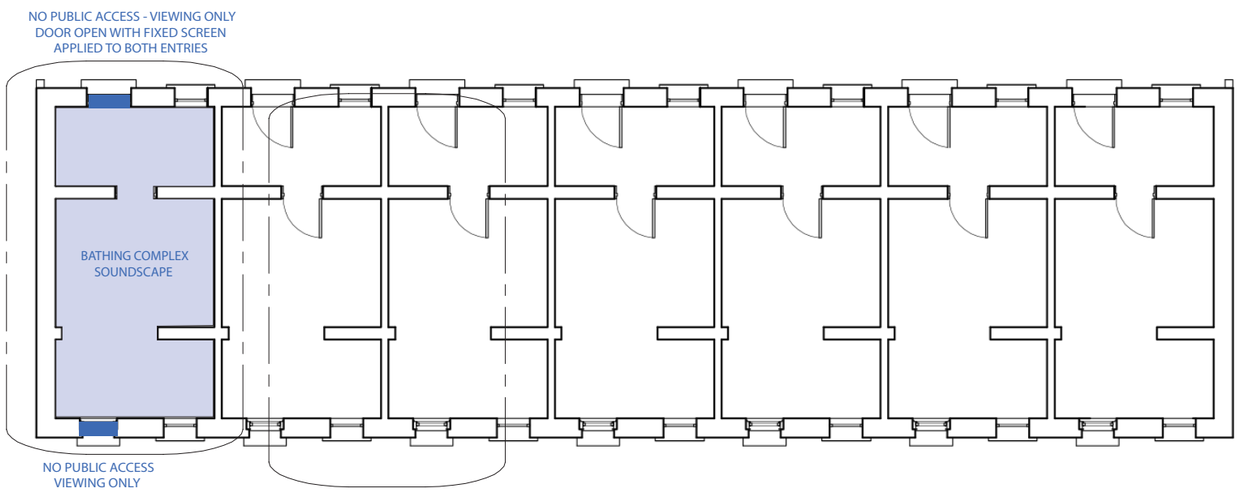


CURRENTLY THERE IS NO MAINS POWER AVAILABLE WITHIN THE BATHING COMPLEX FOR INTERNAL LIGHTING AND THE SOUNDSCAPE, INVESTIGATE SOLAR POWER OPTIONS

03 BUILDING 63 FLOOR PLAN DETAIL
Scale 1:50



01 NORTH ELEVATION
Scale 1:100



02 BUILDING 63 FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1:100

BUILDING 63 BATHING COMPLEX

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Drawing title:	Bathing Complex
Drawn by:	ZH
Reviewed by:	
Scale:	NTS
Date:	01.04.21

Bathing Complex

Interpretive display concept

NOTE: Work to figured dimensions when given, written dimensions take precedence over scaled drawings. Check all dimensions on site prior to construction. All drawings referred to belong to the same set. All dimensions given in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

9.2.1.5 Original Cemetery

Visitors exit the Boiler House and Bathing Complex and take a path to the Original Cemetery to find out the fates of the some of the people they have met in the Boiler House Experience. This area is reconfigured as a contemplative space. Passengers from the 'hell ship'—the *Ticonderoga*—were originally buried here in the 19th century. A few years after they were buried, the sands eroded and the bodies were revealed. They were then removed and reinterred at the Point Nepean Cemetery.

Visitors then take the Doctor's Path leave from the Original Cemetery to explore the Quarantine Station Grounds.

Heaton's Monument, c.1920s
Parks Victoria

9.2.2 Quarantine Station: Experience Zones

9.2.2.1 Overview

Themed experiences occur within the Quarantine Station grounds. These include a series of themed paths based on characters identified in the historical research. They include the Children's Path, Doctor's Path, the Quarantine 'Journey Through Time' Timeline and the Jetty Path. Each path uses a personal story to illuminate wider historical patterns and events linked to the significance of the site and Natural World stories are interwoven with cultural stories.

9.2.2.2 Quarantine Station Precinct

9.2.2.2.1 Quarantine 'Journey Through Time' Path

The 'Journey Through Time' trail starts at the Stables and follows the main path to Point Nepean Information Centre. It consists of bronze plaques embedded into the pathway that feature key dates and events during the time the Quarantine Station operated. Here, staff will encourage visitors to begin their visit at the Jetty Path. William Walker, an observant passenger from the ship Confiance, leads visitors on a journey through historical events in the history of the Quarantine Station.

Signage accompanies the embedded installations. The signage and bronze plaques establish a design language for other timelines that feature througout the park.

9.2.2.2.2 Jetty Path

This path is the gateway to the Quarantine Station Experience. Starting at the former jetty where ship passengers came to ground at the Quarantine Station, visitors follow their footsteps past the wash houses towards the Disinfecting Complex.

9.2.2.2.3 Children's Path

The Children's Path starts at the former Jetty and heads up the steps close to the beach, past Hospital No. 2, the First and Second Class Dining Rooms and Hospital No. 1 and loops around the Medical Superintendent's Quarters before heading back to the lower Quarantine Station area via Badcoe Hall, before finishing at the Hospital Complex.

This path tells the stories of the children and young people who spent time at the Quarantine Station and will have interpretation designed for young children. This includes games they would have played including hopscotch, cup and ball and spinning tops, with instructions on how to play them.

Thelma Kendall, the daughter of the officer in charge of the Quarantine Station Sebastian Kendall, guides visitors with her engaging stories, which include tales of life at the station and details of her time living with her sisters Sylvia and Stella in the Medical Superintendent's Quarters.

9.2.2.2.4 Quarantine Station Immediate Area

Interpretation in the Quarantine Station area will comprise site-specific signage and installations as well as themed journeys.

9.2.2.2.5 Doctor's Path

The Doctor's Path begins at the Original Cemetery. As visitors journey past Hospitals No. 3 and 4 and towards the Isolation Hospital (former Hospital No. 5), they are guided by Dr McCrea who spent his career at the station fighting to justify its existence. His enthusiasm for both his work and the Quarantine Station allows visitors to become immersed in how this station was run on a day-to-day basis and the medical situations that arose when an infected ship landed at the Quarantine Station. As the path heads towards the Influenza Huts, visitors learn about the different periods of quarantine and how common diseases such as smallpox and typhoid were treated. Visitors then return via the Disinfecting Complex Quarantine Experience, where they pass the kitchen for Hospital No. 3 and hear about some of the more stomach-churning stories of illness and cleanliness.

9.2.2.3 Influenza Huts Zone

This area tells the story of the 1918-1919 influenza pandemic and life in quarantine during this period. Stories chosen highlight the similarities between the 'Spanish Flu' and COVID-19, but not explicitly (i.e. COVID-19 will not be mentioned; the interpretation will instead highlight commonalities between the two pandemics). This fulfils one of Sam Ham's tenants in the CORE model: interpretation

The Ticonderoga memorial at the old cemetery, Quarantine Station, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

needs to be 'Relevant'. Undoubtedly, many visitors will be curious about the Spanish Flu because it is constantly in the news; interpretation will help visitors understand the nature of pandemics and what Quarantine Station residents experienced there during different phases of quarantine.

9.2.2.4 Medical Superintendent's Quarters Zone

Situated between the Quarantine Station and Police Point, and perched high above the cliffs, the Medical Superintendent's Quarters was built in 1899 for the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station and his family. It was also the childhood home of the Kendall sisters, Sylvia and Stella, whose father Sebastian Kendall was the Officer-in-Charge of the Quarantine Station during the early half of the 20th century. This site is uniquely placed to interpret the lives of the Superintendents who oversaw the operation of the Quarantine Station and the staff who supported them through ground-based interpretation, signage and Corten signs.

Visitors arrive at the Medical Superintendent's Quarters Zone via Children's Path.

9.2.2.5 Gunners Cottage Zone

Gunners Cottage provides the departure point for this Zone, which covers Gunners Cottage, Point Nepean Cemetery, Observatory Point and the trails that run between them. Interpretation here continues the Disinfecting Complex Experience via themed pathways. Highlights are the Walter Pisterman Walk and the Point Nepean Cemetery, which becomes a point of reflection.

9.2.2.5.1 Point Nepean Cemetery

Located near the boundary of the Quarantine Station, and containing the graves of early settlers and sailors from the ships Tornado and Cheviot, both wrecked at The Heads, this location tells the stories of shipwrecks and early settlement. Signs and an audio tour here tell the stories of the people in the Cemetery and their lives before they died. New seating is recommended for this area and additional interpretive elements such as Corten figures. It is a place of healing and reflection.

9.2.2.5.2 Walter Pisterman Walk

The Walter Pisterman Walk starts from Gunners Cottage and begins with a short walk to the Point Nepean Cemetery. Visitors are given the opportunity to explore the cemetery's interpretation then continue along Walter Pisterman Walk towards Observatory Point. The walk leads visitors through the Moonah woodlands. This native landscape showcases Point Nepean's wonderful flora and fauna. The surrounding bush is dominated by the beautiful and grizzled Moonah trees which support the animals that live there. Interpretation signs along the path inform visitors about the delicate ecosystem surrounding them and the Quarantine Station boundary fence which once ran through this area. Visitors will find Corten animal signs along the route that bring the landscape to life and visually represent the area's fauna.

9.2.2.5.3 Observatory Point

Observatory Point provides a glorious view of the Bay and the Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary. Interpretation here focuses not only on Cattle Quarantine but also on the natural world. This is a stopping point where visitors can enjoy the view, try to spot a dolphin or examine at the remains of the old Cattle Jetty.

9.2.3 The Heads

The Heads is the second key area where all the stories of Point Nepean come together through the interpretive techniques of multiple perspectives and 'looking in and looking out'. Interpretation at The Heads highlights the area's fascinating ecological landscape, the Marine Park, shipwrecks, military sites and stories about the Bunurong People and their connection to Country. Stories are told through a series of themed pathways. This not only expands the interpretation of Fort Nepean and Fort Pearce, but also continues the idea that the site has many layers of history that intersect.

Fort Nepean, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

9.2.3.1 Fort Nepean

This area is revitalised with lighting, new interpretation in the alcoves and 'glow in the dark' interpretation on the tunnel walls (interpretation that lights up when a torch is shone on it). Given that visitors race around the tunnels, the idea is to slow them down by getting them to engage in a Scavenger Hunt linked to key rooms and artefacts on the site. The fabric of the site itself is interpreted, as well as the lives of the people who occupied the fort at different times. Augmented Reality is used here to tell the stories of the first shots of World War One and World War Two, as well as the personal stories of the people who worked at the forts, including women.

9.2.3.2 Military Zone

This zone immerses visitors in the military experience of life at Fort Nepean, Fort Pearce, Pearce Barracks and Eagles Nest. Interpretive media highlights the excitement of engagement and the boredom of everyday tasks to help visitors appreciate what it meant to be a soldier defending Australia's southern coastline during wartime and peacetime. Soldier Carl Stillman, who was stationed at Fort Nepean in the 1930s, helps visitors negotiate the sometimes complex military history and technological information in a friendly way and suggests ways to explore and discover the Nepean Forts, Fort Pearce, Pearce Barracks and Eagles Nest.

Although the forts are slowly crumbling, they still dominate the landscape and provide the perfect physical framework for interpreting the complexities of building and manning a working fort. Key stories such as The First Shot is contextualised by stories of lesser-known stories such as the lives of the women of the Australian Women's Army Service.

9.2.3.3 Nature Discovery Path

This trail highlights the extraordinary marine values of Point Nepean. It includes the Port Philip Heads Marine National Park, as well as the stunning waters of the Bay and the treacherous ocean to the south and at The Heads. Interpretive panels and installations, an audio tour and Augmented Reality will show the area's key features, both above the ocean waves and below. For example, visitors could stand at the top of The Heads and look at Corsair Rock and learn why it is the greatest hazard for ships sailing into the Bay. Key species such as the Weedy (or Common) Seadragon will help to bring the underwater wonderland to life for visitors on the land.

9.2.3.4 Bunurong People Trail (to map later)

The Bunurong people will direct the interpretation of their history and stories.

Bunurong People have been caring for Country at Point Nepean, or *Mon Mon* as it is traditionally known, for at least 14,000 years. This path will explore Bunurong history in this area, and the stories that link Bunurong people to Country. Bunurong stories are evocative and captivating; for example, visitors can learn about how *Nairm*, the Bay, used to be a grassy plain where *Birrarung*, Yarra River, ended at the Heads in a powerful waterfall that shrouded The Heads in year-round mist. It will encourage contemplation about the scale of time and how the forts represent only a fraction of The Heads' story.

9.2.4 Twentieth-century Precinct

9.2.4.1 Cheviot Hill Zone

Cheviot Hill not only has series of fortifications and a hidden gun, but is also a beautiful observation point. This is a place where stories of shipwrecks, the military, nature and the Bunurong people will coalesce and be told through themed signage.

9.2.4.2 Harold Holt Zone

In collaboration with the Nepean Historical Society, the Harold Holt Memorial will be landscaped and re-interpreted to tell a more comprehensive story of Harold Holt's life and death.

9.2.4.3 Happy Valley Loop

Happy Valley is part of a themed pathway that tells the story of the Italian Prisoners of War (POWs), one of the more difficult histories of the site. However, Happy Valley is also an important natural habitat for the mammals of Point Nepean, so the stories of flora and fauna are told alongside those of the POWs.

Cheviot Hill, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

9.2.4.4 Rifle Range Experience

This experience incorporates the Rifle Range. Interpretation here will focus on the skills required by military personnel to be effective soldiers, such as field firing.

9.2.5 Coles Track Experience

Coles Track will focus on stories relating to the Bunurong People and natural world. They will be accompanied by several cultural stories involving lime burning and shipwrecks in the area. The scenic nature on either side of Coles Track is the perfect chance to recognise the park's flora and fauna species such as the threatened Hooded Plover, the drooping Sheoak and the amazing Moonah trees. Meanwhile, spectacular views of the ocean offer opportunities to explore shipwreck stories and the Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary. Interpretation along Coles Track will help visitors develop an understanding of the importance of the area through the fabric of the site as it impacts and has been changed by different groups of people and animals over time.

9.2.6 Bush Track

This experience includes Wilsons Folly Walking Track, the as-yet unopened Bush Trail and Range Area Walk. It is a long track with many stories to tell, but they are all linked to two key subjects that coalesce here: stories of the Bunurong People, stories of the natural profile of Point Nepean and stories of the Officer Cadet School that occupied the site from 1951 to 1985. Despite many years of invasive military exercises, the bushland is recovering and provides the perfect space to discuss the park's ecology, from the native plants and the habitats they provide, to the invasive species and feral animals that threaten key species such as the Long-nosed Bandicoot and the White-footed Dunnart. High points provide long views into the Bay and Monash Light and the fragmented remains of the military exercises in Harrison's Bowl and the Rifle Range help visitors understand the real-world concerns for defending Australia during the 20th century.

Coles Track, 2020
SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd)

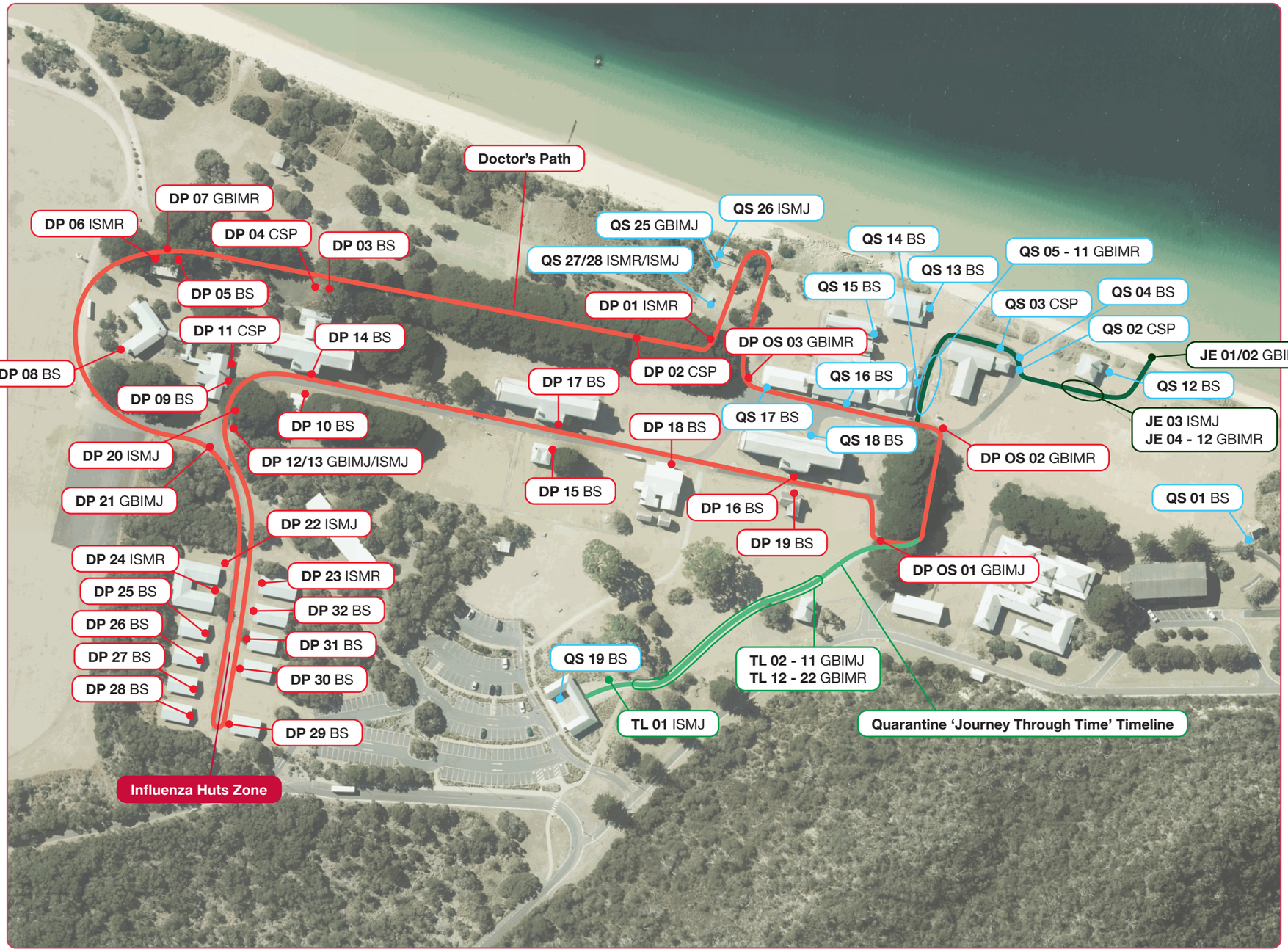
9.3 Experience Maps

Experience Maps have been developed for a number of trails identified as priorities in this stage of the project. Detailed experience maps for other trails listed in this section may be developed in future depending on implementation priorities and funding.

Shepherd's Hut, n.d.
Nepean Historical Society

9 Experience mapping

Quarantine Station Precinct (west)



Pathway Key

- Doctor's Path (DP)
- Quarantine 'Journey Through Time' Timeline (TL)
- Jetty Path (JE)
- Quarantine Sign (QS)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
1	**Timeline path**				
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Timeline	Major interpretation sign	TL 01	ISMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 02	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 03	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 04	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 05	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 06	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 07	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 08	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 09	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 10	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Major ground-based installation	TL 11	GBIMJ
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 12	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 13	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 14	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 15	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 16	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 17	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 18	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 19	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 20	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 21	GBIMR
1	1. Bunurong 2. Nature 3. Quarantine 4. Military 5. Point Nepean Life	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TL 22	GBIMR
2	**Jetty**				
2	3. Quarantine	Date of former jetty and illustration	Major ground based installation	JE 01	GBIMJ
2	Orientation	Orientation to key paths	Major ground based installation	JE 02	GBIMJ
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline - Jetty to Boiler House	Major interpretation sign	JE 03	ISMJ
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 04	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 05	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 06	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 07	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 08	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 10	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 11	GBIMR
2	3. Quarantine	Timeline ground-based - ships with dates (ships that came to the QS)	Minor ground-based installation	JE 12	GBIMR

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
3	**Doctor's Path**				
3	3. Quarantine	Orientation (ground-based)	Ground-based sign - concrete/bronze	DP OS 01	GBIMJ
3	Directional	Staddle signs near info centre	Inset circle with bronze	DP OS 02	GBIMR
3	Directional	T-intersection near Info Centre	Inset circle with bronze	DP OS 03	GBIMR
3	2. Natural World	Trees - small angled interpretation	Small signs on posts	DP 01	ISMR
3	3. Quarantine	Corten figure	Corten silhouette	DP 02	CSP
3	3. Quarantine	Hospital 5	Building sign	DP 03	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Corten figure	Corten silhouette	DP 04	CSP
3	3. Quarantine	Morgue	Building sign	DP 05	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Quarantine	Minor interpretation sign	DP 06	ISMR
3	Directional	Ground-based directional sign	Directional sign	DP 07	GBIMR
3	3. Quarantine	Isolation Ward	Building sign	DP 08	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Isolation Hospital - Administration Building	Building sign	DP 09	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Kitchen for Hospital 5	Building sign	DP 10	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Corten figure - Nurse	Corten Silhouette	DP 11	CSP
3	Directional	Directional	Ground-based directional sign	DP 12	GBIMJ
3	3. Quarantine	Quarantine	Major interpretation sign	DP 13	ISMJ
3	3. Quarantine	Hospital 5	Building sign	DP 14	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Kitchen for Hospital 4	Building sign	DP 15	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Hospital 3	Building sign	DP 16	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Hospital 4	Building sign	DP 17	BS
3	3. Quarantine	2nd Class Dining hall	Building sign	DP 18	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Kitchen for Hospital 3	Building sign	DP 19	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Isolation fence	Major interpretation sign	DP 20	ISMJ
3	3. Quarantine	Orientation (ground-based)	Ground-based sign - concrete/bronze	DP 21	GBIMJ
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Major interpretation sign	DP 22	ISMJ
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Minor interpretation sign	DP 23	ISMR
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Minor interpretation sign	DP 24	ISMR
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Building sign	DP 25	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Building sign	DP 26	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Building sign	DP 27	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Building sign	DP 28	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Building sign	DP 29	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Influenza Emergency Huts	Building sign	DP 30	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Building sign	Building sign	DP 31	BS
3	3. Quarantine	Building sign	Building sign	DP 32	BS

9 Experience mapping

Quarantine Station Precinct (east)

Pathway Key

- Children's Path (CP)
- Quarantine Sign (QS)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
4	**Children's Path**				
4	3. Quarantine	Children's path introduction	Major interpretation sign	CP 01	ISMJ
4	3. Quarantine	Children's ground-based installation	Major ground based installation	CP 02	GBIMJ
4	1. Bunurong	Bunurong	Major interpretation sign	CP 03	ISMJ
4	2. Natural world	Ticonderoga Bay Sanctuary Zone	Major interpretation sign	CP 04	ISMJ
4	Map	Map - minor orientation	Map	CP 05	Map
4	3. Quarantine	Figure - child	Corten figure	CP 06	CSP
4	3. Quarantine	Thelma Kendall	Vanished history sign	CP 07	VHSNS
4	3. Quarantine	Dates of Superintendent's cottage	Major ground based installation	CP 08	GBIMJ
4	2. Natural world	Fig tree	Nature interpretation sign	CP 09	ISMR
4	3. Quarantine	Games installation (hopscotch etc) - playground sign	Installation	CP 10	
4	3. Quarantine	Hospital area	Major interpretation sign	CP 11	ISMJ
4	3. Quarantine	QS/Police Point boundary - double-sided (one side Police Point; other side Children's path)	Two-sided sign	CP 12	ISMR x 2
4	3. Quarantine	Boundary fence	Minor interpretation sign	CP 13	ISMR
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal large	Corten silhouette	CP 14	CSAL
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal large	Corten silhouette	CP 15	CSAL
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal small	Corten silhouette	CP 16	CSAS
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal small	Corten silhouette	CP 17	CSAS
4	Map	Map - directional	Map	CP 18	Map
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal large	Corten silhouette	CP 19	CSAL
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal large	Corten silhouette	CP 20	CSAL
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal small	Corten silhouette	CP 21	CSAS
4	2. Natural world	Corten animal small	Corten silhouette	CP 22	CSAS
4	4. Military	Fence number 2 - fence to keep children from mixing with the military	Minor interpretation sign	CP 23	ISMR
4	4. Military	Person marching - military	Corten silhouette	CP 24	CSP
4	4. Military	Child marching - military	Corten silhouette	CP 25	CSP
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 26	GBIMR
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 27	GBIMR
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 28	GBIMR
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 29	GBIMR
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 30	GBIMR
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 31	GBIMR
4	4. Military	Timeline ground-based - discs with officers' names (at marching pace distance)	Minor ground-based installation	CP 32	GBIMR
4	3. Quarantine	Corten Family - mother, father, 2 kids (corner of building)	Corten figures	CP 33	CSP

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
5	**Quarantine Station immediate area**				
5	3. Quarantine	Shepherd's Hut	Building sign	QS 01	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Man and daughter - Corten	Corten silhouette	QS 02	CSP
5	3. Quarantine	Woman and son - Corten	Corten silhouette	QS 03	CSP
5	3. Quarantine	Bath and Wash House	Building sign	QS 04	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 05	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 06	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 07	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 08	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 09	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 10	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Ground-based disc - timeline	Minor ground-based installation	QS 11	GBIMR
5	3. Quarantine	Passenger Waiting Room	Building sign	QS 12	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Shower Block	Building sign	QS 13	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Foul Luggage Store	Building sign	QS 14	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Bath Block	Building sign	QS 15	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Boiler House	Building sign	QS 16	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Clean Luggage Store	Building sign	QS 17	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Hospital 3	Building sign	QS 18	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Stables	Building sign	QS 19	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Hospital 1	Building sign	QS 20	BS
5	3. Quarantine	First Class Dining Hall	Building sign	QS 21	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Hospital 2	Building sign	QS 22	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Wives Club	Building sign	QS 23	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Medical Superintendent’s Quarters	Building sign	QS 24	BS
5	3. Quarantine	Old Cemetery - disc	Major ground-based installation	QS 25	GBIMJ
5	3. Quarantine	Heaton's monument	Major interpretation sign	QS 26	ISMJ
5	3. Quarantine	Boiler House firewood stacks	Minor interpretation sign	QS 27	ISMR
5	3. Quarantine	Workers of the Quarantine Station	Major interpretation sign	QS 28	ISMJ
5	3. Quarantine	Sullivan's Cottage	Augmented Reality sign	To be mapped	VHSAR

9 Experience mapping

Gunners Cottage Zone

Pathway Key

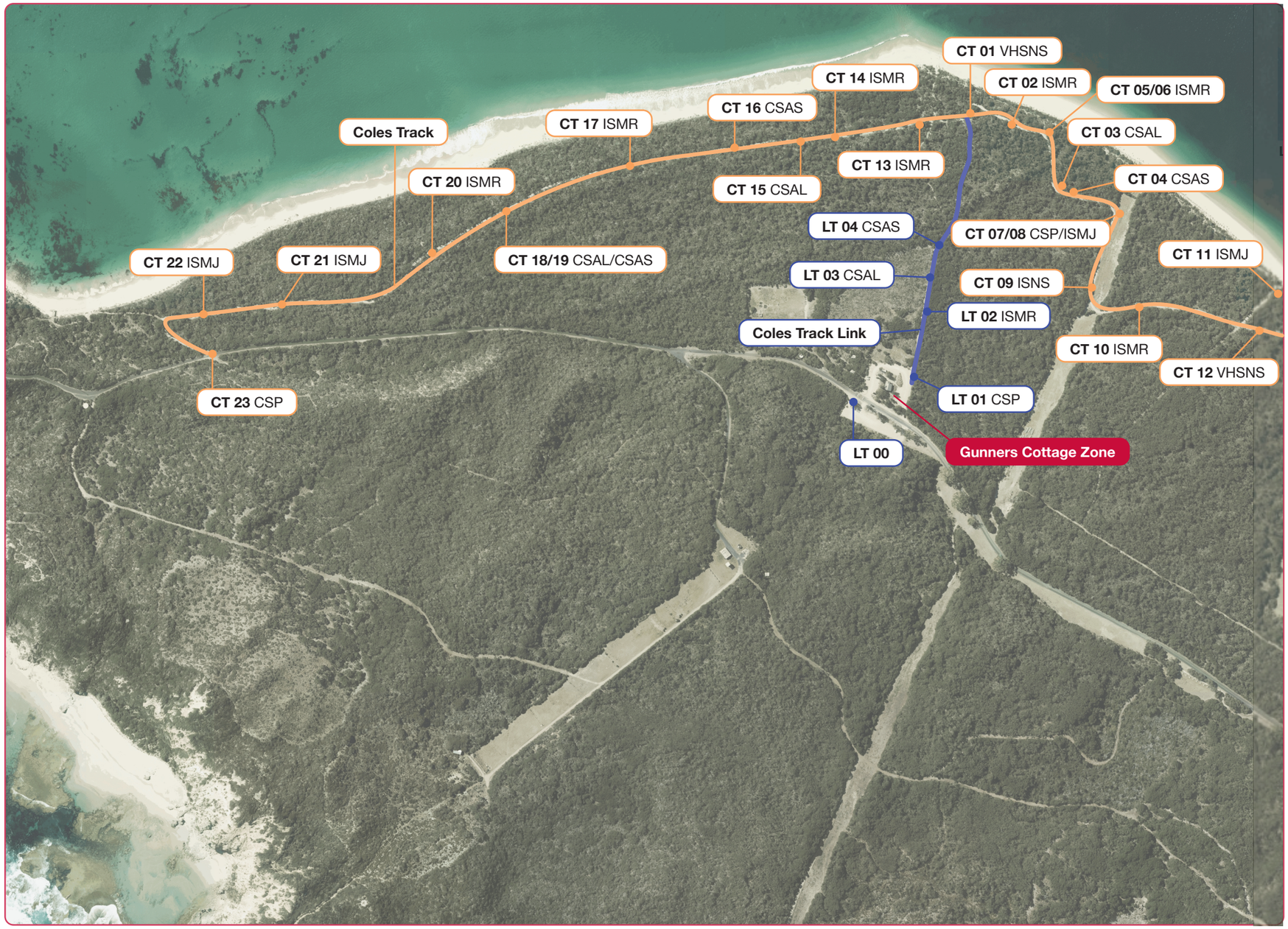
- Walter Pisterman Walk (WP)
- Observatory Point (OP)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
6	**Walter Pisterman Walk**				
6	Orientation	PV straddle sign - add Walter Pisterman Walk			
6	5. Point Nepean Life	Corten figure - Walter Pisterman - start of trail	Corten silhouette	WP 01	CSP
6	2. Natural World	Moonah trees	Minor interpretation sign	WP 02	ISMR
6	2. Natural World 3. Quarantine	Cemetery/Vegetation management	Minor interpretation sign - Sign Only	WP 03	ISMR face
6	3. Quarantine	Cemetery ground-based disc	Major ground-based installation	WP 04	GBIMJ
6	3. Quarantine	Cemetery Corten figure - vanished history install	Corten silhouette	WP 05	CSP
6	3. Quarantine	Cemetery interpretation - landscaping treatment			
6	2. Natural World	Animal - large	Corten silhouette	WP 06	CSAL
6	3. Quarantine	Boundary fence	Minor interpretation sign	WP 07	ISMR
6	2. Natural World	Animal - small	Corten silhouette	WP 08	CSAS
6	2. Natural World	Animal - large	Corten silhouette	WP 09	CSP
7	**Observatory Point**				
7	2. Natural World	Marine Park	Marine Park sign	OP 01	ISMJ
7	3. Quarantine	Cattle Jetty	Cattle Jetty sign - replace sign face	OP 02	ISMR face
7	2. Natural World	Coles Track sign	Coles Track - replace sign face	OP 03	ISMR face

9 Experience mapping

Gunners Cottage Zone/Coles Track Experience



Pathway Key

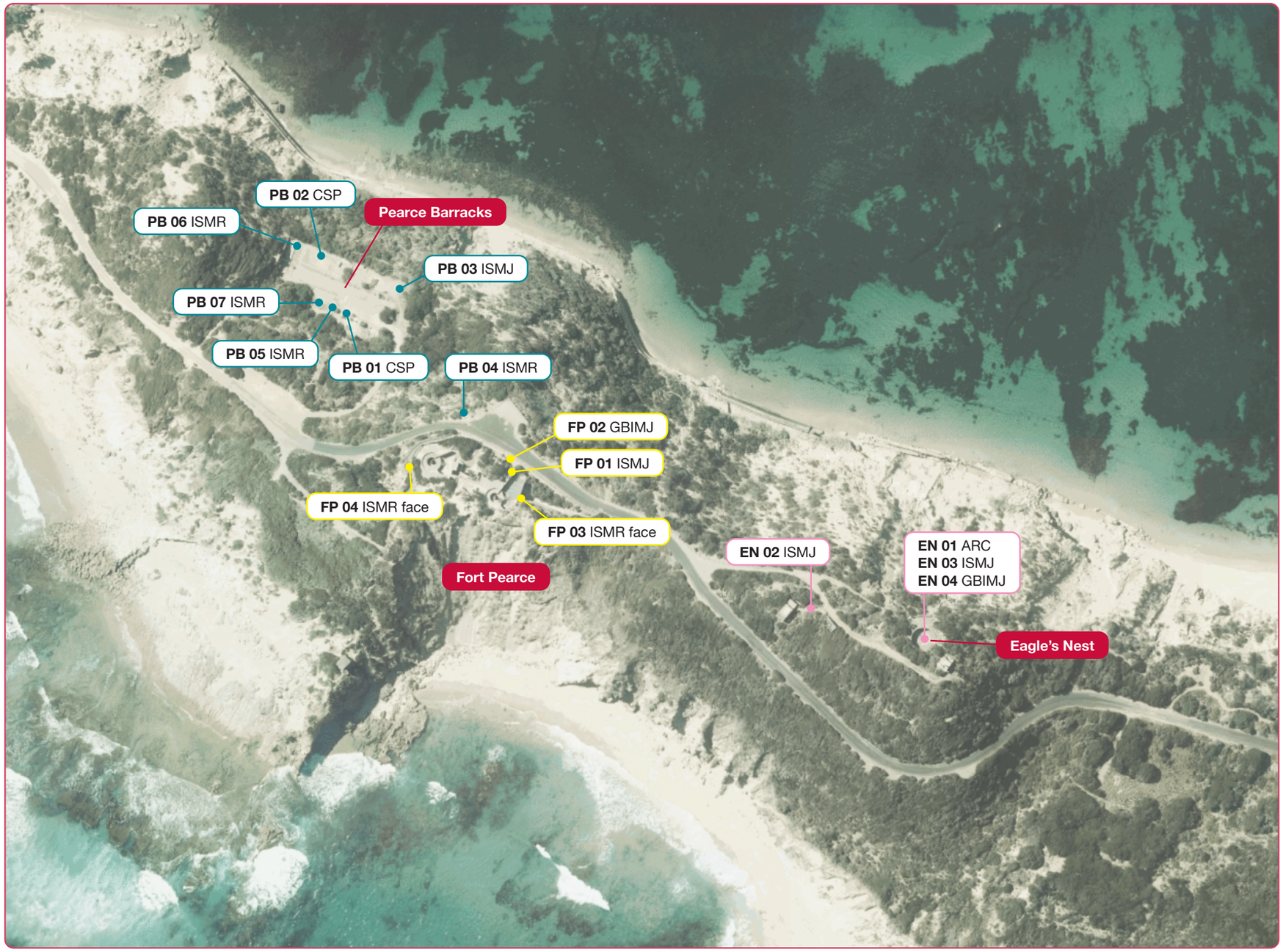
- Coles Track (CT)
- Coles Track Link (LT)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
8	**Coles Track Link (Track from Gunners Cottage to Coles Track)**				
8	PV	Parks sign - update	New PV green sign	Gunners Cottage Carpark	
8	Orientation	Gunners Cottage Carpark	Orientation sign	LT 00	
8	1. Bunurong. 2. Natural World. 4. Military	Corten figures x 3 (together)	Corten silhouette	LT 01	CSP
8	3. Quarantine	Boundary Fence	Interpretation sign minor	LT 02	ISMR
8	2. Natural World	Animal - large	Corten silhouette	LT 03	CSAL
8	2. Natural World	Animal - small	Corten silhouette	LT 04	CSAS
9	**Coles Track**				
9	2. Natural World	Coles Track	Trailhead sign	CT 01	VHSNS
9	2. Natural World	Vegetation and natural environment	Interpretation sign nature	CT 02	ISMR
9	2. Natural World	Animal - large	Corten silhouette	CT 03	CSAL
9	2. Natural World	Animal - small	Corten silhouette	CT 04	CSAS
9	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Natural world/Bunurong	Two-sided sign	CT 05	ISMR x 2
9	3. Quarantine 4. Military	Signal Station	Minor interpretation sign	CT 06	ISMR
9	4. Military	Military figure	Corten silhouette	CT 07	CSP
9	4. Military	Military history	Major interpretation sign	CT 08	ISMJ
9	2. Natural World	Vegetation signs	Small signs (nature) x 3	CT 09	ISNS x3
9	2. Natural World	Moonah trees	Minor interpretation sign	CT 10	ISMR
9	1. Bunurong	Bunurong near hearth (near location but not describing where hearth is)	Major interpretation sign	CT 11	ISMJ
9	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Coles Track	Trailhead sign	CT 12	VHSNS
9	3. Quarantine. 4. Military	Telegraph line	Minor interpretation sign	CT 13	ISMR
9	1. Bunurong	Bunurong	Minor interpretation sign	CT 14	ISMR
9	2. Natural World	Animal - large	Corten silhouette	CT 15	CSAL
9	2. Natural World	Animal - small	Corten silhouette	CT 16	CSAS
9	2. Natural World	Nature	Minor interpretation sign	CT 17	ISMR
9	2. Natural World	Animal - large	Corten silhouette	CT 18	CSAL
9	2. Natural World	Animal - small	Corten silhouette	CT 19	CSAS
9	2. Natural World	Nature	Minor interpretation sign	CT 20	ISMR
9	1. Bunurong	Bunurong	Major interpretation sign	CT 21	ISMJ
9	2. Natural World	Nature	Major interpretation sign	CT 22	ISMJ
9	2. Natural World	Coles Track	Trailhead sign	CT 23	VHSNS

9 Experience mapping

Military Zone



Pathway Key

- Pearce Barracks (PB)
- Fort Pearce (FP)
- Eagle's Nest (EN)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
10	**Pearce Barracks**				
10	4. Military	Military figure	Corten silhouette	PB 01	CSP
10	4. Military	Military figure	Corten silhouette	PB 02	CSP
10	4. Military	Military history	Major interpretation sign	PB 03	ISMJ
10	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign	PB 04	ISMR
10	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign	PB 05	ISMR
10	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign	PB 06	ISMR
10	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign	PB 07	ISMR
11	**Fort Pearce**				
11	4. Military	Military history	Major interpretation sign	FP 01	ISMJ
11	Orientation	Orientation	Orientation sign	FP 02	GBIMJ
11	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign - replace sign face	FP 03	ISMR face
11	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign - replace sign face	FP 04	ISMR face
12	**Eagle's Nest**				
12	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World 5. Point Nepean Life	Bunurong/the coast/shipwrecks	Rail-mounted sign - arc	EN 1	ARC
12	1. Bunurong	Bunurong	Major interpretation sign	EN 2	ISMJ
12	2. Nature	Nature	Major interpretation sign	EN 3	ISMJ
12	Orientation	Orientation	Ground-based disc	EN 4	GBIMJ

9 Experience mapping

Harold Holt Zone

Pathway Key

- Harold Holt Memorial (HH)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
13	**Harold Holt**				
13	5. Point Nepean Life	Harold Holt	Vanished History Sign	HH 01	VHSNS
13	5. Point Nepean Life	Harold Holt interpretive panel	Major interpretive sign	HH 02	ISMJ
13	5. Point Nepean Life	Harold Holt interpretive panel	Major interpretive sign	HH 03	ISMJ
13	2. Nature 5. Point Nepean Life	Coastal interpretation, shipwrecks and nature	Rail-mounted sign - arc	HH 04	ARC
13	Bus stop - parks - update				

9 Experience mapping

Fort Nepean

Pathway Key

- Nature Discovery Path (TH)
- The Heads Path (TH)

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
14	**The Heads**				
14	PV	Parks sign - bike parking - update	New PV green sign	TH 01	PV
14	Orientation	Orientation	Orientation sign	TH 02	ISP
14	4. Military	Corten silhouette person - military	Corten figure	TH 03	CSP
14	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World 4. Military	Overview of The Heads	Major interpretation sign	TH 04	ISMJ
14	Map	Map sign	Map sign	TH 05	Map
14	4. Military	Corten silhouette person - military	Corten figure	TH 06	CSP
14	Installation	Fixing up tram tracks	Installation	TH 07	Installation
14	2. Natural World	Marine Park sign	Major interpretation sign	TH 08	ISMJ
14	4. Military	Trolleys	Minor interpretation sign	TH 09	ISMR
14	4. Military	Upper barracks life	Major interpretation sign	TH 10	ISMJ
14	4. Military	Tunnels	Major interpretation sign	TH 11	ISMJ
14	4. Military	Tunnel entrance	Map sign	TH 12	Map
14	4. Military	Tunnel entrance	Minor interpretation sign	TH 13	ISMR
14	4. Military	Parade Ground entrance to tunnels	Minor interpretation sign	TH 14	ISMR
14	4. Military	Cannons	Minor interpretation sign	TH 15	ISMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline in parade ground area	Major ground based installation	TH 16	GBIMJ
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 17	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 18	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 19	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 20	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 21	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 22	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 23	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 24	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 25	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 26	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Small bronze discs - with soldiers' names	Minor ground-based installation	TH 27	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 28	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 29	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 30	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 31	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 32	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 33	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 34	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 35	GBIMR

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 36	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 37	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 38	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 39	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 40	GBIMR
14	4. Military	Ground-based timeline towards bus stop	Minor ground-based installation	TH 41	GBIMR
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 42	Map
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 43	Map
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 44	Map
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 45	Map
14	4. Military	Tunnel Entrance	Minor interpretation sign	TH 46	ISMR
14	4. Military	Tunnel Entrance - introduction to the site	Major interpretation sign	TH 47	ISMJ
14	4. Military	Trolley line - explanation	Minor interpretation sign	TH 48	ISMR
14	4. Military	Corten trolley and military person	Corten silhouette	TH 49	CSP
14	4. Military	Military history	Minor interpretation sign	TH 50	ISMR
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 51	Map
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 52	Map
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 53	Map
14	4. Military	Trolley	Minor interpretation sign	TH 54	ISMR
14	4. Military	Corten trolley	Corten silhouette	TH 55	CSP
14	4. Military	Engine house	Minor interpretation sign	TH 56	ISMR
14	4. Military	Former jetty	Minor interpretation sign	TH 57	ISMR
14	4. Military	Rail-mounted jetty sign	Major sign - bespoke	TH 58	ISMJ bespoke
14	Map	Engine House map	Bespoke		
14	4. Military	Search light sign	Minor interpretation sign - replace sign face	TH 59	ISMR face
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 60	Map
14	4. Military	Gun emplacement 7 to old tunnel	Minor ground-based installation	TH 61	GBIMR
14	4. Military	First shots of World War I	Minor interpretation sign	TH 62	ISMR
14	Map	Map sign	Map	TH 63	Map
14	4. Military	3D black lettering: First Shots World War 1	Add letters	TH 64	
14	4. Military	WWI dates	Major ground based installation	TH 65	GBIMJ
14	4. Military	First shots	Minor interpretation sign - replace sign face	TH 66	ISMR face
14	4. Military	First shots	Minor interpretation sign - replace sign face	TH 67	ISMR face
14	4. Military	Tunnel explanation	Minor interpretation sign	TH 68	ISMR
14	4. Military	Tunnel entrance	Minor interpretation sign - replace sign face	TH 69	ISMR face

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
14	Map	Map (trail to Gun Emplacement 6)	Map	TH 70	Map
14	Map	Map (Gun Emplacement 6)	Map	TH 71	Map
14	Map	Map (Gun Emplacement 6) - at entrance	Map	TH 72	Map
14	Map	Map (track intersection)	Map	TH 73	Map
14	Map	Map (entry to Gun Emplacement 5)	Map	TH 74	Map

9 Experience mapping

NUMBER	THEME	SIGN TOPIC/PURPOSE	SIGN FORMAT	LOCATION	CODE
15	**Nature Trail**				
15	Orientation	Bespoke - Corten figures	4 x Corten figures	TH 75	CSP x 4
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world	Rail-mounted sign - bronze arc	TH 76	ARC
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world	Rail-mounted sign - bronze arc	TH 77	ARC
15	1. Bunurong	Start of Bunurong Timeline	Major interpretation sign	TH 78	ISMJ
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 79	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 80	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 81	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 82	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 83	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 84	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 85	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 86	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 87	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 88	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 89	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 90	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 91	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong	Bunurong Timeline	Minor ground-based installation	TH 92	GBIMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 93	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 94	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 95	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 96	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 97	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 98	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 99	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 100	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 101	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 102	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 103	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 104	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 105	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 106	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Bunurong and natural world (either interpreted separately or together)	Minor interpretation signs x 2	TH 107	ISMR
15	1. Bunurong 2. Natural World	Waterfall at the heads	Augmented reality sign	To be mapped	VHSAR

10 Appendices

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

10.1 Media Matrix

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Theme 1: Bunurong

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

10 Appendices - 10.1 Media Matrix - Theme 1: Bunurong

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.1.001	Bullarto Nyewiinyth - 'Plenty of Sun'	Before European settlement	The Traditional Owners, the Bunurong people, occupied the Point Nepean lands annually from November to February (Bullarto Nyewiinyth—'Plenty of Sun') the season when activity shifted to the coast and women journeyed to the site for women's business.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017, p. 32.	Women's place AND Journeys and movement – moving with the seasons, moving around the landscape AND Six seasons, season cycles, managing country – what they were, what they mean —for example, resources and food availability , Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.002	Living reminders: the significant landscape of Point Nepean	Before European settlement	The Moonah trees and waterholes are places of significance. The middens, scattered throughout the park are the living reminder of the families who sat and shared their meals over many thousands of years.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017, p. 32.	Hearth and middens AND Resources — fresh water, flora and fauna for food, medicines, tools, shelter, jewellery and other purposes, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.003	Archaeological evidence of the Bunurong	Before European settlement	The archaeological evidence records the life of the people who lived on and protected here for at least 14,000 years.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017, p. 32; Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan', volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p .8.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.004	Kidnapped by sealers	Colonial encounters	About 20 Aboriginal women and children were kidnapped by sealers from Point Nepean and its surrounds between 1790 and 1840. George Meredith's crew in 1837 is one such sealer.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017, p. 33; Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 8.	Story of contact and survival — women stolen from Point Nepean by sealers, and the implications this had on the community and knowledge of Country, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.004	Kidnapped by sealers	Colonial encounters			The daughter of an unnamed Bunurong woman told Crawford Pascoe, a ship's captain, that 'she and her mother were near Port Nepean at the entrance of Port Phillip, when Jimmy … (Munro) … came in with his boat and carried them off.'	Crawford Pascoe, cited in Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, p. 27.	Story of contact and survival — women stolen from Point Nepean by sealers, and the implications this had on the community and knowledge of Country, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.1.004	Kidnapped by sealers	Colonial encounters		James Dredge, Assistant Protector of Aborigines, noted that Bunurong women were kidnapped by sealers.	… One of the women contrived afterwards to make her escape … others were taken to Preservation Island … the blacks say that women, who saved themselves by running away, the whites however fired upon them, killed 2 and lamed others. Some of them carry the shots in their flesh to this day.	James Dredge, cited in Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, p. 28.	Story of contact and survival — women stolen from Point Nepean by sealers, and the implications this had on the community and knowledge of Country, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.004	Kidnapped by sealers	Colonial encounters	Some of the known names of those taken include: Doog.by.er.um.bore.oke, Nay. nar.gor.rote, Kar.ding.gor.oke Bo.ro.dang. er.gor.roke, and Nan.der.gor.oke, the wife of Derrimut the Arweet (clan leader).			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 35.	Story of contact and survival — women stolen from Point Nepean by sealers, and the implications this had on the community and knowledge of Country, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.004	Kidnapped by sealers	Colonial encounters	All Bunurong people descend from five women who were taken by sealers close to the old jetty at Point Nepean. Bunurong people would not be here today if these Bunurong women had not been taken from the area. The women were the wives of the clan chiefs and law men.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		
Master story = whole site	1.005	After kidnap	Colonial encounters	Two notable people who had been kidnapped from this area and returned to make a significant contribution to their own community and the Victorian community. Yonki Yonke, the son of Big Benbow—only a young boy—was kidnapped along with his mother and other women by sealers. Yonki Yonke was taken to Western Australia; however, once there, worked as a shepherd to earn enough money to buy a passage on a ship back to Melbourne. In 1840 Yonki Yonke shocked and surprised his family, when, as a handsome young Aboriginal man speaking English and dressed well in European clothes appeared at his family's encampment on the south side of the Yarra. Yonki Yonke shed his European clothes and re-joined his clan. Yonki Yonke married Bungarook, the daughter of the Wurundjeri chief Billibellary.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 35.	Indigenous community leaders —recognition of those past and present, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy, p. 36.	

10 Appendices - 10. 1 Media Matrix - Theme 1: Bunurong

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.1.006	Burinyong Bulluk and Yallock Bulluk	Before European settlement	The Burinyong Bulluk and Yallock Bulluk occupied the lands of and around Point Nepean.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 12.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.006	Burinyong Bulluk and Yallock Bulluk	Before European settlement	The Bunurong are part of a larger confederation or nation in south-eastern Australia, known as the Kulin.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 2.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.006	Burinyong Bulluk and Yallock Bulluk	Before European settlement	There are over 60 different spellings of this Aboriginal group found in the literature, including 'Bunurong', 'Boonerwrung', 'Bunwurrung', to name a few.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 2.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.007	Bunurong Country	n.d.	Boon Wurrung/Bunurong Country extended from Werribee River to Wilson's Promontory (Wamoon) and consisted of 5 estates – each estate being cared for by a particular clan.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 2.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.008	Mon Mon	n.d.	Mon Mon means women's place and it is the Aboriginal name for the Point Nepean area in the language of its Traditional Owners.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 2.	Name of Country and what it means, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.1.009	Bunurong journeys	n.d.	The Bunurong people moved along the coast and to the site annually as custodians of the Country now known as the Mornington Peninsula, which runs northwest along the Bay to the Werribee River. Mon Mon figured in annual movements along the coast, evidenced by the extensive shell middens found across the site, 59 of which are recorded and registered as archaeological sites. The site was particularly significant to women, who visited the peninsula annually for initiation rites and to pass on knowledge across generations.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 22.	Stories of dreaming AND broader contexts — story of two bays, the Mornington Peninsula, and how this relates to Traditional Owners' journey, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.009	Bunurong journeys	n.d.	Somewhere in the area of Point Nepean is an ancient birthing place for Bunurong women. They would go there at certain points during their pregnancy and to give birth at a sacred location. This practice probably happened for thousands of years.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.	Women's connection — birthing place, story of women guided by dolphins, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.009		n.d.			For thousands of years our people have met at Wonga (Arthurs Seat), the men would head to Cape Schanck and the women to Mon Mon. This is not to say that it is strictly a women's site, but it is now predominantly known as such. There is a special women's place here for birthing, women's ceremony and initiation on of the younger women. Many of our community today are direct descendants of women taken against their will from the beaches of Point Nepean by Sealers. The site was a healing and teaching place for women's law connected to the birthing area for Bottlenose Dolphins.	Shared by Traditional Owners, cited in TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 71.		

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.1.010	Biik dreaming stories	n.d.	The Bunurong people have dreaming stories connected to Mon Mon, or Point Nepean.		Many years ago, the biik that we now call greater Melbourne extended right out to the warreeny. Port Phillip Bay was then a large, flat, grassy plain. The Bunurong were the custodians of their biik. One day—many, many years ago—there came a time of chaos and crisis. As this chaos grew, the warreeny became angry and began to rise. The wurneet became flooded and eventually the whole flat plain was covered in baany. It threatened to flood their whole birrarung-ga. The people became frightened and went to Bundjil, their creator and spiritual leader. Bundjil was angry with his people, and he told them that they would have to change their ways if they wanted to save their land. The people thought about what they had been doing and made a promise to follow Bundjil.	Shared by Traditional Owners, cited in TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean) & Parks Victoria, 'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan', Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017 p. 71.	Dreaming stories – Bunjil and Waang, Moonah tree and the whirlpool, rising seas, AND Totems of the Bunurong people, totemship within in indigenous culture, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Flagpole (excellent vision of the quarantine are and the bay)	1.011	Contact between the Bunurong and settlers	c. 1802	The first real contact was made in early 1802 in the vicinity of Sorrento by the crew of the Lady Nelson commanded by Lieutenant Murray. Further contact was made that year by the French expeditionary contingent on Le Naturaliste at Westernport.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 12.	Stories of contact, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Trail (TBD)	1.011	Contact between the Bunurong and settlers	1802	On 16 February 1802 the Lady Nelson landed at Sorrento. Commander John Murray notes that encounters with local Aboriginal people were initially friendly but soon turned violent. Several Bunurong men were shot and killed in the clash.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 12; Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, pp. 28-31.	Stories of contact, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Trail (TBD)	1.011	Contact between the Bunurong and settlers				…we had the satisfaction of seeing 18 or 20 Men and Boys come out of the Wood and seat themselves down a Green Bank waiting the approach of our Boat with which I had sent some shirts and other trifles to give them.	John Murray, cited in Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, p. 30.	Stories of contact, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	

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LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Trail (TBD)	1.011	Contact between the Bunurong and settlers				… happen'd to turn his Head towards the Wood, and saw a Man in the very Act of throwing a Spear at Moss as well as a large Body (not seen before) behind a large fallen tree, with their Spears in all readiness for throwing.	John Murray, cited in Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, p. 30.	Stories of contact, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
All hospital and medical areas	1.012	The consequences of contact	Colonial encounters	As a consequence of contact with Europeans, infectious diseases were primarily responsible for the disappearance of aboriginal people from the region and by 1856, few if any members of the Bunurong people remained on the Mornington Peninsula.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 23; Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 7; Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, pp. 28-9.		
Trail (TBD)	1.012	The consequences of contact	Colonial encounters	The Bunurong people did not have immunity to introduced diseases like smallpox, gonorrhoea, syphilis and influenza.			Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, pp. 28-9.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.013	Caring for Country	n.d.	The Bunurong people are the Traditional Owners of the land on which Point Nepean National Park sits. They have cared for Country for more than 14,000 years, and possibly as long as 40,000 years and they continue to care for Country.			Unknown narrator, in Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, 'Bass Coast - Bunurong - Welcome to Country' [video], Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, YouTube, 18 April 2019, accessed 30 June 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b1u9vx8TC8>; Taylor Cullity Lethlean & Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', 2017, Parks Victoria, Taylor Cullity Lethlean team, Melbourne, Department of Environment and Primary Industries, 2017, p. 32; Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 8.	Living culture, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.013	Caring for Country				For me, walking these sands is recreating and walking in the footsteps of my elders and ancestors from the past. It's about reconnecting, connecting and the spirits (that) guide you and take you to places that they've accessed and used for over 40,000 years.	Unknown narrator, in Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, 'Bass Coast - Bunurong - Welcome to Country' [video], Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, YouTube, 18 April 2019, accessed 30 June 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b1u9vx8TC8>	Living culture, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	

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LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.1.013	Caring for Country				Point Nepean's always been a special place. You can just take your shoes off and feel the Country with your feet and know when you're walking that same path of your ancestors who probably sat and did exactly the same thing in pretty much exactly the same spot.	Unknown narrator, in Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, 'Bunurong Land Council @ Point Nepean in HD' , Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, [YouTube video], 22 December 2016, accessed 30 June 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b1u9vx8TC8>.	Living culture, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
"The Heads "	1.014	A changing landscape	n.d.	The landscape of Point Nepean is ever changing. When Bunurong people first walked Point Nepean, over 1600 generations ago, it was a completely different place. It was not a peninsula like it is today, and anyone standing at what is now the Heads would have seen the Yarra River flow by, with no coastline in sight (it was over 200 kilometres away). Port Phillip Bay was a wide, flat plain; fertile grounds for hunting kangaroos.			Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, pp. 1-2.	Changing landscape — the waterfall between the heads, the canyon and flood plains, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
"The Heads "	1.014	A changing landscape	Before European settlement	The same people, standing on the Heads 1600 generations ago, would have seen a vastly different sight facing the other way as well. Bass Strait was a land bridge to Tasmania peppered with rugged, long-dormant volcanoes.			Richard Cotter, Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District, 2nd edn, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Burwood, 2001, pp. 1-2.	Connection with Tasmania and the travel routes between Point Nepean and Tasmania, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
"The Heads "	1.015	Waterfall at The Heads	Before European settlement	Dreaming stories describe Nairm (Port Phillip) as a grassy river plain. Before the ice-age, there was a 60-90 metre high waterfall where Birrarung (the Yarra) and Werribee River met Bass Strait which showered Point Nepean in permanent mist. This is why there are middens on the top of these rises, and likely an Aboriginal silcrete quarry below the former waterfall.			Ashley Matic, Biosis Research, 'Point Nepean National Park Maintenance Works, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Management Plan', Parks Victoria, 2 February 2009, p. 27; Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.	Cultural silcrete quarry below the waterfalls, now destroyed, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
"The Heads "	1.016	Birrarung	n.d.	Birrarung is about three million years old and excavated river red gum tree stumps from the terraces are almost 19 metres in diameter.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
"The Heads "	1.017	Filling the bay	n.d.	There are several stories about how Nairm (Port Phillip) came to be full of water. One of these stories is about how Bundjil punished people for straying away from the correct way of living sustainably. People had started to take more than they needed and this made Bundjil angry. He came down from the sky and flooded the bay, taking away a lot of Bunurong Country.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		
"The Heads "	1.018	Silcrete Quarry	Before European settlement	There was a silcrete quarry at the base of the waterfall at the Heads. Silcrete is a multifine rock that is compressed over millions of years. The Bunurong story says that the silcrete at the base of the waterfall was a blood-red colour (with pinks and creams) and was the solidified entrails of the mythical beings that once lived there. This stone was incredibly important to the Bunurong people, who used it to make tools for special purposes, including engraving stories onto wood. Stone from this outcrop has been found in Rosebud, Packenham and Gembrook, to name a few locations.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		
Cadet School	1.019	Fighting for Australia	c. 1860s - today	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have fought for Australian Defence Forces since the 1860s, including during the Boer War in southern Africa, World Wars I and II, continuing through to current incursions in Afghanistan.			Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies , War service, AIATSIS website, 30 August 2018, accessed 30 June 2020, <https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/articles/war-service#:~:text=Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20people%20have%20served%20in%20the,at%20sea%20%2D%20even%20on%20horseback.>.	Military history – Aboriginal Servicemen and European Servicemen working side-by-side, Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy, p. 36.	
Master story = whole site	MS.1.020	Bunurong archaeology	n.d.	Archaeological investigations have revealed Bunurong history at Point Nepean. For example, the excavation of several pieces of milky-white quartz just beyond the Superintendent's Quarters revealed evidence of activity dated to at least 18,000 years ago. Other excavations which reveal stone tools, and possibly evidence of knapping, indicate that although the area was known to be an important site for women, men would also have been in the area.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		

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LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Trail (TBD)	1.021	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places	2011	In 2011, there were 54 recorded Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places in the Point Nepean geographic region and most are shell deposits. There are some stone artefact scatters, but they are relatively uncommon. They are mostly silcrete, with flint/chert, hornfels, quartz, crystal quartz, unidentified fine-grained siliceous material, sandstone and basalt also identified.			Christine Williamson, 'Site development works, Point Nepean National Park, Police Point Shire Park and Point Nepean Road, Portsea, cultural heritage management plan #11370', for Len Purton, Parks Victoria, 21 November 2011, pp. v, 34-5.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.022	Telling Bunurong stories	Colonial encounters	Once Europeans arrived on Bunurong Country, it became very difficult to maintain the oral traditions and to tell the stories the way they had been for thousands of years. It became almost impossible to maintain Law and a lot of knowledge was lost when people got sick from diseases like smallpox and died.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.023	Living sustainably	Before European settlement	In the past Bunurong people only used the natural resources as needed, making sure that their ways of living were sustainable and did not harm the environment. It was a level of respect for the natural world that made sure people could live on the land for thousands of years.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		
Trail (TBD)	1.024	The story of the Moonah Tree and the Whirlpool	n.d.	This is a cautionary tale about two people who decided to go against moiety law. Two cousins were caught kissing but this was forbidden based on moieties (Bundjil and Waang). Although warned by the Elders to stop, they did not stop and were banished from the group. Eventually, the boy was turned into a Moonah tree and the girl into a whirlpool. The girl-whirlpool and boy-Moonah tree still wanted to be together. The girl-whirlpool came close to the shore and the boy-Moonah tree would lean out so his branches could touch her. The girl-whirlpool would spin the boy-Moonah tree's branches, causing it to have its characteristic twisted form.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		

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LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	BURO NORTH LINK	MEDIA
Harrison's Bowl	1.025	A lost waterhole	c. 1990s	About 15 years ago excavations in the vicinity of Harrison's Bowl found a deposit of thick, black soil. It seemed out of place. The soil might be evidence of an underground spring that has now dried up. In 2007 a shell midden and stone artefacts were also recovered near here. It would have been an important source for fresh water for Bunurong people who travelled along the coastal plain.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020; Christine Williamson, 'Site development works, Point Nepean National Park, Police Point Shire Park and Point Nepean Road, Portsea, Cultural Heritage Management Plan #11370', for Len Purton, Parks Victoria, 21 November 2011, p. 41.		
			n.d.	The middens located along the Nepean Peninsula landscape have been broken down by the cliffs over time.		those midden sites at the top of the cliffs, one of the things that impresses me is that a lot of them have now been dissected by the cliffs that are eroding …	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, pp. 22-3.		
Master story = whole site	MS.1.026	Kangaroo mob	n.d.	William Thomas, who held the position of assistant protector of the Aborigines of Port Phillip between 1839 and 1943, wrote in his journal of a massive mob of kangaroos at Point Nepean. Over 100 animals were in the group, and they were much larger than normal kangaroos and would have been able to sustain a Bunurong family for a long time. With archaeological evidence of stone tools at Point Nepean, men most likely came to the area to hunt animals including kangaroos.			Dan Turnbull, CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference, 7 July 2020.		

Theme 2: Natural world

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.001	Sarsaparilla, wild parsley and pennyroyal'	1850s	When Europeans first arrived in the area, they found plants for curing scurvy.		Sarsaparilla, wild parsley…pennyroyal	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 27.	Interpretation Sign - Nature
Superintendent's quarters - Doctors quarters	2.002	Dr W McCrea, Chief Medical Officer of the Colony	1865	The distance of the Quarantine Station from Melbourne was its advantage.	The distance of the quarantine station from Melbourne I regard as the very greatest benefit it could have…'		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 24.	Interpretation Sign
Superintendent's quarters - Doctors quarters	2.003	This noble setting': Dr W McCrea's descriptions of Point Nepean	1865	Dr W McCrea was very fond of the Quarantine Station's idyllic setting.		The southern shore of this noble harbour is bold and high land with stout trees of various kinds, and in some places falls nothing short in beauty and appearance to Greenwich Park. The ground is hard and pleasant to walk on. The trees are at a good distance apart and no brush intercepts you. The soil is good as far as we may be judges. The hills and valleys rise and fall with inexpressible elegance.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 24.	Interpretation Sign
Superintendent's quarters - Doctors quarters	2.004	Admirably adapted for the purposes required' a site for the Quarantine Station	1865	Dr W McCrea was quick to recognise that the Point Nepean was well suited to being the Quarantine Station site.		The Sanitary Station is admirably adapted for the purposes required; its position isolated, its anchorage good and easy of access both from inside the Heads when a vessel takes a pilot there and from Shortlands Bluff. The soil is sandy and at all times dry, the air pure. Water is procured by sinking wells to the depth of 12 to 15 feet, in abundance and sufficient purity, although somewhat aluminous and impregnated with lime. A root resembling sarsaparilla, wild parsley, a root known here as pennyroyal, grow wild and cure scurvy in a short time.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 27.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Old cemetery Heaton's monument Ochiltree Road - crematorium"	2.005	Burying the dead	1850s	Lack of sawn timber caused problems in manufacturing coffins.		The lack of sawn timber which delayed construction of buildings also restricted the manufacture of coffins. The fears of the healthy who wished to remain so were not conducive to the production of grave diggers, so difficulty was experienced in disposing of bodies. A cemetery 175ft. by 115ft. was finally established near the water's edge inside the Station and those who died were interred as suitably as circumstances permitted by their relatives, friends, or such men as were prepared to work as grave diggers.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 31.	Interpretation Sign Major
Ochiltree Road - crematorium	2.006	A Smallpox outbreak on the RMS Otway	April 1910	The outbreak of small-pox on board the RMS Otway led to seven cases occurring at Point Nepean with two proving fatal. They were cremated.		The Weekly Times reported on the station saying, '...There is no crematorium in quarantine. A suitable site was selected in the tea-tree scrub remote from the quarantine buildings. Several loads of long wood were carted to the spot and built up into a funeral pyre with large quantities of brushwood. The whole was saturated with several tins of kerosene, and, the coffin having been deposited in the centre, the mass of inflammable material was lighted and the body rapidly consumed. No announcements as to the cremation was made. The authorities think that the quieter such sad duties are carried out the better for all concerned under the painful circumstances...'	The Weekly Times, 9 April 1910, cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 27.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Parade ground Jarman oval"	2.007	The footprint of the Quarantine Station	Contemporary	The natural setting contrasts the institutional and military history of the site.	The footprint of the Station is a cleared area bounded by coastal scrub. It provides a distinctive contrast between the institutional setting, and the semi-natural, containing, broader landscape.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 72.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Coles Track	2.008	The changing landscape	pre-1770 - current	The native vegetation within the region would have experienced marked change with fluctuations in climate over the millennia of human occupation, and it has been significantly altered and diminished by intensive post-contact land use in the past 150 years, in particular wood collected for lime burning clearance for urban development.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 7.	Interpretation Sign Nature

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Coles Track	2.009	The landscape has changed over time	1862-current	The native fauna on the Nepean Peninsula has been significantly diminished over the last 150 years, largely as a result of the loss of habitat and the introduction of exotic species, with many animal species now locally extinct.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 8.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						Wallabies, never saw any down there, (No echidnas) … snakes and lizards plenty of those.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 7.	
To be located	2.010	Before the Europeans came: a grassy wetland	pre-1852	At that time, Port Philip Bay was a grassy, wetland plain that would have provided a good food source for the inhabitants of Point Nepean which would have been a range of low hills overlooking the plain.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 7.	Interpretation Sign
Coles Track	2.011	'The country is rich and good'	pre-1852	The coast would have been a rich source of food, including fish, shellfish and other marine resources. The coastal scrub and woodlands would have provided a rich habitat for native mammal species and birds, many of which would have been hunted by Aboriginal people for food and materials such as hides.	William Thomas, Assistant Protector of Aborigines	... I saw 1 or 2 native paths in that tongue of land in the whole, about 50 kangaroo tracks, almost as large and as trodden down by foot of man. I saw, I should suppose, 500 at least and often 40 or 50 in a drove. They run an eminence size near Pt Nepean. The country is rich and good, and if water was plentiful, doubt not but squatters would soon find their way hither. I could not find the least appearance of water in the whole rout till within a mile of Cape Schanck, and that I did not discover till the third day, when I drank to excess...	Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 7.	Interpretation Sign
"Coastal Moonah Woodland Quarantine Station complex & Coles Track"	2.012	Significant flora and fauna of Point Nepean	Contemporary	Vegetation throughout much of the Park is dominated by a mixed over-storey of Coast Tea-tree (Leptospermum laevigatum) and Moonah (Melaleuca lanceolata ssp. Lanceolata) forming a mosaic pattern throughout the area. Patches of indigenous vegetation in the eastern half of the Park are predominantly composed of dense thickets of Coast Tea-tree and Moonah, with few if any indigenous ground species present. These patches provide some habitat value for foraging fauna species.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 54.	Stables Orientation Area

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Coles Track	2.013	Native animals of Point Nepean	Contemporary	Two fauna species of state significance have been recorded within the study site, the Black Falcon (Falco subniger) and White-footed Dunnart (Sminthopsis leucopus). A notable resident species of regional significance within the local area (and within the Park) is the Long-nosed Bandicoot (Perameles nasuta) where bandicoot diggings have been observed in the mown areas.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 55.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Corten Silhouettes Animals x 4, Footprints x 20
Whole Quarantine area	2.014	The landscape of the Quarantine Station	Contemporary	The natural views and topography of the land gives the Quarantine Station a unique setting.	The landscape of the place is valued for the combination of open space, prominent individual trees and rows of trees, and the internal and external views and vistas. The latter provide for views across the Heads to Queenscliff and through to the Otways; views back towards Melbourne across the Bay, and along the Peninsula. There is also a strong and evocative relationship between the vegetated areas as backdrop to the historic buildings in their (predominantly) cleared settings, and Bay and foreshore forming the natural boundary to the site.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 72.	Interpretation Sign
						… As we steam along the Nepean peninsula, the appearance of the shore is pleasing. The tea-tree bushes look very green and luxuriant, and the constantly recurring small sandy bays and jutting rocky promontories, and precipitons banks prettily wooded, present an ever-varying picture.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	
						… On turning round and looking towards Bass' Straits the sand hummocks only are visible; towards the South-east, the ground is undulating, well broken, covered with luxuriant tea-tree bushes, which now with their new shoots are a bright and lively-green.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole Quarantine area	2.015	The landscape of the Quarantine Station	Contemporary	The natural views and topography of the land gives the Quarantine Station a unique setting.	The strategic location of the Station at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, including its visibility from the Heads for ships entering the Bay, and its isolation from the more populated areas of the Colony, clearly influenced the choice of the site for quarantine purposes. This long historic use, and subsequent Army use in combination with the reservation and protection of the adjoining Point Nepean area as National Park, have resulted in the landscape character of today, which has both an institutional character in parts as well as that derived from the natural and topographic context.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 72.	Interpretation Sign
"Parade ground 5 x hospitals Quarantine area - disinfection building, bath and washhouse, boiler chimney"	2.016	Views of the Quarantine Station	Contemporary	Different view lines of the Quarantine Station complex help to create an understanding of the orientation of the site and the sense of isolation felt by those who experienced it.	The siting of the Quarantine Station adjacent to the shoreline and the subsequent scaling of the built forms created a strong focal point for ships entering quarantine. The focus of these views is the five two-storied hospital buildings, the foreshore Bathing and Disinfection complex, especially the boiler chimney, and, as they have developed, the Monterey Cypress rows within the site.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 73.	Interpretation Sign
						Standing on the beach or jetty at Queenscliff, and looking across the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, the eye is attracted by a row of five large uniformed buildings on the opposite shore of Point Nepean. These are the hospitals of the Sanitary Station, or Quarantine Ground, as it is more generally called.	'Impressions of Victoria', 'No. XXI', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
						The substantial buildings of two and three storeys forming the Quarantine Station, embedded in foliage …	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade ground Hospital No. 4, Coles Track"	2.017	Monterey Cyprus trees	c. 1930	The distinct Monterey Cyprus trees that can be seen today were planted in the 1930s.	It appears some of the major tree plantings within the site were an attempt to mitigate the effects of the coastal aspect, especially the east-west aligned Monterey Cypress rows (c. 1930) on the south side of the Parade Ground and double row to the north of Hospital No. 4.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 75.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
"Parade ground Hospital No. 4"	2.018	Monterey Cyprus trees	c. 1930	The distinct Monterey Cyprus trees that can be seen today were planted in the 1930s.	Their alignment and formal arrangement re-enforce the institutional qualities of the place.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 75.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
5 x hospitals	2.019	Changing the landscape at the Quarantine Station	1850s	The positions of the five hospital buildings close to the shoreline provided passengers coming into Port Phillip Bay with a distinct image of the Quarantine Station.	The strong alignment of the main hospital buildings across the site is a dominant feature of the former Quarantine Station landscape setting, and is of primary significance. Each of the five hospital buildings was oriented towards the sea, when built in the 1850s, essentially with their 'backs' to the surrounding bushland setting. Hospital No. 1 was reconstructed in a similar outward facing configuration in 1919.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 75.	Interpretation Sign
						Standing on the beach or jetty at Queenscliff, and looking across the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, the eye is attracted by a row of five large uniformed buildings on the opposite shore of Point Nepean. These are the hospitals of the Sanitary Station, or Quarantine Ground, as it is more generally called.	'Impressions of Victoria', 'No. XXI', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
"Hospital No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 Isolation area - Isolation hospital"	2.020	Changing the landscape at the Quarantine Station	1852-	The establishment of the Quarantine Station had a major impact on the natural features of the landscape.	The reduction in density of coastal vegetation immediately to the south of the lower hospital group has also reduced the sense of an enveloping bush setting around the institutional landscape.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 75.	Interpretation Sign Nature

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"5 x hospitals PV administration area - Administration building Superintendent's Quarters Quarantine area - Disinfection building, Bath and washhouse Badcoe Hall - Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - First class dining hall"	2.021	Changing the landscape at the Quarantine Station	Contemporary	The natural bushland, Moonah woodland and introduced Monterey Cyprus trees physically isolate key areas of the quarantine station and from the broader bushland landscape.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 83.	Interpretation Sign Major
"PV administration area - Administration building Superintendent's Quarters Quarantine area - Disinfection building, Bath and washhouse & Coles Track Badcoe Hall - Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - First class dining hall"	2.022	Fabulous views from the Quarantine Station	1850s-1960s	The Quarantine Station held many fabulous views of the vast Port Phillip Bay.	Other major building groups were similarly oriented towards Port Phillip Bay, including the Bathing and Disinfection Group, Administration Building, Superintendent's Quarters, First Class Dining and Badcoe Hall.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 75.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						… As we steam along the Nepean peninsula, the appearance of the shore is pleasing. The tea-tree bushes look very green and luxuriant, and the constantly recurring small sandy bays and jutting rocky promontories, and precipitons banks prettily wooded, present an ever-varying picture.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Superintendent's Quarters - Medical Superintendent's quarters	2.023	The Norfolk Island Pines	Contemporary	The Norfolk Island Pine adjacent to the Superintendent's Residence stands tall along the ridge.	The Norfolk Island Pine adjacent to the Superintendent's Residence has also become a local landmark and prominent in views from the Bay, Police Point and west along the Point Nepean foreshore.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 73.	Interpretation Sign Nature
"Whole Quarantine area Old cemetery area - Cemetery, Heaton's monument"	2.024	A solemn and frightening sight	Contemporary	The Quarantine Station would have been a solemn and frightening sight for passengers aboard the sick ships, waiting to disembark.	The view of the complex from the Bay is contained by the backdrop of bushland, adding to the overriding sense of isolation of the place. At closer distance, the view from the Bay of the cemetery and Heaton's Monument would also have instilled a sense of foreboding for those entering quarantine.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 73.	Interpretation Sign Major, Ground-based installation Major
"Old cemetery area - Cemetery, Heaton's monument Tramway Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive)"	2.025	A sobering and isolating experience	pre-1856	Surrounded by dense bushland and looking across the bay to Melbourne would have been a sobering and isolating experience for newly arrived Australians.	The siting of the cemetery directly on the sea front also reinforces the maritime associations of the Quarantine Station and the sense of isolation of the place. The maritime associations were strongest before the demolition of the jetty and reduction in extent of the luggage trolley system, the physical link between the ship and the Quarantine Station activities.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 75.	Interpretation Sign Major, Ground-based installation Major
"Whole Quarantine area Moonah woodland"	2.026	Nestled in the bush	Contemporary	Bushland is a predominant element of the setting surrounding the Quarantine Station.	The surrounding bush setting of the Quarantine Station is described as Coastal Alkaline Scrub, specifically Coastal Moonah Woodland. The dominant arborescent taxa within this vegetation type is Coastal Moonah (Melaleuca lanceolata), Coast Tea Tree (Leptospermum laevigatum), and Sweet Bursaria (Bursaria spinosa).		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 79.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.027	The Moonah trees: hundreds of years of history	Contemporary	The density of the Coastal Moonah Woodland varies throughout the site.	Woody weeds are also present, especially along cleared tracks and adjacent to built areas. These include African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum) as well as the arborescent Radiata Pine (Pinus radiata) and Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa). The understorey is dominated by the invasive Myrle-leaf Milkwort (Polygala myrtifolia), as well as a host of other exotic weeds.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.028	The lime burning industry	c. 1850s	The surrounding woodlands provided a ready supply of timber for the early lime-burning industry in the area	Lime-burning was an early local industry, and required a ready supply of timber to feed the kilns, and the local woodland, dominated by Drooping She-Oak (Allocasuarina veticilliata) and Coast Banksia (Banksia integrifolia) provided a ready supply of fuel.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 79.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						All the peninsula at that time was beautiful open sheoak forest. The elder trees had been felled by the limeburners, but young ones had grown in their stead, and there was a think sole of grass on the ground, and very little encroachment of ti-tree, which now covers everything.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	
To be located	2.029	The lime burning industry	1850s	"The lime-burning industry significantly reduced the density of natural woodlands along the Mornington Peninsula. "	By the early 1850s fuel (wood) was becoming scarce and the area from Arthur's Seat to Point Nepean was protected by the Government from timber cutting, save for the purpose of lime-burning.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 79-80.	Interpretation Sign
						That wretched lime-burning business has destroyed all the sheoaks, and the ti-tree has done well perhaps to cover up the deserts which their removal left.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… The country further on looks very much like a deserted gold-field, the ground having been broken up in all directions for the purpose of excavating the surface lime. The timber has been cut down for fuel, so that the natural beauty of the landscape has been destroyed.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	
						… On turning round and looking towards Bass' Straits the sand hummocks only are visible; towards the South-east, the ground is undulating, well broken, covered with luxuriant tea-tree bushes, which now with their new shoots are a bright and lively-green.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	
						" Colonial Secretary's Office Melbourne, 29th July 1853 It is hereby notified for general information that to prevent the destruction of growing timber on Crown Lands bordering on the Port Phillip Bay, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct the reservation of all timber growing on Crown Lands in the District of Western Port, within one mile of the beach of the aforesaid Bay, - within which limit the cutting of timber for firewood, or for any other purpose is strictly prohibited. By His Excellency's Command. W Lonsdale"	'VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 1853-1201', cited in John Alexander, Nepean limestone: the history of the limestone industry on the Southern Mornington Peninsula, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, Victoria, 2001, p. 22.	
Coles Track	2.030	Wood for burning lime	c. 1840s-	The surrounding bushland was a key resource for the lime burners who inhabited Point Nepean before the Quarantine Station.	The out-lying bush setting of the Quarantine Station can then be said to be a semi-natural vegetation community – its form and make-up directly impacted by the intervention of man through timber cutting for lime-burning. It is very much a cultural landscape, directly reflecting the primary use of the area prior to the establishment of the Quarantine Station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Coastal Moonah Woodland Quarantine Station complex"	2.031	Dramatic contrasts and a sense of isolation	Contemporary	The juxtaposition of natural bushland and government buildings at the Quarantine Station is a stark contrast.	Much of the significance of the place is derived from the relationship between the institutional landscape, dominated by stark building forms and minimal tree plantings with the backdrop of dense bush-land. This contributes fundamentally to the sense of isolation of the Quarantine Station – and its setting on a wild coast with a bush backdrop.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Interpretation Sign
						The bush in the Quarantine Ground is in something like its native condition. There are great shadowy bimbel trees and boobelallahs, their boughs weighed down with abundance of fragrant bloom, currant blushes laden with fruit, each separate berry when ripe being snow white with a tiny crimson star at either end, cotton bushes like the garden daisy trees, and abundance of green grass in every open space.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	
"5 x hospitals Parade ground 3 x labourers cottages Stables Upper hospital area Superintendent's Quarters Quarantine area Isolation area Influenza huts PV administration area"	2.032	1850-1950: the landscape changes	1850-1950	The establishment of the Quarantine Station had a major impact on the natural values of the landscape.	The contrast between the institutional and semi-natural landscapes was strongest during the Quarantine Station period of development. Open grassed areas between buildings was strongly delineated with the adjacent coastal scrub, and building developments were located in clearings within the bush setting.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Interpretation Sign Nature

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Hospital No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 Burgess Park (close to Hospital No. 5) Jarman Oval (close to carpark)"	2.033	The landscape changes: 1951-1985	1951-1985	The establishment of the Quarantine Station had a major impact on the natural values of the landscape.	During the period of the Officer Cadet School, this delineation was notably modified. The precinct to the south of the lower Hospital group was progressively developed and the density of surrounding bush was reduced into a more parklike setting of scattered trees set in turf. The character of the foreshore area to the north of this hospital group was similarly modified.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Interpretation Sign
Coles Track	2.034	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park	n.d.	The waters surrounding Point Nepean National Park are home to a diversity of marine life and form the Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park.	"The site figures within larger ecologies and wildlife corridors—the entrance of Port Phillip forms the eastern distribution□on limit for cold-water species from Western Victoria and the western limit for warm-water species from Eastern Victoria. Dolphins are often seen on the Bay side of the park and in the Ticonderoga Bay Sanctuary Zone. This may include a unique species known as the Burrunan dolphin (Tursiops australis)"		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 18.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
Coles Track	2.035	Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park	2002	In 2002, these waters were proclaimed part of the Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park.	The park's adjacent waters have been protected since 1975 and were proclaimed part of Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park in 2002.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 18.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park	2.036	The Heads	Contemporary	The Heads mark the main entry into Port Phillip Bay. The water currents surrounding the heads vary in extreme and have played a significant role in shaping a diverse marine environment.	The Heads form the site where the ocean meets the bay and mark The Rip, a 90-metre deep incision that generates the water circulation patterns at the southern part of Port Phillip Bay. These currents vary in extremes from 2.5 m/second at The Rip to .1 m/second at the Great Sands □tidal delta and have shaped a diverse spectrum of marine habitats, comprising reefs, dunes, shoals, inter□dal pla□forms and the deep water column of The Rip.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 18.	Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		The Heads	n.d.	The Rip demanded great weariness from all pilots guiding ships through The Heads.	Captain Cole Springall recalled the following,	… its one of the locations that require a lot of respect. The Rip. You can have a big sea running. And a strong tide. And if you have a big sea or bad weather, I always found when I was piloting; I did a better job, because you spend a bit of time thinking about it. Whereas if it's beautiful calm weather and you're talking to the master and next thing the tug line carries away and you're going too fast. Usually you got out of it, but with the bad weather you really thought about what you were doing. You had too.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 23.	
Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park	2.037	The Heads	Contemporary	The water currents surrounding the Heads are an historic treacherous waterway.	They have also formed an infamously treacherous waterway; there are 20 recorded shipwrecks in the site's adjacent waters and 120 within 10 nau□tical miles of The Heads.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 18.	Interpretation Sign
		The Heads	n.d.		Captain Cole Springall recalled first-hand the challenges of guiding ships through the The Heads.	... In the 60's there was still some of those old war time ships running and you'd go on board and they'd be 8 knots pilot, was your best. And you'd have a job if it was ebb tide. But we did have ways to manoeuvre, depending on draft. But if most of those ships were fairly light draft and we used to bring them in on 4 fingers... East. You'd come in and that meant that 4 fingers, the 4 light houses, or 2 light houses and the 2 beacons were like that. And because of the strong tide you'd be steering for the middle of Lonsdale and you'd be keeping, those lights and wouldn't change. You would be sort of looking about 45 degrees that way, and the ship would come in on that, and then once you came in at where the tide hit she go hard straight for the Lonsdale bight and you'd be hard of starboard and you'd be hoping she'd come out of it alright, and they always did but you had that little worry. And by the time she developed control of the swing she was inside the heads and over to the west. And you were right then, you just chug along and up the West Channel usually.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 24.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park	2.037	The Heads	n.d.		This waterway forms the highest concentration of shipwrecks in Australia.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 44.	Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted
Master story = whole site	M2.038	Port Phillip Bay in the Ice Age	n.d.	Port Phillip Bay in the Ice Age		During the last glacial stage ... the floor of Port Phillip Bay was uncovered and the Pleistocene Yarra flowed over it. The river waters collected and found an outlet through the dunes—outlets that, when the sea- level rose, became ti□deways similar to the channels converging towards The Heads	RA Keble, Geological survey of Australia, memoir 17: the Mornington Peninsula, cited in TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign
Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park	2.039	One of the finest bays we have seen'	n.d.	John Batman reported on entering the calm waters of Port Phillip Bay through the Heads.		John Batman reported, 'We succeeded ... in entering one of the finest bays or basins of water that we remember to have seen. Within the Bay, the water was, compared to our tossing in the boiling and foaming waters outside, as smooth as a mill pond, and our li□le barque floated gently along like a sleeping gull'.	John Batman (Nunn, N.A., A history of Point Lonsdale, The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1949), cited in TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.040	From the ocean to the bush	Today	Point Nepean National Park offers a unique setting of bushland, rugged ocean and a calm protected bay.	The park is a 560-hectare landscape comprising beaches, cliffs, flats and dunes. The narrowness of the extreme end of the peninsula allows a rare simultaneous experience of the ocean and protected bay.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 19.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.040	From the ocean to the bush	Today	Point Nepean National Park offers a unique setting of bushland, rugged ocean and a calm protected bay.	The ocean beaches, with their rugged topography of adjacent cliffs and headlands, reinforce a sense of isolation□and remoteness. The varied landforms, degrees of exposure and marine contexts of the peninsula are reflected in the site's vegetation□ communities□.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 19.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.040	From the ocean to the bush	Today	Point Nepean National Park offers a unique setting of bushland, rugged ocean and a calm protected bay.	The site's exposed and rocky windswept areas, its steep, exposed coastal headlands and its edges form coastal scrub, grassland and shrubland zones.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 19.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.040	From the ocean to the bush	Today	Point Nepean National Park offers a unique setting of bushland, rugged ocean and a calm protected bay.	Its undulati□ng inland landscapes are coastal alkaline scrub containing Coastal Moonah woodlands. Its dunes are grassy shrubland and dune scrub.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 19.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Bush Track	2.040	From the ocean to the bush	Today	Point Nepean National Park offers a unique setting of bushland, rugged ocean and a calm protected bay.	"Coastal Moonah, Drooping She-oak and Coastal Banksia, which would have typically dominated the site's woodlands, have been depleted by colonial uses (grazing, firewood for lime burning, fire breaks). "		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 19.	Interpretation Sign Minor
To be located	2.041	The landscape of Point Nepean National Park	Today	The Mornington Peninsula landscape, shaped by the elements, is powerful and sublime.	Situated between the protected waters of Port Phillip and the high-energy Bass Strait, the flows and forces that shape the site are palpable, contras□ting and extreme. These dynamics generate unique qualities□ and juxtapositions□ throughout the site—panoramic prospects and immersive dunes, sandstone cliffs and sheltered beaches, crashing waves and gentle □tides, indigo and turquoise, gusts and s□tillness, remnant bush and colourful reefs.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 36.	Interpretation Sign
		The landscape of Point Nepean National Park	Today	"The landscape along the Bass Strait coastline has remained relatively untouched since the beginning of European agricultural and development practices in the area. "		… that Bass Strait coast line … it's been pretty much untouched in European settlement times.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 21.	
To be located	2.042	Bold high land clothed with stout trees of various kinds'	1802	John Murray reported on the natural beauty of the Point Nepean landscape in his logbook while aboard the Lady Nelson in 1802.		The southern shore of this noble harbour is bold high land in general and clothed with stout trees of various kinds … The hills and valleys rise and fall with inexpressible elegance.	Logbooks of John Murray, the Lady Nelson, 1802, cited in TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 39.	Interpretation Sign
Whole fort area	2.043	The landscape of Point Nepean National Park	Today	The Narrows offer a sharp contrast between narrow cliffs and ocean.	At The Narrows, the peninsula's narrowest extreme, the landscape rises, falls and winds between its contras□ting marine contexts, both of which are visible at once.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 36.	Interpretation Sign Minor
To be located	2.044	'An expanse of water bounded by the horizon'	n.d.	The waters surrounding Point Nepean can be both calm and treacherous.		An expanse of water bounded in many places by the horizon, and as unruffled as the bosom of unpolluted innocence, presented itself to the charmed eye, which roamed over it in silent admiration …	JH Tuckey, First Lieutenant of the Calcutta, 1803, cited in TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean, 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 43.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.045	A marine wonderland	Today	The Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park is likened to a marine wonderland	It is a marine wonderland of deep gorges with sheer rock faces painted with jewel anemones, bright yellow zoanthids, spectacular sponge gardens, kelp forests and ledges, seagrass meadows and temperate reefs.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 44.	Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted
To be located	2.046	Erosion and limestone cliffs	n.d.	The ocean has longed shaped the landscape of the Point Nepean National Park.	Ocean wave action is continuing to erode the southern side of the peninsula forming limestone cliffs and unusual horizontal shore platforms.		Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective,' Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 28.	Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted
To be located	2.047	Managing the land for hunting and permaculture	n.d.	Colonial accounts of the Traditional Owner-managed landscape describe an open woodland matrix of Banksias, She-oaks, Wattle and Moonah with tussock grasses. This composition reflected management by fire for the purposes of hunting and permaculture.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 40.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.048	Farming the Peninsula	n.d.	Prior to European settlement the Boonwurrung (Bunurong) people occupied and continually utilised the Nepean Peninsula, influencing disturbance regimes such as fire and probable native herbivore grazing.			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 446.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.049	Robert Brown and the earliest botanical collections	c. 1802	The Nepean Peninsula was one of the first areas in Victoria to be explored and settled by Europeans. In 1802, John Murray on the Lady Nelson briefly visited the area, as did Mathew Flinders and Robert Brown on the Investigator. Brown's botanical collections and descriptions were some of the earliest from Victoria.			Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective,' Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 28.	Interpretation Sign, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.050	1935: a period of dramatic and rapid change	c. 1835	Settlement of the area by Europeans in 1835 marked a dramatic and rapid change to new disturbance regimes, including vegetation clearance, which has shaped the vegetation associations evident today.			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 446.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.051	An abundance of food	n.d.	Prior to European settlement, the hills and plains of the Mornington Peninsula would have provided extensive faunal resources for the local Boonwurrung people. Mammals present, and potentially used as food or material sources, included Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Black Wallaby, Marsupial Mice, Echidnas, Ringtail Possums, Long Nose Bandicoot, Brushtail Possums, Swamp Rats, White Footed Dunnart and Wombats. The waterways, and wetlands to the north and east, would have supported eels, fish, crustaceans, and waterbirds. In all, more than 295 species of birds have been recorded within the Western Port region.			Ashely Matic, 'Point Nepean National Park maintenance works, Victoria: cultural Heritage management plan #10336', Biosis Research for Parks Victoria, 2 February 2009, p. 21.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.052	After Europeans arrived	c. 1840s	With the arrival of European industry to the Peninsula in the 1840s, much of the vegetation, largely dominated by Banksias and She-oaks, was destroyed. There was extensive land clearance, the timber being used to fuel the lime burners' kilns or sent to Melbourne for firewood. Pastoral leases were granted and more land was opened up for farming. As a result of this clearing, the Coast Tea Tree, once confined to the coastal fringe, spread inland and is now the dominant species. What now remains of the natural vegetation is being threatened by encroaching development and the invasion of environmental weeds.			Nepean Conservation Group Inc, 'Guide to Indigenous plants of the Nepean Peninsula', Mornington Peninsula Shire, n.d.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Interpretation Sign Nature Small x 5

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						All the peninsula at that time was beautiful open sheoak forest. The elder trees had been felled by the limeburners, but young ones had grown in their stead, and there was a think sole of grass on the ground, and very little encroachment of ti-tree, which now covers everything. That wretched lime-burning business has destroyed all the sheoaks, and the ti-tree has done well perhaps to cover up the deserts which their removal left.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	
						That wretched lime-burning business has destroyed all the sheoaks, and the ti-tree has done well perhaps to cover up the deserts which their removal left.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	
						… The country further on looks very much like a deserted gold-field, the ground having been broken up in all directions for the purpose of excavating the surface lime. The timber has been cut down for fuel, so that the natural beauty of the landscape has been destroyed.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	
Bush Track	2.053	The arrival of the Europeans	1803	At the time of European settlement much of the hinterland of the Nepean Peninsula was covered by open, grassy woodlands dominated by Allocasuarina verticillata (Drooping Sheoak), Melaleuca lanceolata subsp. lanceolata, Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia and Acacia species, along with a range of other species. Depending on topography and environmental influences some areas supported shrublands, forests, grasslands and wetlands. There were bare areas of sand, eroding cliffs, stunted vegetation dominated by low shrubs and tussock grasslands along the coastline. On the beaches Spinifex sericeus (Hairy Spinifex) grasslands occurred in a narrow band and sometimes shrublands of Atriplex cinerea (Coast Saltbush).			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 446.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Interpretation Sign Nature Small x 1

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.054	John Murray's logbooks	c. 1802	"The earliest accounts of the vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula are from John Murray's logbooks in the Lady Nelson (transcribed by Lee 1915). His accompanying charts allow us to be confident that much of his time ashore in Port Phillip was spent on the Nepean Peninsula. On the 15th February 1802, John Murray began his explorations near Portsea. "		The southern shore of this noble harbour is bold high land in general and not clothed as all the land at Western Point is with thick brush but with stout trees of various kinds and in some places falls nothing short, in beauty and appearance, of Greenwich Park… I went on shore and walked through the woods a couple of miles. The ground was hard and pleasant to walk on. The trees are at a good distance from each other and no brush intercepts you. The soil is good as far as we may be judges. I saw several native huts and very likely they have burnt off several hundred acres of ground. Young grass we found springing up over all the ground we walked; the only birds we saw were a few parrots… After dinner I took a walk through the woods of this part of the country, attended by one soldier and our carpenter to examine the wood. To describe this part I walked through is simply to say that it nearly resembles a walk on Blackheath and the Park if we set out of question the houses and gardens of the latter. The hills and valleys rise and fall with inexpressible elegance. We discovered no water nor any new wood of consequence, but it is impossible that a great want of water can be here from the number of native huts and fires we fell in with in our march.	John Murray, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 29-30.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.055	The frontier	c. 1803			Two days later, Murray's party encountered a group of Aboriginal people 'all of whom were seated in a circle on a beautiful spot of grass' (Lee 1915). While relations were friendly at first, fighting soon broke out and Murray's party fired shots. Murray recalls seeing a man fleeing 'through the wood which was by no means thick…' past the 'roots of black trees.' Murray, more cautious after this fight, later 'Sent an armed party and our carpenter a long range through the woods to try the different kinds of wood, none however was found of use, the trees being almost invariably oak and other wood quite common at Sydney.	John Murray, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 30.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.056	The journey of Matthew Flinders	1802	In May 1802, Matthew Flinders explored Port Phillip. He singled out the Nepean Peninsula as different from the rest of the land surrounding the Port.		…the surface there being mostly sandy, and the vegetation in many places, little better than brush-wood.	Matthew Flinders, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1 p. 30.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.057	Robert Brown and the earliest botanical collections	n.d.	Robert Brown, a naturalist who accompanied Mathew Flinders, explored the Portsea area.		After breakfast I landed on the south shore opposite to the ship and about a mile or mile and a half from the entrance of the port. The country here consisted of gentle swells and hollows, pretty uniformly covered with grass and in many places rather thinly furnished with trees which grow, either the Banksia formally observed or Casuarina equisetifolia and Mimosa odoratissima, forming small trees. Besides the grass which forms the greater part of the verdure, some of the herbaceous plants examined in the meadow land as Geranium ple{…}, Convolvulus, Scaevola, Picris, Glycine lacin{…}, etc. Towards the opposite shore, within a direct line…and half a mile distant the hills were more sandy and covered with low shrubs as Fabricia, Correa alba, Croton aff. viscida and a few dwarf Styphelias and Styphelia lanceolata…here but a shrub, but in less…and more fertile situations forming a small tree. The soil on the slopes of the hills was rather light and sandy but a tolerable depth. In the hollows it was deeper richer and black, in some places approaching to Bog.	Robert Brown, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 30.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.058	John Tuckey	1804	In October 1804, John Tuckey described the Nepean Peninsula and nearby areas.		"The face of the country bordering on the port is…dotted with trees, as if planted by the hand of taste, whilst the ground is covered with a profusion of flowers of every colour; in short the external appearance of the country flattered us into most delusive dreams of fruitfulness and plenty. The soil (except in a few places where marle is found mixed with vegetable mould), is invariable sandy, and its blackness proceeds from the ashes of the burnt grass, which has every where been set on fire by the natives. The Timber, within five miles of the beach is chiefly the Sheoak, which is only fit for cabinet work. The trees are open and the country is entirely free from underwood, except in the swamps, which are always covered with impenetrable bush. The other kinds of timber trees are very thinly scattered within the above limits; they are the blue gum, Stringybark, honeysuckle, box, and a kind of pine."	John Tuckey, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 30.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.059	Robert Jamieson, a settler at Port Arthur's seat in 1839	c. 1839			Jamieson recalled that he was 'the only settler on the coast side of Arthur's Seat, and all the country from Point Nepean to Cape Schanck, now comparatively so thickly populated, was then in undisputed possession of the kangaroo, emu and native dog, the first of these running literally in large herds'.	Robert Jamieson, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 31.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.060	Georgina McCrae, a settler at Port Arthur's seat in 1844	c. 1844			We…'walked up to one of the 'cups', or sand dunes, whence we took in a majestic view of Point Nepean across a finely wooded middle-distance and foreground'.	Georgina McCrae, cited in Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 31.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.061	Wood for lime burning	Colonial encounters	Drooping Sheoak Allocasuarina verticillata was the most useful timber species for early settlers as eucalypt species were apparently absent. Lime-burners targeted Allocasuarina verticillata and possibly Acacia uncifolia for fuel for the kilns.			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 446.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						All the peninsula at that time was beautiful open sheoak forest. The elder trees had been felled by the limeburners, but young ones had grown in their stead, and there was a think sole of grass on the ground, and very little encroachment of ti-tree, which now covers everything. That wretched lime-burning business has destroyed all the sheoaks, and the ti-tree has done well perhaps to cover up the deserts which their removal left.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	
Nature trail (TBD)	2.062	The Drooping Sheoak	Colonial encounters	Drooping Sheoak Allocasuarina verticillata was the main species targeted and Coast Tea-tree was also used in bakers ovens. This process, over several decades, played a significant early role in converting the historically described open woodlands found by early European surveyors on the Nepean Peninsula into the closed scrub that we see today. Timber became so scarce in the early 1850s that its collection was prohibited from Arthur's Seat to Point Nepean, except that used for limeburning which was Sheoak.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign Nature
						… The country further on looks very much like a deserted gold-field, the ground having been broken up in all directions for the purpose of excavating the surface lime. The timber has been cut down for fuel, so that the natural beauty of the landscape has been destroyed.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	
						All the peninsula at that time was beautiful open sheoak forest. The elder trees had been felled by the limeburners, but young ones had grown in their stead, and there was a think sole of grass on the ground, and very little encroachment of ti-tree, which now covers everything. That wretched lime-burning business has destroyed all the sheoaks, and the ti-tree has done well perhaps to cover up the deserts which their removal left.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Coles Track	2.063	Grazing	Colonial encounters	Grazing of cattle, combined with the felling of trees for firewood, is likely to have had a dramatic impact on the native vegetation within the study area. Grazing began around 1836 when the study area became part of a squatting lease. While almost all of the mature Drooping Sheoak were felled to feed the lime kilns any natural recruitment is likely to have been grazed as the species is highly palatable to cattle and other herbivores. In addition palatable understorey species may also have been selectively grazed by cattle.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 21.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Coles Track	2.064	Cattle quarantine	n.d.	A cattle quarantine area was also established as part of the Quarantine Station operations. This area was located near Observatory Point and was about two hectares in size although early maps suggest 20ha.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 21.	Interpretation Sign Minor
To be located	2.065	Removing vegetation	Colonial encounters	The process of extracting lime from the dunes required the removal of all vegetation, disturbing the soil surface. Wattles and Leptospermum laevigatum regenerated following these disturbances and mature wattles were stripped of their bark, which was sent to the tanneries. Timber was also harvested to fuel Melbourne's bakeries during the 1850s and was so scarce by 1853 that the government halted the removal of timber unless required for lime-burning.			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 446.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						… The country further on looks very much like a deserted gold-field, the ground having been broken up in all directions for the purpose of excavating the surface lime. The timber has been cut down for fuel, so that the natural beauty of the landscape has been destroyed.	'Sorrento', The Geelong Advertiser, 31 December 1874, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.066	Environmental changes in the 20th century	c. 1900s	By the 1900s the Mornington Peninsula was holiday destination. Holiday makers brought an increase in the physical damage to the vegetation, which was exacerbated by motor vehicles and bikes. Agricultural activity has now almost ceased on the Nepean Peninsula and the principal land uses today are urban and recreational, notably seaside tourism and golf.			Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 28.	Interpretation Sign
					The development of houses in Portsea to accommodate the needs of seaside tourism and residents alike in the c. 1920s was another contributing factor that led to the loss of vegetation and urban development of the landscape.	"Int – Was there any houses on the Portsea road, the way they are now because it's very dense now? KK – A few, not that many, there was a fisherman hut which was on the beach right on the sand and then there was a lookout half way up the cliff, the hill, looking out to the sea watching out for shoals of fish coming in and he would ring a bell and they would all go out and catch whatever fish they could, net them, put them in these fish compounds or fish traps. I think they got vandalised in the end and just pulled them all out. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 5.	
						… the beaches then at Portsea were big wide beaches. There used to be yacht's moored there, dragged up onto the sand and had those fishing traps, come and get their load of catch into the fish traps and sell them from there.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 1.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.067	Training the Defence Force	n.d.	Defence Force training has had a significant cumulative impact on over 200 hectares of land that has now become part of the Point Nepean National Park. The construction of firebreaks, numerous weapons ranges, bunkers and vehicle tracks combined with officer amenities such as ovals and other facilities resulted in vegetation and habitat clearance. The firing of live rounds in a variety of locations has also had a significant impact. Complete destabilisation as a result of continued firing of live rounds has caused the formation of localised blow-outs where no vegetation has re-established.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 21.	Interpretation Sign
						.... I feel I made some contribution in the control of bush fires. When I talk of control of bush fires I must say in both times I was at Portsea, I was always conscious of the bush fire problem. For example in those days, I don't know what [it's] like now I don't think it would have changed, the Teatree around Monash Light was so dense, that the only way you could move in the area was to move across the top of the Teatree as if you were swimming. There were no paths particularly around Monash Light. We had done some attempts at burning with the Army ...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry Instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007.	
						... the real problem ... is that you have only got to put a spark into dry Teatree and it just explodes, the vinegary like sap just incandesces almost instantly, and so it was a real problem for our use. We were also very concerned about people coming in and using the area. People though[t] we were quite negative (?) but there was a real danger.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry Instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						... in 1972 we had a talk with the Country Fire Authority and came to an arrangement where by they came in and would train in our area at the start of each year. We made a contribution to their funds, not a large amount, but I was allowed to spend some money and they used to put their teams through burning off our fire breaks each year and it was marvellous, had things really under control while we were doing that. I think in my time that was the most significant thing I did.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry Instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007.	
Bush Track	2.068	An expanding park	c. 1970s -	Since 1978 the shrublands of Point Nepean that include Moonah trees have expanded and this trend is expected to continue.			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 454.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
To be located	2.069	Conserving nature at Point Nepean	n.d.	The cessation of military activities in certain zones and limited human access has provided values within the densely urbanised Port Phillip region to be retained. Many of these values, including breeding populations of many significant fauna, have been lost elsewhere. The opportunity for a number of regionally, state and nationally significant flora and fauna			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, pp. 24-5.	Interpretation Sign
Coles Track	2.070	An isolated habitat with significant fauna	Today	"Point Nepean's position at the tip of a relatively narrow peninsula (Point Nepean is less than 2km across at its widest point) means that it is particularly isolated and in a landscape context is more akin to a true island than a habitat. Its significant fauna includes Hooded Plover, Sooty Oystercatcher, Brown Quail and Spotted Quail-thrush, Cormorant, Black Falcon, Pacific Gull, Terns, Powerful Owl, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Albatross, White-throated Needletail, Short-tailed Shearwater and White-faced Storm-Petrel, White-footed Dunnart, Long-nosed Bandicoot, bats and reptiles (Tree Dragon, Eastern Brown Snake, Southern Grass Skink and Metallic Skink."			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, pp. 119-27.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.071	Introduced species	n.d.	Red Foxes and feral cats are damaging introduced species and they threaten the native wildlife of Point Nepean.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 128.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
Harrison's Bowl, along Bush Track	2.072	Harrison's Bowl	n.d.	Harrisons Bowl is a significant faunal habitat because of its highly significant potential habitat value. Harrisons Bowl has the potential to be restored to a Grassy Woodland structure similar to that of Wilsons Folly. Because of its position in the overall landscape (i.e. near Wilsons Folly, away from significant human disturbance and in the centre of the study area), Harrisons Bowl has the potential to receive immigration of terrestrial mammals, reptiles and ground dwelling/ foraging birds from Wilsons Folly and may significantly bolster faunal populations reliant on this limited habitat type.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, pp. 136-7.	Interpretation Sign Minor; Corten Silhouettes Animals x 10
Harrison's Bowl, along Bush Track	2.073	Habitat diversity	n.d.	Increasing habitat diversity and the amount of particularly important habitat types within Point Nepean is likely to benefit faunal diversity. In particular, increasing the area of Grassy Woodlands should bolster a number of species populations which may not currently be viable (e.g. Long-nosed Bandicoot, White-footed Dunnart, ground-dwelling birds and some reptiles).			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 140.	Audio Tour and signs as in 2.072, Interpretation Sign Minor
		Habitat diversity	Today	The landscape along the Point Nepean peninsula and marine environment is home to a wealth of wildlife.		… and one of the fascinating things is at low tide, you can see species there that you don’t see anywhere else. Things like the Swift-footed Rock-crab, which is very common along that little section of coast, but nowhere else because, rock fisherman love to use it as bait. The range of size of limpets that you see. You see huge limpets that you just wouldn’t see anywhere else, through to the small ones. And universities have used, particularly the rock platform at Cheviot Beach because there used to be access at Cheviot, just down from the Harold Hold Memorial.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 21.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.074	Fire history	n.d.	The fire history of the Nepean Peninsula is not well documented. Historical references to fire from the Mornington Peninsula are often vague or broad in their use of locality names. There is a general absence of fire dependent species and Point Nepean is afforded protection from wildfire by its location and the prevailing winds.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 60.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.075	The Drooping Sheoak	n.d.	Drooping Sheoak is believed to have previously been a much more prominent component of the vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula. For example, the flat area near Observatory Point is described in the 1850s with drooping Sheoak abundant enough to be described by the observer; 'low sandy country lightly wooded with acacia and sheoak' (Surveyor General's Office 7 September 1854). The historic depletion of this species and its slow recovery make this species of high local significance.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 61.	Interpretation Sign Minor
To be located	2.076	The amazing Moonah trees	n.d.	The Moonah trees and waterholes are places of significance that require careful interpretation and further research.			TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 70.	Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.077	Coastal Moonah woodland	n.d.	Much of the Nepean Peninsula and Point Nepean is covered in Coastal Moonah Woodland. Its significance has been recognised by being listed for protection under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988. Since European settlement, over 90% of this Woodland community has been cleared.			Nepean Conservation Group Inc, 'Guide to Indigenous plants of the Nepean Peninsula', Mornington Peninsula Shire, n.d.	Interpretation Sign
Coles Track	2.078	The amazing Moonah trees	n.d.	Moonah is synonymous with the Nepean Peninsula and in particular the National Park. The species also provides an unusual landscape character that is not common in Victoria and is virtually absent from all other areas of the Port Phillip region.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 62.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.079	Moonah trees and fire	n.d.	If a Moonah tree is burned but not killed by fire, scorched branches will re-sprout. Some veteran old trees suggest that the last major fire event (at least in some areas) was several hundred years ago. Some of the trees that have multi stems might be the result of fire and not post-European clearing and might be very old.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 63.	Trailhead Sign Nature
Bush Track, Quarantine Station Grounds	2.080	Moonah Woodlands	n.d.	Moonah Woodlands are scattered throughout Point Nepean. They are characterised by a canopy of Moonah and various understorey species, most commonly Coast Tea-tree and the invasive weed Myrtle leaf Milkwort.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 71.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small x 2
To be located	2.081	Moonah habitats	n.d.	Moonah Woodlands were also used by significant fauna, although only when they were mature with relatively an open canopy and grassy understorey.			Ashely Matic, 'Point Nepean National Park maintenance works, Victoria: cultural heritage management plan #10336', Biosis Research for Parks Victoria, 2 February 2009, p. 21.	Interpretation Sign Nature x 5; Interpretation Sign Nature Small x 10
Bush Track	2.082	Invasive species: weeds	n.d.	Weeds are a major threat to the natural environment of the Nepean Peninsula. They can reproduce and spread quickly and they take over and change the nature of the indigenous vegetation. This threatens native fauna by reducing their source of food and habitat.			Nepean Conservation Group Inc, 'Guide to Indigenous plants of the Nepean Peninsula', Mornington Peninsula Shire, n.d.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
Bush Track	2.083	An ideal habitat: the Eastern Yellow Robin	n.d.	Eastern Yellow Robins nest in swales in Moonah, Coast Tea-tree and introduced plants such as Boxthorn. They build cup-shaped nests, lightly decorated with lichens and mosses. They are often seen perching sideways on tree trunks foraging for insects.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 84.	Interpretation Sign Nature; Corten Silhouette Animal
Rifle Range Area	2.084	An ideal habitat: The Grey Shrike Thrush	n.d.	Grey Shrike-thrush use partial tree hollows as nesting platforms and nest mostly on old growth Moonah. Eastern Rosellas have been seen breeding in a large Moonah near the 25m range along Defence Road.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, pp. 85, 87.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Bush Track	2.085	An ideal habitat: the Common Ringtail Possum	n.d.	Common Ringtail Possums, on the other hand were widespread in areas with well developed Coast Tea-tree or Moonah vegetation were they can readily build dreys.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 102.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
Bush Track	2.086	An ideal habitat: the Eastern Three-lined Skink	n.d.	Eastern Three-lined Skinks are one of the more common small reptiles at Point Nepean. They occupy a large number of habitat types across the site including Coastal Heath, Grassy Woodlands, Foredunes, Moonah and Coast Teatree/ Moonah Woodlands.			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 108.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
Bush Track	2.087	An ideal habitat: Native Bats	n.d.	"There are at least seven native bat species at Point Nepean. Some species such as Gould's Wattled Bat, Little, Large and Southern Forest Bats and Lesser Long-eared may breed in Moonah tree hollows. site in Moonah Hollows"			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 454, 127.	Interpretation Sign Major, Corten Silhouettes Animals
Bush Track	2.088	The changing vegetation of Point Nepean	1978-2006	In the 28 years between 1978 and 2006 broad scale changes in the vegetation of Point Nepean have occurred, particularly in the hind dune landscape following the removal of human-induced disturbances. Areas of disturbed vegetation (including exotic and disturbed native vegetation), ruined/abandoned infrastructure, exposed coastal sites (such as blowouts, dunes and cliffs) and grasslands have decreased while scrub communities have increased.			Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, '28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2010, vol. 11, no. 4, p. 454.	Interpretation Sign Minor
To be located	2.089	A dynamic and ever-changing landscape	n.d.	Ocean wave action is continuing to erode the southern side of the peninsula forming limestone cliffs and unusual horizontal shore platforms. On the more protected Port Phillip Bay side of the peninsula sand continues to be deposited on beaches. The landscape of the Nepean Peninsula is dynamic, and continues to be shaped by changing sea levels and climatic variation, as well as intensive human land-use.			Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 28.	Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Coles Track	2.090	A unique geological profile	n.d.	The predominance of calcareous sandy soils distinguishes the Nepean Peninsula from the remainder of the Mornington Peninsula. This distinction is clearly reflected in the vegetation, which differs noticeably from that on the remainder of the Peninsula (e.g. Eucalyptus species are apparently absent, while other species have isolated populations on the Nepean Peninsula, but are absent from the remaining Mornington Peninsula).			Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas, 'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective', Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia, 2009, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 40.	Footprints x 20
To be located	2.091	Pleistocene geomorphology	Pleistocene	During the Pleistocene (about 2,580,000 to 11,700 years ago, an ice age) sand was swept from the sea floor towards the land. Deposited, it gradually formed the Nepean Peninsula.			ECF Bird, The coast of Victoria: the shaping of scenery, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Victoria, 1993, pp. 174-6.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small
To be located	2.092	Late Quaternary geomorphology	n.d.	About 60,000 years ago when sea levels were falling, many dune ridges were formed on the new sea floor. By 10,000 years ago, the sea levels had begun to rise again an these dunes were eroded by waves. Some of the sand was blown onto the land and up over the earlier dunes, eventually creating sharp cliff faces like those now present on the ocean side of Point Nepean.			ECF Bird, The coast of Victoria: the shaping of scenery, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Victoria, 1993, p. 176.	
To be located	2.093	Port Phillip Bay emerges	n.d.	About 12,000 bears before present (BP), the sea level rose and flooded Bass Strait and the Maribyrnong and Yarra Rivers joined to form a single large river flowing across the plains of what is now Port Phillip Bay. The Nepean Peninsula was then a range of hills separating the drainage of the Port Phillip and Western Port trunk streams that flowed across the broad alluvial valleys then present on the sunklands. Sea levels rose sufficiently to flood Port Phillip Bay by about 10 000 BP, separating Tasmania from the mainland, and achieved their present levels by 7000 – 6000 BP. However, between about 6000 and 5000 BP, there is evidence that the sea level was approximately 1 – 2 metres higher than present.			Christine Williamson, 'Site development works, Point Nepean National Park, Police Point Shire Park and Point Nepean Road, Portsea, cultural heritage management plan #11370', for Len Purton, Parks Victoria, 21 November 2011, p. 64.	Interpretation Sign Major, Sculptural Installation showing waterfall at The Heads

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.094	Thousands of years of settlement	n.d.	The Nepean Peninsula geographic region would have been an attractive area for settlement during the arid phase of the glacial period as it would have been located close to the Yarra River where it drained out onto the coastal plain. It would have remained appealing in the Holocene as sea levels rose and coastal landforms stabilised and became important resource zones.			Christine Williamson, 'Site development works, Point Nepean National Park, Police Point Shire Park and Point Nepean Road, Portsea, cultural heritage management plan #11370', for Len Purton, Parks Victoria, 21 November 2011, p. 64.	Bunurong Interpretation Sign
To be located	2.095	A place of rapid and ongoing change	n.d.	"Cliffs occur to a height of up to 30 metres along the south coast of the Nepean Peninsula. Here, Pleistocene dune calcarenite limestone is exposed and eroded to varying degrees. Short stretches of sandy beach and small calcarenite scree intersperse these cliff environments. Wind erosion and salt spray result in a sparse covering of vegetation. The Coastal Dune Scrub that has developed on the unconsolidated sands between the hardened calcarenite suggests that over the last several thousand years there has been rapid and ongoing changes."			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 18.	Interpretation Sign Major
Bush Track	2.096	Humans shape the environment	Before European settlement	Fires lit by Aboriginal people caused dune vegetation to recede, which allowed for the dunes to move. European settlers hastened this movement by burning bushland, grazing cows and sheep and cutting down trees for lime burning and construction.			ECF Bird, The coast of Victoria: the shaping of scenery, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Victoria, 1993, p. 180.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Audio Tour
Bush Track	2.097	The soils of the Nepean Peninsula	n.d.	The soils of the southern end of the Mornington Peninsula are composed of ridges of shell-derived calcareous sand; on a band of red terra rosa sand. Indigenous vegetation growing on the ridges is highly lime tolerant, whereas the plants growing on the flats benefit from the iron in the red soils. The plant communities have adapted to withstand the harsh coastal environment, with regular sea mists providing some moisture.			Nepean Conservation Group Inc, 'Guide to Indigenous plants of the Nepean Peninsula', Mornington Peninsula Shire, n.d.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.098	Finding fresh water	n.d.	There are no creeks in Point Nepean and potable water is scarce on the Peninsula with only two known sources of readily available fresh water, though it is likely that water is accessible in soaks for limited periods in other areas. During winter, water collects in depressions between dunes and may last for several days, but in summer it is likely that little water was available.			Christine Williamson, 'Site development works, Point Nepean National Park, Police Point Shire Park and Point Nepean Road, Portsea, cultural heritage management plan #11370', for Len Purton, Parks Victoria, 21 November 2011, p. 65.	Interpretation Sign Mino
To be located	2.099	The geology of Point Nepean	Today	Point Nepean is part of the Nepean Peninsula. The area is characterised by calcareous sands support closed coastal scrubs, sometimes consolidated into hard dune limestone or sandstone. Wave action continues to erode the southern coastline, forming limestone cliffs and horizontal platforms, while sand continues to be deposited along beaches on the Port Phillip coastline.			Mornington Peninsula Shire, 'Biodiversity conservation plan', prepared by Ecology Australia Pty Ltd, 2019, p. 24.	Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted
To be located	2.100	The geology of Point Nepean	n.d.	The Mornington Peninsula's natural environment has undergone significant modification since European settlement, including extensive habitat fragmentation, degradation of ecosystems, and subsequent declines and extinction of species.			Mornington Peninsula Shire, 'Biodiversity conservation plan', prepared by Ecology Australia Pty Ltd, 2019, p. 2.	Interpretation Sign
						All the peninsula at that time was beautiful open sheoak forest. The elder trees had been felled by the limeburners, but young ones had grown in their stead, and there was a think sole of grass on the ground, and very little encroachment of ti-tree, which now covers everything. That wretched lime-burning business has destroyed all the sheoaks, and the ti-tree has done well perhaps to cover up the deserts which their removal left.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Coles Track	2.101	An ideal habitat	Today	"Dune systems and heathlands provide important habitats for small and medium sized mammals such as the White-footed Dunnart and Long-nosed Bandicoot. The coastal cliffs, which are often devoid of vegetation, provide shelter, roosting and breeding sites for coastal birds and microbats. "			Mornington Peninsula Shire, 'Biodiversity conservation plan', prepared by Ecology Australia Pty Ltd, 2019, p. 24.	Interpretation Sign Nature Small; Interpretation Sign Rail Mounted
								Corten Silhouettes Animals x 5
Bush Track	2.102	Threatened species at Point Nepean	Today	There are 50 threatened animal species in the Nepean Peninsula. Key threatened species include: White-footed Dunnart Sminthopsis leucopus, Hooded Plover Thinornis rubricollis, Sooty Oystercatcher Haematopus fuliginosus and White-throated Needletail Hirundapus caudacutus. They are threatened by weeds, pest animals, the clearance of habitats and climate change.			Mornington Peninsula Shire, 'Biodiversity conservation plan', prepared by Ecology Australia Pty Ltd, 2019, p. 24.	Footprints x 20; Corten Silhouettes Animals x 5; Footprints x 20
To be located	2.103	Climate and Point Nepean	Today	"Point Nepean experiences a maritime climate of generally hot summers and cool to mild winters. Coastal breezes play a significant influence on local climate. From 1904 to 1978 the Bureau of Meteorology had a weather station at the Portsea Quarantine Station. "			Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report', January 2008, p. 16.	Interpretation Sign Major
Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary, Quarantine Station Grounds, Coles Track	2.104	The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary	Today	The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary runs 100 metres offshore from the Quarantine Station.	The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary runs along the bay side of Point Nepean, 100 metres offshore. The site is also an internationally significant roosting and feeding area for resident and migratory seabirds.		TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean), 'Point Nepean National Park master plan', Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 44.	Interpretation Sign Marine Park, Interpretation Sign Minor
The Heads	2.105	"The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary & Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park"	Today	The waters surrounding Point Nepean National Park are home to rich marine life including Common Dolphins and Australian Fur Seals.	Marine mammals including Southern Right and Humpback Whales, Common Dolphins, Australian Fur Seals as well as Little Penguins all feed or rest in waters around Point Nepean.		Glen Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Flora and fauna survey report 2006-2007', Practical Ecology Pty Ltd, January 2008, pp. 137-138.	Interpretation Sign Marine Park x 2, Corten Animals x 5, Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
The Heads	2.106	"The Ticonderoga Bay Dolphin Sanctuary & Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park"	Today	The Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park supports diverse marine communities including fish, invertebrates, crustaceans such as the Soldier Crab.	Intertidal rock platforms and sub-tidal reefs also support highly diverse macroalgal assemblages, invertebrate communities and fish populations.		Glen Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham, 'Flora and fauna survey report 2006-2007', Practical Ecology Pty Ltd, January 2008, pp. 137-138.	Interpretation Sign Marine Park, Corten Animals x 5, Interpretation Sign Nature Rail Mounted
To be located	2.107	Drooping She-oak	Colonial encounters	Drooping she-oak trees were once abundant along the Mornington Peninsula.		This is a Drooping She-oak. These were numerous through here. Most of them where chopped down in the 1800's for the lime kilns… It's a very hard wood, it burns very slowly and evenly and that is why it was highly sought after by lime-kilns and bakers ovens and anyone wanting to use a slow burning wood for those sort of things.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Gidja Walker, Point Nepean Community Trust, 31 August 2007, p. 2.	
To be located	2.108	The ancient Moonah tree	n.d.	Moonah trees		These Moonahs, some of them are very ancient, although it's not conclusive because we're not sure if it produces one growth ring a year. We have taken cross-sections of some of these from around Cape Schanck and the herbarium has analysed them and they've stopped counting at 600 years with a branch about this big. It appears to actually get denser and denser and denser. Now a lot of the specimens in here are multi-trunked, and where the trunk goes into the ground they're one tree, they're obviously pre-European. Quite a few of them. And some of them may actually be in the thousands of years old. ... I've seen ones up near the crematorium where the branches go across the ground, they come up in huge trunks, their branches go across the ground and they come up in huge trunks, and I'm sure those trees have been there a very long time. I think it's totally underestimated actually, the age of some of these trees. People tend to prune them and wreck them without realising the significance. If this was a European tree, they would be treated a lot better.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Gidja Walker, Point Nepean Community Trust, 31 August 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.109	Trees lost forever	n.d.	Some native plant species once decimated are lost forever. Gidja Walker recalled they were not capable of planting or reproducing all plant species. For example when the native cherry or cherry ballarat is gone from Point Nepean it will be gone forever.		Here we are at the front of Police Point. This is a Native Cherry or a Cherry Ballart, Exocarpus cupressiformis. Its called that because when it fruits, the stem swells up and the seed is on the outside of the fruit which is a very unusual thing. And also cause its leaves look like cypress, it's the cupressis part of the name. These trees are actually a parasite. You cant grow them. You can't buy them in a nursery. Once they're gone they're gone. There are very few of these left on the point. They seem to mostly be associated with the old Manna Gums that are behind here and in this vegetation. But I have seen them scattered amongst Moonah Woodland and they're something that because we can't grow them, we can't replace them, once they're gone, they're gone.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Gidja Walker, Point Nepean Community Trust, 31 August 2007, p. 21.	
To be located	2.110	Hidden seeds	n.d.	Seeds can stay active in the soil for many years before germinating. For instance it is likely that many seeds are hidden under the concrete slabs on site and that if the structures are removed without too much disturbance that some of these seeds will germinate.		Its gonna be interesting when some of these concrete slabs are removed to be able to see what comes up out of the seed bank underneath. Because that seed bank might have been stored there for a very long time and there might be some really rare things that come up after that concrete has been removed. Particularly if it's done in a minimal disturbance fashion. ... This is the Coast Bitter-bush… Now these seeds can live for a very long time under the soil. So when ever you disturb any ground down here, and after the fires in Harrisons bowl, this was one of the main species that regenerated. And regenerated from seed, and you can see seedlings coming up here.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Gidja Walker, Point Nepean Community Trust, 31 August 2007, pp. 11-22.	
To be located	2.111	Black wallaby	n.d.	The black wallaby is the only macropod at Point Nepean.		Here we've got some Black-Wallaby scats, the park, Point Nepean has quite a large population of Black Wallabies. In the 1920's Black Wallabies from the Kooweerup Swamp were introduced here so we've got two, two types. We've got the one that were originally here and the ones which were introduced from Kooweerup Swamp... The Black Wallaby is the only macropod that we have down here.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Malcom Legg, Point Nepean Community Trust, 7 September 2007, p. 4.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
To be located	2.112	Understory ecosystem	n.d.	The understorey and ground level of flora is extremely important to the ecosystem but is often damaged during clearing.		We're on the track that leads up to the crematorium and were just having a look at the change in the habitat here. And if you look down throughout this track, you can see, and either side of the track its just completely invaded by Polygala, the South African weed. And the we've got an over storey of the invasive Coast Tee-Tree. So what has happened here in the past has been cleared, there's still an occasional Moonah which is the original vegetation. So when the place was cleared, actually, before it was cleared it had a Poa and Sword-Sedge understorey. And when it was cleared, probably by the army all this Polygala's invaded and the Tee-Tree's invaded, and what's happened is the whole. Indigenous understorey has disappeared so we don't have a grassy understorey anymore, we just have a massive invasion of the Polygala. So this means we've lost several species of terrestrial fauna in these areas. Species like lizards, snakes, mammals such as Bandicoots and Dunnarts and Swamp Rats. And this has probably only happened over the last fifty or so years.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Malcom Legg, Point Nepean Community Trust, 7 September 2007, p. 4.	
To be located	2.113	Long nosed bandicoots	n.d.	Bandicoots make distinct diggings with the soil piled to one side.		So what the Bandicoots do is they stand on their hind legs like this, and they've got two front paws which have got really long sharp claws, and they dig a little hole like that. And the soil is always on the one side which you can see here. They've got a really big long nose and they put their nose down into the soil to detect where the grubs are, and when they've found the grubs, they dig them up in this style and fashion, and eat them... But a typical sign of a Bandicoot presence are the diggings, and pretty much no other animal makes a digging like this.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Malcom Legg, Point Nepean Community Trust, 7 September 2007, p. 5.	

Theme 3: Quarantine

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Master Story = whole site	MS.3.001	Nature shapes the Quarantine Station	1850s	Sawn timber had to be brought to the site.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 29.	Stables Orientation Area - graphics
"Old cemetery Heaton's Monument, old cemetery Ochiltree Road - crematorium"	3.002	Coffins and quarantine	1850s	Lack of sawn timber restricted the manufacture of coffins during the 1850s.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 31.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Old cemetery Heaton's Monument, old cemetery Ochiltree Road - crematorium"	3.003	Burying the dead	1850s	Healthy people did not want to dig graves because they did not want to get sick.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 31.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Passenger arrival area Jetty (only remains survive)"	3.004	Seeking gold	1850s	During the 1850s, people arriving in Melbourne often went to the goldfields.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 134.	Ground-based installation Major
						"Australia was gradually developing as an agricultural country when, in 1851, an event occurred which caused a wild and impetuous rush to Port Phillip, or Victoria as it is now called. This was the discovery of gold at no great distance from Melbourne... ... Gold was first discovered in June [1851], and in less than six months no less than ten tons of the precious metal had been unearthed by the busy diggers."	'The Australian gold rush of 1851', Supplement to the Mornington Standard, 14 June 1902, p. 1, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article67082252>	
						The effect upon the then small town of Melbourne was almost miraculous. In the next few years nearly five thousand people arrived from Europe and America. Nearly all these people brought money into the country, of course, with the hope of making much more. They only remained in Melbourne sufficiently long to furnish themselves with the simple equipment of tools, which was quite enough to enable them to prosecute the one and only pursuit which was then being seriously followed. Off they went to the diggings to try their luck.	'The Australian gold rush of 1851', Supplement to the Mornington Standard, 14 June 1902, p. 1, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article67082252>	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
			c. 1851-1852	During the 1850s, people arriving in Melbourne often went to the goldfields.	The increased exodus of British emigrants to Australia in the early 1850s was also inspired by the need to increase Australia's labour market and the decision of Australia's Emigration Commissioners to relax the rules regarding the ages of children who could travel as emigrants. Under the new emigration rules families could now travel with four children under the age of 12.		Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, pp. 12-3.	
								Interpretation Sign Major
"Old cemetery Heaton's Monument, old cemetery"	3.005	Worship at the Station	1850s	In the early days, there was no place of worship recorded at the site.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, p. 32.	Interpretation Sign Minor
								Ground-based installation Major
"Parade Ground First Hospital (no longer there), stone store Superintendents Quarters - Doctors Quarters (no longer there) Trail - Quarantine Trail "	3.006	Voices from the ships	1853	William J Walker, passenger on the ship the Confiance, en route from Liverpool to Geelong, recorded his observations of the quarantine station in 1853.	William Walker's observations, infused with his feelings at such an unanticipated end to a long sea voyage, were understandable. The land, new to European eyes, did appear uncultivated and wild.	…we cast anchor on the night of the 6th of April [1853] in Ticonderoga Bay close to land. The next morning we were all up by day light to see this said land and a most Splendid place it looked to us. We all wished to be on it. Little did we think Some would be Sent there. It turned out to be the quarantene [sic] ground. There was a great number of sick on board. About 8 in the morning the quarantene [sic] Doctor came on board and about 120 adults were sent on shore with Scurvey [sic] and Whooping Cough…this quarantene [sic] ground is one of the worst places any one could set foot on. There is not common necessaries nor neither can you get them for love or money. It matters not how bad any one is there is nothing but damper and Beef. It is most shamefull [sic] on the part of the government to send a lot of sick people on shore on such a wild uncultivated unchristian like place as this.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan',2008, p. 23.	Ground-based installation Major

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade Ground Flagpole "	3.007	Voices from the ships	1802	Lieutenant John Murray wrote a glowing impression of the landscape on which the future quarantine station would be located in his report of the Port Phillip District in 1802.	The following quote describes Lieutenant John Murray's impression of the landscape, as he entered Port Phillip Bay on 14 February 1802, on board the Lady Nelson. His favourable report resulted in the subsequent despatch from England of two ships under the command of Lieutenant David Collins to establish a settlement in the Port Phillip District.	The southern shore of this noble harbour is bold and high land with stout trees of various kinds, and in some places falls nothing short in beauty and appearance to Greenwich Park. The ground is hard and pleasant to walk on. The trees are at a good distance apart and no brush intercepts you. The soil is good as far as we may be judges. The hills and valleys rise and fall with inexpressible elegance.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 24.	Interpretation Sign Major
"Parade Ground Passenger arrival area"	3.008	Beginnings	c.1850s	Dr Thomas Hunt was the Port Phillip District Health Officer.		The Sanitary Station is admirably adapted for the purposes required; its position isolated, its anchorage good and easy of access both from inside the Heads when a vessel takes a pilot there and from Shortlands Bluff. The soil is sandy and at all times dry, the air pure. Water is procured by sinking wells to the depth of 12 to 15 feet, in abundance and sufficient purity, although somewhat aluminous and impregnated with lime. A root resembling sarsaparilla, wild parsley, a root known here as pennyroyal, grow wild and cure scurvy in a short time.	Nepean Historical Society, Sorrento, 'Quarantine - Background', cited in JH Welch, Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, 1969, p. 21, accessed 3 June 2020, <https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/quarantine-station/quarantine-background/>.	Ground-based installation Minor
"Parade Ground Lime kilns "	3.009	William Cannon's building	1850s	Quarantine detainees used William Cannon's buildings in the early days of the establishment of the quarantine station.	Cannon's buildings were used to house quarantine detainees in the early 1850s and that they may have also been reused by Cannon himself after the establishment of the Quarantine Station as he returned briefly to serve as overseer until 1854.	"... a small wattle and daub hut about 18 feet long.... Another hut similarly constructed about 18 feet by 14... One paddock enclosed with a brush fence about an acre and a half of which is planted with potatoes. One small kitchen garden full of vegetables...One well about ten feet deep built round with stone. One lime kiln and a considerable quantity of lime stone... "	Dispatch from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: on-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 88-9.	Building Sign; Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality; Augmented Reality
Parade Ground	3.010	William Walker: an early patient	1853	William Walker was a patient at the Quarantine Station.	Lived in tents 10 feet x12 feet. Had to boil well water to avoid dysentery	…no wood or water to buy (but) a tent to live in.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 30.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
Parade Ground	3.010	William Walker: an early patient	1853	William Walker was a patient at the Quarantine Station.		William recalled that '… we had to lead a regular bush life.'	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 30.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Old cemetery Heaton's Monument"	3.011	John Walker: victim of dysentery	April 1853	John Walker was the son of William Walker. John died of dysentery on the voyage to Australia on board the Confiance. John was buried illegally in a coffin at the Quarantine Station.		I am sorry to say our Dear Child John had the cough which proved fatal to him. The poor little fellow laboured under the distressing disease for 6 weeks…. not even the Burial service read over the dead nor a coffin to put them in. Our poor little John was the first that had a coffin out of about a hundred that had been buried in the ground and that was quite against the rules but we were determined to have one so of course we had it.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience; Minor Landscaping; Interpretation Sign Minor at site of Cemetery; Children's Sign x 1
"Quarantine Station Grounds x5 Hospital buildings"	3.012	Dr James Reed, resident doctor	August 1854	Dr James Reed took up the position of resident doctor - succeeding Dr William James Walker, storekeeper.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space; Interpretation Sign Minor
						During my experience of above four years on the station, we have succeeded in every instance in stopping and extinguishing the disease for which each ship has been detained.	'Sanitary Station', The Argus, 24 February 1859, p. 7, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5676873>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds x5 Hospital buildings"	3.013	Dr James Reed, Superintendent	1858	Dr James Reed was the Superintendent of the Sanitary Station.	Dr James Reed sited the five hospital buildings.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 3, No. 4, No. 5"	3.014	Architects of the Quarantine Station	1850s	Dr James Reed and Alfred Scurry were responsible for the design of the hospital buildings and their prominent positions within the setting of the Quarantine Station complex	The overall design of the buildings and their position within the landscape is believed to have been carried out by Dr Reed, medical supervisor at the quarantine station, in partnership with Alfred Scurry, then Clerk of Works with the Victorian Public Works Department. This represents an important and unusual collaboration of vocational skills in the development of one of Victoria's most important health facilities.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 147.	Stables Orientation Area graphics

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds x5 Hospital buildings Passenger arrival area - Jetty (no longer there)"	3.015	Alfred Scurry, Clerk of Works	1856	Clerk of Works	Alfred Scurry drew up plans for the jetty that reached 249 feet long. Alfred sited the five hospital buildings. He also prepared the plan for the five hospital buildings.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, p. 33.	Audio Tour
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings"	3.016	Dr McCrea, Victoria's Chief Medical Officer	April 1857	Dr McCrea was the Chief Medical Officer of the Colony of Victoria.	Dr McCrea approved Alfred Scurry's plans for the hospital buildings.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation Management Plan: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage', Volume 1: Conservation Management Plan, 2008, p. 33.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Audio Tour
Administration building	3.017	JS Murdoch, planner of the Administration building	post-1900	JS Murdoch was the senior clerk/architect of the Public Works Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs.	JS Murdoch was influential in the planning of later work at the Quarantine Station including the Administration building.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 71, 153.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Parade Ground PV administration area "	3.018	Percy Thomas Owen	post-1900	Percy Owen was the Director-General of Works of the Commonwealth Public Works Branch.	Percy Owen was the supervisor to senior clerk/architect J S Murdoch.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 71.	Audio Tour
"Parade Ground PV administration area "	3.019	Horace J Mackennal	1904-1930	Horace J Mackennal was the head of the Victorian office of Commonwealth Works.	Horace J Mackennal countersigned J S Murdoch's architecture projects for the Quarantine Station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 71.	Audio Tour
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings Lime kilns Passenger arrival area (Jetty - no longer there)"	3.020	Local tradesman Robert White	April 1857	Robert White was a local contractor who helped build the hospitals.	Robert White began construction of the hospital buildings in 1857.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 33.	Audio Tour
						Contract Accepted.-Robert White, excavating and filling up at the Sanitary Station, Point Nepean …	'The appeal of the unemployed', The Argus, 13 June 1857, p. 5, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7133500>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Passenger arrival area (Jetty - no longer there)	3.021	Jetty welcomes ocean arrivals	1858	Contractors Mussen & Company built the jetty.	A contract was awarded to them in 1858 for the sum of £958 to construct a timber jetty, 249 feet long, to plans prepared by Alfred Scurry (today about $75,440).		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 35.	Ground-based installation Major
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings Disinfecting Complex "	3.022	Dr Callan, Resident Surgeon	1860-1	Dr Callan had to justify the value of the Quarantine Station.		We have had but one vessel, the Star of India in quarantine. This important sanatory fact, arising as it undeniably does in the improved cleanliness, ventilation, and food in passenger ships trading to this port, is a most satisfactory tribute to the value of this station as a preventive of disease. The necessity of close watchfulness in the sanitary arrangements of their ships has been forced on shipowners, captains, and agents, by the certainty, gathered from experience, that laxity on those points will inevitably generate sickness, and that sickness cannot possibly escape detection in quarantine, nor its penalty – the loss and expense to them that detention entails….Notwithstanding the smallness of our working staff, two labourers and a nurse, the institution is kept in a high state of efficiency, always ready at a moment's notice for occupation. The buildings are kept in repair by the labourers, who have been engaged for some months past, and are still, engaged in whitewashing and painting the outside of the hospitals.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 36-7.	Ground-based installation Major
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings Disinfecting Complex "	3.023	Dr Callan sacked!	1863	Resident Surgeon.	Dr Callan's story is dramatic. He was sacked after making negative comments about the conditions in the Quarantine Station and the government's handling of the station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 36.	Audio Tour, Interpretation Sign Major

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"Mr O'GRADY referred to the removal of Dr Callan from the sanatory station at Point Nepean, which he considered had taken place under rather strange circumstances. Was it intended that there should not be a resident surgeon there at all? Mr McCULLOCH said that the resident surgeon had been removed because there was really nothing for him to do. On the average, he was not required for more than a month in the year, and some years he was not wanted at all. He trusted to be able to make an arrangement by which the health officer at the heads might go with the passengers of infected ships into quarantine, and remain there until the ship and passengers were released. In the meantime his duties could be performed by a surgeon at Queenscliff. He thought, too, that the health officer at the heads could be dispensed with altogether, as the pilot could report on the arrival of the vessels, whether any disease existed on board or not. Mr LOVE was strongly averse to taking away the health officer from the heads. The pilots could not be relied on, because the captains of vessels would take care to keep them in the dark."	'Parliament', The Argus, 18 May 1866, p. 6, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5786552>.	
						The colony does not and should nor grudge the necessary and very moderate expense of maintaining efficiently the Sanitary Station, which, even as a plea of recovery for the sick, is worth all the money expended on it; but at the same time it is only just that those who are instrumental introducing disease, should be made to pay for it, and when it became known that they would thus be mulcted, the regulation would prove a most powerful preventive, and diminish, very considerably, the number of cases requiring quarantine.	'The Quarantine Station at Point Nepean', The Mount Alexander Mail, 14 April 1865, p. 2, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article207000247>.	
"Parade Ground Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) "	3.024	Captain Ferguson, Harbour Master	1852	Harbour Master who had been involved in the planning and selection procedure for the new site.		I landed and found about forty of the sick people in temporary tents near the lime-kiln and houses occupied by Mr Patrick Sullivan, limeburner, which being situated within the limits of the proposed quarantine ground I arranged with him to remove to the next station which is occupied by his brother.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Ground-based installation Major, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… This has been done and the vacated houses are occupied by the sick. I also arranged with Mr William Cannon who holds a limeburner's license within the limits of the proposed quarantine ground to remove to the Westward of the boundary line.	Account from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 23.	
"Parade Ground Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) Lime kilns Parade Ground - Stone store (no longer there) Buildings built of local stone: Pikes cottage, Kitchen for Hospital 4, Heaton's Monument Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 5"	3.025	Ticonderoga stonemasons	1852	Stone masons from the plague ship built a stone house similar to Sullivan's house.				Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience, Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality
						Finding there was a number of stone masons amongst the Emigrants, I authorised the Surgeon to employ at five shillings per diem, as many as had tools, to begin and erect a store house near to and similar to the one mentioned in Enclosure No. 3 [Sullivan's house] and would respectfully suggest that the Colonial Architect send drawn at once a plain plan or sketch of a large airy barracks or depot, as there is an abundance of materials on the spot for its construction, which would furnish immediate work for the healthy Emigrants who ought on no account to wander about the station in idleness.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Pikes Cottage"	3.026	Nursing, cooking and gardening	1860s	Labourers	3 x labourers (including a cook); a gardener and an assistant nurse.			Building Sign, Interpretation Sign Major
"Parade Ground Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) Lime kilns"	3.027	Isolation and hard work		Passengers	Those who were ill stayed on the ship in isolation. Those who were well had to work 4 hours a day or forfeit rations.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 35.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Superintendent's Quarters	3.028	James Walker: from storekeeper to Officer in Charge	1854	James Walker was promoted from Storekeeper to Officer in Charge.	Was promoted to Officer in Charge after Dr Callan was sacked.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp.32, 37.	
Superintendent's Quarters	3.028	James Walker: from storekeeper to Officer in Charge			There was no resident medical officer at the Quarantine Station after this until 1880.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 37.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						"James Walker reported, 'The Government having dispensed with the services of the Resident Surgeon at the Sanatory Station on the 31st of March, the duty of visiting and prescribing for the ""Tornado"" patients was performed by the ship's surgeon during the detention of the vessel, and after her release by Dr Robertson, the Health Officer'. "	Chief Medical Officer, 'Report on the Sanatory Station, During the year ending 31st December 1866', 1867, accessed 25 August 2020, <https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/papers/govpub/VPARL1867No46.pdf>.	
						"James Walker reported, 'The hospitals and buildings for the reception of immigrants are in good order and repair, ready for the occupation at a moment's notice. It is worthy of remark here, that from the time these buildings were completed, in 1859, now nearly eight years since, no application has been made to the Department of Public Works to execute any repairs in connection with them, the work always having been done by the staff of this establishment'. "	Chief Medical Officer, 'Report on the Sanatory Station, During the year ending 31st December 1866', 1867, accessed 25 August 2020, <https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/papers/govpub/VPARL1867No46.pdf>.	
Superintendent's Quarters	3.029	James Walker: from storekeeper to Officer in Charge	1874	James Walker was promoted several times.	By this time Walker had been promoted to Superintendent.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Surgeon's Quarters (no longer there)"	3.030	The ship's surgeon	n.d.	Had to attend to patients in quarantine. If no surgeon was aboard a ship that had disease, the Queenscliff Health Officer attended the station daily.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Ground-based installation Major, Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						All ships entering the Heads are boarded and inspected by Dr Owens, who sends to the sanitary station such of the passengers and crew as he selects, the duty of Dr Callan being limited to medical attendance on those who are thus committed to his charge.	'The Quarantine Station at Point Nepean', The Mount Alexander Mail, 14 April 1865, p. 2, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article207000247>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Jetty (no longer there)"	3.031	The Queenscliff Health Officer		Attended the station daily if no surgeon was aboard ship.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						"Mr McCULLOCH ... trusted to be able to make an arrangement by which the health officer at the heads might go with the passengers of infected ships into quarantine, and remain there until the ship and passengers were released. In the meantime his duties could be performed by a surgeon at Queenscliff. He thought, too, that the health officer at the heads could be dispensed with altogether, as the pilot could report on the arrival of the vessels, whether any disease existed on board or not. Mr LOVE was strongly averse to taking away the health officer from the heads. The pilots could not be relied on, because the captains of vessels would take care to keep them in the dark."	'Parliament', The Argus, 18 May 1866, page 6, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5786552>.	
"Superintendent's quarters Medical Superintendent's Quarters & Doctor's Quarters (no longer there) Police Point - Superintendent's Cottage "	3.032	Combined duties of the Health Officer/ Surgeon Superintendent	Early 1880s	In the early 1880s, the duties of Health Officer and Surgeon Superintendent were combined and based at the Quarantine Station.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Ground-based installation Major, Interpretation Sign Minor
"Quarantine Station Grounds "	3.033	Dr Astley Gresswell, a vigilant official	1900s	Head of the Department of Health. He was vigilant in his awareness of plague, which had hit Hong Kong in 1894 and Bombay in 1896.				Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						On matters of health and sanitation, Dr Gresswell is looked upon as an authority…	'Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 26 November 1898, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222626405>.	
						His faculty for inquiring into and ascertaining the origin of disease outbreaks caused him to be regarded as an officer of great promise.	'The late Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 17 December 1904, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784>.	
						In 1890 … he spent the first few months [as Medical Inspector of the Board of Health] in making a sanitary inspection of Melbourne and suburbs, and prepared elaborate reports dealing with defects in drainage, overcrowding of houses, defective sanitary provision by local councils, the small pay of local medical inspectors, the insufficiency of the supervision of our food supplies, and other matters	'The late Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 17 December 1904, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784>.	
						… At first a certain amount of irritation was displayed by a number of people at the doctor's recommendations. They were not accustomed to the most recent developments of sanitary science, and Dr Gresswell's demands appeared to them to be excessive.	'The late Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 17 December 1904, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784>.	
						Municipal councils seemed to think that he exaggerated the defects of their sanitary administration and health conditions. As the people became better educated in sanitary methods this feeling "died out", and Dr Gresswell was universally regarded as one of the most valuable, earnest, and well-meaning officers in the service of the State.	'The late Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 17 December 1904, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784>.	
						His work has been incessant and untiring, and he has done much to educate the people in hygienic matters. With indomitable determination and scientific foresight, he had fought and conquered visitations of influenza, small pox and bubonic plague, nipping the two latter in the bud, and, by his advice to the public, minimising the effects of the influenza.	'The late Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 17 December 1904, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784>.	
						Personally, Dr Gresswell was the most courteous gentleman, quiet in manner, but very firm.	'The late Dr Gresswell', The Weekly Times, 17 December 1904, p. 14, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Disinfecting Complex, bath and washhouse, clean luggage store, shower block Tramway system Upper Hospital area - Hospital 1 PV Administration area - administration building & inflammable store Isolation area "	3.034	Dr Perrin Norris, first Commonwealth Director of Quarantine	1900s-1910s	First Commonwealth Director of Quarantine. Previously Chief Medical Officer for Victoria, having assumed the position from Dr Gresswell.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 55.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience, Interpretation Sign Minor
Parade Ground	3.035	M Holmes, Director of Marine Hygiene	1920s	Director of Marine Hygiene.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 59-60.	Audio Tour
Superintendent's Quarters	3.036	Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	1920s	Officer in Charge of the Station.				Audio Tour
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.	Ken Kendall reminisced about his grandfather who was known as the boss or Seb.	My grandfather was Superintendent there 1911-1942; he was the boss there and he knew it.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 1.	
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.		"I had the run of the Quarantine Station with my grandfather taking me over to different places and explain what was what. I remember my grandfather he used to drive an old Oakland Tourer, he'd drive down and I would ride down with him and walk back. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 1.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.		I heard he was a bit of a prankster grandad at times, he used to keep one jump ahead of his men, detail them off to clean the wards out or something and he would call around, if he saw an indentation on a bed he would put his hand on it to see if it was warm, tricky old fellar.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 6.	
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.		I never heard grandad laugh out loud, never, if he saw something funny he would wheeze ... like that, his face would go all red and everything, but he would never laugh out loud and my father didn't laugh that much either, he had a bit of a giggle and that was all, a chuckle. He rarely saw the funny side of things ...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 6.	
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.		I had no complaints with him, he was pretty hard at times, it was only once I got told off and it wasn't my fault. Once one of the cow bails dropped and allowed the cow to get out in the bracken, it was raining and he blamed me for letting the cow out, with the dropped bail and I had to go and get the cow, grandma wasn't very happy about sending me out into the rain ...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 6.	
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.		… in my grandfathers office he had glass jars up on the shelf, must have been half a dozen, with snakes coiled up in them, in fact he gave me one, a small jar, about that big, by that diameter, with a baby copper head snake in it. It virtually disintegrated. I don't know what happened to the full grown snakes he had, probably the same way in the alcohol or something, metho ...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 7.	
		Sebastian Kendall, Officer in Charge of the Station	n.d.	Officer in Charge of the Station.		"Int – You said something earlier about Sebastian being responsible for designing part of the sterilizer (text edited at request of interviewee) KK – Yes the one with the bars on it, he had something to do with the building and design of that particular steriliser, there was two there, squarish one and round one, I don't know, he also has had an invention in the Melbourne Museum a mouse trap ..."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, pp. 6-7.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Badcoe Hall Parade Ground and flag pole PV administration area & Coles Track"	3.037	Major Peter Badcoe, legend of the Officer Cadet School	1960s?	Strongly associated with the Officer Cadet School, where he did his initial officer training, and was one of Australia's four Victoria Cross recipients from the Vietnam War.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						"Major Peter John Badcoe, born in 1934, was a public servant in South Australia before being called in 1952 for national service was to induct him into a military career. He entered the Officer Cadet School in Portsea, Victoria, seeing service with the artillery in Malaya before transferring to infantry in 1965. Posted to the ATTV in August, 1966, Badcoe went alone to the aid of an American group under heavy attack in a nearby sector attending to wounded and ensuring their safety. He then organised an attack on enemy machine-gun positions, killed the gunners and retrieved the body of an American adviser. Two weeks later, and regardless of risk, Badcoe led a company as it counter-attacked a Viet Cong unit bent on over-running the company headquarters. On April 7, Badcoe was operating with the Republic of Vietnam's 1st Army Reaction Company when it came under heavy small-arms fire in Huong Tra district. As the Vietnamese went to ground the Australian major and his radio operator found themselves 50m forward of the bulk of their men and under heavy attack. Badcoe ran back, rallied his men and organised a counter attack, but again they stalled. Badcoe attempted to rally them again by throwing grenades into the enemy positions but was observed by enemy machine gunners and shot dead. For his heroism on these occasions, Badcoe was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross."	'Recognition of gallantry of the highest order', The Canberra Times, 3 October 1992, p. 48, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article126946618>.	
						"He was a soldier through and through… ... He always felt that that was the sort of thing the Army was about. He loved the army. - Mrs DM Badcoe"	'VC for Major killed in Vietnam', The Canberra Times, 17 October 1967, p. 1, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106992686>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Quarantine Station Grounds and Disinfecting Complex NOTE: this ship never came to Point Nepean	3.038	Sickness and plague	1840	The Glen Huntly was one of the first ships to arrive at the Quarantine Station.	In 1840 the barque Glen Huntly arrived in Port Phillip Bay with fifty cases of typhoid fever.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 26.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						The ship has been ordered to (??) some distance from the rest of the shipping, but there is nothing to prevent any one coming ashore, and I am told the captain has been up at Melbourne	'Anti-temperance societies', The Sydney Herald, 4 May 1840, p. 3, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12858663>.	
						"This vessel arrived from Greenock, on Friday last, but in consequence of fever and small-pox existing on boards, it was found necessary to put her under quarantine. … The authorities have exerted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner to relieve the distressed, and at the same time, restore the health of the emigrants by establishing a quarantine station at the Red Bluff, a projecting point of land, about fourteen miles from Melbourne."	'Port Phillip', The Sydney Herald, 11 May 1840, p. 1, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12863744>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds (all buildings) Hospitals x 5 Parade Ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)"	3.039	Ticonderoga: the Plague Ship	1852	The Ticonderoga was also known as the 'Plague Ship'. The appalling conditions on board the ship reported upon its arrival in Port Phillip Bay was a catalyst for the implementation of plans to establish a Quarantine Station at Point Nepean.	"In early November 1852, the arrival of the Ticonderoga at The Heads with nearly three hundred of those onboard ill with fever, was to expedite the establishment of the station. The Ticonderoga had left Liverpool with 714 passengers and 48 crew, and during the passage 100 deaths had occurred from typhus and scarlet fever. On 3 November 1852 word was sent to Williamstown by Captain Wylie of the Champion, which had passed the Ticonderoga at anchor at the Heads, that conditions aboard were appalling. Plans to establish a Quarantine Station at Port Nepean were now in urgent need of implementation."		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Ticonderoga: the Plague Ship	1852	Captain Henry John Mollett Draper, pilot, recorded a harrowing experience of the Ticonderoga and her ill-fated passengers.	Captain Henry John Mollet Draper's first-hand account was recalled by Captain Cole Springall in an interview with the Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program.	" Captain Henry John Mollet Draper reported, 'And this large ship got into Port Phillip safely, and he boarded her inside the heads. She was crowded with passengers.' In those days, most of the sailing ships, if it was bad weather or anything, the pilot boat, which was oars in those days, went out near the heads and directed him in. And as soon as they got inside a bit of shelter he got on board. 'She was crowded with passengers and they all called out to me in a frightful yell. Don't come on board pilot as we are dying of fever. I got out of the boat, into the mizzenchains.' You know, those things, the shrouds come and they go round the side of the ship a bit. 'He got into the mizzen chains and from them went up the rigging into the mizzen top from where he piloted her to the Quarantine Station at Point Nepean.' - Captain Cole Springall, Must have had a loud voice. Sailing ship. Wind. And he's up on the mast."	Captain Henry John Mollet Draper, cited in Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Captain Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 22.	
						" Captain Henry John Mollet Draper reported, 'I pilot her to the Quarantine Station, let go the anchor, gave her 60 fathoms of chain, came back down the rigging and slipped back into my boat. I was informed whilst in the mizzen top that when they left Liverpool, they had 1000 passengers.' - Captain Cole Springall, Can you imagine that in a sailing ship? About that size?"	Captain Henry John Mollet Draper, cited in Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Captain Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 22.	
						Captain Henry John Mollet Draper reported, 'And that they had lost 102 on the passage. The ship had 3 weeks and was in the middle deck that the mortality took place. The lower deck keeping comparatively free. But taking the precaution again of going up into the mizzen top, I could state to the health officer I had not had any communication with ill fated people. It was considered quite a masterpiece of ingenuity and forethought. The ship remained in quarantine for a matter of 6 weeks. She was thoroughly cleansed, but 85 more of the passengers died during that time making in all 187 deaths since she left Liverpool. When the ship was released from Quarantine and wanted a Pilot. I happened to be on the Station, I had to go on board to Pilot her up to Hobson's Bay. I shall never forget the grief that sat on all. Some young people had lost father and mother, others, sisters and brothers, whilst many had lost relatives and friends'.	Captain Henry John Mollet Draper, cited in Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Captain Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 22.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds (all buildings) Hospitals x 5 Parade Ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)"	3.040	Ticonderoga: the Plague Ship	1852	The Ticonderoga left Liverpool in early 1852.	The Ticonderoga had left Liverpool with 714 passengers and 48 crew.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan;, 2008, p. 28.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Quarantine Station Grounds (all buildings) Hospitals x 5 Parade Ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)"	3.041	100 deaths aboard the Ticonderoga	1852	100 people died on board the Ticonderoga during its voyage from Liverpool to Port Phillip Bay.	During the passage 100 deaths had occurred from typhus and scarlet fever.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan;, 2008, p. 28.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						… the Ticonderoga, 90 days out from Liverpool, with upwards of 900 Government emigrants on board, had anchored at the Heads. A great amount of sickness had occurred among the passengers, more than 100 deaths having taken place, and almost a similar number of cases (typhus fever) being still on board. Nor was this all. The doctor's health was so precarious that he was not expected to survive, and the whole of the medicines, medical comforts, &c., had been consumed.	'Shipping intelligence', The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 17 November 1852, p. 2, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article660802>.	
						For eight weeks the ill-starred ship swung at anchor inside Point Nepean. The fever raged among her company in spite of all measures of relief; vague rumours reached Melbourne that deaths were still occurring at the rate of two and three a day. These were confirmed by a doctor who returned. The rumour that the infection was yellow fever was contradicted, and it was declared to be scarlatina, but many survivors afterwards maintained that it was the dreaded "yellow jack" of the American southern coast. They gained some support from the fact that the ship had traded in those regions on previous voyages, and from the high mortality attending the outbreak.	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown', The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	
						… such a plague-ridden ship that she had landed all but sick passengers on the beach at Nepean … this was the emigrant ship Ticonderoga, long to be remembered as the worst of the "fever-ships" of the 'fifties.	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown', The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Dr Joseph Taylor		When the Ticonderoga landed in November 1852 the Melbourne Health Authorities sent Dr Joseph Taylor to attend to the sick. Joseph later dug graves for those who died.		… my great grandfather [Dr Joseph Taylor]]was the first doctor to go down to the Quarantine Station. He was called in by the health authorities I think and it was a plague ship that had come in, and they had no body down there. ... But my grandfather had to dig the grave because everyone had cleared off and my grandmother, waiting for the ship to come and take them back to Melbourne.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Marion Brown [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 4 May 2007, p. 1.	
						The authorities in Williamstown immediately furnished the Government schooner Empire with the necessary supplied of live stock, beef, mutton, milk, vegetables, porter, wine, spirits; and Dr Taylor, of the Ottillia, a gentleman of much practical experience, went down in her to the Ticonderoga yesterday to take charge, accompanied by Captain Ferguson, the Harbour Master.	'Shipping intelligence', The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 17 November 1852, p. 2, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article660802>.	
						Arrangements have been made by the authorities for landing the emigrants from the Ticonderoga, at Point Nepean, the site of the future quarantine ground. Several deaths have taken place since the ship anchored at the heads, and one hundred previously, and at present nearly three hundred cases of scarlet fever still remain	'Melbourne', The Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer, 10 November 1852, p. 2, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article94359022>.	
						The Immigrants were landed and housed in tents erected with the ships sails and spars, and in two or three small huts vacated by some limeburners.	'Ye early history of the Quarantine Station. Point Nepean', Queenscliff Sentinel, 22 January 1887, p. 2, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article73583193>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						With reference to the state of the Ticonderoga, and immediate causes of the unusual large amount of sickness, Doctor Taylor will report fully as soon as he has himself acquainted with matters on board. Want of ventilation and cleanliness appear to me to have much to do with it, and as Captain Boyle reported that his ship rarely required pumping, I recommended to him to empty salt water into the hold, and keep the pumps going frequently for the purpose of drawing out the foul air, but as it was evident that to check the further spread of this disease, the people should all be landed out of the ship, I urged the immediate erection of large tents on shore, and Captain Boyle having twelve for sale, each capable of holding ten men, I purchased them on account of the Government at Seven Pounds (£7) each, and ordered them to be at once erected and occupied.	Account from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 24.	
						Melbourne sympathised with the unfortunate travellers, most of its inhabitants having themselves recently dared the perils of the sea, which included famine and pestilence as well as fire and shipwreck in 1852.	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown', The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	
						An old colonist writing of the Ticonderoga, in 1909, said:- "Whole families were wiped out: in some cases both parents died, leaving young children. Of 15 families from St Hilda - [that thule of the Scottish Isles flung out toward Iceland] -only 15 individuals survived."	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown', The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	
						As the fresh provisions we took down were only equal to three days consumption, I arranged for another three days supply, and wrote Mr Barker's overseer to send a quantity daily. Milk and eggs are also to be furnished the Doctor at a stipulated rate by Mr Sullivan.	Account from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 25.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"A contract for supply of beef, eggs, milk etc., etc. was made with Mr J Barker of Cape Schanck station, 25 miles distant. … the ship Lysander was hired for stores and officers quarters; in fact she had completed taking on board stores, water etcs., before the error committed by the ships surgeon was discovered, and on the arrival of the Ticonderoga a few days latter she was fitted up as a hospital ship 50 beds and sent down to Point Nepean taking on board the sick. "	'Ye early history of the Quarantine Station. Point Nepean', Queenscliff Sentinel, 22 January 1887, p. 2, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article73583193>.	
						… Having made these general arrangements I left the quarantine station yesterday morning and immediately on arrival here, sent on board the Empire such supplies as the Emigrants were most in need of, and all the square sails belonging to the Sir Henry Smith, for the purpose of making additional tents. The Health Officer also lent another surgeon and a large supply of medicines, beds, bedding, and other stores, with which the Schooner sailed at two this morning. As there is such a large body of people landed I beg to recommend that a Sergeant and a small body of police to be sent down overland and stationed at the Eastern boundary of the quarantine ground to maintain order, and check the insubordination which was beginning to show itself amongst the seamen and Emigrants before I left.	Account from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 25.	
						"Some of these remained at the station for many weeks; but about the middle of December the convalescent and passengers were reembarked and pratique granted. 82 deaths occurred in Quarantine in 6 weeks, making a total 178; the crowded state of the badly ventilated decks, especially the lower one, was the cause... ... Subsequently to the arrival of the Lysander the sick from every ship were placed on board, taken shore when convalescent, and housed in tents and miamias until forwarded by H M Empire to Geelong or Melbourne."	'Ye early history of the Quarantine Station. Point Nepean', Queenscliff Sentinel, 22 January 1887, page 2, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article73583193>.	
						The great mortality seems to have been occasioned by the crowded state of her decks and want of proper ventilation particularly through the lower deck. This caused debility and sickness among her passengers to such an extent that a sufficient number could not be found to keep them clean. Dirt and filth of the most loathsome description accumulated tainting the atmosphere and affecting everyone who came within its influence as with poison.	Report submitted by Dr Hunt, port Health Officer, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 28.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The ship, especially the lower part was in a most filthy state, and did not appear to have been cleaned for weeks, the stench was overpowering, the lockers so thoughtlessly provided for the Immigrants use were full of dirt, mouldy bread, and suet full of maggots, beneath the bottom boards of nearly every berth upon the lower deck were discovered soup and bouille cans and other receptacles full of putrid ordure, and porter bottles etc, filled with stale urine, while maggots were seen crawling underneath the berths, and this state of things must have been prevalent for a long time as the 2nd Mate describes the ship to have been in the same state when he supervised the cleaning of her by the Captain's order five weeks previously.	Report of the official investigation of the Ticonderoga, by the Immigration Board, Melbourne, to the Emigration Commissioners, 25 January 1853, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 28.	
						"Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe reported, 'Looking to its structure and capacity no vessel could have been better suited to the purpose, and there can be no doubt but that under circumstances securing the unbroken maintenance of order, cleanliness and general discipline, a yet larger number of persons might have been conveyed in safety to the Colony'. La Trobe added: '... with an unorganised body of emigrants of the classes selected for the Ticonderoga little surprise can be felt that no ordinary exertion and abilities could suffice to introduce at once system and order and overcome that repugnance to cleanliness and fresh air which distinguish certain classes of the labouring population of Europe'."	Dispatch of Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe to England regarding the Ticonderoga, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, pp. 28-9.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						In directing particular attention to the favourable view I have taken of the application by Mr Boyle, the master of the Ticonderoga, for some compensation for services rendered during the ship's stay in quarantine, and the increase in his gratuity which I have admitted, I may not withhold my appreciation of Mr Boyle's conduct both throughout his unfortunate voyage and at its termination. Had it not been for his personal exertions, firmness, and self possession, it may really be doubted whether the unfortunate vessel which toward the close of the voyage became little more than floating pest house, would ever have reached its destination, and it is undeniable that but for his untiring exercise of the same qualities upon his arrival when the lives of the survivors depended upon the instant adoption of measures for relief and removal on shore, a far greater loss of life than that actually experienced would have followed.	Dispatch of Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe to England regarding Captain Boyle, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 29.	
						… The Lysander came to anchor on the 6th, and joiners from the Ticonderoga, were immediately sent on board to make such alterations as the Surgeon might be direct for the reception of the most serious cases of sickness.	Account from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Major J H Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc, 1988, p. 24.	
				JC Sanger defended the Ticonderoga	JC Sanger, Surgeon Superintendent of the Ticonderoga, defended the conditions of the ship and its passengers.	… A garbled and false representation respecting the state of the ship Ticonderoga having appeared in the Argus of Friday last, written by a person who signs himself "Observer," I beg you will allow me the space of a few lines to disabuse the public on that subject, more particularly as that statement unjustly reflects on the conduct of the Captain and the Officers of the vessel; those gentlemen having evinced the most hearty desire for the welfare of the emigrants throughout the whole of her disastrous voyage ...	'Original correspondence', The Argus, 4 January 1853, p. 5, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article4788706>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… So far from the generality of the people being in an emaciated condition, as "Observer" seems to imply, the fact is, that out of nearly 600 only two were sent to the hospital; about a dozen were suffering more or less from diarrhoea or debility, none severely; the rest were in perfect health. The apparently unseemly haste with which the passengers were hurried over the side was caused by the injusti(??)nce of the captain of the steamer, who would not wait a moment even to allow the husband of the mother of the seven-week's infant to join his wife with the child.	'Original correspondence', The Argus, 4 January 1853, p. 5, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article4788706>.	
						When the people were re-embarked from the Sanitary Station on the Monday previous, the ship was perfectly clean; but it having been necessary to take down the berths, and destroy them for the purpose of thoroughly purifying the vessel, the passengers were obliged for the few days they remained on board to lie on the decks, and a difficulty of attending minutely to cleanliness. As regards the Government officials, I can testify that the greatest pains were taken to thoroughly eradicate the disease before granting the ship pratique, and not a single case of infections disease existed at the time the vessel left Point Nepean.	'Original correspondence', The Argus, 4 January 1853, p. 5, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article4788706>.	
						"Christopher McCrae, passenger of the Ticonderoga, recorded the conditions of the ship years later in a letter to the Officer-in-Charge at Point Nepean, '… Space amidships that should have been for the use of passengers were fitted up with berths, which created more cramping conditions. "	Letter from Christopher McRae to the Officer-in-Charge, Point Nepean, March 1917, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, pp. 29-30.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds (all buildings) Hospitals x 5 Parade Ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)"	3.042	A cold welcome	1852	Upon arrival Captain Ferguson reported 40 people who were in ill health resting in tents near Patrick Sullivan's houses and lime kiln.	Forty sick people were put near the lime kilns in Patrick Sullivan's houses		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

10 Appendices - 10.1 Media Matrix - Theme 3: Quarantine

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade Ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) "	3.043	'Temporary tents near the lime-kiln'	1852	Captain Ferguson, Harbour Master, 8 November 1852, referring to the Ticonderoga.		I landed and found about forty of the sick people in temporary tents near the lime-kiln and houses occupied by Mr Patrick Sullivan, limeburner, which being situated within the limits of the proposed quarantine ground I arranged with him to remove to the next station which is occupied by his brother.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Ground-based installation Major
Parade Ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)	3.044	Ships in quarantine	1856-1875	Ships were detained in Ticonderoga Bay on arrival at the Quarantine Station.	Ships were generally only detained for a couple of days, with healthy passengers kept on board ship. With a serious outbreak of disease on the voyage all passengers were sometimes landed and quarantined on land for observation.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 69.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality
						All ships entering the Heads are boarded and inspected by Dr Owens, who sends to the sanitary station such of the passengers and crew as he selects, the duty of Dr Callan being limited to medical attendance on those who are thus committed to his charge.	'The Quarantine Station at Point Nepean', The Mount Alexander Mail, 14 April 1865, p. 2, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article207000247>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds (all buildings) Hospitals x 5 Parade Ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)"	3.045	Ships in quarantine	1856-1875	Ships were detained in Ticonderoga Bay on arrival at the Quarantine Station.	The period of detention was determined by the Chief Medical Officer on the advice of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 69.	Timeline Pavers x 12

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The way in which a ship gets into quarantine I understand to be this. It is the business of the pilot who first boards an inward-bound vessel to hand to the master a form of health certificate, and when the health officer comes alongside he inquires from his boat whether there is any infectious sickness on board, or whether there has recently been an. If the answer is satisfactory, he boards, and, going through the necessary forms, sends the vessel on her way. If the replies are unsatisfactory, on the contrary, the health officer, without boarding, orders her to an anchorage off the quarantine ground, to be boarded and reported upon by the medical superintendent of the Sanitary Station. His report is forwarded to town, and instructions are sent from head-quarters to release or detain the ship. Presumably those instructions are based upon the superintendent's report, but he exercised no authority either as to release or detention. Should the ship be ordered into quarantine, her crew and passengers with the exception of a few hands are landed, and the station becomes a tabooed place. ... The ship is cleansed and fumigated...	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, pp. 5-6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
"Parade Ground - close to Sullivan's Cottage Parade Ground - flagpole"	3.046	Two yellow flags	Early November 1852	Harbour Master Ferguson erected two flagstaffs - each with a yellow flag - at the beach entry.		The following morning I examined and marked off what appeared to me to be sufficient space for the quarantine ground and erected two flag staffs thirty feet high, at each entrance point near the beach upon which are hoisted flags. I caused a number of trees to be marked with white paint as a temporary boundary line and intimated the same to all persons there. The space selected as quarantine ground is marked with red lines in the accompanying outline of the coast. It consists of dry open country, a large portion of which is capable of immediate cultivation, with abundance of timber, and from the statements of the Pilots, and those who have resided there for many years, plenty of fresh water can be got at all seasons by sinking wells at a moderate depth. The anchorage is quite secure, any vessel can lay in safety within a quarter of a mile of the beach.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Ground Based Installation Minor x 2

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade Ground - stone store house (no longer there) Parade Ground - Sullivan's cottage (no longer there) "	3.047	Putting passengers to work	1852	Captain Ferguson referring to the establishment of the Quarantine Station.		Finding there was a number of stone masons amongst the Emigrants, I authorised the Surgeon to employ at five shillings per diem, as many as had tools, to begin and erect a store house near to and similar to the one mentioned in Enclosure No. 3 [Sullivan's house] and would respectfully suggest that the Colonial Architect send drawn at once a plain plan or sketch of a large airy barracks or depot, as there is an abundance of materials on the spot for its construction, which would furnish immediate work for the healthy Emigrants who ought on no account to wander about the station in idleness.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Parade Ground - stone store house (no longer there) Parade Ground - Sullivan's cottage (no longer there) "	3.048	The Quarantine Station is established	1853	On 25 April 1853 The Argus newspaper reported on the commencement of building works at the Quarantine Station.		Our readers will not probably be aware that, for some time past, arrangements have been in hand for the establishment of a quarantine establishment at the heads. Formerly there was nothing but a bare station indicative of the spot where vessels were to lie and where only persons might land who had a foul bill of health.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 29.	Interpretation Sign Major, Interpretation Sign Minor
"Parade Ground - first Hospital (no longer there), Superintendent's Quarters - timber doctor's house (no longer there)"	3.049	William Walker, Confiance passenger	1853	William J Walker was a passenger on board the Confiance en route from Liverpool to Geelong. In 1853, William was in residence at the Quarantine Station. During this period of time William recorded his observations of the building works and daily life at the Quarantine Station.		They are about starting a Hospital, Doctors house and houses capable of holding 200 people all to be built of wood. We are to have 5 shillings per day during the time of our quarantine which will last 6 weeks from the 7th of April. After that the carpenters that are hear [sic] which is only 3 are to have town wages which is 25 shillings per day. Then we shall have to find our own provisions which will cost about 20 shillings per week. We shall have no wood or water to buy and still have our tent to live in.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 29-30.	Interpretation Sign Major, Interpretation Sign Minor
"Parade Ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) "	3.049	William Walker, Confiance passenger	1853	William J Walker was a passenger on board the Confiance en route from Liverpool to Geelong. In 1853, William was in residence at the Quarantine Station. During this period of time William recorded his observations of the building works and daily life at the Quarantine Station.		You must understand we have had to live in tents ever since we came here. When we came on shore we thought we should be comfortably housed according to our doctors account with plenty of vegetables milk and eggs and other niceties but soon found we had to lead a regular bush life. The first thing we had to do after landing was to pitch the tents. They are about 12 feet by 10. Most of us have one to ourselves. After the tents were pitched it was getting towards tea time so off we had to go in the bush and cut our wood which is plentifull [sic] enough and make a regular Gipsies fire. We have a very good supply of water from a well close to our tents which we are obliged to boil it before drinking or else we should have dysentery.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 30.	Interpretation Sign Major, Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade Ground - Flagpole, Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Observatory Point - Flagstaff Police Point (former Eastern boundary"	3.050	Keeping people in	1854	Tenders were called for 4000 posts and rails, presumably for the construction of a boundary fence.	These were to prevent 'wanderlust' such as those by William Walker, who wandered 8-10 miles towards Melbourne.	The sea at one end and both sides of us.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Sculptural installation, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						The sanitary station was built on a narrow neck of land, and that neck had been included within a substantial fence, so as to afford the means of preventing ingress and egress, and also to form a paddock for stock for the use of the station.	'Legislative council', Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer, 6 November 1854, p. 4, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article91862408>.	
"Parade Ground - first Hospital (no longer there), Superintendent's Quarters- timber doctor's house (no longer there)"	3.051	Early buildings of the Parade Ground	1854	The site featured a doctor's house (timber); Hospital (timber); Stone cottage; stone store (nearing completion) and 3 x imported pre-fabricated iron houses.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality, Augmented Reality
						… several buildings had been erected, among which were a store and a hospital…	'Legislative council', Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer, 6 November 1854, p. 4, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article91862408>.	
"Parade Ground - first Hospital (no longer there)"	3.052	The early timber hospital	1854-1855	In the early years at the Quarantine Station the timber hospital accommodated up to 50 people.	The Quarantine Station in this period could accommodate 50 people in the hospital on 40 iron bedsteads.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality, Augmented Reality
"Superintendent's quarters - timber doctor's house (no longer there), Medical Superintendent's Quarters "	3.053	A house for a doctor	Circa 1853	The timber medical officer's quarters were replaced in 1873 by the Medical Superintendent's Quarters.	This building was replaced by 1873, although elements may have been retained in the subsequent buildings at this location.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 90.	Ground Based Installation Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade Ground -timber house, Sullivan's stone cottage, timber Hospital - no longer there)"	3.054	Sleeping rough	April 1855	The Quarantine Station in this period could accommodate 450 people in canvas tents.	There were no beds in the tents. Instead, the tents had wooden sleeping platforms raised off the ground, received in April 1855.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 32.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality
						… a number of tents had been provided, so as to afford ample accommodation in case of any emergency.	'Legislative council', Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer, 6 November 1854, p. 4, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article91862408>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings"	3.055	'The most important year'	1857	'The most important year': perhaps the most significant year for the Quarantine Station.	1857 marked the beginning of work on the first 'permanent' structures: the five two-storey stone buildings.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 33.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						Tenders will be received until Eleven o'clock on Friday, the 30th January, 1857, for the erection of Hospitals and Buildings at the Quarantine Station, Point Nepean.	'Advertising', The Age, 20 January 1857, p. 6, accessed 25 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article154823919>.	
"Whole grounds - Pikes Cottage"	3.056	Pikes Cottage	1857	"Pikes cottage was built in 1857. The building was also known as Matrons cottage during the Quarantine Station use."	Pikes cottage, built in 1857, represents the initial phase of construction at the Quarantine Station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 68.	Building Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Old cemetery Heaton's Monument	3.057	Remembering the people of the Ticonderoga	Circa 1856	Heaton's Monument, built in circa 1856-1858, is a 12-foot high Neo- Egyptian sandstone monument that still remains at the Quarantine Station site.	Heaton's monument, a rendered brick monument containing a single burial crypt, is a good example of the rare Victorian Egyptian architectural form, and one of the oldest structures on the former Quarantine Station site (circa 1856). It reflects the unusual story of George Heaton, who helped construct elements of the Quarantine Station. George Heaton paid a substantial amount of money for the tomb to be built as his ultimate resting place, but was never buried in it. Folklore suggests that George Heaton built the monument as a memorial to the victims of the Ticonderoga, a ship which lost 168 of its passengers to typhus and scarlet fever, and the first vessel to be quarantined at Point Nepean. Regardless of the true intention of the monument, it marks the site of the original Quarantine Station cemetery, where many of the Ticonderoga passengers were buried. A new cemetery was established outside the boundaries of the Quarantine Station in 1854, to which the main surface elements of the earlier cemetery were relocated in 1952.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 90, 142, 143, 151.	Interpretation Sign Major
						Donald Macdonald visited Point Nepean in 1884 and described the following of the graves of the souls of the Ticonderoga, '… then "scattered all over the flat fronting the bay," some marked with wooden slabs, some with blocks of sandstone from the beach, even then moss-covered and beginning to crumble back to sand. Half-obliterated as the inscriptions were, the words "of the ship Ticonderoga" were readable on many. A woman's name that would otherwise have vanished in the crumbling sandstone, as a hundred or more did in the next few years, was preserved in his memory by the strange coincidence that it was Mr macdonald's mother's name: and that, losing his way one night in the thick tea-tree scrub, he struck a match and saw it stand out clearly from the undecipherable names on a sandstone slab- "Margaret Macdonald." ' The next time he visited Nepean, in 1909, the sandstone blocks had vanished, dust to dust.	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown", The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"Donald Macdonald visited Point Nepean in 1884 and described the following of the graves of the souls of the Ticonderoga, ' ""Some there be that have no memorial."" As I looked back over the smooth buffalo-grass lawns of the quarantine station last week at Helen McRae's almost isolated grave, I thought of her hundred or more shipmates, ""persons whose names are unknown,"" who shared her sorrows through those burning summer days of 1852-men and women, who fought with what poor means they could command, in that desolate beach encampment, for the lives of those dear to them, and who in their turn were overtaken and died here, very far from their homes, on the threshold of a new land."" '"	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown", The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	
Old cemetery Heaton's Monument	3.058	An unusual monument	Circa 1856	Heaton's Monument, built in circa 1856-1858, is a 12-foot high Neo- Egyptian sandstone monument that still remains at the Quarantine Station site.	Heaton's monument, a rendered brick monument containing a single burial crypt, is a good example of the rare Victorian Egyptian architectural form, and one of the oldest structures on the former quarantine station site (circa 1856).		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 147.	Interpretation Sign Minor
						Donald MacDonald, of The Argus, wrote the following, '… a hive of bees found a home some years ago in a large tomb in Nepean Quarantine Station. The tomb, which was believed to have been erected over the grave of the mate of the Ticonderoga, a ship which came here in the early days, is only occupied it seems by the bees'.	Donald Macdonald, 'Nature notes and queries', The Argus, 14 March 1924, p. 6, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1918418>.	
						T Oxenham (Haberfield) wrote the following, 'In 1852 or 1853, when the hospital and brick buildings were being erected, the Government superintending officier was a man named Heaton, an eccentric old bachelor from the North of Ireland, who had no relatives and few friends in Australia. He took such a fancy to the quarantine station grounds that he conceived the idea of being buried there, and with that end in view he had the monument erected at a cost of nearly (pound symbol) 400. The stone was quarried from the cliff in front of No. 1 hospital, dressed on the ground, and erected (to his own plans) by the workmen who were building the hospitals, chiefly in their spare time'.	Donald Macdonald, 'Nature notes and queries', The Argus, 14 March 1924, p. 6, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1918418>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						T Oxenham (Haberfield) wrote the following, 'Under the monument is a vault in which his remains were to have been laid, and on the front is a square panel on which the inscription to his memory was to have been cut after his death. The monument was known for years as 'Heaton's Folly.' I think he died in Melbourne and was buried in the Melbourne Cemetery'.	Donald Macdonald, 'Nature notes and queries', The Argus, 14 March 1924, p. 6, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1918418>.	
						Known as "Heaton's Folly," a monument with an empty vault … has lain idle for 92 years at Point Nepean, Victoria. It appears that the supervising officer of the quarantine station was an eccentric old batchelor from the north of Ireland named Heaton. He had no relatives, and few friends in Australia, and took such a fancy to the quarantine site that he decided to be buried there. He had bult a huge stone pile of the mausoleum type, underneath which was placed a vault to receive his mortal remains. That was in 1852, but when Mr Heaton died he was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery! In spite of the ravages of time, the monument and vault are still well preserved. - CS	'Australiana', 'Heaton's Folly', The World's News, 3 February 1945, p. 19, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article133937715>.	
Old cemetery Heaton's Monument	3.058	An unusual monument	Circa 1856	A fence marks the location of the original 1852 cemetery.	Although a fence and the presence of Heaton's Monument, constructed in 1856-7, mark the location of the cemetery, the full extent of the area originally incorporated in the cemetery is unknown.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 90.	
"Superintendent's quarters Upper Hospital area Superintendent's Quarters - Medical Officer's Quarters (replaced by Medical Superintendent's quarters) "	3.059	The slaughter yards	Circa 1855	Slaughter yards once occupied the foreshore area between the early hospital and the Medical Officer's quarters.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 90.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Point Nepean Cemetery area Gunners Cottage"	3.060	Point Nepean cemetery	1854	A new cemetery, known as Point Nepean Cemetery, was established in 1854.	A new cemetery was established in September 1854, just outside the Quarantine Station's western boundary and is now located within the Mornington Peninsula National Park. Many early settlers were buried in the new cemetery, as well as sailors from the ships Tornado (1868) and Cheviot (1887), wrecked at the Heads.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 82, 151.	Landscaping Minor
						Donald Macdonald visited Point Nepean in 1884 and described the following of the graves of the souls of the Ticonderoga, 'Higher on the backbone of the peninsula, remote from the road, surrounded by dense green tea-tree , is the "new" cemetery. "Here"- in the leafy shadows, and listening to the surf on the ocean beach, I read - "lie the bodies of Saunders, Kelly, Foster, and other persons whose names are unknown, drowned in the wreck of the Cheviot, Oct (??) 1887." '	John Andrew McIvor, 'Whose names are unknown", The Argus, 4 August 1934, p. 9, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781>.	
						This evening the police at Point Nepean recovered the body of another person drowned at the wreck of the Cheviot. The body was washed ashore close to where the remaining portion of the vessel lies. It is apparently that of either a fireman or seaman … The body will be interred in the cemetery adjacent to the quarantine station.	'The wreck of the Cheviot. Another body found', The Adelaide Observer, 5 November 1887, p. 14, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article160766508>.	
						Ascend and "see a grisly sight." There are the bones, a portion of the hull, some fragments of the machinery, and a half-mile of beach strewn with wreckage. Easy to imagine, standing there, the night when she crashed on the beach; easier still, perhaps, to see in fancy, as the watchers saw in fact, livid corpses lifted with the green swell, and rolled on the rocks.	'Picturesque Victoria', The Australasian, 7 January 1888, p. 48, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387>.	
"Point Nepean Cemetery area Gunners Cottage"	3.061	A new cemetery	1854-1890, 1952	In 1952, remains of stone monuments from the old cemetery were relocated to the new cemetery near Gunners Cottage.	This cemetery was used by local residents until the General Cemetery at Sorrento was opened to the public in 1890. In 1952, the surface remains (several stone monuments and the remains from the Heaton Monument vault), in the old cemetery were relocated to the new cemetery.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 82, 151.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boss Beach Lime Kiln Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 x3 labourers quarters (no longer there) Upper Hospital area - cookhouse Parks Victoria administration area - Storekeeper cottage (no longer there) Jetty (No longer there)"	3.062	Burning lime for the buildings	1857	In 1857, lime burning and stone quarries were in operation to provide building materials for the construction of the Quarantine Station site.	Permission was granted to undertake lime burning for the building works and contractor Robert White was also allowed to use dead wood in the station grounds. A quarry was built to supply stone.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 33.	Interpretation Sign Major
Master Story = whole site	MS.3.063	The lime burners	Circa 1856	The lime-burning industry in Portsea began to decline with the establishment of the Quarantine Station. Lime burning appears to have continued in the area with a kiln established in 1880 further along the shoreline at Portsea where it is now used as a bathing pavilion. At the same time, the dense areas of local native woodland declined.	The establishment of the Quarantine Station and the discovery of ready sources of limestone closer to Melbourne essentially killed off the local lime-burning industry. However, by this time the original open woodland that once dominated the local area was all but gone, and pioneer species such as Coast Tea Tree began to dominate the shrub layer, changing the character of the area.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80; Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 16.	Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Parade Ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) Lime kilns Parade Ground - Stone store (no longer there) Buildings built of local stone: Pikes cottage, Kitchen for Hospital No. 4, Heaton's Monument Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 5"	3.064	An unforgiving environment	1857	The early stone buildings were not originally rendered. In a few years the sandstone had deteriorated and rendering became necessary.	The buildings were initially not rendered but the sandstone deteriorated in the harsh weather in a few years, which meant rendering was necessary.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 33.	
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Upper Hospital area - near where the Officers' Accommodation building is now"	3.065	A 'very meagre' hospital	1 January 1858	By 1858 improved conditions at the wooden hospital were necessary.	The wooden hospital building was proving inadequate and Dr Reed requested that it be extended, but his request was rejected by the government.	Our accommodations on the Sanitary Station, either for the purposes of ablutions, or for treating disease, or for providing for healthy immigrants, have been very meagre. There is a prospect that before 1859 they will be ample. During my experience of above three years on the Station, we have succeeded in every instance in stopping and extinguishing the disease for which each vessel has been detained. With the improvements at present in progress, I look forward with considerable confidence to the continued efficiency of the establishment.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 32-3.	Vanished History sign - Augmented Reality, Augmented Reality
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Upper Hospital area - near where the Officers' Accommodation building is now"	3.065	A 'very meagre' hospital	1859	The wooden hospital was turned into a bedding store in 1859.	The wooden hospital building was used as a bedding store after the construction of the stone-built hospital buildings in 1859 and was demolished in about 1919.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 90.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Parade Ground - first Hospital (no longer there) Hospital 1 (Original building no longer there) Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Boss Beach Lime Kiln =Quarantine Station Grounds "	3.066	'Sandstone, rough- cast, and roofed with slates'	Circa 1875	By 1875 the Quarantine Station housed five hospital buildings. Superintendent James Walker described the contents of the five hospital buildings in the Annual Report to Parliament.		" [The hospitals] are built of sandstone, rough- cast, and roofed with slates, and each consisting of four large wards … and four small rooms … . Each building has a verandah, balcony, and upper and lower lavatories. Each ward and small room has a fireplace in it, and the wards are excellently well-lighted and ventilated. "	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 32, 39.	Interpretation Sign Major
"Quarantine Station Grounds Parade Ground - first Hospital (no longer there) Hospital 1 (Original building no longer there) Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 "	3.067	'Sandstone, rough- cast, and roofed with slates'	Circa 1875	By 1875 the Quarantine Station housed five hospital buildings. Superintendent James Walker described the contents of the five hospital buildings in the Annual Report to Parliament.		One of the wards in each building is fitted up for the reception of women and children. The others are open wards, and contain twenty-five bedsteads in each. Each of the buildings will house 100 persons comfortably. Each of three buildings has attached to it a force-pump connected with a well for supplying water to the lavatories; one force- pump connected with a tank supplies the other two buildings.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Children's Sign
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Upper Hospital area - Cookhouse (no longer there) Boss Beach Lime Kiln"	3.068	Feeding the people	Circa 1865-1875	"A cookhouse and labourers cottages were built behind Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2. "	A three-roomed cookhouse was added, along with: 3 x 2-roomed stone cottages for labourers. The cookhouse was demolished in the late 1910s. The First and Second Class Dining Room building is located on the site of the former cookhouse.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, pp. 33, 90.	Augmented Reality

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Hospitals 3 and 4 Hospital No. 3 Kitchen "	3.068	Feeding the people	1870	An additional cookhouse was built in 1870 behind Hospital No. 3.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Augmented Reality
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boss Beach Lime Kiln "	3.069	The search for stone	Circa 1853	The setting of the stone quarry may have been the cliff face beneath the first hospital.	The stone quarry supplied stone for the building works at the Quarantine Station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 29, 33.	Interpretation Sign Major
"Administration building Storekeeper's Cottage (no longer there) Boss Beach Lime Kiln"	3.070	The storekeeper's stone cottage	Circa 1865-1875	A stone cottage was built for the storekeeper in circa 1865-1875.	A 4-roomed stone cottage was built for the storekeeper on the site of the Administration building.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 33.	Building Sign
"Administration building Storekeeper's Cottage (no longer there)"	3.071	The storekeeper's stone cottage	Circa 1915	The storekeeper's stone cottage was demolished in circa 1915.	The building has been described as a four-roomed cottage with later timber outbuildings. One of the timber outbuildings appears to have been incorporated into the east side of the catering staff quarters, and the stone footings of the cottage may have been re-used for the central square building which forms part of the original Administration building.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 91.	Building Sign
Administration building	3.072	The original Administration building	Circa 1915	The storekeeper's stone cottage was demolished in circa 1915.	A timber Administrative Building was constructed on the site of the earlier Storekeeper's Cottage.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 92.	Building Sign
Quarantine Station Grounds	3.073	A new nation brings a new owner	Circa 1919	The Commonwealth took administrative control of the Point Nepean quarantine station and military forts at the turn of the 20th century.	At the time of Federation, Point Nepean was transferred to Commonwealth ownership, although not gazetted until 1919.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 149.	Stables Orientation Area graphics

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						In view of the control by the Commonwealth of the quarantine, the State Public Works department has been engaged upon the preparation of particulars to enable a valuation to be made of the quarantine properties at Point Nepean (human) and Coode Island (animal). All particulars and plans have been completed, and the representatives of the two Governments will proceed to make a valuation of the properties in respect thereof by the Federal Government to the State Government.	'Commonwealth controls quarantine', The Geelong Advertiser, 7 May 1910, p. 4, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article149149410>.	
						At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Cr Austin drew attention to the fact that as the Commonwealth had taken over the Quarantine Station at Portsea, if an epidemic of quarantinable disease broke out, there would be no suitable place to send the patients to...	'Quarantine Station', The Geelong Advertiser, 6 December 1917, p. 3, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119703303>.	
						In consequence of the complaints made recently respecting the accommodation at the Federal Quarantine Station at Portsea, Mr Groom, Minister for Customs, accompanied by Dr J H L Cumpston, the Federal Quarantine Director, paid a visit to the station on Saturday. Mr Groom said to-day that he found that since the buildings had been taken over by the Commonwealth from Victoria, the conditions had been improved. The money available had been spent upon the more important necessities of the position. Work was now in hand subdividing the large dormitories into rooms, and he under consideration the question of providing an electric light and power plant for the station, a day recreation room for passengers, the completion of the sewerage scheme, extension of the disinfection equipment, improvements to the attendant's cottage, and several minor matters that he hoped would tend to increase the comfort of those who had to live at the station.	'Quarantine improvements', The Herald, 23 February 1914, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article241646444>.	
"Passenger arrival area Jetty (no longer there)"	3.074	The early jetty	Circa 1858	The jetty was constructed in circa 1858. The jetty was demolished in 1973.	A proper jetty was constructed in c.1858. The contract was awarded to Mussen & Company in 1858 for the sum of £958 to construct a timber jetty, 249 feet long, to plans prepared by architect Alfred Scurry. The jetty in front of the main building complex, from which passengers and luggage were unloaded, was demolished in 1973.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 35.	Ground-based installation Major

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boss Beach Lime Kiln Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital 1 (no longer there) x2 labourers quarters (no longer there) & Pike's Cottage Upper Hospital area - cookhouse (no longer there) Parks Victoria administration area - Storekeeper's Cottage (no longer there) Hospital No. 4 - Kitchen "	3.075	Beasts of burden	Circa 1857	Cattle and horses were employed to move the stone to the sites of the building works at the Quarantine Station.	To facilitate the works, Robert White was permitted to keep sixteen bullocks – to haul stone and other building materials - and five horses on the station for the duration of his contract.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 33.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital 1 (no longer there) = All Hospital and medical area"	3.076	'Privies' at the station	Circa 1865	Five double toilets were added to the five hospitals buildings after a few years.	By 1865 five double toilets or 'privies' adjoined the front of the five hospital buildings at a distance of 200 yards from each building.	For five buildings, each capable of holding one hundred persons, there are but five double privies, one placed in front of each building, at a distance of two hundred yards. They have never been emptied.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 38.	Interpretation Sign Major; Audio Tour, Children's Book
"Hospitals 3 and 4 Hospital No. 4 - Kitchen"	3.077	Hospital No. 4's private cookhouse	Late 1850s	A cookhouse was added to the rear of Hospital No. 4 in the late 1850s.	An additional cookhouse was built and placed behind Hospital No. 4.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 35.	Building Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boss Beach Lime Kiln Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital 1 (no longer there) x2 labourers quarters (no longer there) & Pike's cottage Upper Hospital area - cookhouse (No longer there) Parks Victoria administration area- Storekeeper's Cottage (no longer there) Jetty (only remains survive) Hospital 4 - Kitchen "	3.078	The Quarantine Station takes shape	1858	By 1858, the building works for the five hospital buildings, timber jetty, cookhouses and passenger accommodation had neared completion. The buildings as completed helped establish the character of the station from this date onwards.	The buildings were nearing completion in Dr Reed's 1858 Annual Report.	The new buildings are all on the eve of being finished, and the pier will probably soon be finished. When these works are completed there will be every facility for landing passengers for passing through boiling water any quantity of dirty or infected clothes that a ship could contain, and for comfortable housing and accommodating 500 people. Sufficient means for cooking are provided, and there will be, I expect, always a supply of pure good rain water….our staff of three laborers, one of whom officiates as cook, gardener, and assistant nurse, when required, has been sufficient for all purposes during the year.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 35.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality, Augmented Reality

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boss Beach Lime Kiln Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there) x2 labourers quarters (no longer there) & Pike's Cottage Upper Hospital area - Cookhouse (No longer there) Parks Victoria administration - Storekeeper's Cottage (no longer there) (no longer there) Jetty (only remains survive) Hospital No. 4 - Kitchen Heaton's Monument "	3.079	1859: the first phase is complete	1859	By 1859 the first major phase of construction had been completed.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 35.	Stables Orientation Area
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital 1 (no longer there)"	3.080	Whitewashing the buildings	1863	It was a long process for builders to whitewash the Quarantine Station.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 37.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Jetty (only remains survive) Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there)"	3.081	Smallpox arrives at the station	1859	The Tudor, en route from Liverpool, suffered an outbreak of smallpox.	There were 150 private passengers and 54 crew. Because the infected had not been properly isolated, the entire crew and passengers were put onshore. The station struggled to cope. All clothes were boiled and some shrank. Passenger possessions were ruined in this process.	" There are great objections to dipping in boiling water men's fine woollen clothes or ladies' dresses, also to emptying and refilling great numbers of hair mattresses, in order that the covers might be passed through boiling water. To meet these requirements in future, I would suggest that an apparatus be prepared in which any linen, silk, cotton, or woollen materials could be enclosed for half-an-hour in dry air, heated up to between 300 and 400 degrees of Fahrenheit, a sort of large oven. This is a more powerful disinfectant than boiling water, the temperature of which is only 212 degrees, causes no injury to the materials, and is attended by no trouble subsequently as is the case after the use of boiling water. There is another very important advantage; it could be made available as a drying house. Occasionally there are weeks here in which it would be impossible to dry anything woollen in the open air."	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, pp. 35-6.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						… the clothing of the people is subjected to treatment supposed to disinfect it. Formerly it was all boiled, but people who had brought out good wardrobes became somewhat rebellious when they saw their broadcloths and silks going into the pot, and the same end is now accomplished in a drying house, where the air is heated to some degrees above the boiling point, and sometimes to as high a point as nearly 250 degrees of Farenheit.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Jetty (only remains survive) Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there)"	3.081	Smallpox arrives at the station	1882	The ship The Garonne was detained at Point Nepean following an outbreak of small-pox. There were 300 passengers and 124 crew members on board the ship and Dr Bulmer was in charge of the Station.	The Australasian Sketcher reported that…	...the yellow flag hoisted in the enclosure will warn people against approaching and the police patrol without and the constables within are charged to prevent any egress or ingress to the premises…	The Australasian Sketcher, 14 January 1882, as cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 26.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… Though ample notice was given of the approach of the Garonne, so completely was the official mind overwhelmed, that only one doctor was provided to overlook 200 people, and nothing but bread and water as food for twenty-four hours. Moreover, it turned out that it depended entirely upon the honor of the folks in the quarantine whether they remained there or not. For a time there was not a sufficient force of police. Indeed, considering the quarantine ground is in a state of nature, and the quarantined could easily make their way through the bush to the nearest town and so on to Melbourne by the next excursion steamer, the wonder is many did not "break bounds."	'Small-pox', The Ovens and Murray Advertiser, 26 January 1882, p. 4, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200456413>.	
						… There was not even a sentry-box for the unfortunate "bobby", who was expected to do duty with the sun somewhere about 169deg in the sun. The whole proceeding has shown that in an great emergency the Health Department is totally unable to act with reason or expedition, even if due warning has been received. What would have happened had the Garonne put in without calling at any port is too deplorable to be dwelt upon.	'Small-pox', The Ovens and Murray Advertiser, 26 January 1882, p. 4, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200456413>.	
						… although we had several days' notice of the arrival of the Garonne, our arrangements at the Heads were shamefully bungled. Women and children landed soon after midday could not obtain a crust of bread until midnight, while, after the meal, such as it was, they had to content themselves with couches of straw. Surely the fear of small-pox is bad enough, without the aggravation arising from official incompetence.	'Under the verandah', The Leader, 14 January 1882, p. 18, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489562>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Jetty (only remains survive) Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there)"	3.081	Smallpox arrives at the station	1882	The Australasian Sketcher continued to report on the progress of The Garonne's passengers. It was a long wait before they were cleared to enter Melbourne.		Those detained passed the time as retention was, '... to last 14 days at least after the separation from the general body of the last suspicious case…'	The Australasian Sketcher, 14 January 1882, as cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 26.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… complaints are rife as to the treatment the quarantined patients are receiving. The arrangement for their comfort are said to be wholly inadequate, while it is urged that they are guarded with unnecessary severity.	'The week', The Leader, 21 January 1882, p. 14, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489971>.	
						No fresh cases have occurred in our station this week though one of the infected has died, and if none are discovered during the next few days the authorities may begin to breath freely again, in the hope that we have beaten off the threatened invasion.	'The week', The Leader, 21 January 1882, p. 14, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489971>.	
						… The Australasian Sketcher just issued has some capital illustrations of passing events. The seaside sketches are very realistic, and the Garonne's passengers in quarantine are represented so charmingly that it is difficult to believe living under the yellow flag at Point Nepean is so great an affliction after all.	'Advertising', The Geelong Advertiser, 26 January 1882, p. 2, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150628808>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Jetty (only remains survive) x2 labourers quarters (no longer there) & Pike's Cottage Superintendent's Quarters - Doctor's Quarters"	3.082	Ups and downs	1859	It was infrequent that ships would need to be quarantined so mostly the workers at the Quarantine Station had an easy job. But when a ship did come in the workload dramatically ramped up while the passengers were cleared.		"Immigration has been light during the year, consequently our three men and nurse have not been hardly wrought. The nurse is constantly engaged, when not employed nursing, in cleaning and dusting the buildings. One of the men keeps the buildings, windows, roofs, tanks, pumps etc, etc, etc in repair, and does what painting is required.' 'While a ship is in quarantine, to prevent an hour's unnecessary detention, our three men work not less than sixteen hours in the twenty-four, principally attending to the boiling water process, drawing wood, etc, etc."	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 36.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
		Water on site		Rain water from the buildings roofs was collected in a series of tanks to supply the Quarantine Station with water.		'Yes the water run from off the roof and went down to those underwater tanks you will see they are still there. There's a lot of underground tanks around there, water came from off the roofs and go into those tanks and then they would be pumped, some by hand pumps...'	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: Last 'Officer in Charge' of the Point Nepean Quarantine Station, Part I, Point Nepean Community Trust, 11 November 2006, p. 9.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Daily life		Until a ship a Quarantine job arrived all that was required of the staff was maintenance of the property and buildings.		'Yes [maintenance] is all we ever did until we got another thing in'	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: Last 'Officer in Charge' of the Point Nepean Quarantine Station, Part I, Point Nepean Community Trust, 11 November 2006, p. 9.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds All Hospital and medical areas 5 x Hospital buildings Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "	3.083	The debate over the Quarantine Station	1859	An article published in The Argus in May 1860 was critical of the Quarantine Station and contributed to calls for the termination of the Station.		With these facts before us of the undoubted possibility of the introduction of diseases of infectious nature into this colony by ships on the one hand, and on the other, of the very deficient sanitary arrangements we possess to meet such disease … there seems a plain necessity for the retention of an establishment like a Sanitary Station …. The expense of keeping up such an establishment may be objected to; but if infectious disease did arrive and spread in this colony, the actual money-expense of eradicating it would be much greater than the cost of maintaining the Sanitary Station; … It is certainly a pity to see the establishment so little used; but there is great difficulty in making use of it in any other way, and at the same time keeping it available for its original purpose.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 36.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Quarantine Station Grounds Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area "	3.084	Immigration slows	1860s	Immigration slowed in the 1860s following the gold rush.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 36.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						... The discovery of a new goldfield at Tuapeka, in the province of Otago, New Zealand, has led to the removal of some three or four thousand of our diggers and others, and this with the ordinary run of departures has given a preponderating balance to emigration over immigration with us for the present month.	'Immigration and labour', The Herald, 26 September 1861, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article244248254>.	
						… our goldfields have now been so well tried as to afford a guarantee of their continuing to afford remunerative employment, not for years only, but for ages. Intending immigrants will do well to reflect upon this.	'Immigration and labour', The Herald, 26 September 1861, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article244248254>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… It appears that the London Times has been recommending emigration to Australia on the ground that it is better to send the poor out of the country than keep them at home and maintain them, and the anti-immigration people among ourselves immediately cry out that the colony is threatened with a greater pauper immigration. ... But if the Times means the poor when it speaks of paupers, which we have no doubt it does, then its remarks are quite harmless. If England will send us strong and healthy men of good character, there poverty will give us no trouble, since that will disappear on their arrival here. Of course it is not desirable that there should be a considerable immigration of working men alone. What we want is an increase to all classes in our community - workmen, and capitalist, and professional men, in fair proportion ...	'Emigration and immigration', The Advocate, 20 February 1869, p. 8, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article169266673>.	
						… During that year [1867] only 14,000 persons emigrated to the whole of the Australian colonies, including new Zealand, which was 25,000 less as compared with the previous year.	'Parliament', The Argus, 23 September 1868, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5827905>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "	3.085	'A dirty ship' in quarantine	1863	'Dirty ships' went into quarantine. The Star of India was one of them.		We have had but one vessel, the Star of India in quarantine. This important sanatory fact, arising as it undeniably does in the improved cleanliness, ventilation, and food in passenger ships trading to this port, is a most satisfactory tribute to the value of this station as a preventive of disease. The necessity of close watchfulness in the sanitary arrangements of their ships has been forced on shipowners, captains, and agents, by the certainty, gathered from experience, that laxity on those points will inevitably generate sickness, and that sickness cannot possibly escape detection in quarantine, nor its penalty – the loss and expense to them that detention entails….Notwithstanding the smallness of our working staff, two labourers and a nurse, the institution is kept in a high state of efficiency, always ready at a moment's notice for occupation. The buildings are kept in repair by the labourers, who have been engaged for some months past, and are still, engaged in whitewashing and painting the outside of the hospitals.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, pp. 36-7.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "	3.086	The fight to keep the Quarantine Station	1864	Government officials questioned the need for the Quarantine Station and Chief Medical Officer Dr McCrea found himself constantly having to argue its benefits and struggled to get any funding for new projects.		For the last seven years I have had a hard struggle with several Executive Governments, which held office to keep a quarantine establishment in existence at all; and as to getting it completed as desired, I have never been able to do it. I may state in illustration that it required four years' incessant application on my part to get the heating closet [that requested by Dr Reed in 1859] erected before I succeeded.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage', volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, p. 37.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience, Audio Tour
"Passenger arrival area Quarantine anchorage area (Port Phillip Bay)"	3.087	Safe anchorage for Quarantine ships	Unknown	The Quarantine Anchorage area in Port Phillip Bay was next to the original Quarantine Station.	Ships detained at the Quarantine Station dropped anchor in the bay while they were inspected by the Quarantine Doctor and during any subsequent detention period.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 6, 124.	
						All ships entering the Heads are boarded and inspected by Dr Owens, who sends to the sanitary station such of the passengers and crew as he selects, the duty of Dr Callan being limited to medical attendance on those who are thus committed to his charge.	'The Quarantine Station at Point Nepean', The Mount Alexander Mail, 14 April 1865, p. 2, accessed 24 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article207000247>.	
						The way in which a ship gets into quarantine I understand to be this. It is the business of the pilot who first boards an inward-bound vessel to hand to the master a form of health certificate, and when the health officer comes alongside he inquires from his boat whether there is any infectious sickness on board, or whether there has recently been an. If the answer is satisfactory, he boards, and, going through the necessary forms, sends the vessel on her way. If the replies are unsatisfactory, on the contrary, the health officer, without boarding, orders her to an anchorage off the quarantine ground, to be boarded and reported upon by the medical superintendent of the Sanitary Station. His report is forwarded to town, and instructions are sent from head-quarters to release or detain the ship. Presumably those instructions are based upon the superintendent's report, but he exercised no authority either as to release or detention. Should the ship be ordered into quarantine, her crew and passengers with the exception of a few hands are landed, and the station becomes a tabooed place. ... The ship is cleansed and fumigated...	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, pp. 5-6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"Int – You mentioned earlier about a quarantine ship the 'Nepean' . KK – Oh yes, there was, they had a very nice launch. I don't know if it was a thirty foot or fifty foot, it was all red velvet inside, polished brass work all over it and beautiful … I never got a chance to get on it, to get a ride. But I think it was kept for dignitaries or something like that, quick trips, my grandfather goes somewhere I don't know. I think they used to lift that up with a hoist, into the shed and keep it up there next to the jetty. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 2.	
						... another supply boat the 'Reliance' ... used to bring goods down to quarantine and different ports. I walked down to the Portsea pier one day and it came in there, talking to one of the chaps on the boat and I said "where are you going next" and he said quarantine and I said beauty can I have a ride with you and he said, 'Oh yeah hop on'.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 2.	
						"Int – The Reliance pulled right up to the jetty? KK – [The Reliance] ... wasn't a big ship, don't know how long it would have been, it was steam and propeller. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, Sorrento, Victoria, Nepean Historical Society, 2007, p. 7.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings Quarantine area Passenger arrival area - Passenger waiting room, Jetty (only remains survive)"	3.088	A Government inquiry	1865	A select committee was established to examine quarantine procedures, instigated by the detention of the ship the Golden Empire. This arrived in Port Phillip on 2 January 1865 and spread typhus to the city.		When compared with those of Europe and America, the Quarantine Regulations now in force in this colony are rather stringent than otherwise.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 37.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospitals and kitchens Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "	3.089	'In many respects defective'	1865	The Board of the Select Committee was critical of conditions at the Quarantine Station.		" From the evidence taken by us, and from our own personal observation at the quarantine station, we regret to be compelled to record our conclusions that the regulation have not been properly and faithfully carried out, and that no proper and organized system has been exercised in the performance of the duties at the station. We found the station itself, in regard to appliances, in many respects defective. The means for the collection and storage of water are insufficient; at the time of our visit there was only a few days supply in the tanks. There was but one bath, and no lavatories of any kind. The cooking-houses were insufficient. For five buildings, each capable of holding one hundred persons, there are but five double privies, one placed in front of each building, at a distance of two hundred yards. They have never been emptied. There is no accommodation within the buildings; and as the single females are locked up at dark, serious inconvenience must necessarily occasionally be experienced. There is no store or shed for the reception of passengers' bedding, clothes etc. for the purposes of having it properly marked and washed, or disinfected by heat. There are not beds and bedding for the use of the passengers while they are detained on shore. The mode of washing is bad, and quite ineffective, and the hot-air chamber is out of order. From the total neglect of the details in washing and disinfecting, in the cases of the Golden Empire and the Southern Ocean, we are of the opinion that their detention in quarantine was useless so far as protecting the country from the introduction of disease."	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 37-8.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Parade Ground Quarantine area - Drying and disinfecting house "	3.090	'In many respects defective'	1865	There was talk of relocating the station to a permanently moored with hospital facilities reserved for either healthy passengers or for use a lunatic asylum.		The staff of the establishment, though then already too small, was reduced by Mr Heales' Government from three laborers to two. The office of storekeeper was reduced at the end of 1864 by the present Government, who, however, restored it in a few days, when the contingency shewing its necessity, which I had previously pointed out to them, actually took place. The station is at the present moment, and has been for months, without a draught horse to draw the wood for heating the boilers and the drying closet; and although I have been all this time applying for a horse I have not yet succeeded in getting one. These facts will illustrate some of the difficulties I have experienced in my endeavours to get the Sanatory Station made as efficient as I could wish.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 38.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						… The hospitals are large substantial buildings, with roomy verandahs and balconies, but it will seem almost incredible that no proper bathing or washing apparatus, even to the extent of a hand basin, has been provided. It was not surprising, therefore, to learn, that when the place is full, such attempts at washing as can be made are conducted in the midst of an indecent scramble. It is certainly astonishing, in three days when the importance of cleanliness is so well understood, that any one could design a sanitary station to cost tens of thousands of pounds, and leave this important matter quite out of consideration.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
						… Another direction in which "the ship has been spoiled for a happorth of tar" is that of water supply. There are only two inadequate tanks to catch the water off the five great roofs nor is there any force pump to raise water to the upper floors, nor any cistern to receive it there. Of course, therefore, there are no water-closets; nor does this matter so much in the face of the probability that earth-closets will largely supersede these; but it is inexcusable that there are not proper baths, water-pipes, taps, and sinks, and that in all seasons men and women have to perform their ablutions in the open air as best they can. This is singularly unnecessary in this case, as the water supply should be particularly ample, inasmuch as the roofs catch the rainfall of the whole year, and there would be no consumption during at least nine months out of the twelve.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Parade Ground Quarantine area - Drying and disinfecting house "	3.090	'In many respects defective'	1865	Dr McCrea, Chief Medical Officer countered the proposal for the relocation of the Quarantine Station.		The Board recommend the site of the Sanatory Station to be changed from the Heads to the Ballast Ground and Hobson's Bay, and that a hulk be provided for the reception of healthy passengers of any infected ship during their detention. I have had sixteen years' experience in the British navy, in the cleanest and best regulated ships in the world, and if there is one thing more than another deeply impressed on my conviction, it is that a ship or hulk is the very worst place in which three or four hundred passengers could be placed for such a purpose, especially if, as in the case of the Golden Empire, disease is in a state of incubation among them, when the result would be a condensation of the disease, from which contagion in its worst form would be scattered around….The distance of the Sanatory Station from Melbourne I regard as the very greatest merit it could have, and by no means a fault as the Board supposes.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 38.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Parade Ground - Stone Surgery (no longer there) Medical Officer's Quarters "	3.091	'In many respects defective'	1866	In 1866 Dr Callan was sacked and storekeeper James Walker made Officer in Charge.	The surgeon aboard ship was required to attend patients in quarantine; if no surgeon was on board, the Queenscliff Health Officer attended the station daily. From the early 1880s the duties of the Health Officer and Surgeon Superintendent were combined and based at the station.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Parade Ground - Stone surgery (no longer there) "	3.092	The stone surgery	c. 1960s	The stone surgery, once located at the periphery of the Parade Ground, was demolished in the 1960s.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 91.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality, Ground Based Installation Minor
"Quarantine Station Grounds 5 x Hospital buildings plus lavatories Quarantine area - Bath and washhouse Parade Ground - Earth closets Hospital No. 3 - Water tank "	3.093	Improving the Quarantine Station	1867	In 1867 a water tank was built as well as five earth closets, a bath and a washhouse erected. Lavatories were added to each hospital.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Immersive Experience at the Quarantine Station: Disinfecting Complex Bath and washhouse "	3.094	'Wash behind your ears'	1866	The sandstone bath and washhouse structure is the oldest Quarantine Station bathing structure in Australia.	A sandstone structure built in 1866, adjacent to the foreshore, was the Quarantine Station's first purpose built bathing complex. It featured two separate rooms, each with 12 bathing cubicles. It is the oldest Quarantine Station bathing structure in Australia, and is therefore uniquely placed to illustrate the bathing and disinfecting process undergone by many new arrivals in Australia in the 1860s and 1870s.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 141-2.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Bath and Disinfecting complex"	3.095	The Disinfecting Complex	1899-1925	Additions to the disinfecting complex reflected changes in the evolution and development of the quarantine/disinfecting process of new arrivals to Australia.	The 1899 disinfecting complex, including the 1911 reception building, additional shower block added in 1925 and the large red-brick disinfecting building, characterized a new philosophy and policy in Australian quarantine in the lead-up to and beyond Federation, requiring that all new arrivals and their possessions undergo a disinfecting process. The disinfecting complex incorporated two shower blocks, foul and clean luggage stores and a large disinfecting building, interconnected by light rail tracks.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 144-5.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
			c. 1890-1893	Officials hired local labourers, including Stanley McClaren Boyd, to aid in their construction of new buildings at the Quarantine Station.	Allen Boyd recalled his grandfather Stanley 'Stan' McClaren Boyd who was a farmer and concreter/carpenter employed to work at the Quarantine Station during different periods of time in c. 1890-1893.	I think he'd come down for a period down to the Quarantine Station. Then He'd walk home to Flinders and run the farm. They were also running a dairy farm down in Gippsland at the same time.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Allen Boyd [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 26 July 2007, p. 4.	
"Hospital 5 and Isolation area Hospital No. 5 "	3.096	Children in care: the Industrial School	April 1867	Quarantine Station was used to accommodate a large number of children from the Industrial School at Princes Bridge. They were suffering from ophthalmia - a virulent form of eye infection.	Several children while resident at the station contracted other diseases including scarlet fever and measles. During this period the Quarantine Station also operated as a convalescent home and school with a portion of Hospital No. 5 – later the Isolation Hospital - used for this purpose. Known as the Point Nepean Industrial School, the facility operated as such for a little over a year, closing at the end of May 1868.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation Management Plan: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage', Volume 1: Conservation Management Plan, 2008, p. 45.	Ground-based installation Minor, Interpretation Sign Minor; Children's Sign x 1

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… when much discussion took place on the item of £36, 282, 10s 6d for industrial and reformatory schools, during which Mr McCulloch intimated that the Government were doing everything in their power to bring the institutions into good order and condition; that some of the children would shortly be removed to some of the buildings of the Yarra Bend, which were about to become vacant by removal of a number of insane patients to the Ararat Asylum, and that those afflicted with ophthalmia were about to be sent to the Sanatory Station at Point Nepean. Eventually the vote was agreed to.	'The parliament', Bell's Life in Victoria, 13 April 1867, p. 2, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article199057197>.	
						A number of the children of the Industrial Schools, Prince's Bridge, amounting to 120, suffering more or less from ophthalmia, were removed from the schools yesterday to the Sanatory Station. The children embarked on board the Pharos, at Williamstown, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the embarkation being conducted by Mr Duncan, inspector of schools, and Dr McGaurin, the medical officer. It is understood that the removal was made in consequence of Dr McGaurin's recommendation.	No Title, The Herald, 16 April 1867, p. 2, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article244398009>.	
						"In April last, 120 children belonging to the Industrial Schools were received and housed on the Sanatory Station; since then the number has increased to upwards of 300. In obedience to your instructions we have given, and still continue to give, to the officers in charge of the children all the aid in our power. We have lent the department a very large quantity of the station bedding, together with a long list of other articles, all of which are still retained. The Health Officer stationed at Queenscliff performs the duties of medical attendant in charge of the children. Latterly these duties, owing to the alarming increase of ophthalmia and the spread of eruptive sk(?)n diseases among the children, have been of the most engrossing kind, so much so as to necessitate Dr Williams' visiting the station every day, and sometime twice a day, in all weathers. ... I have etc, JAMES WALKER, Storekeeper in Charge. The Chief Medical Officer, Melbourne."	'The Sanatory Station', The Herald, 2 June 1868, p. 4, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article244959400>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The Industrial School children suffering from ophthalmia had all been removed from the station, as Point Nepean had proved unsuitable for them. Dr Jas Jackson, the oculist, had been in charge of them during the epidemic.	'The Sanatory Station', The Leader, 12 June 1869, p. 23, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article196482973>.	
Quarantine Station Grounds	3.097	'Exceedingly valuable' land	1872	People were critical of the Quarantine Station's location and given the high value of the land, it was argued the Station should be sold or reduced in size.		It was brought prominently under our notice that the land now used for a Sanatory Station is exceedingly valuable; that more ground is included within the quarantine boundaries (over 1200 acres) than is comprised in any other similar station in the world; that if sold the proceeds would be very considerable; that it is not isolated, as settlement is increasing every day on the eastern side, whither the prevailing winds blow; that from its size, it is difficult to guard from intrusion or against escape when disease prevails there; and that, while the boarding officer lives at Queenscliffe, the quarantine station being situated at the opposite side of the Bay, it is difficult to remove from the public a feeling that quarantine is unnecessary, and if necessary that it is not uniformly strictly observed in Victoria.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 45.	Stables Orientation Area
						The present Sanatory Station is also condemned as too large and inconvenient, and the board recommends the formation of a new one by convict labour at Portarlington.	'Summary for Europe', The Argus, 28 March 1872, p. 1, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5861063>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						That there is now an existing necessity for retrenchment admits of little question; and the is room for some cuttings-down, even at Port Phillip Heads. ... the Civil Service Commissioners placed the saddle on the wrong horse, for while they took on themselves the responsibility to recommend the breaking up of a service where full value was given for money paid, they have overlooked a sinecure establishment on the Point Nepean side - the Sanatory Station - where a sum is annually wasted quite equal in amount to that paid to the entire crew of the customs boat. That this place has been useful, we candidly admit; for when an occasional vacation has afforded a brief recess from official cares, the chief medical officer and the under secretary, and perhaps others, have tasted there the joys of picknicking, the invigorating influence of sea breezes, and the sweets of country life; and as to the thousand acres, or thereabouts, of fine land attached to the quarantine buildings, they have no unprofitably idle, as it has been partially stocked by the head of a department, and forms an excellent breeding station; but whether these uses, and the visit of ONE SHIP IN THE YEAR, form a satisfactory equivalent for the money spent, is quite another aspect of the affair it is, however, one upon which the general public will have a matter-of-fact opinion, and perhaps as definite as our own.	'Current topics', The Geelong Advertiser, 8 January 1862, p. 2, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article149718783>.	
						The Quarantine Station has been a costly provision against an evil all but imaginary, and with its abolition would go nearly £2,000 for attendants, and for the health officer and his boat's crew at Queenscliff.	'Friday, March 1, 1867', The Argus, 1 March 1867, p. 5, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5787363>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"The following is the concluding portion of the abstract of the Commissioners' report, II. - QUARANTINE STATION, POINT NEPEAN. Your commissioners are aware that the medical authorities are divided in opinion upon the subject of quarantine, some contending that it is the only means of preserving the community from contagion, and others insisting that it only has the effect of lulling the public into a feeling of false security, and leads to the neglect of sanitary and hygienic measures, and thus becomes not only worse than useless, but dangerous to the public safety. As regards cholera, the Medical Board of Great Britain has declared that it is not contagious, an opinion corroborated by the medical department of the Privy Council in 1871; and Dr McCrea, the chief medical officer, in a memorandum presented to Parliament in 1866, stated that ""the whole theory of the disease showed that contagion plays a very small part in its diffusion.""	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	
						… It was brought prominently under our notice that the land now used for a sanatory station was exceedingly valuable; that more ground is included within the quarantine boundaries (over 1200 acres) than is comprised in any other similar station in the world; that if sold the proceeds would be very considerable; that it is not isolated, as settlement is increasing every day on the eastern side, whither the prevailing winds blow; that, from its size, it is difficult to guard from intrusion or against escape when disease prevails there; and that, while the boarding officer lives at Queenscliff, the quarantine station being situated at the opposite side of the Bay, it is difficult to remove from the public a feeling that quarantine is unnecessary, and if necessary that it is not uniformly strictly observed in Victoria.	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… Your Excellency will perceive that we have examined several witnesses, who are qualified to judge, some from professional knowledge and others by long residence at Point Nepean or familiarity with the waters of Port Phillip Bay, and the gist of whose testimony is that more suitable places can be obtained for a sanatory station than Point Nepean. Amongst others the group known as the Flat or Mud Islands, and Point Richards, near Portarlington, were suggested as suitable sites for the sanatory station. The islands have the advantage of perfect isolation from the mainland, and while some of them could be set apart for the sick and healthy, others might be devoted to other than quarantine business, if necessary. It was a portion of the scheme propounded by the first Royal Commission on Nationals Defences to erect a fort or battery on the Mud Islands-which, as Captain Scratchley, observes in his report, are no mud islands at all, having a solid basis of sandstone rock-and all the leases issued to persons removing guano have contained a provision empowering the Government to resume possession of part or the entire group whenever required as a site for fortifications.	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	
						… Your commissioners find that, in 1866, the chief medical officer, who we must say has been always actuated by a praiseworthy solicitude for the preservation of the public health, recommended that vessels with cholera on board should be compelled to quarantine at King's Island, owing to the advantage of isolation there. His principal objection to the establishment of a sanatory station on the Flat Islands is that the area is insufficient, that the islands are not accessible in all weathers, and that the prevailing winds might carry contagion thence to the mainland. It has been established by other witnesses, however, that the islands comprise an extent of land more than Dr McCrea considers ample, that they are at least as accessible as the present station, and that the chief medical officer's theory concerning the prevailing winds ought to tell as strongly against Point Nepean, whenever the contagion, if conveyed by the winds at all, would be conveyed directly towards the adjoining district, where settlement is rapidly progressing. But your commissioners are of opinion that the islands should be reserved for purpose of national defence, and that prisoners should be employed in erecting fortifications thereon, as previously recommended by Captain Scratchley.	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						On the southern side of the entrance of Geelong Bay Portarlington lies. There is ample water there for any size of vessel, excellent anchorage, and it is protected from all the prevailing winds. It is approachable at all times and seasons. There are no narrow channels leading thereto. If your Excellency should be advised to alter the site of the present sanatory station, we would recommend that place as the most suitable. It is out of the way of traffic, a healthy situation, free from all tidal influences, and more capable of isolation than the quarantine stations of London or New York; besides, the danger to navigation caused by "pulling up" vessels at the Heads, which has been so much complained of, will be avoided.	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	
						… We have been informed that in the chief ports of the world, London for instance, no such elaborate system exists as we find here. Captains of vessels arriving off Gravesend with sickness on board are bound under heavy penalties to inform the pilot, who, if according to his instructions, it may be necessary, brings the vessel alongside a hulk at the quarantine station; there the ship and those on board are examined, and the infected are conveyed to the hulk, while some perhaps are taken on shore. We have been informed that the quarantine buildings for the port of London are not equal in accommodation or size to one of the five buildings that exist at Point Nepean. Commanders of merchant vessels frequenting our port complain the danger attending the practice of boarding vessels at Queenscliff. Sailing vessels enter the Heads with the flood tide, and it is very awkward, if not sometimes dangerous, to have to pull up in the tide-way and wait for the health officer's boat, the current carrying the vessel towards the banks that bound the several channels in Port Phillip Bay.	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"… It was suggested to your commissioners that the boarding of ships at the heads could be discontinued, and that instructions could be given, as in London, to the pilots. That the health officer should board Williamstown; if the vessel was clean, there would be no detention whatever; if she conveyed sickness, that she should be sent to Portarlington, so that ships entering through the Heads would not be interfered with until they reached the open sea above the channels. We have ascertained from Dr McCrea, the chief medical officer, and Mr Walker, the storekeeper in charge of the sanatory station, that since those large buildings were erected at Point Nepean, now nearly fourteen years, there have been no more that [sic] thirty-five patients in the quarantine hospital at one and the same time, and these were chiefly from immigrant vessels. And this number was not exceeded even when there were patients from four vessels at the same time in quarantine. "	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	
						… It is stated that if the occasional existence of contagion at the present sanatory station is perilous to the population in its immediate vicinity, while the impossibility of isolating it may expose the entire community to the ravages of pestilence sooner or later - indeed the colony has not hitherto escaped the danger altogether - it is eminently worthy of consideration whether a station should not be established in some place more capable from its size of isolation. We are informed the sale of the land and buildings at Point Nepean would realise a very large amount, while the expenses of the transfer to Portarlington would cost little beyond obtaining a suitable hulk and moorings, and the employment of convict labor in the erection of one or two moderately-sized quarantine hospitals, or other suitable buildings. This would place at the disposal of the State a large and valuable property, and would at once afford reproductive employment for our criminals and reduce the cost of our penal establishments.	'The Industrial Schools commission', The Age, 1 April 1872, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448>.	

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"Superintendent's Quarters - Surgeon's Quarters (no longer there), Medical Superintendent's Quarters"	3.098	The Surgeon's quarters	1873	This was a two-storey residence, built of wood on a stone foundation, roofed with galvanized iron and consisting of 11 rooms with a verandah. It was built on the site of the original doctor's cottage.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 39.	Ground Based Installation Minor, Interpretation Sign Minor
"Point Nepean Cemetery area Gunners Cottage - Cattle Quarantine area"	3.099	Cattle and quarantine	1870s-1890s	A separate quarantine facility was designated for cattle.	A cattle quarantine facility was located in the remote western section of the Quarantine Station grounds. The date of establishment is unknown but was probably in the 1870s. With the exception of the ruins of the jetty associated with the cattle quarantine, there are no remains of this facility, which also included a cottage, kitchen, store and animal stalls/stables. This facility was used until the 1890s and correspondence from the early twentieth century refers to the then extant buildings and makes suggestions for their relocation or demolition.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 91.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Ground Based Installation Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"The completion of the stock quarantine station, now practically accomplished, is a fact of considerable importance with respect to not only the owners of stock in Victoria, but also to those of the other colonies, who largely depend upon us for the means of keeping up or improving their breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs ... ... The station is situated just within Point Nepean, about three miles beyond Portsea, and half at that distance beyond the Sanitary Station. The establishment occupies 40 acres of land, surrounded by two lines of fencing. Half the area is cleared for the buildings. These consist of seven stables of different sizes, viz, one containing 16 stalls, two 10 stalls, two 4 stalls, and two 2 stalls; two two-roomed cottages, each 12ft x 21ft. (one for Mr J R Weir, the manager, and the other for the employés of the place, including the men engaged by the owners of the cattle to look after them; a kitchen (12 x 14ft), and a commodious forage store (12 x 33ft). They are all built with great substantiality, and the contractor for the work, Mr John Cain, appears to have given every satisfaction. The cottages are designed upon the approved bush pattern, are lined and painted, and include no small provision for comfort. There are ample supplies of wate, not only in the rain-water tanks, but also in the wells. Springs are found 14ft or 15ft below the surface, and what they yield is scarcely to be distinguished, in taste and clearness, from the purest rain water."	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	
						… At all events, the cattle appear thoroughly comfortable under the existing arrangement, and present a truly splendid appearance. No need to wonder at the latter, seeing that they are scions of some of the best breeds in the United Kingdom, and are housed and fed with the greatest care. Their beautifully-coloured skins shine like floss silk, and the expressions of their faces isone of the sweetest content.	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… Provision has been made for securing an even temperature and good ventilation. The wall apertures for the latter are numerous, and each of the doors is fitted with apparatus for graduating the introduction of fresh air. With a view of keeping down summer heat, the roof is made of good shingles, in preference to iron or slate. All the stables are built upon the same model, only the two smallest have no loose boxes. ... The location of the various stables has been studiously managed with the view of keeping them as distant and distinct from each other as possible, in order that contagion shall have no chance.	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	
						… The cattle now doing their 90 days arrived by the Syria (March 11) and by the Cambrian Prince (April 1), and although neither of the two shipments presents the smallest sign of disease, they are jealously guarded from each other, as well as from the world outside. It should be mentioned that the 16-stall stables is designed for the use of store stock required for reshipment. Many ships, especially passenger ones, carry store stock, such as milch cows, or a few pigs or sheep which, of course, must not be allowed to land except at the quarantine station, from whence they can be reclaimed when the ship to which they belong commences her return voyage. It is anticipated, however, that most ship captains will prefer to either kill their stock on arrival in port, or else hand the animals over to some outgoing vessel.	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… At present the ground cleared for the buildings of the station presents a rather bare aspect, but provision is made for planting it at the proper season with couch grass and clover in patches to spread. If couch grass does not succeed, buffalo grass will be substituted. The circumstances that the clearing of the ground has been very thoroughly done has been subjected in some quarters to criticism. Perhaps some of the ti-tree bushes might well have been left standing, but it should be remembered that the scrub in the locality - there are no trees there - is rarely more than breast-high, and of small use for purposes of shelter. In any case it must soon have been destroyed within the area now cleared, in order to allow of tree plantation of a titting kind. It is to be observed that the old residents of Portsea and the neighbourhood, who know from experience the trouble of the scrub in connexion with their own cattle, consider that the right thing has been done.	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	
						A few words as to the mode of landing the cattle. At present (the arrangement is necessarily a temporary one) they are brought ashore at the Sanatory Station pier, but in a few weeks the pier now in course of erection at the stock station will be completed. Originally, no money for better accommodation being forthcoming from the Government, the intention was to follow the plan pursued at the kindred establishment in South Australia, and swim the cattle ashore, but the leading cattle importers made such objections that the intended economy was abandoned, and the needful for a pier, or rather wharf, was provided. The total length of the piling will be 180ft, but for only 18ft will it extend below low-water mark, because at that distance a depth of nearly 20ft of water will be obtained. At the same time, there is no doubt the objections offered to the swimming plan were, in some instances, ludicrously overrated. For example, it was gravely stated that in print the cattle would have to swim a mile or thereabouts; whereas, when our visit to the place was paid the heavily-laden vessel discharging the material for the pier rode securely at anchor scarce 30 yards from the shore, and could easily have come in nearer.	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… The station arrangements, except the pier, were wholly designed by Mr E M Curr, the Victorian chief inspector of stock, and he regards them as superior to those made for the same purpose in any of the other colonies.	'The Victorian stock quarantine station', The Australasian, 24 May 1879, p. 24, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756>.	
						I think there was a couple of planks missing off [the jetty] then when I was a kid but each time I went down there it got less and less …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, p. 6.	
"Point Nepean Cemetery area Gunners Cottage - Leper Station"	3.100	The Leper Station	Circa 1885-1930s	An isolated quarantine facility was established for a leper colony in 1885.	Point Nepean was also used in the management of infectious diseases within Victoria, housing a leper colony from 1885 to the 1930s, when the surviving patients were transferred to Coode Island, and a consumptives' colony from the 1880s. Although the buildings of the leper colony were burnt down in the 1930s, at least one grave of a Chinese leper patient is in the Point Nepean cemetery.	"...dad told me he used to deliver bread down there when he was young and there were lepers in there, they had to throw the bread over the fence to the lepers, so they had leprosy, they couldn't go in there with the bread, that was in his time. Int: can you remember how many buildings there were at the leper colony? TD & BG: not many only about three or four, just a small amount. Int: just a weather board construction with a pitched roof TD & BG: just ordinary little homes, all falling to pieces … and they were all painted black inside, they thought in those days that it helped kill the disease. "	"Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan, 2008, pp. 91-2, 149; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust Oral History Program interview with Frederick Sullivan [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 15 June 2007, p. 2; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust Oral History Program interview with Thelma Devereux (TD) and Bib Gray (BG) [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 30 March 2007, pp. 10-11. "	Interpretation Sign Major, Ground Based Installation Major
						"Int – I am interested to know a little more about the leper huts … did you ever go down there with your grandfather to have a look? KK – Yes, he took me out there in his old 'Oakland Tourer', wove around in between the bushed until we found these, I think it was two huts which were painted black on the inside. I wouldn't have been able to walk there to find them … I can't think how they lived their or anything like that. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, p. 2.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The leper huts were there painted black inside, supposedly beneficial for the patients in some way; I am not sure what. There was another morgue out the back I think, don't know if they were stainless steel or concrete slabs.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, p. 1.	
Master story = whole site	MS.3.101	Communicating with the outside world	1874	Communication with the outside world began with telegraphic communications to Queenscliff.	In early 1874, telegraphic communications were established between the Quarantine Station and Melbourne. Before this, messages had to be taken by boat to Queenscliff for relay to Melbourne. Initially Queenscliff residents were fearful, because they believed disease could be transmitted by wires. Family and friends of passengers in quarantine could now be told. This led to people visiting the station and calling out to their relatives and friends.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 45.	Sculptural Installation
						Telegraphic communication between Melbourne and the Sanitary Station, Point Nepean, has been established, the special wire to Mornington having been continued to that place by way of Dromana and Sorrento.	Post Office and Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Report on the Post Office and Telegraph Department, for the year 1873, 1874, Parliament of Victoria, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/papers/govpub/VPARL1874No13.pdf>.	
					The Leader reported on the passengers of the Garonne at the Quarantine Station	… some people in quarantine have been permitted to see their friends. The alarmists, however, forget that the only persons to be seen are those who are still in good health; that the visitors are some little distance from them, and that all interviews take place under police supervision. Under these circumstances there is nothing to fear.	'The week', The Leader, 21 January 1882, p. 14, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489971>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Master story = whole site	MS.3.102	The unique landscape of the Quarantine Station	1854-present	The remote setting of the Quarantine Station is surrounded by bushland and coastal scrubland. The Quarantine Station complex is sited within a largely cleared, grassy setting near the western extent of Point Nepean.	The footprint of the Station, in a cleared area bounded by coastal scrub provides a distinctive contrast between the institutional setting associated with the functional uses of the site, and the semi-natural, containing, broader landscape. This setting, with its maritime associations and formal aesthetic qualities imparts a unique character to the place. The setting of the Quarantine Station on Point Nepean in an isolated location and the bushland context is also demonstrative of the functional quarantine requirement for distance and separation from the places of habitation.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 72.	Stables Orientation Area graphics
						The Sanitary Station may be a somewhat dull place to live at month after month and year after year, but to anyone visiting it as we did, it was a most delightful retreat for a short time, and I very devoutly wished that I could have made the short time longer. Of course when you visit a place with a population of some twenty people, much of your enjoyment depends upon who the particular people are with whom you go to stay. One great charm of the place was that one had nothing to do, and no inclination to do anything. It was like paying a visit to the family Crusoes in some respects, we were so perfectly isolated from the rest of the world. For example, for three days we could see through the telescope that the flags at Queenscliff were flying half-mast high, but we could only conjecture the reason, and it was not till my return to that comparative centre of activity that I knew that the regretted death of Mr Haines was the occasion of these mourning signals.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
						The out of-door portion of our time was spent in bathing and excursions to the "back beach," in loitering about the cliffs, looking at the beautiful bay, basking in the blue glory under Australian summer sunshine, and at the entering and departing ships. The first named of these pursuits ought to be indulged in very cautiously by any one having a due regard to safety, on account of the abundance of sharks here, and the ugly habit they have of coming close to shore, and biting before they bark. The rest of our party, accordingly, contented themselves with a kind of mudlarking on the sands ...	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						To the tourist, the chief "lion" of Point Nepean is the back beach. You cross the narrow isthmus that stretches out to form the eastern head of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, and stand on the shores of the great Southern Ocean. I did not see this place in its grandeur either during or after a heavy south-western gale, but even in calm weather here Neptune breathes from his deep chest in a vast and measured way that sends the accumulated swell rolling over a great space of rock and sand, and leaves you in no doubt as to what his awful power would be in his wrath. Here, too, are curious natural arches of stone, right through which you may see the breakers and the foam flashing in the sunshine, and in the caves of which you may conduct a quiet picnic; and if you are given that way, may hunt for anemones and the like, in pools still and clear as glass, left by the receding tide in the windless recessed of the overhanging rocks.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	

10 Appendices - 10.1 Media Matrix - Theme 3: Quarantine

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there) Hospital No. 3 - Kitchen Upper Hospital area - Cookhouse (no longer there). Hospital No. 4 Kitchen Quarantine area - Bath & wash house, wash house, drying and Disinfecting Complex Parade Ground - Stone store, clothing and bedding store (Original Hospital), paint store, workshops (Sullivan's cottage), surgery (all no longer there) Doctors quarters (now superintendents quarters Parks Victoria administration area - Storekeepers quarters x3 labourers quarters Jetty (no longer there)"	3.103	James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament	1875	Description of station in James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament.		"Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are two-storied detached buildings, used as hospitals or reception houses for immigrants. They are built of sandstone, rough-cast, and roofed with slates, and each consisting of four large wards, each 60ft. by 20ft. and 14ft. high from floor to ceiling, and four small rooms, each 12ft. by 12ft. and 14ft. high. Each building has a verandah, balcony, and upper and lower lavatories. Each ward and small room has a fireplace in it, and the wards are excellently well-lighted and ventilated. One of the wards in each building is fitted up for the reception of women and children. The others are open wards, and contain twenty-five bedsteads in each. Each of the buildings will house 100 persons comfortably. Each of three buildings has attached to it a force-pump connected with a well for supplying water to the lavatories; one force-pump connected with a tank supplies the other two buildings. "	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 39-40.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there) Hospital No. 3 - Kitchen Upper Hospital area - Cookhouse (no longer there). Hospital No. 4 Kitchen Quarantine area - Bath & wash house, wash house, drying and Disinfecting Complex building Parade Ground - Stone store, clothing and bedding store (Original Hospital), paint store, workshops (Sullivan's Cottage), surgery (all no longer there) Doctor's Quarters (now Superintendents Quarters) Parks Victoria administration area - Storekeepers Quarters x3 labourers quarters Jetty (no longer there)"	3.103	James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament	1875	Description of station in James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament.		"Four stone-built tanks, capable of storing 40,000 gallons of water, furnish these five buildings with the water required for drinking and cooking purposes. Each building is furnished with a detached earth-closet of four compartments, and a detached stone privy of two compartments; these latter, since thee (sic) introduction of the earth-closets, have been chiefly used as urinals. Nos. 6 and 7 are cookhouses, detached, built of sandstone, rough-cast, and roofed with slates, and each consisting of three rooms, fitted with boilers, shelves, and cupboards. No. 8 is also a cookhouse, detached, built of sandstone, and roofed with slates, and consisting of two rooms, fitted with shelves, boilers, and cupboards. No. 9 is a bath and washhouse, built of sandstone and roofed with shingles…The washhouse is fitted with four copper boilers, eight large washing troughs, and twenty-five galvanized iron washing tubs, and two washing machines. There is also a room for the reception of infected clothing, and another for the distribution of clean clothing…No. 10 is also a washhouse, built of sandstone, rough-cast, and roofed with slates, fitted with two large copper boilers….No. 11 is a brick building, fitted with a chamber and appliances for disinfecting clothing by means of heated air; also used as a drying-house. No. 12 is the main store, a detached building, 60ft. by 20ft., built of sandstone and roofed with zinc. No. 13 is the clothing and bedding store, a detached wooden building 60ft. by 20 ft. roofed with galvanised iron tiles. Nos. 14 and 15 are the paint store and workshops. No. 16 is the surgery. No. 17 is the doctor's quarters when people are in quarantine. No. 18 is the storekeeper's quarters. Nos. 19, 20, and 21 are the laborers' quarters. No. 22 is the jetty. There is besides about three miles of post and rail fencing on the station. The large buildings having been erected at a considerable distance apart from each other, in order to classify individuals and diseases, occupy a frontage to the bay of 700 yards. "	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 39-40.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds x3 labourers quarters (only 1, Pike's Cottage remains) Bedding store (Original Hospital) (no longer there)"	3.103	James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament	1875	Description of station in James Walker's Annual Report to Parliament.		"All the buildings enumerated, together with their fittings and appliances, are kept in an efficient condition by a skilled laborer and an assistant laborer. The wife of one of the laborers is occasionally hired to assist in keeping the hospital clean, and to wash and mend the station clothing and bedding. The salary of the skilled laborer is £80 per annum, and the other laborer gets £50 per annum. Both have quarters provided for them, and are furnished besides with all the fuel and water they require, and receive a single rations of dry stores each, worth about £12.10 per annum. The woman gets 5s. per day when she is employed. All the firewood required for the use of the entire establishment is got on the station reserve; and the forage for the use of the station cart horse is grown on the station. The stack of bedding belonging to the establishment consists of 900 beds and 1,880 blankets, rugs, sheets, and counterpanes, all of which are in good order. The stock of men's and women's clothing on hand is sufficient to clothe 800 people. The station to in direct telegraphic communication with Sorrento, and is furnished with two Wheatstone's Alphabetical Dial Instruments, each consisting of communicator indicator, and bell. The buildings and appliances of the station are in good order."	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 40-41.	Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour
						Although at the time of our visit to Point Nepean the whole population did not exceed twenty, consisting of the surgeon-superintendent, the storekeeper, two labourers, a nurse, and the families of these people, the place presents a very different scene when one, or as sometimes happens more than one, vessel is in quarantine at the same time, and the five great hospitals are full of people. I should not, however, have remained to describe the scene even if a vessel had come into quarantine, but should have taken care to get out of bounds before the yellow flags were hoisted at the flagstaffs, as, after that, all persons on the station are among the contaminated, and cannot leave it till the quarantine is removed.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The yellow flag, quarantine, was right down on the corner of Police Point.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 2007, p. 1.	
		Quarantine restrictions		During a Quarantine there were hard restrictions placed on entering and leaving the Station.	There was a guard at the Station's entrance who regulated entry into the grounds. Any goods were placed through a smaller hatch door and collected by Quarantine staff so that there was minimal outside contact.	...in the event of active quarantine we would have a fellow in the guard house which no longer exists there, that was always there in quarantine time. We would have a fellow there and that gate would be maned, locked, and if we wanted supplies and of course we could telephone out, they had telephones, prior to telephones of course you had to send messages out. That gate would be locked but on the left hand side of that main gate was another gate a shortish, say a hole in the wall about four foot square and then there was a small shed with a platform in it. Now if a fellow came in with the mail or any goods that were required in quarantine, he would merely open that door place the articles inside, lock that door down and leave and send a message I have left the goods...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, November 2007, p. 3.	
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Passenger arrival area (only remains survive) Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there) Hospital No. 2"	3.104	The class divide	1856-1875	The sick were landed and placed in hospital. Hospital No. 1 was used in this early period for treatment of sick passengers, possibly also supported by Hospital No. 2. The hospital buildings on the flat, at some distance from the eastern hospitals, accommodated healthy passengers under observation.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 68.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The hospitals, as they are called, although it does not follow that many of the people in them at any time are out of health, are five in number, and each consists of four wards sixty-two feet long, twenty foot broad, and fourteen feet high. One ward in each hospital is denominated the "bunk ward," and is devoted to the use of families, the sleeping places being separated by bulks heads and curtains. Each of the other wards contains twenty-five beds, arranged as in ordinary hospitals, so that altogether there is full accommodation in the buildings for about 500 persons. There are also kept in store the old tents which were used before the hospitals were built, and which would accommodate about an equal additional number on an emergency.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
						… The hospitals are large substantial buildings, with roomy verandahs and balconies, but it will seem almost incredible that no proper bathing or washing apparatus, even to the extent of a hand basin, has been provided. It was not surprising, therefore, to learn, that when the place is full, such attempts at washing as can be made are conducted in the midst of an indecent scramble. It is certainly astonishing, in three days when the importance of cleanliness is so well understood, that any one could design a sanitary station to cost tens of thousands of pounds, and leave this important matter quite out of consideration.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
						… Another direction in which "the ship has been spoiled for a happorth of tar" is that of water supply. There are only two inadequate tanks to catch the water off the five great roofs nor is there any force pump to raise water to the upper floors, nor any cistern to receive it there. Of course, therefore, there are no water-closets; nor does this matter so much in the face of the probability that earth-closets will largely supersede these; but it is inexcusable that there are not proper baths, water-pipes, taps, and sinks, and that in all seasons men and women have to perform their ablutions in the open air as best they can. This is singularly unnecessary in this case, as the water supply should be particularly ample, inasmuch as the roofs catch the rainfall of the whole year, and there would be no consumption during at least nine months out of the twelve.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	

10 Appendices - 10.1 Media Matrix - Theme 3: Quarantine

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Original Hospital 1 (no longer there) Second class dining and kitchen"	3.105	The class divide	Pre-1864	Class was not initially reflected in the allocation of passengers to buildings.	Initially hospital buildings were not allocated according to the class structure of the vessels on which passengers had travelled. Those who were ill or showing signs of disease were accommodated in hospitals on the rise, while first calls passengers detained for precautionary reasons were accommodated in the three hospital buildings on the flat.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47.	Augmented Reality, Audio Tour
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there) First class dining hall"	3.106	The class divide	Post-1864	The buildings were later aligned along class lines.	Hospital No.1 was for first class passengers and included a dining room and ante-room. In 1884, a new lavatory was added at the southern end of the building.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47.	Augmented Reality, Audio Tour, Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						Another urgent want of the place seemed to me to be the opportunity for classifying the passengers. There ought to be a separate building for cabin passengers, or those who chose to pay for superior accommodation. As it id, the accommodation is much superior to that which steerage passengers have on board ship, but to persons accustomed to greater comforts and more privacy, and especially to ladies, it must be really a trying ordeal to be thrust into a crowded ward. At present, the ship pays all expenses during her detention, the owners being held responsible for the outbreak of the disease, I suppose. This may sometimes press unfairly, but on the whole I can well understand operates satisfactorily. If, however, it be fair to make the shipowners maintain their steerage passengers on shore as well as they would at sea, it would not, it appears to me, be unfair to make them keep their bargain with their cabin passengers equally, and supply them with proportionate accommodation during their period of detention. It must be irritating enough, under any circumstances, to be detained for a fortnight or three weeks at the end of a long voyage, and when in sight of the promised land, but it is wanton cruelty to heap circumstances of avoidable discomfort upon the heads of the sufferers. Do the best that can be done for them, they are to pitied, and certainly cannot be expected to enjoy themselves as I did during the three or four days I spent in quarantine.	'Impressions of Victoria', The Argus, 26 February 1866, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238>.	
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Original Hospital 1 (no longer there) Hospital No. 1 "	3.107	Hospital No. 1 is demolished	1916-1919	The original Hospital No. 1 was demolished in 1916.	Hospital No. 1 was demolished and rebuilt in rendered brick (1916 – Building 1), on a larger scale, but in keeping with the adjoining Hospital No. 2.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 69, 140.	Augmented Reality, Audio Tour
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there)"	3.108	An isolated building site	1857	The hospital buildings were an ambitious and considerable achievement of the early years of the Colony of Victoria particularly in view of their isolated location.	The buildings, due to their scale, form and siting, also continue to stand out within the Quarantine Station context.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 68.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Hospital No. 2 Second class dining and kitchen"	3.109	Second-class treatment	Post-1864	Hospital No. 2.	Hospital No. 2 was for second-class passengers who ate in their rooms.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47.	Audio Tour
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Hospital No. 1 Hospital No. 2 Second class dining and kitchen"	3.110	The hospital kitchen	1910s	The kitchen behind Hospital No. 1 & 2, located in the area where the First and Second Class Dining room now stands, was demolished in the late 1910s.	This building was of the same design as the extant kitchen for Hospital No. 4 and comprised a cookhouse, store and bedroom.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 90.	Audio Tour
"Hospitals 3 and 4 "	3.111	Class at the Quarantine Station	Post-1864	Hospital No. 3.	Hospital No. 3 and No. 4 were for steerage class passengers, who also took meals in their rooms.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47.	Audio Tour, Building Sign
			C. 1888	Attitudes to Chinese migrants	Chinese emigrants in quarantine even had to pay a poll tax to ensure their stay in the Victoria colony.	The Government at length definitely decided on a line of action in regard to the 14 Chinese from the Burumbeet located at the quarantine station. Having learned they desired to remain in the colony, My Kong Meng and the Chinese missionary, Mr Cheok Hong Cheong, were on Monday informed that if the Chinese sent in an official document stating their altered views on the matter, and tendered the amount of poll tax provided by the Chinese Immigration Act, the money would be accepted, and the Chinese allowed to remain in the colony...	'The Chinese question', The Leader, 26 May 1888, p. 29, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198022555>.	
						In persuance of this policy, the Commissioner of Customs on Tuesday addressed to the Chinese at the quarantine station a telegram stating that if they chose to send him documentary notice of withdrawal of the application previously signed by them to be sent back to China they would be permitted to land in Melbourne on payment of poll tax. ... The Government has also determined that they shall not be assigned a specially proclaimed district in which to reside, but they shall be allowed freedom to go whither they may please.	'The Chinese question', The Leader, 26 May 1888, p. 29, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198022555>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						Mr Musgrove has reported to Mr Walker, the Commissioner that, in accordance with instructions, he has relieved the police of their charge to guard against these men escaping and has told the Chinese that they are free to go wherever to choose. It is understood that some of them will come up to Melbourne and join their friends, whilst those who have no connections here will cast in their lot with the lime burners of assorted nationalities, who live in the district around Point Nepean.	'The Chinese question', The Leader, 26 May 1888, p. 29, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198022555>.	
"Hospital 5 and Isolation area "	3.112	The Isolation Hospital	Mid-1880s	Hospital No. 5 was eventually designated as the Isolation Hospital.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47.	Sculptural Installation
"Quarantine Station Grounds All Hospital and medical areas. Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Upper Hospital area - Original Hospital No. 1 (no longer there), first class dining room "	3.113	Smallpox strikes the station	1897	In 1897 a ship landed at the Quarantine Station with its passengers suffering from smallpox.	RMS Himalaya, journeying from Adelaide, had a single case of smallpox. 100 people disembarked at the station on 21 April. One passenger, Lieutenant Colonel A Sadler, complained about the poor conditions.	There was no water in many of the rooms and no soap. In some rooms there were pieces of soap left by the last occupants (presumably the Ninevah passengers), so that not only do the officials not take the necessary steps to prevent sickness, but by their gross carelessness actually do their best to cause an outbreak.	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 47; 'A complaint from the Quarantine Station', The Argus, 26 April 1897, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9187391>.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"… The arrangements made for our reception on Wednesday evening were disgraceful. In many cases the beds were not made up, the passengers (including the ladies) had to obtain their blankets, towels, candles, and candlesticks for themselves how and where they could, and lucky, indeed, were those who managed to obtain a supply of all three. ... ... The supply of towels is totally inadequate: they are taken away and washed and rough-dried and replaced in the rooms. Only by the exercise of a good deal of strategy is it possible to obtain more than one each. I have represented this to the medical officer in charge; his reply was that the supply was limited, and he declined to telegraph for more. This, I maintain, is the way to promote disease and sickness. "	'A complaint from the Quarantine Station', The Argus, 26 April 1897, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9187391>.	
						… I suppose the worst feature of all our experiences on Wednesday evening was the fact that the medical officer refused absolutely to allow any of the passengers access to their baggage in order that they might obtain their night attire. He was interviewed by the passengers, but was not to be turned away from his decision. His only reply was, "Those are my instructions." Subsequently, at 8 pm, a telegram addressed to you on the subject for insertion in your Thursday's issue was read to him with a remarkable effect. The instructions on which he relied fell to the ground at once, and we were allowed to go to the shed and pick out our things. But, of course, this was far too late for everyone to find their own property, and the majority of the passengers had to lie down in the clothes in which they landed. This might have been altogether avoided by the exercise of a little forethought on the part of the medical officer, who could perfectly well have permitted us to obtain what we required on landing ...	'A complaint from the Quarantine Station', The Argus, 26 April 1897, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9187391>.	
						"… There is not a single filter in the place, so that we have to drink the water in great faith, and trust that there may be no germs of typhoid or any other disease in it. No arrangements were made by which access to the medical officer could be obtained in the case of sickness during the night, until I represented to him the absolute necessity for such arrangements to be made. I am told a constable was eventually detailed to patrol outside the two buildings during the night."	'A complaint from the Quarantine Station', The Argus, 26 April 1897, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9187391>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"… The printed regulations state that ""passengers are requested on no account to enter quarters of another class, or loiter in their immediate vicinity [sic], all being [sic] requested to keep the quarters and grounds of their respective classes."" These regulations are broken by the authorities themselves. The second-class passengers actually mess in the ante-room to the first-class diningroom. The reason adduced for this is that there is only one kitchen, and that if the meals of the second-class passengers were taken to their own quarters their food would be cold. No one would willingly add to the miseries of our fellows in distress, and we are perfectly content to let the matter rest as it is. But surely it is the duty of the Victorian Government to make such arrangements as would carry out their own regulations. ... In this ante-room is the only bar present in existence, and to this even the stevedores have access. When it is pointed out that the only means of access to the diningroom from the other parts of the house is through the ante-room I think that it will be conceded that this is a very undesirable arrangement, especially for the ladies, and one which can perfectly well be avoided by opening a bar elsewhere."	'A complaint from the Quarantine Station', The Argus, 26 April 1897, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9187391>.	
						… Dr Gresswell candidly acknowledges that the equipment of the quarantine station is far from being what is desirable, but explains that it is infinitely superior to what it was some time ago. … He points out that quarantine arrangements must always be more or less of a temporary character, and all the conveniences of a regular hostelry cannot be expected.	'The Quarantine Station. Lieut-Colonel Sadler's complaints', The Argus, 27 April 1897, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9164477>.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 2 Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Original Hospital 1 (no longer there)"	3.114	A long and boring wait	1897	Vaccinated people were held at the station until their results were returned. For the detainees this was a long and boring wait.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 48.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						… The passengers have petitioned for release, on the ground of their general good health, but Dr Gresswell states that this cannot be entertained, inasmuch as there is no certainty that the disease may not break out later on. As a fact, it is quite usual for ships to suffer all the inconvenience of quarantine because of only one or two cases, the rest of the company being in good health.	'Small-pox on board RMS Himalaya', The Leader, 1 May 1897, p. 23, accessed 3 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article196845636>.	
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Disinfecting building, bath block, foul luggage store"	3.115	Upgrading the station	1900	At the turn of the century the first significant upgrading of the station was undertaken - and the last by the Victorian Government - in the form of the construction of a large disinfecting and bathing complex. Passengers as well as their goods and luggage were now subject to a form of Disinfecting Complex. This was unique to the Victorian Quarantine Station.	The disinfecting and bathing complex adopted a new palette of materials - red face brick. The complex consisted of a brick disinfecting building including the boiler, two brick bathing boxes and a timber luggage receiving store.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 49.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience	3.116	The ordeal of quarantine	1900	Subjects entered the bathhouse building through one door, discarded their clothes which were removed for Disinfecting Complex and washing, bathed and then exited through another door, after putting on clean garments, which had been left waiting in the dressing room for this purpose.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 50.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Disinfecting building, bath block, washhouse, laundry"	3.117	The ordeal of quarantine	1920s	The Disinfecting and Bathing complex underwent a significant renovation project in the 1920s.	The new Disinfecting and Bathing complex had seen the removal of the earlier structure on the west side of the Bath and Washhouse and extensions to this building led to the demolition of the washhouse/ laundry on the eastern side.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 92.	Augmented Reality, Audio Tour, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Hospitals 1 and 2 and First Class Dining Hall Upper Hospital area - Timber kitchen"	3.118	A short-lived kitchen	1908-1909	In 1908/09, a timber kitchen building was appended to Hospital No. 2 as part of its upgrade to form improved accommodation for second class passengers.	This kitchen building, one of the last works documented and funded by the Victorian government, would be a short-lived facility – it was superseded by 1916.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 50.	Building Sign
"Parade Ground - Summer school Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4"	3.119	'Summer school' at the station	1909-1910	Summer school was held at the Quarantine Station in 1909/1910. The summer school was a success and repeated the following year.		No fewer than two hundred and fifty of the state school teachers of Victoria formed one of the summer schools which has become a pleasant progressive part of our educational system….The school this year was held in the quarantine grounds of Point Nepean, where splendid airy dormitories lie through the year happily unused; where there are fine buildings for lecture-halls – everything that student or tourist can desire. The spot is in all senses ideal, and the director of Education was fortunate in thinking of it. One hundred of the students at the summer school were lady teachers, and the pier was the divisional point between the men's and women's quarters. This was another advantage in the quarantine ground as the site for a summer school. The different dormitories could be set apart for the sexes, and complete privacy ensured.	The Australasian, 14 January 1909 cited in Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', pp. 50-51.	Audio Tour
						Donald Macdonald, of The Argus, wrote the following unusual event that took place at the Summer School, 'Immediately after the Summer School opened at the Quarantine Station, Portsea, it was found that at the midday meal there were numbers of uninvited guests. A few bees first made their appearance. They seemed to have a preference for marmalade amongst preserves, but were, as a rule, content to prospect teacups which had just been used for the sake of the sugar remaining in them. The glad tidings were in some way passed around, and after a week the bees learned to judge meal-time with some accuracy, for very few were seen about the diningrooms between meals, and immediately after lunch was the favourite hour for calling'.	'Nature notes and queries', The Argus, 22 January 1909, p. 7, accessed 26 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10690593>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Parade Ground Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex building Bath and washhouse "	"3.120 "	Smallpox on The Otway	Apr-10	The Otway was detained in April 1910 due to an outbreak of smallpox.		The Federal director of quarantine (Dr. Norris) stated yesterday that the small-pox case on the R.M.S. Otway had proved to be a European boy, who embarked on the mail steamer at Colombo	The Australasian, 14 January 1909 cited in Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', p. 51; 'Small-pox', The Argus, 24 March 1910, p. 6 accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10844114>.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
						… The third class Otway passengers, who are properly vaccinated, will be released from quarantine on Monday.	'Latest news', The Horsham Times, 22 April 1910, p. 4, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article73124984>.	
Quarantine Station Grounds	3.121	1901: The Commonwealth acquires the Quarantine Station	1901	The land was transferred to the Commonwealth in May 1901.	The land was transferred to the Commonwealth, taking effect on 1 March 1901. The transfer was from the Crown in right of the State of Victoria in consideration for payment by the Commonwealth to the sum of £69,909. Nevertheless, the Quarantine Station remained under the control of the Victorian Government for several years.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 55.	Stables Orientation Area
						In view of the control by the Commonwealth of the quarantine, the State Public Works department has been engaged upon the preparation of particulars to enable a valuation to be made of the quarantine properties at Point Nepean (human) and Coode Island (animal). All particulars and plans have been completed, and the representatives of the two Governments will proceed to make a valuation of the properties in respect thereof by the Federal Government to the State Government.	'Commonwealth controls quarantine', The Geelong Advertiser, 7 May 1910, p. 4, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article149149410>.	
						At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Cr Austin drew attention to the fact that as the Commonwealth had taken over the Quarantine Station at Portsea, if an epidemic of quarantinable disease broke out, there would be no suitable place to send the patients to...	'Quarantine Station', The Geelong Advertiser, 6 December 1917, p. 3, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119703303>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						In consequence of the complaints made recently respecting the accommodation at the Federal Quarantine Station at Portsea, Mr Groom, Minister for Customs, accompanied by Dr J H L Cumpston, the Federal Quarantine Director, paid a visit to the station on Saturday. Mr Groom said to-day that he found that since the buildings had been taken over by the Commonwealth from Victoria, the conditions had been improved. The money available had been spent upon the more important necessities of the position. Work was now in hand subdividing the large dormitories into rooms, and he under consideration the question of providing an electric light and power plant for the station, a day recreation room for passengers, the completion of the sewerage scheme, extension of the disinfection equipment, improvements to the attendant's cottage, and several minor matters that he hoped would tend to increase the comfort of those who had to live at the station.	'Quarantine improvements', The Herald, 23 February 1914, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article241646444>.	
"Immersive Experience at the Quarantine Station: the Disinfecting Complex Bath and washhouse and Disinfecting Complex building (clean luggage store, waiting room, shower block) "	"3.122 "	The Commonwealth Quarantine Act	1910s-1920s	Commonwealth Quarantine Act was proclaimed in 1909.	This was accompanied by an ambitious program of upgrading of facilities over the next decade, led by Dr Perrin Norris, the first Commonwealth Director of Quarantine. The disinfecting and bathing group of buildings was increased with the addition of a clean luggage store, waiting room and an additional shower block.	'A conference of the chairmen of the state boards of health held its first sitting in Melbourne yesterday, The conference is presided over by the comptroller-general of Customs (Dr. Wollaston). Its duties are to draft uniform quarantine regulations for the commonwealth, make suggestions for the future control, for the differentiation of federal and state action in regard to internal quarantine, and to issue an annotated copy of the Quarantine Act, giving the present interpretation and practice of the department.'	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 55; 'Quarantine conference', The Argus, 17 February 1909, p. 8, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10690066>.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						In consequence of the complaints made recently respecting the accommodation at the Federal Quarantine Station at Portsea, Mr Groom, Minister for Customs, accompanied by Dr J H L Cumpston, the Federal Quarantine Director, paid a visit to the station on Saturday. Mr Groom said to-day that he found that since the buildings had been taken over by the Commonwealth from Victoria, the conditions had been improved. The money available had been spent upon the more important necessities of the position. Work was now in hand subdividing the large dormitories into rooms, and he under consideration the question of providing an electric light and power plant for the station, a day recreation room for passengers, the completion of the sewerage scheme, extension of the disinfection equipment, improvements to the attendant's cottage, and several minor matters that he hoped would tend to increase the comfort of those who had to live at the station.	'Quarantine improvements', The Herald, 23 February 1914, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article241646444>.	
		Only the best		The Point Nepean Quarantine Station had better facilities and standards than the other quarantine stations in Australia.		" 'I felt we were, even Sydney, I felt they were behind us as we did it properly' 'The disinfecting plant for one was far above the others and this was the main thing, the disinfection… We had a nice system there with racks in alphabetical order and away it would go, it just seemed to be in place, better organised I always felt we were no 1. Station. I think we were, even classified as No. 1 Station at Portsea. '"	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, p. 11.	
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience Clean luggage store, Disinfecting Complex building (second disinfecting chamber) Tramway"	3.123	The Commonwealth Quarantine Act	1910s-1920s	Extensions were added to the wash and disinfecting complex, along with a new tramway system, in the 1910s.	The clean luggage store was later extended and an extensive tramway system installed and a second disinfecting chamber installed.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 56.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"The Minister for Home Affairs has given authority for the following works to be proceeded with at the Quarantine Station, North Head: - Heating installation, fencing round hospital, (??)ning buildings at Rodd Island, erection of luggage shed and removal of laundry ..."	'Commonwealth works', The Age, 26 December 1914, p. 10, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article190669686>.	
				Criticisms over the Quarantine Station.	Passengers were critical of the sanitary conditions and accommodation despite extensions/improvements to the Quarantine Station.	Speaking yesterday of the accommodation provided at Point Nepean, Mr Tustin described it as disgraceful. He said: - "When we landed from the Malwa, 24 of us were told off to occupy a dormitory with a bed for each. The furniture in the room consisted if two lamps, a deal table, and two wooden forms, much like a prison. There was not a chair in the room, nor any appliances of any kind in which to wash, and over the mantelpiece was one looking-glass, so that those who wanted to shave themselves had at times to wait a long time to get to the glass. A trip of cocoanut matting ran down the centre of the dormitory-excellent material for catching 'fluff' and such carriers of infection. No lavatory was provided on this floor, or any sanitary conveniences at all. We had two shower-baths, with curtains provided for privacy. After I had been a while in the dormitory. I was offered a room about 8ft by 6ft, which contained a washstand and a piece of looking-glass, and a window that opened out into the ladies' lavatory. I preferred to remain in the dormitory, as the number of its occupants was now substantially reduced/. An invalid friend of mine, and a gentleman, 93 years of age, occupied a cottage with three others where superior accommodation was supposed to be afforded. The outside sanitary arrangements there were shocking, and decidedly obnoxious.	'Quarantine scandal', The Argus, 1 January 1914, p. 5, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7261457>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"No place was provided in the building," Mr Tustin continued, "in which letters could be written, and women and children had to sit in the dining-room where the meals were served. An inspection of the premises might have been made periodically. But during the ten days I was in the place I did not observe anybody looking round to see if the place was kept clean. There was no reason to complain against the attendants. They were very good. The fault was that the staff was not sufficient. The authorities here knew when we were in Fremantle that we would have to go into quarantine in Melbourne. They also knew, or should have known, that there would be 250 passengers to be provided for. Sufficient men should have been sent to the station to put it into proper order. Faulty as is the construction of the buildings, arrangements could have been made to provide suitable sanitary conveniences. All that the quarantined passengers wanted was decency, cleanliness, and sanitary surroundings."	'Quarantine scandal', The Argus, 1 January 1914, p. 5, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7261457>.	
						Mr David Jones, managing director for E Rowlands Proprietary Limited, was another occupant of the dormitory having 24 beds. Referring yesterday to his life in quarantine, Mr Jones stated that the general arrangements were disgraceful. "The place was dirty," he remarked, "and no one seemed to be in charge. The lack of system was farcical, but at the same time very annoying to those who had to suffer by it. There was only very little in the dormitory, and no washing utensils. In order to wash, the occupants of the dormitory had to go to the end of the verandah and walk some distance to a spot, where four basins and two showers were available. The sanitary arrangements were worse than other arrangements, for there were no conveniences in the vicinity. The cooking was excellent, but that was done by the P and O Company. Arrangements for which the Quarantine authorities were responsible were subjects of condemnation among the detained passengers. There should be no excuse for insanitary conditions and dirty rooms. Plenty of time was given the authorities to make proper arrangements, but they certainly failed to carry out their responsibilities."	'Quarantine scandal', The Argus, 1 January 1914, p. 5, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7261457>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
				Director of Quarantine, Dr Cumpston, defended the state of arrangements at the station.		"… the director of Quarantine (Dr Cumpston) later in the day, admitted that there was room for complaint, but he contended that the best use was being made of the facilities that were available. Dr Cumpston said: - ""It is quite recognised that the accommodation at the Quarantine Station is not so comfortable or complete as that offered by a first-class hotel, nor is it so good as I should like it to be. It must not be forgotten, however, that the amount of money available for expenditure on quarantine works is comparatively limited, and that whilst the sum of £5,000 to £7,000 has been spent each year at the quarantine station at Point Nepean, works of even greater urgency, such as the erection of a new station, have necessitated the diversion of the greater part of the money available in these directions. It is necessary, before providing conditions of comfort, to erect certain very necessary buildings, such as an isolated hospital (which did not previously exist at the Quarantine Station), a dining-room, and a steam laundry."	'Quarantine scandal', The Argus, 1 January 1914, p. 5, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7261457>.	
				Director of Quarantine, Dr Cumpston, defended the state of arrangements at the station.		"Works now in hand include increases in the disinfecting appliances and provision for electric light installation. The dormitories spoken of by the correspondent in ""The Argus"" are recognised to be undesirable, but the plans and estimates for the subdivision of these had already been completed before the RMS Malwa arrived; and had not the work been delayed by the arrival of that steamer, it would have been well on the way to completion by now. While it is recognised that there are many things yet to be provided at the Quarantine Station, it has to be pointed out in the first place that some of the complaints voiced by ""The Argus"" correspondent were greatly exaggerated, and, on the other hand, it can be taken for granted that first-class hotel accommodation can near be provided at a quarantine station, without expense so large as to inevitably produce severe criticism. With reference to the statement that a husband and wife slept in a single bed for several nights, the only comment that I can make about this is that to each person was allotted a separate bed, and that a separate bed was available if its use was desired."	'Quarantine scandal', The Argus, 1 January 1914, p. 5, accessed 31 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7261457>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Parade Ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there), Stone store (no longer there), Timber Hospital (no longer there), Parks Victoria administration area - Administration building"	3.124	The vanished past	1910s-1920s	Some buildings were demolished.	During this time several buildings were demolished: Patrick Sullivan's original cottage, the stone store and the wooden hospital (by then a bedding store) and the storekeeper's quarters.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 56.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality
						I was down there at 14 years old I was recuperating from an illness, I didn't roam around the place, that much of course grandma always wanted to know where I was, she said take the bell and ring that with you, ringing this dam bell. I had an uncle Ken, Ken Bacon … he came down when he was courting Silvia, he rode a motor bike, we would go for a ride, told grandma I was going down quarantine, went down alright and the chain came off, of course, couldn't get it back on so we had to walk all the way back pushing the motor bike. Oh my god, grandma blasted Ken, 'Where have you been', no phone or pocket mobile then to explain the chain had come off … all the rest of it, something must have happened …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 2007, p. 4.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 1 / 2 and dining room Parks Victoria administration area - Administration building Isolation area - Timber isolation ward Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 plus administration building"	3.125	Completing the Quarantine Station	1910s-1920s	More buildings built as others demolished.	A new dining room was added (Hospital No. 1?), a new administration complex, a new timber isolation ward and associated administration building (Hospital No. 5), a timber dining room and kitchen building (Hospitals No. 3 & 4).		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 56.	Stables Orientation Area graphics, Audio Tour
"Administration building - Officers' Mess"	3.126	Staff quarters	1916-1917	Visiting staff quarters.	Visiting staff quarters were built in 1916-1917. The building later became the Officers Mess under the Australian Army use of the Quarantine Station.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 70, 163.	Building Sign
"Quarantine Station Grounds Stables - Cape Cottage"	3.127	Letters to loved ones	Circa 1913	Post Office and Doctor's Consulting Room.	The combined Post Office and Medical Officer's Consulting Room was built in circa 1913 but later relocated in circa 1925.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 70, 113.	Building Sign, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
"Quarantine Station Grounds Stables - Stables Police Point Shire Park - Stables"	3.128	The stables	Circa 1910s-1920s	The stables in the central Quarantine Station area included a forage store and two other structures. One of these structures was identified as the stables formerly near the police quarters at Police Point.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 92.	

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"Administration building Upper Hospital area - First class dining hall "	3.129	Dining at the Station	1916	Administration building and Dining Hall.	The front section of the Administration Building was constructed in 1916. At the same time the Dining Hall for first and second class passengers was constructed in 1915-1916. Both buildings were built in brick, lightly rendered and painted.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 69	Audio Tour
"Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience - Disinfecting Complex building (Boiler House chimney) "	3.130	The Boiler House chimney: a red brick landmark	Circa 1916	The Boiler House chimney was built in 1916-1917.	The latter's landmark Boiler House chimney was constructed in red brick also (1916/17), but under the protection of the Commonwealth Government.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 69	Building Sign
"Administration building - Inflammable stores"	3.131	The Inflammable Store	1916	The Inflammable Store was built in 1916.	The Inflammable Store (1916) is the only building on the site to have been constructed of reinforced concrete.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 70.	Building Sign
"Quarantine Station Grounds Sites along Coles Track - Newton's Cottage (remains)"	3.132	Stone workers' cottages	Circa 1920s	One of the three worker's cottages, located near the far western boundary of the Quarantine Station, was known as Newton's or Skelton's Cottage.	Sandstone footings, presumably remaining from this building are still visible in this area.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 90-91.	Interpretation Sign Minor x 2
"Hospital 5 and Isolation Area - Morgue and mortuary (adjacent to isolation ward)"	3.133	The mortuary and laboratory	1921	The mortuary and an accompanying laboratory were added to the site adjacent to the isolation ward.	The mortuary and laboratory was built in 1921 and constructed of brick then painted.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 69-70.	Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour, Augmented Reality, Building Signs x 2
		The mortuary and laboratory			Ken Kendall recalled a morgue also existed at the Disinfecting Complex behind the shower block.	Another morgue near where the jetty was a line of bathrooms there.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 2007, p. 1.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex and bathing complex, clean luggage store, shower block, bathing block, waiting room, x5 Hospitals, isolation area, tramway, Hospital No. 1 / 2 plus dining room Parks Victoria administration area - Administration building "	3.134	Completing the Quarantine Station	1920s	The Quarantine Station was generally completed by the mid-1920s to its present form, save for the later Army buildings.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 56.	Stables Orientation Area
"Influenza huts Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex building x5 Hospitals Influenza huts - Individual huts "	"3.135 "	The Influenza pandemic	1918-1920	The Spanish flu reached Australia in March 1918.	The first cases were detected at Fort Riley, Kansas in the United States, and subsequently in Queens, New York. The epidemic then came on in three virulent waves, between March 1918 and June 1920. Its reach was virtually global, spreading even to Pacific islands and the Arctic. It is estimated that more than 60 million people died from the disease. In Australia, more than 12,000 deaths occurred.	"It began yesterday. In the morning I was very cheerful, having just made definite arrangements for my holiday to start at the end of this week. At lunch time I suddenly detected a violent and unpleasant headache, and I discovered that my forehead was burning. By 4 o'clock I was beginning to wonder what there was that other people found attractive in life. I felt moist and hot all over, my head weighed tons and ached intolerably, my eyes were on fire, and I had violent pains in my back, and legs, and arms. It is impossible to lay down any precaution against the infection, except that of avoiding, as far as possible, any contact with persons suffering from influenza, and the maintenance of personal hygiene. The modern idea of protective vaccination does not appear to hold out much encouragement. In view of the fact that medical advisers had informed the Government that the use of masks would considerably diminish the risk of infection should the disease spread, steps had been taken to obtain a satisfactory type of mask for manufacturers to turn out."	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 5; 'Spanish flu', The Leader, 5 October 1918, p. 42, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/89067977>; ' "Spanish" influenza', The Argus, 12 October 1918, p. 5, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/1432093>; 'Spanish influenza', The Argus, 23 November 1918, p. 21, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/1405984>.	Ground-based Installation Major, Interpretation Signs Minor x 15, Audio Tour, Children's Book, Book

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"The death-rate from influenza was again higher on April 9 than had been the case a few days previously. Seventeen deaths were reported to the Board of Public Health, ten occurring in hospitals and seven outside. The number of new cases reported to the board showed a remarkable jump, advice being received of no fewer than 593, of 551 were in the metropolis. Administrations to hospitals, however, did not reflect this increase, being the normal number of 8, while 75 persons were discharged. Dr. Robertson, the chairman of the Board of Public Health, reported to the board that since the beginning of the outbreak, 12,62 cases of influenza had been notified. There had been 803 deaths, 714 in the metropolis and 89 in the country. It was not known how many of the patients who had died had been inoculated, but particulars were now being collected. Great inconvenience and suffering are being experienced as a result of the acute shortage of hospital accommodation for influenza patients. Dr. Cumpston, the Federal Director of Quarantine, made available yesterday the death toll in Australia from pneumonic influenza since the beginning of the outbreak to November 7: - The total number of deaths was 10,531, made up as follows: Victoria, 3347; New South Wales, 5870; South Australia, 504; Queensland 286; West Australia, 338; Tasmania, 186. "	'Influenza', The Australasian, 12 April 1919, p. 29, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/140221588>; 'Influenza preparations', The Geelong Advertiser, 3 December 1919, p. 4, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/165408787>.	
"Influenza huts - Individual huts Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "	3.135	The Influenza pandemic	1919	Returning serviceman were thought to be particularly at risk of getting sick with the influenza.	At the Quarantine Station twelve timber emergency huts, each accommodating 32 people, were erected in 1919. The working drawing was drafted in March 1919 and the contract signed on 15 April 1919. Their construction was an urgent matter.	The whole of the works to be completed and delivered within five weeks from date…The delivery of 1st hut to be made within ten working days from date.	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 58.	
						… An Anzac, Daniel Richardson, was charged at the Third Court yesterday with having broken out of the Point Nepean quarantine station on 28th November last. Lieutenant J Cassidy said that Richardson, who had been in quarantine, was missing when inquired for on the date in question. A fine of £2 was imposed, with £3(?) 5/ costs.	'General news', The Age, 15 February 1919, p. 14, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155221066>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Influenza huts - Individual huts"	3.136	The Influenza Huts	Circa 1918-1920	The Influenza Huts	The most seriously ill were located in the building group to the far west, enclosed by a jagged topped iron fence that ensured not only isolation but active confinement.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 82.	Interpretation Sign Minor x 10, Vanished History Sign Negative Space x 1
						… They put them in huts, and the huts were separated from each other, and they put different diseases in these various huts.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Noel Bennett [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 1 June 2007, p. 5.	
					"Phillip Davies recalled the Officer Cadet School used huts established after WWI as storerooms. *It is unclear if this refers to the infuenza huts."	… a number of Post World War I huts were still there that we used as storerooms.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, June 2008, p. 14.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Parks Victoria administration area - Administration block/building Hospital No. 1 Hospital No. 2 Upper Hospital area / Police Point (area around Police Point formerly marked the eastern boundary fence) Influenza Huts - Individual huts "	3.137	Sowing seeds	1926	There was a concerted planting program.	A memorandum sent by M Holmes, Director of Marine Hygiene to S Kendall, Officer in Charge of the station in August 1926 enclosed a packet of seeds for the propagation of west Australian flowering gums (Euc. ficifolia). Instructions for planting were enclosed as well as the suggestion of planting them in the form of avenues as well as on the rising ground behind the station buildings. A letter in response to the Director, accompanied by a rough plan suggested a more ambitious planting programme including along the north side of the main road from Hospitals No.1 and No. 2 to the administration block, five avenues or rows of trees, 25 feet apart in the vicinity of the isolation huts and along the eastern boundary fence. It is not known whether the planting programme was proceeded with, or whether the species selected did not survive in the environment.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 59.	Ground-based Installation Minor, Interpretation Sign Minor, Audio Tour

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"Quarantine Station Grounds "	3.138	'Windbreaks and aesthetic improvements,': landscaping the station	1926	Since settlement, people have tried to modify Point Nepean with plantings.	Major JH Welch's history of the station outlined more recent efforts to introduce new plantings.	…the Army has established many gardens and lawns which greatly enhance the natural beauty of the locality. In the period May 1965 to October 1966 some 3000 pine trees and in excess of 2000 eucalypts, she oaks, bottle brush, casuarinas and other native trees and shrubs were planted as windbreaks and aesthetic improvements.	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 60.	Audio Tour, Augmented Reality
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "	"3.139 "	Returning to quarantine in the 1970s	1970	Following the Army occupation of the station, quarantine was reintroduced with the opening of Melbourne Airport in 1970.	In 1970, the new Melbourne airport opened at Tullamarine and with it international arrivals and departure terminal facilities. As a result, passengers unable to tolerate or who refused to undertake smallpox vaccination were accommodated at the Quarantine Station.	"(SW) And why was the quarantine Station finally closed down in 1978? The quarantine aspect of the station closed down. (NB) Things rapidly changed over the years with the advances in medicine. First of all, many of the so called quarantinable diseases were prevented by vaccines or could be treated easily by antibiotics and the only remaining threat to Australia of great note in those days was Small Pox. And there was always this great fear that Small Pox was going to come back in Australia. I remember as being a young doctor in Fairfield hospital, I was saying. “Oh you know Small Pox will come back to us one day or another despite immunization, those things, it’s all around the world everywhere, thousands of cases occurring per year.” No body was game to close these so-called quarantine stations until about 1979 onwards. And the reason was at that time, we know our history now, seems the other day to me, but Small Pox was declared eradicated from the world. And that was in 1979. So there after, the need for quarantine stations was virtually nil and a lot of their function, for instance in Victoria, was taken over by Fairfield Hospital. And also as a place to quarantine patients they weren’t very good. They might have been nice and very scenic as Point Nepean goes as you know, but they weren’t very satisfactory as far as amenities for patents and for availability of medical staff, and medical investigations. And so all those reasons they decided to be progressively close them from the early 1980’s."	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64; Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Noel Bennett [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 1 June 2007, p. 3.	Stables Orientation Area

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		The Tullamarine period		Several of the buildings around the Superintendents Quarters (including the superintendents Quarters) were converted to Quarantine houses during the Tullamarine period.	"The Superintendents Quarters, Cumpston Cottage, Cox Cottage, doctors cottage on the hill (demolished) and one of the hospitals were converted to house the Quarantined passengers from Tullamarine. They were often all used simultaneously and took ten nurses to run. The veranda of the Superintendents Quarters was glassed off and there was a box, like a mail box, through which all objects leaving the quarantined building (typically mail or orders) could be fumigated. Each of the five buildings had a similar fumigation box system."	" [The Superintendents Quarters] was where we put those from the airports, that was after 1971 when Tullamarine we called it in those days, now the Melbourne Airport. When that opened and Melbourne became the first point of entry, we then were getting those ladies that weren't vaccinated because of pregnancy and different reasons. We put them in those buildings at that stage to keep them away from the army, that was all fenced off. ...what happened was we would get a phone call, saying, they were mostly Qantas flights, saying QF 1 and QF2 coming in direct to Tullamarine or Melbourne airport now, then it was called Tullamarine, we would then get a call from our doctor of quarantine saying I have lady who is unable to be vaccinated against small pox or cholera or what ever she may have because she is, various reasons; she is pregnant, got religious reasons, she wont be vaccinated or has eczema or skin problem and she cannot or will not be vaccinated, so I am sending her to quarantine where she will spend 14 days incubation period."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, p. 7; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, November 2007, p. 7.	
		Dissipating fears		Small pox was the last great fear and one of the reasons the Quarantine Station was maintained, in case of an outbreak. Once smallpox declared eradicated there was little reason to maintain the Quarantine Station.		First of all, many of the so called quarantinable diseases were prevented by vaccines or could be treated easily by antibiotics and the only remaining threat to Australia of great note in those days was Small Pox. And there was always this great fear that Small Pox was going to come back in Australia. I remember as being a young doctor in Fairfield hospital, I was saying. "Oh you know Small Pox will come back to us one day or another despite immunization, those things, it's all around the world everywhere, thousands of cases occurring per year." No body was game to close these so-called quarantine stations until about 1979 onwards. And the reason was at that time, we know our history now, seems the other day to me, but Small Pox was declared eradicated from the world. And that was in 1979. So there after, the need for quarantine stations was virtually nil and a lot of their function, for instance in Victoria, was taken over by Fairfield Hospital.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Noel Bennett [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 1 June 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Closing of the Quarantine Station		In its twilight years the Quarantine Station was rarely used for its intended purpose.		You see it [the Quarantine Station] had hardly been used. I can't remember anyone, and don't forget I'm now a young 76, I can't remember anyone being quarantined down there, for a long, long, long time. I certainly never knew or saw of anyone down there.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Noel Bennett [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 1 June 2007, pp. 7-8.	
		The last Officer in Charge		Stan Weston worked at the Quarantine Station between 1948 and 1977. He left a year before the Quarantine Station closed but left on paid leave for one year. Because of this Stan claims 30 years working at the Quarantine Station.	Stan became Officer in Charge in 1966 and was the last Officer in Charge at the Station. He started as a Billy Boy caring for the horse and rose up through the ranks to the position of Officer in Charge.		Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, pp. 1, 6, 17.	
		Quarantine numbers in the later years		In Stan Weston's time (1948-1978) the most Quarantine patients at any one time was approximately the 112 who came in on the Straithard. They were quarantined for smallpox.		About a 112 is the most … in quarantine yes … we had them in for small pox.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, p. 12	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Incoming quarantine passengers		Stan Weston gives a very detailed overlook of the process for dealing with new quarantine passengers and how their luggage and clothes were fumigated.	The interview is taken as Stan walks through the foul luggage store and disinfecting buildings so he is able to detail the function of each room.	" SW: It used to go through that side and down that side (Stan referring to the layout of the building before alterations by Department of Defence) … this is good. Now you have landed, we go through your luggage we are looking for ink, we are looking for sent bottles that may have loose corks, looking for anything like that, ink was one of the worst things because remembering when we went through it and finished with it, it went through the disinfector. The first thing we did with this because it was a leather type of thing, that type of material, same as your boots and that, we never ever admitted direct steam (to the item). We first of all raised a vacuum, a 14inch vacuum then you subjected this to [40%] formaldehyde, formalin in other words, condensed into formaldehyde gas for about 20 odd minutes, might be 25 minutes make sure everything … now when that was competed you said it has done its job, you had to get rid of that gas because you had to get it out of the machine because people had to handle it and many of a time, I got a good old dose of formaldehyde gas, that was completed might take another 20-25 minutes so that is the reason why when I explain to you people why that passenger or detainee, what ever you like, we used to call them detainees because what I said to Cameron (interviewer) today they have been detained in quarantine. The detainee would sit in that bath for the best part of an hour while this (luggage) was going through and her clothing was going through. Now you have seen the baskets (wire) that what her clothing goes in, yes that's the one, that's good you have still got that. There again is the number, there's the bag and the number … see I was telling you about the numbers Cameron … this is passenger number 25, in that, unfortunately we haven't got it to match that (the basket) … that would [be number] 18 on the passenger list, that is number 18 bag, so she would put in that blue bag, put the leather goods say her shoes sort of thing her handbag in the bag, in the white bag to correspond with that number you would put your camera your sunglasses things like that, more things that might get broken that you don't want broke, then we would take those and just give them a little shot of formalin and a bit of a wipe over and say that was it. The other (blue bag) would go through the machine with your luggage, that hand luggage say, now we had, these little trolleys one of them still we used to handle, that one or the metal ones coming up form the jetty would have your larger baggage on it, that may not come till later but with your hand luggage with your night attire we put that all through together. The other we wouldn't worry about, we would deal with that, that wasn't numbered that would come through as 'Val Peppler' (your name) and when it was stored, it would go through here (foul luggage). We would check it all through, go through customs, out the other side, once it was clean, didn't go through customs till it was clean, then when it went through customs is was stored in the Clean Luggage Store and then it was stored under P, not the number, the number didn't exist for that. Int: tell me about the set up of this Foul Luggage Room how would it have been set up, considering you got a doorway here (entry point) and one next door (exit point)? SW: … we have those large tables about four, these tables (work bench on display in museum), run through about three rows run through here and the luggage would all come onto that … "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, November 2007, p. 3.	

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		Flagpole communication		The flagpole was actually used by the Quarantine staff to communicate with the ships. Although Stan Weston did not know how to use it one of his predecessor William Hanson could.		Yes we used [the flags] in the early times on that main flag pole, like the ship would come in and he would say he requires and you would have to answer him back, old Mr Hanson could use it I never could use it wouldn't know how to…	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, November 2007, p. 18.	
		The boiler		The boiler was used right up until the Station closed in 1978.	The boiler was used for many different things. Often the Quarantine Station would 'say goodbye' to the ships leaving Quarantine by blowing the boiler's whistle. The boiler also created the steam to fumigate luggage. It took about 8 hours to start the boiler up before it was ready for the fumigation process.	… of course we used [the boiler] long after that it was used right up to 1978, when Jo Clarke, he was the last boiler man here...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, November 2007, pp.19-22.	
		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled the ordeal of being in quarantine after he arrived at the Quarantine Station along with other migrants in c. 1950-59 as a result of an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	My first introduction to this country happened to be Point Nepean, because coming out on the ship we had a smallpox suspect and as a result we were not allowed to go ashore … . I am off the coast and desperate to get my foot on land after being on a ship for six weeks, its not very exciting	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 1.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Quarantine and boredom		Often Quarantine was a trial of boredom for the patients.		'They were allowed to wonder around and there wasn't very much to do … as you see in the museum, we had sets of cricket bats and balls and things like this … we put them up and get a game of cricket going or old tennis rackets, hit around the lawn … there was nothing much else they could do. In other words we never had picture shows as we didn't have the equipment … we never had a tennis court, they used to just hit it out on the lawn, hit a ball, well we never had a cricket wicket, there was nothing really there.'	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, pp. 11-2.	
		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled the ordeal of being in quarantine after he arrived at the Quarantine Station along with other migrants in c. 1950-59 as a result of an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	We were not allowed to leave Port Phillip, where they put us. The ship came in through the heads and they put us ashore there (quarantine station). I think the army was there and they moved the army out and we where sought of put in a camp for about two weeks, as a result of the smallpox suspect.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 1.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled the ordeal of being in quarantine after he arrived at the Quarantine Station along with other migrants in c. 1950-59 as a result of an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	... it was very, very isolated, and there was no accommodation there. I understand there were a few soldiers before we arrived, they were all taken out but it was total isolation. The ship was there, we got off it, disposed of us, the actual area was total isolation. There was nobody and it was a bit on the rough side ...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 2.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled the ordeal of being in quarantine after he arrived at the Quarantine Station along with other migrants in c. 1950-59 as a result of an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird. Clothes were destroyed in the incinerator in the boiler house.	... we came ashore in a small boat and there must have been about 60 of us altogether, men and women. I am trying to think what we did, they put us in a camp actually and we had to make the best we could of the accommodation that was there, available. I remember most of our clothes were destroyed; they were a bit concerned about the conditions in those days. Most of our clothes were destroyed to prevent any possibility of contamination, being passed on.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, pp. 2-3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s				Most of our clothes were destroyed because they were worried we had this disease … We watched them destroy them, they were all burnt everything. I do have a small suitcase that I kept …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 5.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Fumigating goat hair and wool bales		From c. 1954 the Quarantine Station was kept busy fumigating goat hair and wool bales that were being used to manufacture carpets. It was feared that these bales could contain anthrax.	Eventually the carpet companies took over responsibility of disinfecting the bales. They used cobalt.	"...about 1954 and we had a big problem with goat hair coming into Australia, and they found out through one fellow who contracted anthrax so this started a great panic, so then all goat hair and wool coming form overseas in those big bales had to be fumigated. It had to be carted to Portsea and back, we had big trucks transporting day and night. We used to work hard and had to put extra staff on, we had about ten of us working on it, working on it for about two or three years before they got the cobalt operating."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, p. 10.	
		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers and the other migrants of the SSS Straithard were prohibited from contacting anyone on the boats that brought them to the station - the importance of isolation was instilled into the passengers from day one.	… The ship brought us in through the heads and turned to the right and anchored, and then I think from memory there was some boats that came out from the other side of the harbour and they picked us up and brought us in. There was no contact with the people on the boats who dumped us on the shore, I think they were seriously worried about the situation, it could have been serious but thank god it wasn't.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, pp. 3-4.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers and the other migrants of the SSS Straithard were accommodated in around the Officers Accommodation buildings. Fred recalled the isolation of staying at the station - everyone needed to be self-sufficient.	… we were accommodated above on the hill, this is where we were accommodated. There were no soldiers in my time, total isolation and we had to do the best we could. We did our own cooking, we got our own water, and as I said, we had to go up every morning to collect food from the gate because the local hotel used to bring it. Obviously the government paid the hotel and they were really worried about us, they really did think there was a serious disease there. But we managed quite well, everybody was friendly and happy to get their foot on Australian soil for the first time.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers and the other migrants of the SSS Straithard were accommodated in around the Officers Accommodation buildings. Fred recalled the isolation of staying at the station - everyone needed to be self-sufficient.	… the Army Officers had moved out and they left the place rather nice and clean. We all had a little room each and some of us got together, trying to make each other comfortable and happy …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled a local hotel delivered the food to the migrants. Each day the food was left at the front gate and picked up.	Most of our clothes were destroyed because they were worried we might spread the disease and nobody would come near us. Our food was brought by the local hotel, they used to bring the food and leave it in a basket by the gate and we used to go out and pick it up and bring it back to the camp.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 1.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled a local hotel delivered the food to the migrants. Each day the food was left at the front gate and picked up.	… the biggest problem was eating. We had to depend entirely on the local pub to bring in our food daily and we weren't allowed to leave, we were being guarded and all the gates where locked, to make sure we didn't leave.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled only one doctor came to inspect the many migrants from the SSS Straithaird who were quarantined at the station.	I remember there was only one man who came to see us and he was a doctor but I cant remember where he came from. He came and inspected some of us and after two weeks, the good news was that it wasn't smallpox it was chickenpox. So we were all allowed to leave the little spot where we where and we came into Melbourne.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 1.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers recalled only one doctor came to inspect the many migrants from the SSS Straithaird who were quarantined at the station.	There was nobody, nobody around simply because they were worried, they were really worried, they thought it was smallpox that is the reason why no one came to us. They felt the disease you know could be passed on, they could be contaminated with it, they stayed away from us, they just left us on our own to make life for ourselves the best we could. We were quite concerned, we really did think it was smallpox but thank god it wasn't.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers reminisced about the stunning views of Port Phillip Bay. There were no fences guarding the beaches although everyone decided against taking a dip in the icy cold water.	… we had a beautiful view, something I will never forget, something we had never seen before, we were looking across to the other side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay and it was very, very nice. There weren't any tall buildings or anything. We said to ourselves where on earth are we	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers reminisced about the stunning views of Port Phillip Bay. There were no fences guarding the beaches although everyone decided against taking a dip in the icy cold water.	… we used to stand and look at the water and kept thinking about Melbourne, what it looked like, and how many people are there, this was going on in our mind.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Returning to quarantine in the 1950s	c. 1950s	Emigrants had to be detained at the Quarantine Station following an outbreak of smallpox on the SSS Straithaird.	Fred Villiers reminisced about passing time walking around the park and the sense of wonder felt of their lives in Australia after they had finished their stay in quarantine.	What we used to do, we used to walk and sometimes we walk[ed] as far as we could on the Point, we would go right to the end, it was so isolated in those days, probably still is I don't know I haven't been back. It was so isolated but extremely interesting because we would see a few rabbits running around, we kept thinking I wonder what this Australia is all about, hope its not like this ... . It was terribly isolated but it was an unusual way to discover a new country. Our ship was out there and we kept thinking about it and what was going to happen, and then after two or three days it disappeared and we were alone, and the only man we saw, was what I said the doctor who came, and I think he was a very brave man.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 22 June 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Hospital No. 5 (later known as the Isolation Hospital) Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Quarantine area - Disinfecting Complex "		Foot and mouth disease		During the 1960s there was a fear that foot and mouth disease would be introduced to Australia's livestock. It could have a potentially devastating effect on the industry and was taken very seriously.	Foot and mouth disease was transported via animal manure so the Quarantine Station vigorously had to wash and clean all the boots and shoes of migrants.	" Now with foot and mouth when that was coming back in, they started on that and that was another thing, that was in the early 60s what we used to do with those people. Now what we had to do with them was put them through the system, take all their clothes off them and their shoes, and all the shoes they brought out with them and they had to scrub them in soap solution. They all had to be scrubbed, it was a horrible job and that's when we put on extra staff and Connie. [the boots] had to be washed out on bitumen, if the disease was there which we never ever determined, we had to be sure it wasn't there, the moment it hit the bitumen in a very short time it died. Now if that got out, if one of our fellows walked, if it got out into that soil there it could lay dormant for five years in that soil and flare everywhere, we had one terrible job, to keep watching it all the time, we had to be so sure that it didn't get into this country. Now in 1968 it got into Canada and it ruined Canada, took them years... this is something we worked very hard on for most of the 60's anyway and close to the 70's, we were on the foot and mouth disease."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, pp. 12-3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Dolly the horse		From at least 1948 to c.1954 Dolly was the resident horse of the Quarantine Station and did much of the heavy lifting. Dolly was sold a couple of years after the truck was acquired.	Dolly was housed in the stables beside the Superintendents Quarters.	" When Stan started out at he Quarantine Station the then Officer in charge, William Hanson, told him '... seeing you're a farm boy. You are used to horses you can look after Dolly, the old horse, that was a special job I had. ' We had a lorry, a spring cart, a dray and a lawnmower that was all horse drawn. If we wanted anything from town, like if we had to go shopping we put Dolly in the lorry and I would drive it down to the town and purchase any purchases wanted. If we wanted something of a larger nature, like a load of earth to go there or top dressing on the lawn. I would drive Dolly and the dray, a couple of us would fill the dray with top dressing or whatever and take it down to the area and tip and go back for another load. I'd say it was about 1952, it was before we got the truck Comet, it was a little utility truck. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, pp. 2-3; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, November 2007, p. 5.	
		The 1970s: returning to quarantine	1972, 1974	More facilities were needed for this 1970s revival.	To meet this demand, additional modern accommodation was constructed in the form of the F E Cox Block (1972) and the J H L Cumpston Block (1974), informally known as Cox and Cumpston Cottages respectively. Coinciding with the commissioning of the latter, new arrivals were subsequently accommodated at Fairfield Hospital, thus rendering the period of use of the new facilities short-lived. They subsequently became Army residences.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Stables Orientation Area

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Superintendent's quarters - Cox Cottage, Cumpston Cottage"	3.139	The army and Stan		Stan Weston was cordial but firm with the Army.		I said to my boss Dr Kerr, he said, 'The Colonel has got that Stan,' I said 'don't worry about that, this is still our place we are running it not the army'.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, p. 6.	
		Army and Quarantine relations		The Army and Quarantine staff largely kept to themselves but struck an interesting dynamic.		" We were employed by the Health Department of course and we virtually had nothing to do with the army. Well we did in that we were working in together, the army didn't tell us what to do and we didn't tell them what to do, we just did our thing and they did their's. They had all the cadets out on the parade ground and I blew the whistle, he came into the boiler room and gave me such a dressing down and I said Jock 'I am not in the army go away' (laughter). He suddenly realised 'that's right you aren't', I said 'you cant talk to me like that', he said 'no I cant, I am sorry', and walked out he boiler house (laughter) because he had no jurisdiction over us."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, April 2007, pp. 2, 9.	
		Localism at Sorrento		Most of the Quarantine staff were born and raised locals. It was a small and tight knit community, those who were not born in Sorrento were called a 'blow in.'		" ...we were all locals apart for Joe Clarke who came from customs; Stan he came from …(?) originally and he had been there since the 40s I think with quarantine, he was a local then. Although my mother always said if you weren't born in Sorrento you weren't a local you were 'a blow in'... Everybody was related to everybody originally, virtually, there was the Sullivans, the Watson's, the McKinnon's, the Skelton's and if you weren't related to one of them you weren't a local. ... Outsiders when they come into town, (they would) think what are they doing here going to take one of my jobs or what. To be accepted as one of the locals it virtually never happened in the early days you were always sitting on the outskirts or what ever the locals wanted to do you did as a rule, dictatorship, I spose when you think of it. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, April 2007, p. 5.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		The isolation hospital was in a constant state of readiness.		During the 1960s period and army occupation the isolation hospital was constantly furnished and ready to go with a moments notice.		The isolation hospital was set up all the time, all the bedding and the like was set up so you could just walk into the building, you didn't have to do anything just put food in there.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, April 2007, p. 2.	
		Flag signalling system		The flags hung in the boiler room but were never needed in later years.		...Bob Johnson had [the flags] hanging all over the boiler house. There was a full alphabet of flags, the flag pole at what they call the parade ground, still looks the same, got the pole and the cross member that so you could have the messages on the actual flag pole, different messages same as a ship. Not that I would ever do it, I didn't even know what they were unless I went to the cupboard and they had A, B, C, D across, if somebody wanted me to spell something out I wouldn't have a clue how to do it. ...it was never used in my time because the Army always had use of that flagpole not us.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, April 2007, p. 4.	
		Honorary members		Members of the Quarantine staff were honorary members of the army.		...we were honorary members of OR (ordinary ranks) Stan being the boss was an honorary member of the Sergeants … ordinary people we didn't have to wear suits to go and get beers (laughter).	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, April 2007, p. 4.	
		Hospital No. 5: a legacy of the past	c. 1885	A timber kitchen was added to the back of Hospital No. 5 in circa 1885.	A timber kitchen building became the latest addition to the back of Hospital No. 5 in circa 1885. It is one of the remaining buildings from this period of history still existing onsite today.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 69.	

10 Appendices - 10.1 Media Matrix - Theme 3: Quarantine

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Hospital 5 and Isolation area Hospital No. 5 "	3.140	Hospital No. 5: a legacy of the past	c. 1891	A fence also existed around Hospital 5 following the conversion of this building into the infectious diseases facility.			Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 84.	Interpretation Sign Major
"Hospital 5 and Isolation area Hospital No. 6"	3.140	A network of roads and paths	1891	The earliest evidence of a road and path system is dated to 1891.	The road from the gate near the Police Point houses went past the Medical Superintendent's quarters, to the north side of the hospital group, and across the current Parade Ground. Most access was by sea to the jetty opposite the Administration Building (in the same location as the current Administration Building).		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 83-84.	Audio Tour
"Quarantine Station Grounds Upper Hospital area Police Point Superintendent's Quarters Quarantine area Parks Victoria administration area - Administration building Parade Ground"	3.141	The Crematorium	1892	The crematorium was built in 1892.	The crematorium was built of brick on high ground south of the Quarantine Station complex. Built in 1892, it is said to have been primarily intended for the cremation of people who died of leprosy and is strongly associated with the Quarantine Station operation. It may have been used for the disposal of contaminated luggage and other goods rather than the cremation of human remains.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 125, 151.	Ground Based Installation Minor, Building Sign, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Crematorium	3.142	Leprosy		"It is unlikely there were many if any leprosy cases during the 20th century. It appears the last lepers at the Quarantine Station died circa 1913. In 1915 when a 19 year old girl was found to have leprosy at Melbourne Hospital she was removed to the quarantine station at Coode Island. "		Now the Question of Leprosy. Leprosy was a quarantinable disease and that meant that anyone coming into the country with an active infection could be put into quarantine for a period of time which was determined by the Commonwealth when they were safe to go back into the community. Now this may have happened, to some extent in the early days. There could have been the odd patient go down to Portsea, but again, I doubt very few because people weren't smart in the early days in diagnosing leprosy. It was an unusual disease, a rare disease, and in actual fact in later years, certainly from early in the 20th century all leprosy patients were treated in Victoria at what was called the Exotic Diseases Hospital which was an adjunct to Fairfield Hospital I looked after it for many, many years so I know it very, very well. Leprosy patents could have been down there. I doubt if there was more than one or two ever, most of them in latter years were transferred to this special isolation unit called the Exotic Diseases Hospital which was attached to Fairfield Hospital.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Noel Bennett [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 1 June 2007, p. 6; 'No leprosy in Victoria', The Herald, 29 January 1921, p. 10, accessed 6 October 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/242261142>; 'Leper patient', The Herald, 27 February 1915, p. 8, accessed 6 October 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/242277969>.	
		A leper escapes		In May 1895 one of the lepers escaped the Quarantine Station and ran away to Melbourne.		Information was received by the Melbourne police on Wednesday to the effect that a Chinese Leper named Ah Song escaped from the Quarantine Station, Sorrento, on Tuesday Night. He left Mornington by train for Melbourne, but must have got out at a wayside station, as he did not arrive at the terminus. Our Melbourne correspondent wired last night that the leper had been captured at Brunswick.	'Escape of a leper', The Horsham Times, 10 May 1895, p. 3, accessed 6 October 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/75261093>.	
		Moving around in the 1920s	1920s	By the 1920s the road system around the Quarantine Station was further developed. Pedestrian access paths existed but were rough and unmade. Additional fencing was also installed to divide/ isolate the different areas relating to the quarantine functions of the Quarantine Station.	By this period, the road system was further developed, with the primary access via a new link to Military Road. More extensive fencing was also installed to divide the various functional areas of the Quarantine Station. By 1920, after the new Hospital 1 had been built on a slightly different orientation, the road layout was altered slightly to bring the road from Police Point to the south of Hospitals No. 1 and 2.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 84-85.	Ground Based Installation Minor, Building Sign, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds x5 Hospital buildings Ochiltree Road Stables - service road Military Road Superintendent's Quarters - Medical Superintendent's Quarters Passenger arrival area - Jetty (only remains survive) Parks Victoria administration area - Administration building Quarantine area - Bathing and Disinfecting Complex (access roads)"	3.143	Roads and paths from the 1950s	1950s - present	The road and path system was further developed under the Officer Cadet School.	During the early period of the Officer Cadet School the complexity of the path system was reduced and formalised, and new vehicular access roads were constructed. With the Army take over, most of the existing fences were also removed and the road layout was altered to suit the different uses of the buildings. The main changes to the road layout was the construction of a road to the south of the Lower Hospital group (Hospitals No. 3, 4 and 5), dividing the hospital buildings from their kitchens, and the relocation of the road from the north to the south of the Administration Building.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 85-87.	Stables Orientation Area graphics, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Parks Victoria administration area - Administration building Hospital No. 3 Hospital No. 4 Hospital No. 5 Bogle Road Cape Road Danson Drive Carpark Quarantine area - Bath and washhouse building (roadway) Influenza Huts - access road Parade Ground (road configuration)"	3.144	A cottage of mystery	1960s	Cottage remains near Ochiltree Road may have been used as a consumptive block or attendant's building.	Another cottage situated off what is now Ochiltree Road, which may have been used as a consumptive's block and attendant's building in the early twentieth century, was demolished in the 1960s. This is sometimes also erroneously referred to as another Sullivan's Cottage.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 91.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Quarantine Station Grounds Ochiltree Road - Cottage (remains)"	3.145	Boatman's Cottage, later named Caretaker's Cottage	1888-1901	The Boatman's Cottage was named for the boating duties of the staff at the Quarantine Station, but it was renamed Caretaker's Cottage in 1901.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.	Building Sign
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boatman's Cottage (later Gatekeeper's Quarters and then Caretaker's Cottage)"	3.146	The early Irish Constables	1871-84	From 1871 to 1884 there are records of three Mounted Constables who were in charge of the station at Point Nepean at various times and all hailing from Ireland.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.	Audio Tour
Parade Ground	3.147	Disobedience of orders': First Mounted Constable Myles Archibald Lyons	1871	Constable Lyons was reprimanded during his time at the station, for disobeying the orders of Chief Medical Officer James Walker.		...disobedience of orders in entering the Sanitory Station contrary to the instructions of the Chief Medical Officer…	Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.	DCSE, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Parade Ground	3.148	'Gross carelessness': Mounted Constable John Fergus	1875	Fergus replaced Lyons in 1875, who ran the Station for eight years before being replaced for one year by John Brophy.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.	Audio Tour
Parade Ground	3.149	'Gross carelessness': Mounted Constable John Fergus	1875	Originally a policeman in Penshurst, a district of Belfast, he was reprimanded on several occasions for neglect of duty, improper conduct, being under the influence of drink. On his transfer to Point Nepean his record shows he had become a 'steady, well conducted man'.		...gross carelessness in losing a warrant for the remand of a prisoner in his custody...	Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Parade Ground	3.150	'Gross carelessness': Mounted Constable John Fergus	1875	"Fergus' duties, as written down by Officer-In-Charge Kendall, included: No unauthorised persons or their belongings are allowed to enter or leave the station Authorised tradesmen will be allowed to deposit their goods in the food store All parcels and goods entering or leaving the station must be checked for intoxicating liquors All bags to be searched for articles belonging to the station when persons are leaving No intoxicating liquor will be allowed to pass through without authority from the Officer-in-Charge Persons leaving the Station must present a PERMIT When in doubt re; Gate duties communicate with the Officer-in-Charge And finally, the Gates must not be left unlocked."			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 40.	Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Parade Ground	3.151	Mounted Constable John Brophy	1883	From Tipperary, John Brophy seems to have had a reliable record before succumbing later in life to failing eyesight.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.	Audio Tour
Parade Ground	3.152	Boatman's Cottage	1889	A simple weatherboard, corrugated ironed roof cottage with a square floor plan, divided into four quarters, with a veranda front and back.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 22.	Building Sign
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boatman's Cottage (later Gatekeeper's Quarters and then Caretaker's Cottage)"	3.153	Gatekeeper's Quarters	1901	The gatekeeper monitored movement in and out of the Quarantine Station between the hours of 8am and 5pm.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 25.	Building Sign
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boatman's Cottage (later Gatekeeper's Quarters and then Caretaker's Cottage)"	3.154	The 'calling ground': meeting loved ones	1870s	The 'calling ground' was where quarantine detainees could converse with their relatives and friends. It was south of the Gatekeeper's Cottage, parallel with the road to Portsea.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 25.	Ground-based installation Major
"Quarantine Station Grounds The 'calling ground'"	3.155	The 'calling ground': meeting loved ones	1882	The 'calling ground' was where quarantine detainees could converse with their relatives and friends. It was south of the Gatekeeper's Cottage, parallel with the road to Portsea.	The Leader reported on the passengers of the Garonne at the Quarantine Station	… some people in quarantine have been permitted to see their friends. The alarmists, however, forget that the only persons to be seen are those who are still in good health; that the visitors are some little distance from them, and that all interviews take place under police supervision. Under these circumstances there is nothing to fear.	'The week', The Leader, 21 January 1882, p. 14, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489971>.	
		The 'calling ground': meeting loved ones	1882	The 'calling ground' was where quarantine detainees could converse with their relatives and friends. It was south of the Gatekeeper's Cottage, parallel with the road to Portsea.		… This week while protests were being made against the immediate release of the passengers of the Otway, "The Weekly Times" photographer walked up to the quarantine fence and took some interesting pictures. There is a view of the quarantined passengers conversing with their friends across the 40 feet lane; while other pictures give a splendid idea of social life at the station.	'Pictures of the week', The Herald, 7 April 1910, p. 1, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article242088500>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Policing the Quarantine Station	1874	The police supervised when quarantined people were visited by family and friends. Once communications improved with the arrival of the Telegraph in 1874, relatives were quick to visit the Quarantine Station boundary to call for relatives. From Melbourne they quite likely made the journey by steamer to Sorrento or even Portsea and by horse and trap from there.	People in Quarantine conversing with friends – the arrangement is that visitors remain at the outer boundary, while those in quarantine are restricted to the inside fence. Conversation is carried on across the forty-feet lane between the fences..		Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 26; The Weekly Times, 9 April, 1910, as cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 27.	Interpretation Sign Major

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Boatman's Cottage (later Gatekeeper's Quarters and then Caretaker's Cottage)"	3.156	Policing the Quarantine Station	1919	The police supervised when quarantined people were visited by family and friends. Once communications improved with the arrival of the Telegraph in 1874, relatives were quick to visit the Quarantine Station boundary to call for relatives. From Melbourne they quite likely made the journey by steamer to Sorrento or even Portsea and by horse and trap from there.		"Constable J B Burke said he was stationed at the quarantine station at Portsea on 17th April. Some military prisoners were taken from the Darbyshire and were placed in quarantine. Two - Jemmett and Puge - escaped. With three other constables witness went in search of the escapers, and captured them about a quarter of a mile from the quarantine station. They escaped at 10.30 pm, and were arrested about 1 am. Before the men were handed over to the military Jemmett behaved in a violent manner, and had to be hand-cuffed. Page also resisted a little. Witness and another constable had to remain on duty to assist the guard on account of the prisoners' conduct. Whilst witness was charge of Jemmett the latter said, during a conversation, ""If ever I have to go to Sydney, and there is a military guard over me, there will be murder - either one of us will go down, as I have no time the military police."" During the time the two prisoners were under police control they behaved in a violent manner, and were separated from the other prisoners in consequence. On 22nd April they were removed from the quarantine station by special military guard to Melbourne . To Mr Minogue: When the prisoners were arrested after breaking from quarantine they were under the influence of liquour. To Superintendent Carrucan: Witness could not say where they got the liquour. There were no hotels near the quarantine station. They could not obtain liquour between the time they escaped and the time of their capture. He believed they got the drink from some of the guard."	'A military tragedy', The Age, 22 May 1919, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155210960>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Policing the Quarantine Station	1919	The police supervised when quarantined people were visited by family and friends. Once communications improved with the arrival of the Telegraph in 1874, relatives were quick to visit the Quarantine Station boundary to call for relatives. From Melbourne they quite likely made the journey by steamer to Sorrento or even Portsea and by horse and trap from there.	The Leader reported on the passengers of the Garonne at the Quarantine Station	… some people in quarantine have been permitted to see their friends. The alarmists, however, forget that the only persons to be seen are those who are still in good health; that the visitors are some little distance from them, and that all interviews take place under police supervision. Under these circumstances there is nothing to fear.	'This week', The Leader, 21 January 1882, p. 14, accessed 7 September 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489971>.	
		Spanish influenza comes to Point Nepean	After World War 1	At the end of World War 1 the returning servicemen carried the influenza virus following a major outbreak in Europe and this led to the peak of quarantine activity at Point Nepean.		"Influenza. Soldiers detained in Melbourne. Melbourne, Saturday, - Even the soldiers who returned to Melbourne this week, and were on board the Medic, are still receiving treatment in the Base Hospital. Though they had recovered from influenza, they were still felling the effects of it. The military authorities are taking strict precautions to guard against Spanish influenza being introduced into the Commonwealth by soldiers returning from overseas."	Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 35; 'Influenza', The North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times, 16 December 1918, p. 3, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65114389>; 'Spanish influenza', The Age, 25 October 1918, p. 8, accessed 7 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/155234310>.	Interpretation Sign Major
"Influenza huts Influenza comes to Point Nepean"	"3.157 "	Thelma Kendall, a young eyewitness	c. 1916	Thelma Kendall was the daughter of Mr Kendall, the Officer in Charge at the Quarantine Station who lived at the Superintendent's Cottage rebuilt on the site of the former police barracks in 1916. Bib the daughter of the Station's Launch Master, Charles Knight recalls that the quarantined passengers were required to stay at the station for two weeks.		Thelma recalled that when a quarantine period was called, '...her father had three days warning and arrangements had to be made in a great hurry. Mr Cooper, licensee of the nearby Sorrento Hotel, was summonsed to provide the catering, and the site was immediately divided into 'clean' and 'dirty' areas with staff and families confined to the former at Police Point and the passengers under observation in the latter. Sebastian Kendall and his nine staff remained in the 'dirty' area for the quarantine period, communicating with their families by telephone, while Thelma's mother manned the switchboard back at Police Point...'	Thelma Devereux and her neighbour Bib Gray took part in Point Nepean Community Trust's Oral History Program in 2007, as reported in the Quarantine Station Magazine, Summer 2007/8, pp. 7-9, as cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 35.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space; Children's Signs x 3

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"	3.158		n.d.			"… there weren't that many, although there was a fair bit of ground to cover. Of course if they were under operation with a ship, there would be a lot of staff there then, as I say the labourers would be brought into the place and they stayed there in quarantine with the rest of them. ... when I was there, there was no medical staff, there. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 6.	
			n.d.			"Int – The other cottages obviously, the attendants cottages, there would have been people in those, did you get a chance to meet any of those people or meet their children? KK – Yes, those who lived in those houses, there was a couple of people there, I forget their names but I know one of them in those houses was the bloke who owned the rabbit trap, that I knocked off his rabbit but I cant remember their names."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 6.	
			n.d.			The only time the yellow flag went up, when we saw that, was when there was a ship in with diseases.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 3.	
			n.d.			People come off the ships into the bathhouse and all their clothes would be put outside and they would go into the sterilisers with their luggage; which went straight off the ship onto their railway trucks, pushed into the sterilisers. And they had their showers or baths, whatever and handed clean clothing to wear while in quarantine. When this happened, when there was a ship in with disease, the gates were shut and there were volunteers who from outside (the station) came in; they weren't allowed to go home, they had to say there.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 1.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
			n.d.			"Int – Were you ever there whilst someone was in quarantine? KK – No, never, I don't think I would have liked it then either Int – So were the hospital / accommodation buildings vacant at that time? KK – Yes Int – So the place was really in maintenance mode? KK – The bedding and everything was there, the bedding must have been made at that time because as I was saying he put his hand on it. I never saw any patients there then. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 7.	
		The merit of isolation	1865			The distance of the quarantine station from Melbourne I regard as the very greatest benefit it could have…	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 38.	Interpretive suite
Superintendent's quarters - Doctors quarters, Dr W McCrea, Chief Medical Officer of the Colony.		'A holiday camp atmosphere': Thelma Kendall remembers	c. 1916	Thelma Kendall recalled how the Quarantine Station came to life when a ship arrived.		...the Station was like a little city with entertainment and dances, races and picnics enjoyed in a holiday camp atmosphere that many were reluctant to leave...	Thelma Devereux and her neighbour Bib Gray took part in Point Nepean Community Trust's Oral History Program in 2007, as reported in the Quarantine Station Magazine, Summer 2007/8, pp. 7-9, cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 35.	Ground
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"	3.159	A holiday camp atmosphere'	2007	Thelma lived at the Superintendent's Cottage with her Mother, Father and two sisters Stella and Silvia.	Ken Kendall recalled memories of his aunties the Kendall sisters.	My aunt Stella and aunty Silvey were guide captains with the girl guides, Silvey was there, Stella had got married and moved away, Silvey was there and decided to take me to girl guides one day, I had a blazer and a cap in those days and boy did I get bagged I was the only boy there amongst all these girl guides, I might have enjoyed it if I was a bit older they gave me a good going over, pinched my cap and wouldn't give it back and all this.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Superintendents quarters		The superintendents quarters were known a the Bungalow and in comparison to other accommodation on site it was quite luxurious.		"Int: is what we call the Medical Superintendents Quarters what was called the Bungalow that was set up as an isolation hospital? PW: you cant imagine it being called a bungalow can you but when you look at the buildings down below it's a bungalow compared to those buildings below, I don't know how it got its name it was always called the Bungalow, that's all I ever knew it as. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, April 2007, p. 2.	
		Criminals among the ship passengers	circa 1916	Sometimes there were criminals among the passengers that needed the police to become involved. Thelma Kendall recalls that some of the ship arrivals proved to be demanding, among them two criminals on their way to stand trial in Melbourne.		..they tried to escape at night and were caught at the main gate when one of the men lit a cigarette and Dad flushed them out with his revolver. They were eventually escorted to Melbourne where one of them shot himself before the trial...	Thelma Devereux and her neighbour Bib Gray took part in Point Nepean Community Trust's Oral History Program in 2007, as reported in the Quarantine Station Magazine, Summer 2007/8, pp. 7-9, as cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 35.	Children's Sign x 1

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds Viewpoint"	3.160					"Constable J B Burke said he was stationed at the quarantine station at Portsea on 17th April. Some military prisoners were taken from the Darbyshire and were placed in quarantine. Two - Jemmett and Puge - escaped. With three other constables witness went in search of the escapers, and captured them about a quarter of a mile from the quarantine station. They escaped at 10.30 pm, and were arrested about 1 am. Before the men were handed over to the military Jemmett behaved in a violent manner, and had to be hand-cuffed. Page also resisted a little. Witness and another constable had to remain on duty to assist the guard on account of the prisoners' conduct. Whilst witness was charge of Jemmett the latter said, during a conversation, ""If ever I have to go to Sydney, and there is a military guard over me, there will be murder - either one of us will go down, as I have no time the military police."" During the time the two prisoners were under police control they behaved in a violent manner, and were separated from the other prisoners in consequence. On 22nd April they were removed from the quarantine station by special military guard to Melbourne . To Mr Minogue: When the prisoners were arrested after breaking from quarantine they were under the influence of liquour. To Superintendent Carrucan: Witness could not say where they got the liquour. There were no hotels near the quarantine station. They could not obtain liquour between the time they escaped and the time of their capture. He believed they got the drink from some of the guard."	'A military tragedy', The Age, 22 May 1919, p. 6, accessed 27 August 2020, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155210960>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Ghosts in the Cottage at Police Point	circa 1916	Thelma Kendall's final recollection of the old family home were memories of ghosts and strange happenings.		...lights would turn on and off inexplicably and a coal once flew from one room clear across the hallway and into the kitchen where we were sitting. My sisters slept together in two single beds and were always accusing each other of pulling and tugging blankets at night...	Thelma Devereux and her neighbour Bib Gray took part in Point Nepean Community Trust's Oral History Program in 2007, as reported in the Quarantine Station Magazine, Summer 2007/8, pp. 7-9, as cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 35.	Interpretive suite
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"	3.161	Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		The house we were living in was known as the police house. In the early days and on the wall just outside the bathroom there was all the telephones, to contact anywhere in the area or Melbourne. Those days we (used) crank up ones …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, pp. 1-2.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"						The place was beautiful, big pine trees, it didn't matter how hot it got, when I was only a boy the heat never worried me there in the shade of the trees.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 6.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		"Grandma had a big pantry at that place, she had these big earthenware bowls and they had cows and they would milk them. She would boil the milk and get all this clotted cream off the milk, beautiful. ... the water tap in the front lawn that was brackish water. I say you couldn't drink that. That's gone now too. The wells, the foundation of the windmill and the tank stand … foundations are still there; two wells and one was under the windmill and the domed shaped one. I think we pumped water mainly from domed shaped one up into the tanks which fed the house. ... [It was] ground water, the tanks were up higher than the house, there was another two tanks that rain water did go into on the other side near the kitchen and I remember he used to put something into them, probably chlorine. I don't know if he ever treated the tank water for the big tanks up high, a bit high up. I do remember a mishap with the well under the windmill. There was a chap, who had to go down the well to fix (it), look at the foot valve on the pump I think, and one of the ladder rungs gave way and he fell down and was killed."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 2.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		We used to go down there usually for Christmas; dad, mum, brother and sister and myself and we had to sleep outside in the bunkhouse …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 2.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		At the back of the house there was a lattice work with banana passionfruit, a bit of garden there and a fence between that and a windmill, in there was the cow paddock near the garden, between the garden and the stables, apparently they used to put the police horses there.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		… the kitchen had a big side board, big wooden sideboards and on the other side of the door was a bench, a stove and then there was a little alcove where my grandfather sat. Above it was book shelves and we had a stool of course under the windows, the next corner, the corner of the pantry was a speaker up their, which Bing Crosby used to croon out because my aunties were mad about Bing Crosby I didn't like him. The pantry was a big pantry, a walk in pantry and as I say with big bowls of cream and milk, jugs, earthenware stuff, porcelain jugs and food, there was no refrigerators in those days, ice chest, the back wall looking out to the back veranda, kitchen sink, outside the back door you'd go down three steps because it was fairly high up, the house, at the back, fire extinguishers hanging on the back wall and a gully trap, there was a gully trap. In summer it was beautiful with passionfruit hanging down, then to go to the beach you would walk from the back gate which was a self closing thing, had a chain or wire or something with this weight going down this steal pipe and it would go clang, clang as it shut the gate. You walk across the paddock to the back gate and went down a zigzag path down onto the beach, I don't know if that is still there but the last time I went down the pathway was, but no access from the grounds.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 5.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		We used to sit out on the front veranda, I made good use of a pair of binoculars and a telescope, glass telescope, always using them watching the ships come in and out …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, pp. 7-8.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		The beaches were beautiful there, Portsea and quarantine were divided off at the point, where the flag was and the fence went down, you could only get around it at low tide. I can remember as a kid uncle Les gave me a ride on his shoulders walking on the beach one day, and of course we took that as our private beach, it was terrific.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, pp. 7-8.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		Facing south on the right towards quarantine (Bib) Knights place would have been, there was a vacant block and in the middle was a house, that was the closest and coming down the street towards the gates, there was a row of houses, it would have been a block away but it was a fair walk from the front gate from the fence up to our house, there were the big pine trees and then you came up to another white gate. People came up to there and sang out for somebody to go out.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 5.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		The grounds were kept beautifully neat and clean, the grass, buffalo grass lawns they were then, kept well trim and the same with the front lawns of the house Police house, grandpa's house, that would have been at least 6 inches thick. I don't know how they cut it but you walk on it and wondered what was down underneath it because there was a lot of snakes down there. That's another thing I used to do, was set rabbit traps in the paddock between the house and where the flag pole was. They had those thorns, box thorn hedges I had runners on … those thorns go right through your shoes, a couple of times I got caught, used to get a few rabbits take them up to grandma and she would cook them.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 4.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Cottage at Police Point	n.d.	Ken Kendall visited the family home when he visited the Quarantine Station as a child.		The good days of rabbit trapping have all gone now, that has all been cleared away, big wide grass grounds, it's a pretty view I suppose. The house was pretty dilapidated from the outside, the spouting was rusted away, why they put a toilet opposite the front door don't know, you look straight down the passage at the door of the toilets open they put another back door in the side where the pantry used to be.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, May 2007, p. 7.	
"Superintendent's quarters Superintendent's Cottage"		Isolated communities: Leper Station, Cattle Quarantine Area and Consumptive Block	"1870s-1930s "	Buildings in the outer remote bushland also included a Leper station, a Cattle Quarantine area and a consumptive block.	As well as providing a setting and backdrop to the Quarantine Station, the surrounding bushland was utilised for special quarantine functions, including a Leper Station, Cattle Quarantine area and Consumptive Block (all since removed).		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 80, 82, 91, 149.	Interpretive suite

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Quarantine Station Grounds - Leper Station (since removed) Gunners Cottage - Cattle Quarantine area (since removed) Ochiltree Road - Consumption block remains"	3.162	The Leper Station and Consumptive Block	c.1960s	The Consumptive Block and leper station were abandoned in the 1960s.	Up to here		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 92.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Quarantine Station Grounds- Consumption block remains Gunners Cottage - Leper Station (since removed)"	3.163	Leper colony		By 1948 the leper colony was long gone.		It was long before my time. That was out beyond the oval which is from the Officer Cadet School … the leper colony was over the side and there was nothing left in my time	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, 11 November 2006, p. 12.	
		Burying the dead: Point Nepean Cemetery	c.1854	Point Nepean Cemetery was established in c.1854.	Point Nepean Cemetery was also established well to the west, following concerns of the close proximity of the first cemetery to the quarantine quarters.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Landscaping Minor, Ground Based Installation Major
"Point Nepean Cemetery area Old cemetery area - Cemetery"	3.164	Observations on sailing	1858	Fanny Davis left Liverpool in June 1858 and sailed to Melbourne on the Conway. She has fascinating observations of life on the ship.		"… all seem merry and amused at the novelty of the situation.' Conway, ship, 1167 tons, from Liverpool, 96 days, 46 Government immigrants."	Betty McMeekin, The Portsea Station … people and plague. A brief account of life at the Portsea Quarantine Station, Point Nepean, 1852-1978, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, 2002, pp. 7-8; 'Shipping intelligence', The Bendigo Advertiser, 16 September 1858, p. 2, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/87983438>.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Women's Path	"3.165 "	Jane Robinson	1864	Seventeen year-old Jane Robinson left Liverpool in 1864 to start a new life in Australia. Typhus broke out on the ship Great Victoria and Jane was one of the 16 passengers admitted to the Quarantine Hospital on 26 November. She died just four days later and was buried at the new cemetery near Gunners Cottage. Her possessions included blankets, sheets, towels, chemises, shawls, dresses, bodices, nightgowns and nightcaps, crinolines, books, pictures and photographs and a slate.		" …the Great Victoria arrived in Hobson's bay on the 28th ult, (sic) from Liverpool, having on board 473 1/2 statute adult passengers… The vessel left Liverpool with 416 passengers, three having died during the voyage. Complaints Of Passengers Per Great Victoria... The first complaint was laid under the 24th section of the Passenger Act, for insufficient hospital accommodation. It was stated by the complainant that some of the sick passengers, instead of being removed to the hospital, had been obliged to remain in their berths, to the discomfort and injury of the passengers. It was proved however, that there was no want of accommodation in the hospital... The complaint was dismissed. The next charge was for obstructing light and ventilation.... The bench decided that the charge of obstructing light and air had been established, and imposed a penalty of £20."	Betty McMeekin, The Portsea Station … people and plague. A brief account of life at the Portsea Quarantine Station, Point Nepean, 1852-1978, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, 2002, p. 25; 'The Great Victoria', The Herald, 3 December 1864, p. 2, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/245506254>; 'Complaints of passengers per Great Victoria', The Australian News for Home Readers, 24 December 1864, p. 7, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/63170767>.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
Women's Path	"3.166 "	Anne MacCremmin dies of 'debilia'		Anne MacCremmin (McCrummin) was an assistant migrant from Scotland who sailed to Australia on the shop Priscilla. She died in the Quarantine Station of 'debilia' at 32 years-old and the records list her as: illiterate, married and Presbyterian.		The Priscilla, which left Liverpool October 15th, arrived at the Port Phillip Heads January 19th, since which time she has been in Quarantine on account of the number of deaths that had taken place, which were as follows: - 12 adults, 24 children, and 5 infants, principally from general causes. The classification of the emigrants now on board is as follows:- 34 married men, 32 married females; 44 single men, 58 single women, and 66 children: 3 married men, 3 married woman, 1 single man, 7 single woman, and 16 children, still remain on board the Lysander, at the Sanitary station, but all are convalescent.	Frank South, Point Nepean Cemetery. Memorial inscriptions & other burials for which no memorials exist, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, Victoria, December 1995, p. 25; 'Port of Geelong', The Argus, 25 February 1853, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4790119>.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience
Women's Path	"3.167 "	4/- a day for a woman	1852	Some healthy passengers on the Ticonderoga were employed at the station. Mary Dochard served as a hospital attendant for thirty days and Anne McKillop for thirty-six days. Both were paid 4/- a day. Nurses and attendants from 'outside' could be paid up to 6/- a day.			Mary Kruithof, Fever beach: the story of the migrant clipper 'Ticonderoga', its ill-fated voyage, and its historic impact, 2nd edn, J & MF Kruithof (Quality Insights), Mount Waverly, 2005, p. 83.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Disinfecting Complex Signature Experience

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONSW	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Women's Path	3.168					… I engaged with one of the Assistant Lighthouse Keepers and his wife, who were on their way to the Heads, to act as hospital attendants on board the Lysander, as the Surgeon told me he had great difficulty in getting the healthy Emigrants to assist him in any way.	Account from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 24.	

Theme 4: Military

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Administration building (army headquarters) Hospital 1 (officers accommodation) Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - x2 Officers accommodation; Bush Track Stables - Gymnasium"	4.001	The Officer Cadet School: preparing for future army officers	1952	The Officer Cadet School was established at the Quarantine Station in January 1952 and went on to play an important part in Australia's military history after World War II.	In January 1952 the Australian Army, with whom the Quarantine Station shared the broader Point Nepean, was granted occupation of some quarantine buildings on a temporary basis to facilitate the development of the Officer Cadet School. The latter was intended to train and produce career officers for the Army, and was established at a time when the Army had overseas commitments, especially in Korea. The facility was also used to train cadets from other countries around the Asia Pacific region. The Officer Cadet School went on to play an important role in Australia's post World War II military history, with approximately 3,000 graduates who became career officers with the Australian Army, many involved in overseas conflicts and peace-keeping missions	"Applications are being received from men between 18 and 23 to enter the Officer Cadet School, Portsea, to train as commissioned officers at the Australian Regular Army. Victorian's in cadet school. Canberra, Sunday: Four Victorians are among 22 men who will begin an officer training course at the officer cadet school, Portsea, Victoria, on July 18. The Victorians who, after a 12 months' course, will graduate as second lieutenants are: ... The school opened in January 1952. By December this year, it will have trained 260 Regular officers. Officers in the Making. 71 Young Men Start at New Portsea School. In a lecture room - at desks which bore their name on white placards - 71 young Australians yesterday were launched on a military career. Aged between 18 and 22, they had gone to the Army's new Officer Cadet School at Portsea from all parts of Australia... Ahead of them yesterday was 22 weeks of intensive training in basic subjects - drill, elementary tactics, administration, military history and law. ...a critical international situation had caused a shortage of junior regimental officers and O.C.S. Portsea, had been established to supplement the output from Duntroon.' Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant-General S. F. Rowell spoke to the first class of cadets in 1952 and quoted Napoleon Bonaparte saying ' ""There are no bad units, only bad officers."" "	"Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63; 'School for Army officers', The Age, 11 April 1953, p. 9, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/205715573>; 'Victorians in cadet school', The Argus, 20 June 1955, p. 5, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71889169>; 'Officers to train longer', The Herald, 30 July 1954, p. 11, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/248328964>; 'Officers in the making', The Age, 8 January 1952, p. 3, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/204972323>. "	Interpretation Sign Major x 3

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"Interviewer - 'We heard that there was soldiers from other countries at OCS did you teach them?' Robert Richardson - 'Yes, Papua New Guinea was one lot we had there, Kiwis, Malay/ Malaysian and at that stage Singporeys, we had fellars from Singapore. We also at one stage had a couple from Nigeria, Thailand, was the other group we had cadets from, I think that was about the stretch.' In fact a lot of the cadets get invited to a reunion and things like that and they say it was the best twelve months of their army career. I wouldn't say there was a typical day for them, the only thing I could say was that they get up early. Some of these cadets you know would make up their bed at night time and they wouldnt lie on them, they would lie on the floor because they didn't have enough time in the morning to make that bed up the way it should be and things like that....They had to parade first thing in the morning say 0600. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Robert Richardson: Robert Richardson Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) (1958-) and Regimental Sergeant Major [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007, pp.1, 5, 7.	
						Anne Butler - '... a lot of the local people fostered the cadets. Mind you we used to have a bit of fun watching the cadets. They would sneak past my kitchen window and I would always have a batch of officers in my kitchen because they were always in the house and I would be trying to tell these kids to duck and scoot with it (laughter) in being seen by the staff. '	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007, p. 3.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						"David McLachlan - ' [Point Nepean] was one of the most beautiful sites I have ever seen. Very pristine by virtue of the fact it was quite protected.' The area was surreal, being able to be there and knowing you were there. The influences of the weather, where you would get this beautiful rolling fog and then it would clear to be a most magnificent day, almost windless in many cases. But then on other days you would get howling winds coming in off Bass Strait,. You'd get sleeting rain. We would often be on the parade ground and you would be facing into it. It would be coming at you horizontally. But training still went on. It didn't matter what the circumstances were, the old RSM would always say to us "The war never stopped for the rain", and you just got on with it. It became a condition. The parade ground itself was where all the ceremonial work went on. It was a sacred area. No-one ever walked across it. No one was disrespectful on it. We paraded on it every morning for the RSM's inspection, or the "officer of the day's" inspection. For that we had to be fully dressed at the start of the day. Flags were raised. Occasionally throughout the day we would go back there again for Drill instruction. There was a lot of humour on the parade ground. It was very hard work. The perfection that was instilled into you, in terms of drill The parade ground was a focal point for the whole place. On "50 days to go" as I made the comment earlier, it was a day that we rebelled, we had 50 days before graduation. It was when the graduation calendar started to come in, when you counted down to your last day there I recall on one particular "50 days to go", we had laid our ground sheets all over the parade ground and had worked all night. Piles of dirt and rubble were on these ground sheets, and it looked as though it had been dug up. We had barriers that we'd got over night. All over the parade ground there were streamers and rubbish and all the rest of it. The RSM came around the corner the next morning, and we could still hear, sort of the "screech" that he made when he saw his beloved Parade Ground dug up. But those things happen. It was cleaned up that afternoon, and we got on the next day. All probably had 3 or 4 extra drills."	Sue Wesson and James Hackel, Sue Wesson and James Hackel interview David McLachlan: Major General (Retd) David McLachlan [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, pp. 2, 6, 7.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						Oh, there was an understanding of [Fort Nepean's history]. The role that it played in the two world wars was certainly part of it, and we would spend a lot of time walking around the cemetery. Often when you would be training in one of the closed training areas in proximity to the cemetery, you'd have a morning tea break and we would be encouraged to walk around and to understand the history of how it all came about. The ships that came there and the young people and babies that died. The way in which it was put there. I think the developmental work that went on to reconstitute the area around the cemetery, which was post my time, was well worth while. Certainly when we were there, that part of the history of the place had perhaps been neglected.	Sue Wesson and James Hackel, Sue Wesson and James Hackel interview David McLachlan: Major General (Retd) David McLachlan [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, p. 9.	
						… the history of the place was well known and passed onto the cadets and I know you are already into this but I mentioned when I was down the other week, some of those there who were living on the base when they were bringing the refugees out from Europe. The first thing they had to do was take all the clothes and burn them and apparently the wailing that went on in the ships, people thought they left one hell and came to another once the smoke started to come out of the chimney	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 15.	
Whole fort area	4.002	The Army occupies Point Nepean	c.1880-c.1998	Point Nepean had a military function almost as long as it had a quarantine function.	The Army had occupied strategic land at Port Phillip the Heads since the early 1880s, with a garrison and fort constructed at the Point Nepean Head and similar facilities across the Bay at Queenscliff. Fortifications at Point Nepean were manned until the end of World War II, at which time the facility was largely dismantled with salvageable building materials stripped from the fort and sold.	The temporary sand-bag battery which has been in course of erection for some time past on Point Nepean is now near its completion, and before the men of the Victorian Artillery are withdrawn from the work it was decided by the commandant to take advantage of the presence in Melbourne of Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley, R. E., to make a final inspection of the work.	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63; 'The defence of The Heads', The Argus, 19 September 1878, p. 6, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5949010>.	Interpretation Sign Minor
		The Army occupies Point Nepean	c.1880-c.1999	Point Nepean had a military function almost as long as it had a quarantine function.	The Army constructed Fort Nepean as a red brickwork building. The majority of the fort is still in good condition today.	Fort Nepean was this beautiful red brick brick-work, and that's still in perfect state …	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 2.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - x2 Officers accommodation Stables - Gymnasium"	4.003	Return to quarantine: the 1950s	1950s	The early days of the Officer Cadet School	The initial period of occupancy for the Officer Cadet School was for a few months only, with the expectation that the Army would find a suitable location elsewhere. This did not eventuate however and in 1954, 776 acres were transferred to the Army for a nominal cost of £1 per acre. By this time, the Quarantine Station was only infrequently used, its role declining in part due to the rise in air travel (and hence the reduction in travel time to Australia)		"Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63. "	Interpretation Sign, Building Sign
"Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - x2 Officers accommodation Stables - Gymnasium"	4.004	Point Nepean: an army training area after World War II	1950s	Point Nepean was used intermittently for training	From time to time the Army reserve area was also used for military camps and training, and particularly from the 1950s on the 'Range' area where training facilities were established by the Army, to assist with the combat and skills training of students in the Officer Cadet School.	"Study in Camouflage. The art of camouflage in the military field is well demonstrated in this picture of Cadet-officer T.G. Bowman, taking aim during exercises yesterday at the officer' training school, Portsea. (Newspaper article includes a photo of T.G. Bowman in camo) "	"Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63; 'Study in camouflage', The Age, 19 March 1954, p. 8, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/205702652>. "	
"Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - x2 Officers accommodation Stables - Gymnasium "	4.004	Point Nepean: an army training area after World War II	After World War II	There were several training areas scattered throughout Point Nepean. Some of them still have remains.	"The training facilities outside the Quarantine Station area included the Unit Range, 25 Metre Range, 300 Yard Range, Grenade Range, Anti-Tank Range and the Spectator's Ridge Range. Some structures, such as stores and a Range area control tower were also built by the Army. The assault course was built along a firebreak cut through tea-tree. "	"Only a quarter of a mile . . but it's a nightmare. ""Toughest assault course in Australia,"" says the Army instructors with a strange pride... 43 young officer cadets crawl easily under barbed wire, leap up sheer 12ft. walls, swing across ditches on ropes, and shuffle across narrow beams 10 ft. above the ground. (The article also has several photos)"	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63; 'Toughest quarter in land', The Herald, 14 August 1952, p. 13, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244373706>.	Interpretation Sign History Small x 6

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Whole station area Hospital 2 Isolation area Quarantine area "	4.005	The Army at Point Nepean after World War II	After World War II	The Army and the Commonwealth Department of Health negotiated the use of the land after World War II.	The agreement between the Army and the Commonwealth Department of Health allowed the latter to retain control of Hospital No.2, the Isolation Hospital, the boiler and Disinfecting House, and several other buildings, for quarantine purposes; the Army also agreed to vacate the station buildings on 24 hours notice, should they be required for quarantine.	Officer training school personnel withdrew yesterday from their camp at Portsea quarantine station, which will be required shortly for its original purpose owing to the outbreak of smallpox aboard the steamer Strathaird.	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63; 'Quarantine causes military withdrawal', The Age, 13 August 1954, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/205689420>.	Stables Orientation Area graphics
"Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - x2 Officers accommodation "	4.005	The Army at Point Nepean after World War II	1960s	The Army takes over most of the land.	In the early 1960s the Army began to make its mark upon the built form of the former station, constructing additional facilities to support the officer training facility. Two barrack-style accommodation wings were built – No. 3 Officer Cadet Barrack in 1963, adjacent to Hospital No. 2 (the placement of which disrupted the linear north-south line of the hospital buildings, see Figure 28) and No. 4 Officer Cadet Barrack in 1965. A large hall and library building, named Badcoe Hall was also erected at this time, adjacent to the Administration Building, looking over what became the Parade Ground.	"The hall of bravery. Major Peter Badcoe who was awarded a posthumous VC for bravery in Vietnam is to have a training block named in his memory at the Officer Cadet School, Portsea, Victoria. VC honoured. Melbourne, Sunday. - A training block at the Portsea Officer Cadet School was named today after Major Peter Badcoe, the only graduate of the school to have won the Victoria Cross. Major Badcoe's widow and three daughters, who live in Canberra, were guests at a ceremony."	Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 63; 'The hall of bravery', The Canberra Times, 28 November 1967, p. 7, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106985043>; 'VC honoured', The Canberra Times, 4 December 1967, p. 1, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107035062>.	Interpretation Sign, Building Sign
					Phillip Davies recalled having an office in the administration building.	… the end office that looks out on the parade ground … so I was in there, the Deputy Commandant, the Chief Training Officer, the Adjutant, military administrators and myself were in that building.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 14.	
					Phillip Davies recalled cadets were housed in the Officer Cadet barracks and in the original dormitory that accommodated quarantine passengers.	… in the original dormitory and the newer one, the original dormitories were for the quarantine passengers and they were set up by class. If you were a first class passenger you got a first class room, I am not quite sure what happened to the below deck people like they locked in the Titanic.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 15.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Stables - Gymnasium	4.006	Norris Barracks: training cadets after World War II	1963-1965	There was a significant financial investment to develop the site for the Army in the 1960s and 1970s.	The present-day entrance gates and guard house as well as the gymnasium were erected in 1963 and 1965 respectively. In total, over £300,000 was expended over the construction period, equipping the School, also known as Norris Barracks. The latter name was in fact applied to the whole of the Army occupied area, including the adjoining training 'Range'.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Interpretation Sign, Building Sign
"Badcoe Hall Upper hospital area - x2 Officers accommodation Administration building (army headquarters)"	4.007	Preparing to fight in the Vietnam war	1960s	Vietnam War	During this period the school trained officers for service in Vietnam, and in January 1967, a formal visit was made to the School by Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Ky, the Vice-President of the Republic of South Vietnam and Madame Ky, accompanied by Prime Minister and Mrs Holt and Annabelle Rankin, the Minister for Housing; during this visit the President laid a wreath at the school's memorial (Figure 30).		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Audio Tour
All areas of Fort Nepean, Fort Pearce, Cheviot Hill and Eagles Nest	4.008	The stripping of the forts	1958	The forts were stripped of fittings and equipment in 1958. They were declared surplus to Army needs.		Oh the fort area. We would occasionally go down there It was very over grown in those days, but never the less, the emplacements were still there. The magazines were still there. It was just, a historical site, that we had hoped, could have been better maintained. Even in those days.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean Forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 2; Sue Wesson and James Hackel, Sue Wesson and James Hackel interview David McLachlan: Major General (Retd) David McLachlan [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, pp. 8, 9.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Audio Tour
"Fort Nepean - all gun emplacements (except 3) but especially no. 1, parade ground Fort Pearce - Battery gun emplacements Eagles Nest - Gun emplacement Cheviot Hill - x2 gun emplacements"	4.009	The remains of the guns	Contemporary	Various gun mountings remain among the forts and several of the guns are still at Point Nepean, now on display.	Gun barrels from Fort Nepean Mark VII guns are on permanent loan from the Department of Defence and are displayed on the former parade ground at Fort Nepean. The gun barrel from Eagles Nest is mounted at the junction of Defence and McCracken (now Ochiltree) roads.	There is a couple of [artillery guns] still down there and I wrote about one of them in the book, which we managed to steal in one way. It was in a scrap dealers yard in the northern suburbs here in Melbourne, it was about to be cut up for scrap. That's the one that fired the first shot in the First World War and with the help from some guys from Pukapunyal in the armoured regiment I got these big transporter vehicles with flat tops (via) another chap, a civilian who was interested, he got a heavy lift crane … and it (barrel) was stolen out of the second hand dealers yard put on the truck (laughter) … and (set) down in Portsea. The chap who owned the thing agreed to go along with the deal if he got given a slouch hat for free.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 2; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews James Welch: Major JH Welch, Portsea Officer Cadet School Administrator (1964-1967) and author of the publication Hell to health [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 6 July 2007, p. 4.	Interpretation Sign Minor x 13

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Guns on display at Fort Nepean parade ground Guns on display at junction of Defence road and McCracken (Ochiltree) Road All gun emplacements"	4.010	Rapid changes in fortification design	1878-1942	Changes in gun and fortification technology meant that the forts underwent a rapid evolution of changes.	The Historic Structures Report identified five temporal phases of development of fortifications: 1878, 1880-1882, 1887-1890, 1910-1916 and 1939-1942.	"Four 80-pounder Armstrong guns are in position, mounted on circular racers on what may be termed Captain Snee's racer beds, a method tried by that officer with some of the 80-pounder guns at Queenscliff and in the Western district for some time past, and which have succeeded admirably. At present, alterations and extensions are being made to the old engine-room to enable four electric light generators and engines to be installed. These are to supply the current for four new search lights. A beginning has been made with the work of altering the two lower gun pits to accommodate the new type of armament - the six-inch quick-firing guns. ... a 22-ton breechloading gun has been brought to the colony. It is the first of a number of heavy pieces of ordinance of the most modern type, which are to be mounted at the various forts in lieu of weapons which have become obsolete."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 2; 'The defence of The Heads', The Argus, 19 September 1878, p. 6, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5949010>; 'Fort Nepean improvements', The Weekly Times, 8 January 1910, p. 36, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/221814332>; 'A big gun', The Australasian, 12 May 1888, p. 52, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142918081>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
"Fort Nepean - Emplacements 5, 6 & 7 Eagles Nest - Gun emplacement"	4.010	Rapid changes in fortification design	1911	When the long range Mark VII guns were introduced in 1911 several existing guns were made obsolete and removed.	Emplacements 5 & 6 were converted to Mark VII 6 inch guns and emplacement 7 now obsolete became a search light emplacement. Eagles Nest was made obsolete and removed.	Fortress guns tested. Queenscliff, Thursday. - The mounting of the new Mark VII. 6in. Quick firing guns recently placed in position at Point Nepean fortress were tested this morning. The guns were fired with full charges. The mountings stood the strain.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 3, 5; 'Fortress guns tested', The Argus, 20 October 1911, p. 9, accessed 25 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11625476>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
Fort Nepean - Emplacements 4 & 1	4.010	Rapid changes in fortification design	c.1940	In c.1940 the breech loading gun in emplacement 4 (F1) and the disappearing gun in emplacement 1 (H1) became redundant.	The forts display the advances in military design over time, particularly during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century.	Twenty years ago, when the smooth-bore 68-pound guns were the heaviest in use, it would have been impossible to obtain the necessary range, but this condition of things has been quite altered by the wonderful improvements that have been made in guns during the last few years.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 3; 'The defences', The Argus, 2 July 1877, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5927691>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
"Fort Nepean - Emplacements 5, 6 & 7 "	4.010	Rapid changes in fortification design	1878-1916	The forts represent advances in military design and engineering.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Whole fort area, Fort Nepean - All gun emplacements, jetty, tunnel system, engine house, barracks, original garrison artillery barrack room, engineers headquarters, steep haulage steel cable tramway, stables Eagles Nest "	4.011	A massive colonial undertaking: building the forts	1878-1900	The Point Nepean forts and Port Phillip Bay fortifications were among the biggest projects undertaken by the Victorian Colonial Government during the 19th century.		Fort Nepean - The fort, the most important and strongly armed of the whole, presents a wonderfully changed appearance since the time when its armament consisted entirely of 9-inch R.M.L. guns. Of these only one remains…With regard to the progress of the work and the general external appearance of the fortification ... much remains to be done. Of the two new 9.2-inch guns the upper one will be handed over by the contractors to the authorities in a day or two, ready for action. Its sister, to be emplaced lower down the face of the hill, is not yet landed, and the site is only indicated as yet by a huge excavation in the sand. The old 9-inch R.M.L. is in its foremost (sic)position lower than either of the new large calibre (sic) pieces. The new 6-inch gun battery, consisting of two guns disposed on the same lines as the 9.2 but further inland, is complete, and the Eagle's nest gun, as already stated, is awaiting the pleasure of the Department of Works. The following is a list of the Point Nepean armament as it will be when complete, all except the 9-inch R.M.L., and the quick firing guns being mounted on automatic disappearing carriages; 1 10-inch B.L. (at Eagles Nest); 2 9.2-inch B.L.; 2 6-inch B.L.; 1 9-inch R.M.L., and 2 6-pounder Nordenfeldt.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11; 'Garrison artillery drill at the forts', The Age, 12 November 1888, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288>.	Interpretation Sign Major
Fort Nepean - Emplacement 6	4.012	The first allied shots of war	WWI	Fort Nepean is significant for firing the first shot of both World War I and World War II. These are the only shots the fort ever fired in anger.	It is not completely clear where these shots were fired from. It was either emplacement 5 or 6 but most likely 6.	The first shot of the war, as far as Australia is concerned, was fired from Point Nepean fort at the Heads shortly after noon yesterday, when the German cargo steamer Pfalz was held up while passing out to sea.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11; 'Australia's first shot', The Age, 6 August 1914, p. 6, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/198631969>.	Interpretation Sign Major x 4
"Whole fort area Fort Nepean - Upper barracks site, engineers headquarters. "	4.013	Sir John Monash	1890s-1900s	Fort Nepean is significant for its association with the North Melbourne Battery and Sir John Monash who was the Commanding Officer of the North Melbourne Battery from 1897-1908.		[Major John Monash] has had 23 years' service, principally in the Australian Garrison Artillery, in which corps he has for the past 12 years held the command of the North Melbourne companies and of the garrison of Forts Nepean and Eagles Nest.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11; 'Personal', The Argus, 18 January 1908, p. 15, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10648302>.	Corten Silhouette; Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole fort area	4.014	A collective defence system	1880s	Point Nepean is only one fort in a large defence system around Port Phillip Bay. The others were at Queenscliff, Swan Island, Fort Franklin and South Channel Fort. They were designed to protect Victoria from attack by opportunistic raiders who might hold the city of Melbourne to ransom or sack it.	Although Point Nepean and Queenscliff were manned during both World Wars, the others had been made largely redundant by 1911 when advances in artillery technology and long range firing allowed enough protection of the Port Phillip Bay entrance from these two vantage points.	In the course of a few days nearly all the guns on the Swan Island battery will be dismounted. It has been decided by that naval authorities to completely block the Western Channel which skirts Swan Island by means of torpedoes and sunken hulks chained together. As these will be sufficient protection for the channel, along which no vessel will be allowed to go after the declaration of war, the three 9 inch Armstrong guns will be removed, on to the new sand bag battery about to be erected on Point Nepean and the other two to the South Channel fort in course of erection on Mud Island.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 11, 18; 'The defence of The Heads', The Age, 30 March 1885, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196962202>.	Interpretation Sign Major x 3
Whole fort area	4.014	A collective defence system	1890	By 1890 Port Phillip Bay was so heavily guarded that it was referred to as 'The Gibraltar of the south.'		"The Nepean fort is a miniature Gibraltar, and in times to come will, by its position and armament, play a very important part in the defences of the Heads. …the fort will be one of the best equipped in the Southern Hemisphere."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11; 'In quarters at Nepean', The Age, 11 April 1887, p. 6, accessed 16 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197449990>; 'Interruption of cable communication', The Argus, 2 July 1888, p. 7, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/6893277>.	Interpretation Sign Major
Whole fort area	4.014	A collective defence system	Contemporary	Point Nepean is second in scale to Fort Queenscliff which was the premier fort. The Queenscliff Fort is better preserved than Point Nepean.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11.	Interpretation Sign Major
Whole fort area	4.014	A collective defence system	2006	National Heritage List citation.	The National Heritage List Citation Summary of Significance states that the fortifications……'illustrate British military design and technology of the 1870's and 1880's, similar to Middle Head, Sydney, overlaid by changes in imperial armaments and Second World War coastal defences', and that Fort Nepean in particular 'demonstrate(s) the geo-political importance of coastal defences ... in protecting the Australian colonies as part of the British Empire.'		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 12.	Interpretation Sign Major

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Whole fort area	4.014	A collective defence system	1877	The Jervois-Scratchley reports of 1877 heavily influenced the design of the Port Phillip Forts.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 13.	Interpretation Sign Major
"Eagles Nest Fort Pearce and Cheviot Hill positions against the cliff. "	4.015	How nature shaped the forts	1878-1842	The topography of Point Nepean led to its complex fort design which is markedly different from the others. Fort Queenscliff and Swan Island bear some similarity but South Channel Fort is a unique design, an artificial island. At the time it was a revolutionary design.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements, tunnels, engine house Fort Pearce - Barracks, battery observation post, gun emplacements. Eagles Nest - Gun emplacement. Cheviot Hill - Happy Valley"	4.016	Tangible heritage	2004		"Victorian Heritage Register citation: 'Remaining buildings and structures from the defence use of the site include the gun emplacements, light emplacements, observation posts, tunnels, Pearce Barracks, Fort Pearce, Eagle's Nest, and the Engine House, and a number of archaeological sites such as Happy Valley, the site of a World War II camp. The area contained observation points associated with the fortifications, observation points for range firing at sea targets and range points for such firing ....'"		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 12.	Audio Tour

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"Whole fort area Fort Nepean - All gun emplacements, jetty, tunnel system, engine house, barracks, original garrison artillery barrack room, engineers headquarters, steep haulage steel cable tramway, stables Eagles Nest "	4.017	Vulnerable to attack	1878-1901	Being a colony of Britain made Victoria vulnerable to attack if Britain was at war. Potential threats included France, United States, Russia and China.		"Captain Gilmore hazards the opinion that the French man-of-war had a secret mission, and that had England joined the conflict against France, as was not improbable, owing to certain Belgian complications, the French ironclad would have captured the mail steamer, which generally carries from half to three-quarters of a million of specie and bullion from Melbourne, and on her arrival here would have destroyed the shipping in the Bay, and placed Melbourne under embargo. The only Power Australia has to fear is Russia. Neither Turks, Austrians, Germans, nor any other nation could possibly undertake the trip for looting Melbourne and Sydney."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 18; 'The defence question', The Leader, 29 December 1877, p. 17, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197423378>; 'The national defence question', The Herald, 4 September 1876, p. 2, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244274308>.	Audio Tour
"Whole fort area Could use emplacements 2 & 5."	4.018	Withdrawal of the British defence forces: Australia steps up	1860-1870	British defence forces withdrew partially in 1860 and fully by 1870. This withdrawal was a major factor in Victoria developing its own defences.		"The question of the military defence of this colony is one of the greatest importance, and as a movement has been set on foot in England with the avowed object of withdrawing all imperial troops from this portion of the British empire, it is not premature to enter into consideration of what are the best and most economical means of providing for the military defence of this colony. The withdrawal of the troops. The soldiers are gone; and the public is supremely indifferent to the utter military destitution which is thus imposed upon us."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 18; 'Memorandum upon the military defence of Victoria', The Argus, 4 August 1862, p. 7, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5719526>; 'The withdrawal of the troops', The Advocate, 27 August 1870, p. 9, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/170151197>.	Au+T33dio Tour
"Whole fort area Fort Nepean - All gun emplacements, jetty, tunnel system, engine house, barracks, original garrison artillery barrack room, engineers headquarters, steep haulage steel cable tramway, stables Eagles Nest "	4.019	Fear of a foreign power	1878-1901	Victorians feared a sudden attack in which the city would be sacked and plundered not a large scale invasion.		In nearly all the reports of the best means of defencing Port Phillip from attack of a hostile visitor, the necessity for fortifying the Heads by some means has been referred to.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 19; 'The defences', The Argus, 2 July 1877, p. 7, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5927691>.	Interpretation Sign Major
Whole fort area	4.020	'A very defenceless state'	1851-1860	The Victorian gold rush made Melbourne a rich target	The Argus, 31 December 1853.	... in the event of war we are in a very defenceless state; and that the fact of its being known all over the world that we have a few millions worth of solid gold within cannon-shot of the Bay is a circumstance which renders us peculiarly liable to attack.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 18; 'The probability of war', The Argus, 31 December 1853, p. 4, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4801338>.	Interpretation Sign

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Whole fort area	4.021	Captain Scratchley designs Fort Nepean	1860	The Victorian Colony asked the British Government for a officer from the royal engineers to help plan defences in 1860. Captain Peter Scratchley was sent.	Captain Scratchley advised provisions for batteries at Hobson's bay and The Heads.	We here give a portion of Captain Scratchley's interesting report on the defences of the colony: - The object of this report is to consider what system of defence is best adapted for repelling attacks on Port Phillip, and the settlements on its shores. It is my earnest wish to see this most important question properly considered, and some definite plan of defence decided upon. The question , in my opinion is far from being solved; it is in a most unsatisfactory condition; and, although it has been under consideration for nearly six years, no real progress has been made towards the construction of the defences.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 18; 'Defences of The Colony', The Argus, 30 November 1860, p. 7, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5694160>.	Interpretive Suite
"Fort Nepean - Emplacements 2 & 5, x2 temporary sandbag batteries (no longer there) "	4.022	The Russian threat	1877	In June 1877 Colonel Sir William Jervois and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Scratchley made a report on Port Phillip's defences. They recommended a battery and a keep at Queenscliff, a fort at Point Nepean and Batteries at Swan Island and South Channel Island, with mines in the South and West Channels. This assessment may have been called for due to Russian activity in Turkey at the time. Potentially Britain could have become involved.		For the defence of the Heads and the anchorage within Point Nepean and Point Lonsdale, Sir Wm. Jervois recommended the construction of two defensive works - one on Point Nepean, to be armed with three 11-inch M.L. rifled guns, the other at Queenscliff... The design of the works has been prepared by Colonel Scratchley, and their execution has been entrusted to Mr. Charles Barrott of the Public Works department...	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 18-9; 'Defence of the heads', The Leader, 2 March 1878, p. 19, accessed 24 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197282472>.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Fort Nepean - x2 temporary sandbag batteries (no longer there), gun emplacements 2 & 5 "	4.023	Russian admiral Yokohama: 'A true buccaneer'	1878	In 1878 reports circulated in the Australian press that the Russian Government had considered raiding Australian ports.		"... the Russian admiral at Yokohama ... who possessed the instinct of a true buccaneer, became almost too frank... on one occasion he went so far as to say, striking his thigh at the same time with considerable energy ""Fancy one, after all, missing such a chance! Six millions sterling! Why there would not have been such a coup since the days of the Spanish galleons. At the same time if the system of privateering which was recently on the eve of being inaugurated by Russia should be established, an immense amount of damage may be done to the commerce of Great Britain, and the homeward route from Australia would most likely be the favorite cruising ground for the enemy's galleons which brought the precious metals from the New World to Spain, no richer prizes have ploughed the seas than the homeward bound Australian ships would be with their gold and their wool."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 19; 'Our defences', Port Augustus Dispatch, 30 November 1878, p. 4, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195900698>.	Audio Tour
"Fort Nepean - x2 temporary sandbag batteries (no longer there) "	4.024	Australia prepares its defences	1882	During 1882 is seemed that Europe would be plunged into a major war. This was a decisive factor in Victoria building up its defences.		Those who are - "making the moves on the great political chess-board" of the Continent are busy at work, and the rulers of Europe are as puppets in their hands.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 19; 'Threatened war in Europe', Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate, 7 March 1882, p. 2, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/139484237>.	Audio Tour
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 2 & 5	4.025	'The threat of war' in 1885	1885	Russian involvement in Afghanistan during 1885 alarmed Britain and therefore the colonies, particularly Victoria.		"As the Council of War commented later: '...the threat of war acted like an electric shock upon the community.' The danger of war acted like an electric shock upon the community, and from all directions,, and from all classes, offers of help and suggestions for means of defence poured in upon the Defence department..."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20; 'Report of the council of defence', The Argus, 17 November 1885, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/6073120>.	Audio Tour
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 2, 5 & 6	4.026	A war scare	1888	A war scare was triggered when the cable linking Melbourne and London was accidentally cut on 30 June. The Premier mobilized the Port Phillip defence system and among many other implements submarine mines were laid.		Alarming war scare. Gunboat Albert sent to The Heads. Victorian Fleet ready for any emergency. The two European submarine cables cut. A council of war held at Government House.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 21; 'Alarming war scare', The Age, 2 July 1888, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196001977>.	Interpretation Sign Major

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"Fort Nepean - All gun emplacements, jetty, tunnel system, engine house, barracks, original garrison artillery barrack room, engineers headquarters, steep haulage steel cable tramway, stables Eagles Nest "	4.027	Fear of a foreign power	1880s, 1890s	The buildings at Point Nepean reflect intense activity in the 1880s and early 1890s to keep Victoria's defences up to date with the latest inventions in military hardware. The impetus for this came from the international political scene, with a continuing sequence of war scares. There were said to be over 200 war scares in Australia during the nineteenth century.		"The construction of the battery of eighty-pounder guns at Point Nepean is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Now that the air is thick with rumors (sic) of approaching wars, which will render Melbourne liable to attack from a foreign foe, it is desirable that some attention should be paid to the harbour defences, and that efforts should be made to place them on a more satisfactory footing than they are at present."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20; 'The defences', The Leader, 25 May 1878, p. 20, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197283138>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
"Whole fort area Ford Nepean - Emplacements 2 & 5, x2 temporary sandbag batteries (no longer there)"	4.028	The Victorian Ministry of Defence	1883	After the 1883 election Victoria created its own Ministry of Defence. Victoria was the only Australian colonial government to do this.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 19.	Interpretive Suite
Rocket and mortar shed (no longer there)	4.029	Building the forts	1876	A rocket and mortar shed was built right at the tip of the point by 1876.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Fort Nepean - Jetty Observation point - Cattle jetty"	4.029	Building the forts	1878-1882	1878 plans for a jetty, eventually built in 1882. It is possible before this the military were using the Quarantine Station jetty or cattle jetty.		Mr Steel, Inspector-General of Public Works, was here yesterday fixing a site for a jetty at Point Nepean.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20; 'Queenscliffe', The Geelong Advertiser, 19 July 1878, p. 3, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/147321881>.	Audio Tour
Fort Nepean - Portable house , x2 temporary sandbag batteries	4.029	Building the forts	1878	In 1878 a portable house was erected, possibly for workmen, costing £188. A road was also laid out and 9000 sandbags used to construct a temporary emplacement for four 80 pounder gun.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Military reserve fence (unclear where the boundary of this was or if anything remains)	4.029	Building the forts	1879	In 1879 the military reserve was fenced.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20.	Audio Tour

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Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 2 & 5	4.029	Building the forts	1882	In 1882 works began on the first permanent gun emplacements. Finished by April 1885.		At Point Nepean there are four 8-pounders, and it is intended to mount two more, so that there will then be three batteries there of two guns each. The embankments there consist at present of temporary sandbag works.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20; 'The defence works', The Argus, 9 January 1882, p. 10, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11528816>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 5	4.029	Building the forts	1885	In 1885 construction began of another battery for 80 pounder guns. Completed March 1886.	It appears this was gun emplacement 5.	The Point Nepean battery, one of the finest structures in the colonies, will be in thorough working order in the course of a few days. During the past week Lieutenant Otter, with a detachment of the Permanent Artillery, has placed four 80-pounders in position and dugout foundations for the 9 in. Armstrong gun which is to be brough over this week, from the Swan Island battery.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 5, 20; 'The defence of The Heads', The Age, 30 March 1885, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196962202>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
Fort Nepean - Upper barracks site	4.029	Building the forts	1887-1890	In the third phase a barracks was built east of the main tunnel to accommodate the artillery garrison.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 52.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
"Fort Nepean - All gun emplacements, jetty, tunnel system, engine house, barracks, original garrison artillery barrack room, engineers headquarters, steep haulage steel cable tramway, stables Eagles Nest "	4.029	Building the forts	1890	Fortifications at the heads were completed by 1890.		The effect of the detonation on the adjacent wooden barracks and quarters was rather alarming, and although no windows were broken, clouds of dust were shaken out of the crevices, and the last discharge of the nearest gun parted he telephone from its moorings, and threw it altogether out of gear.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 19; 'Garrison artillery drill at the forts', The Age, 12 November 1888, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288>.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 5 & 6	4.030	The heaviest piece of artillery in Victoria	1888	The Age claimed that the heaviest piece of artillery in the Victoria colony was the 9.2 inch Armstrong breech loader.	"The Age claimed that the heaviest piece of artillery in the Victoria colony was the 9.2 inch Armstrong breech loader disappearing gun at Fort Nepean on 25 June 1888. With its platform and shield the gun weighed 64 tons and had a range of 10,200 yards. Each shot weighed 380 pounds. It was first fired on 30 June 1888 during the Russian scare."	"[this gun and carriage] was mounted and fired under the most unfavourable circumstances viz. the pit not being made, or rather consisting of a huge excavation in the sand which had to be lowered at strong sand storm blowing the whole of the time the gun was being mounted. The sand was so bad that in the evening we used to cover all parts of carriage with tarpaulins, cases etc., and in the morning you would find the whole lot covered with sand. Not the least interesting point in connection with the recent defence operations at the Heads (says the Argus) is the way in which the heaviest piece of shore artillery in the colony that is fit for use - viz., the 9.2in Armstrong breechloader, with its hydro-pneumatic carriage, was recently mounted at Fort Nepean. Taken with the carriage-platform, shield, etc., the entire apparatus weighs 64 tons, which had to be moved almost wholly by hand labour. The whole of the work was carried out by colonial officers - Captain Otter and Lieutenant Umhelby - with 30 men of the Victorian Artillery. The nature of the weapon may be gathered from the fact that its range is 10,200 yards, and the weight of each shot 380lb."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 21; 'Queen Victoria Market', The Advocate, 7 July 1888, p. 11, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/169707032>.	Interpretation Sign Major
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	4.031	A family of dealers of death and destruction'.	1889	Alternative views of war surfaced in the 1880s.		The Queenscliff local paper described Point Nepean's guns in 1889 as 'a family of dealers of death and destruction.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 22; 'The Sentinel', The Queenscliff Sentinel, 27 July 1889, p. 1, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/73588270>.	Audio Tour
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Fort Pearce - x2 gun emplacements Cheviot Hill - x2 gun emplacements Eagles nest"	4.032	The artillery guns of Point Nepean	1878-1954	There were three main types of guns emplaced at Point Nepean during its long history: Rifled muzzle loading guns, breech loading guns & quick firing guns.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 22.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 3
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 1	4.033	The Disappearing Gun: Gun emplacement 1	1887-1890	Gun emplacement 1 was built in the third phase, between 1887 - 1890. It housed a 6 inch breech loaded hydro-pneumatic gun.	The 6 inch breech loaded hydro-pneumatic gun was still in place and fired for demonstration purposes between 1925-1929 but removed some time after. After this it is somewhat unclear what the emplacement was used for but by 1937 it was a survey store.	The h.p. carriage, it should be explained, rises automatically, but descends of itself only on the recoil produced by a full charge of powder, so that when the piece is used only for drill purpose it is necessary, of desired to bring it down from the elevated to its normal position in the pit, to pump the oil from one chamber to the other, an operation affording capital exercise for lungs and arms.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 41; 'Garrison artillery drill at the forts', The Age, 12 November 1888, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 3

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 1	4.034	Vanished Point Nepean	1954 - 1988	After the forts were abandoned gun emplacement no 1 was filled with sand, naturally over time. This sand was excavated in 1988.		The most unpleasant feature at Nepean is the sand. During fresh weather it is blown every-where, and penetrates everything, pulling down the sides of the hill and falling through the traverses and pit walls in such quantities that if not regularly removed it would soon fill them, leaving the guns in the conditions of the Sphinx at Gizeh.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 48; 'Garrison artillery drill at the forts', The Age, 12 November 1888, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2
					Phillip Davies recalled after World War II the Army stripped a lot of equipment and supplies from Point Nepean that was considered redundant.	Everything is gathered and it goes, all the lighthorse silver has disappeared because it went into an ordnance depot and someone has come along and looked at and said lets sell it, the Army has no further use. The Army is dreadful in that way, the current army doesn't have much thought about the future when people want to look back and that's the way, it's such a bustling dynamic moving organisation. That's why we don't have store houses of First World War and Second World War equipment. Those things for putting up an impromptu parade and dress up a hundred people, that was all sold off as disposal no longer required, although we were still using it when I was a cadet.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 16.	
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 2 & 3	4.035	Gun emplacements 2 & 3	1882	Gun emplacements 2, 3 were built in 1882.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 51.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 3
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 5 & 6	4.036	Gun emplacements 5 & 6	c.1888-1911	Gun emplacement 5 began construction in 1885 and gun emplacement 6 in 1888. Both emplacements initially housed 9.2 inch breech loading hydro-pneumatic guns. These were later replaced with Mark VII 6 inch guns around 1911.			"Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 64, 71. "	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 3
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 5 & 6	4.037	Warfare in New Guinea	1942	In 1942 guns at emplacements 5 & 6 were given reinforced concrete hoods in around 1942 to protect them. These hoods were lined with perforated metal and insulated to reduce vibration. They had hooks on the exterior so that camouflage nets could be added.	The covers were installed in response to warfare in New Guinea which was showing the vulnerability of open and uncamouflaged artillery to attack. The covers limited the arc of fire though so a new 14 pound Nordenfeldt gun was placed at Fort Pierce to cover Examination Anchorage.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 29, 63, 64.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2, Interpretation Signs Minor x 4

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 6	4.038	The arc of fire: gun emplacement 6 protecting the entrance to Port Phillip Bay	1888	The arc of fire for gun emplacement 6 covered the immediate entrance of the heads but probably not into the south channel.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 70.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 7	4.039	Searchlights: detection over firepower	c.1891	Built c.1891 and fitted with 4.7 inch quick firing guns. The purpose of these was to provide rapid fire against quick moving mine sweepers and torpedo boats.	Prior to World War I the gun was removed and replaced with a electric search light. This change reflects the focus in World War I tactics on detection, not just out right firepower.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 76, 78.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2; Interpretation Sign Minor x 4
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 7	4.040	The infra-red beam	c.1942	In 1942 an infra-red beam that ran between Points Lonsdale and Nepean was installed in a small concrete building not far from gun emplacement 7.	When something tripped the beam all lights were automatically turned on.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 76.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 8	4.041	The Emplacement is abandoned	1891	Gun emplacement 8 was built at the end of phase 3. Plans were signed off in 1891. It housed a 14 pound quick firing gun.	The Emplacement was abandoned shortly before 1900, possibly in 1892 (the conservation management plan records the date as 18972 [sic]).		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 85.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6 Eagles nest"	4.042	The disappearing guns	1887	The next phase of building began in 1887 and aimed to incorporate new developments in artillery, particularly disappearing guns. These operated on hydro-pneumatic carriages. After firing they fell down below the parapet so that the gun could be safely reloaded from cover.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 20, 22.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2, Interpretation Sign Major x 2

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 1, 2, 5 & 6 "	4.042	The disappearing guns	1889	An existing gun pit (gun emplacement 1) was converted to house a 6 inch disappearing gun. Two other gun pits were converted for 9.2 inch guns (gun emplacement 5) and a new emplacement for a 9.2 inch gun was built (gun emplacement 6). In 1889 a weatherboard barracks began being built and a 6 inch gun planned (gun emplacement 1).			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 1, Interpretation Sign Major x 1
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 5 & 6	4.042	The disappearing guns	c.1911	The disappearing gun was superseded by the Mark VII because it had a limited range due to the mounting mechanism's inability to achieve sufficient elevation. Also the inclination of the gun to fire before the barrel had actually cleared the pit caused several accidents.		…a shocking accident occurred at the Nepean fort through the premature discharge of one of the disappearing guns. For some reason not yet apparent, the gun, a 9.2 breech-loader on hydro-pneumatic mountings, went off while the muzzle was still below the top of the emplacement... The flash of the gun, however, was directed back into the pit, which was suddenly converted into an inferno. It was filled with flame, and smoke, and pieces of concrete. The men in the pit - a gun crew of 13 - had not time to think. They were hurled about in all directions. One of them was blown clean out of the pit. The others crawled, or were half-dragged, out through the tunnel, and blundering out into the daylight temporarily blinded and half stunned with their clothes in shreds, and in one case with clothes on fire. Their face and hands blackened with powder and smeared blood, and they presented a pitiable appearance. By a miracle no one was killed, and only one man was seriously injured.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 41; 'Gunnery sensation', The Argus, 14 January 1910, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10827418>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 1, Interpretation Sign Major x 1
						Each time [the disappearing gun] fired it dropped down hydraulically, they reload and come up again (but) something had gone wrong one day when they fired, the hydraulics had dropped it and the shell hit the inside of the thing and had bounced around so they got rid of it. They just dumped it the sand with the wind and erosion over the years it got buried, I was poking around there one day and saw a bit of something sticking out and kicked the sand away and there was this gun, so we had to get it carted out of there eventually.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews James Welch: Major JH Welch, Portsea Officer Cadet School Administrator (1964-1967) and author of the publication Hell to health [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 6 July 2007, p. 5.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 1	4.042	The disappearing guns	c.1889	Gun emplacement 1 holds remnants of the gun carriage and is the only hydro-pneumatic gun carriage remaining of the five once at Point Nepean.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 44.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 1, Interpretation Sign Major x 1
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 7 & 8	4.043	Quick firing guns and 'fixed ammunition'	c.1890	These used 'fixed ammunition', meaning the projectile and cartridge were one piece. Each round could be handled and loaded faster than before and there was no need to swab out the gun chamber before firing.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 22.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 1, Interpretation Sign Major x 1
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 5 & 6 Fort Pearce Cheviot Hill"	4.044	The 6 inch guns: a standard weapon	1911-1945	The 6 inch gun was the standard imperial gun used from 1911 to after World War II.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 22.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 1
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 5 & 6 Fort Pearce Cheviot Hill"	4.045	The 6 inch Mark VII guns	c.1911	Around 1911 four of the 6 inch Mark VII guns were installed at Point Nepean and Fort Pearce.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 64.	
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6 Fort Pearce "	4.046	Guns of the forts	1878-1945	The technology of guns at Queenscliff and South Channel Fort was always in advance of Point Nepean. Heavy artillery guns at Point Nepean never superseded those employed at Fort Queenscliff and South Channel Fort.		The works in connection with the South Channel Fort are being carried out with considerable rapidity.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 64; 'The defence of The Heads', The Age, 30 March 1885, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196962202>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Upper barracks, gun emplacements	4.047	The gun crews: a team works together	1889	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 10	The charge is then pricked through a vent by a steel pricker which pierces the flannel bag containing the charge. A friction tube is put in the vent attached to a lanyard and the gin aimed before firing. Practice targets were usually towed by a boat. The steam launch Mars was used for target practice within Port Phillip Bay.	At midday on Good Friday the defence launch Mars, and the launches Albert and Mystery, conveyed to Queenscliff the representative gun crews from each of the companies of the Garrison Artillery Station at the subsiduary forts, in order that they might take part in the annual competition with 14lb. quick-firers at moving targets, representing torpedo-boats.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 22-3; 'Easter manoeuvres', The Australasian, 29 April 1905, p. 38, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/139805319>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2
Fort Nepean - The tunnels	4.048	Architecture for safety: forts designed to protect the gun crews	1878-1954	Underneath the guns was a complex warren of passages designed to prevent accidents. Supply to the guns was through lifts and hoists. The complex was designed so that components of the round never came together until it was actually loaded in the gun.		The subterranean passages, loop holed for riflemen and look outs, and mysterious holes and corners, give the interior of the fort the appearance of a rabbit warren…	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 23; 'Garrison artillery drill at the forts', The Age, 12 November 1888, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 10, Audio Tour
Fort Nepean - The tunnels	4.049	Candles and gunpowder	Unknown	The passages were lit by candles or candles within glazed and sealed alcoves to stop gunpowder dust from igniting. A series of passages ran behind which allowed the lights to be attended to. Copper nails were used in construction to avoid sparks.	Artillerymen coming into the gun encampments left their clothing and boots at the entrance of the magazine called the shifting lobby. They wore new overalls and swapped their hobnailed boots for canvas shoes as a safety precaution. They had to empty their pockets of metal and matches before entering.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 23-4.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 4
Fort Nepean - The tunnels	4.050	Architecture for safety: forts designed to protect the gun crews	1887-1890	In the third stage of construction the magazines were altered to provide two routes to separate the magazines from the lantern flames.		The latter is a magnificent structure. It is like a rabbit warren, owing to the number of tunnels which lead into it from various directions.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 52; 'The defence of The Heads', The Age, 30 March 1885, p. 6, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196962202>.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 4

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Eagle Nest	4.051	Eagles Nest and the 10-inch disappearing gun	1888	Eagles Nest is one of the highest points along Point Nepean and houses a 10 inch disappearing gun.	Construction began in 1888 and housed a 10 inch breech loading hydro-pneumatic gun, the largest in Victoria. It is assumed that this gun was not fired after the installation of Mark VII guns elsewhere. It is unclear when the gun was removed.	… the new 10 inch B.L., which has been dragged with incredible labor to the high bluff northwards called the Eagle's Nest, where it lies awaiting the completion of its emplacement.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 20, 89; 'Garrison artillery drill at the forts', The Age, 12 November 1888, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288>.	Interpretation Sign Lookout x 9, Audio Tour, Corten Silhouette, Sculptural Installation (different perspectives), Interpretation Sign Major
			n.d.	Eagles Nest is one of the highest points along Point Nepean and houses a 10 inch disappearing gun.	During conservation programs Harry Breidahl and Dave Huxtable discovered the remarkable acoustics hidden within the Eagles Nest fort.	… if you're going to Eagles Nest now into that big circular gun pit, there's a little metal brass plate right in the middle with two feet that says "stand here and yell". Because we just found by accident these fantastic echoes. You're in this circular, massive circular gun pit.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 15.	
Fort Pearce - Battery observation post, x2 gun emplacements, coastal artillery searchlight emplacement	4.052	Fort Pearce	c.1914-1954	Fort Pearce was constructed in the fourth phase, 1910-1916. It has two gun pits for Mark VII 6 inch guns. Large magazine and artillery stores were located below the pits. The battery observation post and directional range finder were positioned above the magazines.	"After the Japanese attack of Rabaul in 1942 the guns at Fort Pierce were moved to Cheviot Hill, where a two gun emplacement was built. It was thought that the existing sites were too obvious and vulnerable to dive bombers. During the same period a new 14 pound Nordenfeldt gun was emplaced at Fort Pearce to cover Examination Bay. Fort Pearce was named after the Minister for Defence, Senator Pearce."	The new fortress on the Nepean peninsula, known as Fort Pearce, has now been completed, and only awaits the placing in position of the 2 Mark VII, 6in, quick-firing guns, with which it is to be armed.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 95; 'Defence', The Argus, 6 February 1912, p. 9, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11651373>; 'Queenscliff forts', The Argus, 13 August 1912, p. 5, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10511531>.	
						[Fort Pearce] was built from re-enforced concrete…	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 14.	
Fort Pearce - Battery observation post, x2 gun emplacements, coastal artillery searchlight emplacement	4.053	Vanished Point Nepean	1990s	Fort Pearce was gradually filled with sand after the military abandoned the site. The sand that filled Fort Pearce after its abandonment was excavated in the early 1990s with help from the Fort Nepean Friends Group.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 96.	Interpretation Sign Major

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Pearce - Barracks (lower zone)	4.054	Pearce Barracks: housing the troops	1915	Pearce Barracks were built in 1915 to house the extra troops who were now stationed at Fort Pearce.	When built it contained two huts for men, a cook house and associated store, ablution hut, officers' mess and office, and officers' hut.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 100.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Pearce - Barracks (lower zone)	4.054	Pearce Barracks: housing the troops	1943-1945	From 1943 Pearce Barracks provided the only accommodation for service women on the Mornington Peninsula.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 103.	Interpretation Suite
Cheviot Hill - x2 gun emplacements, battery command post and electric light direction station, x3 coastal artillery searchlight emplacements, electric light engine room	4.055	Cheviot Hill: the last defence complex	1939-40	Cheviot Hill was constructed between 1939-1940. It housed two gun emplacements and a battery observation post. The gun emplacements were built specifically to take the 6 inch Mark VII guns from Fort Pearce and were covered in metal shields.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 108.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Original garrison artillery barracks, upper barracks	4.056	'Treated more like dogs than men': life for artillerymen	1880s	"The artillerymen who operated the guns at Fort Nepean were brought from Queenscliff by launch. Living conditions were deplorable during the 1880s and six men complained which led to them being court martialled for refusing to obey orders in July 1885. (Mutiny occurred at Queenscliff not Point Nepean)"		"That we were treated more like dogs than men, in fact used like convicts. We were made to do the work of horses, and, indeed, horses get better accommodation than we had at Queenscliff and Point Nepean. Joining in a mutiny in forces belonging to Her Majesty's military forces; in that at Queenscliff on or about 22nd July, 1885, joined in a mutiny by combining among themselves, and with other soldiers of the Victorian Artillery to disobey the lawful commands of their superior officer, Sergeant A. M'Donald, Victorian Artillery, to march off for fatigue duty; that the prisoners were all found guilty by the court; and that the sentence of the court upon each prisoner was that he be imprisoned, with hard labour for six months, and be dismissed from the Victorian Military Forces... They were marched under armed escort to the prison van, and at one conveyed in it to Melbourne gaol. Thirteen artillery men under arrest...The reason given for the outbreak is that the men were hard at work removing Nordenfeldt guns, and they refused to perform the extra fatigue duty in the afternoon, stating they had done enough for one day."	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 25; 'The mutiny in the permanent artillery', The Leader, 1 August 1885, p. 29, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197986230>; 'Sentence of the court-martial on the Queenscliff mutineers', The Mount Alexander Mail, 1 August 1885, p. 3, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/201207265>; 'Mutiny at Queenscliff', The Bendigo Advertiser, 25 July 1885, p. 3, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88652137>.	Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Quarantine station - x5 hospital buildings.	4.057	The militia Easter camps	1881	The militia trained mainly at night limiting their experience. The annual Easter camp was a key learning experience for these men.	The militia organised the 1881 Easter camp at Point Nepean. The government agreed to accommodate them at the Quarantine Station. Two steamers were chartered to bring the men and horses for the mounted officers down. Field manoeuvres were conducted in the land between Sorrento and the Quarantine station. The exercise involved an imaginary enemy occupying a hill. The aim was to drive them out and force them to retreat back to Sorrento. Other Easter camps were held at Queenscliff where soldiers trained artillery.	"The volunteer encampment commenced to-day at the Quarantine station. … In the afternoon they will be practised in attacking and defensive movements amongst the sand hill and scrub. "	"Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 25; 'The encampment of volunteers', The Argus, 16 April 1881, p. 8, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5979459>. "	Interpretation Sign
Quarantine station - x5 hospital buildings.	4.058	Deserting the volunteer militia	1881	The volunteer militia were trained at intensive camps over Easter. During the 1881 Easter camp five deserters were found at the Nepean Hotel. It took a sergeant and 12 men to arrest and imprison them. Another 15 men left without leave and went to a ball in Portsea. That night the commanders called an alarm during the night to see how quickly the men could assemble at the parade ground.		During the afternoon five deserters were found in the Nepean Hotel, and as some of them were not quite compos mentis, it required a sergeant and 12 men to arrest and imprison them.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 25; 'The encampment of volunteers', The Argus, 18 April 1881, p. 7, accessed 26 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5987222>.	Interpretation Sign Minor x 4, Audio Tour
Whole fort area	4.059	Federation brings a change in authority powers	1901	Once Australia federated in 1901 defence became a national responsibility. State military forces were made into a unified Commonwealth Military Force. This included Point Nepean.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 26.	Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 5, 6, & 7, coastal artillery searchlight emplacements, second story of engine room, battery observation post with electric light directing station Fort Pearce - Pearce barracks, x2 gun emplacements, site of toilet block, fire commanders post and battery observation post"	4.060	Fortifying Victoria	1910-1916	The next phase of building (1910-1916) was again designed to keep up with technological changes. The 6 inch Mark VII guns installed in 1911 remained in use until the end of World War II. A new battery (1911) and barracks (1917) were built at Fort Pearce.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 26.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Signal hut	4.061	The Port War Signal Station	1914-1945	The Port War Signal Station was located at Cheviot Hill during World War I. Subsequently it moved to Fort Nepean and finally in 1943 was relocated to Fort Pearce. The port war signal station was manned by the Navy.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 53.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - x2 coastal artillery searchlight emplacements, engine house	4.062	Scanning the rip for enemies	1914-1918	During World War I the amount of soldiers and engineers stationed at Point Nepean increased. The engineers were tasked with operating the search lights which scanned the Rip for enemy ships. Engineers lived in the engine house.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 26.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements, barracks, x2 coastal artillery search light emplacements Fort Pearce - x2 gun emplacements, coastal artillery search light emplacements, battery observation post, barracks"	4.063	The Fort Critic: a Fort Nepean newspaper	1914-1918	World War I was a frustrating experience for the men manned at Fort Nepean who were accused of cowardice.	Fort Nepean had its own newspaper circulated by the soldiers named The Fort Critic which reflected the frustrations and accusations of cowardice.	...the slurs of those [w]ho, fighting not themselves, don't hesitate [t]o brand as cowards those men who chose [t]o serve Australia … It hurts [t]hat many seem to think we're here only [t]o decorate Australia.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 27.	Interpretation Suite
"Fort Nepean - Barracks, jetty Fort Pearce - Barracks"	4.064	Downtime at Point Nepean	1914-1918	For leisure these men went swimming, fishing and played billiards. The lack of women was a constant complaint.	Two eager soldiers hiked 15 miles to Dromana just to attend a dance but were disappointed to find there were only 15 women and 50 men present.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 27.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Parade ground	4.065	World War One and the soldiers of Point Nepean	"1914-1918 1939-1945"	In both World Wars Point Nepean was used to train engineers and gunners who were subsequently sent overseas.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 27.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 6	4.066	'Stop her or sink her': Firing the first shot of World War I	5-Aug-14	The first British shot of World War I was fired from Point Nepean from a 6" Mark VII gun.	"German steamer Pfalz left the colony just before war was announced. At Portsea the vessel as stopped but since notice of the outbreak of war had not been received it was allowed to pass. As the Pfalz was leaving the heads Fort Nepean received word that war had been declared and Lieutenant Morris was ordered to stop the ship. Fort Nepean signalled for the ship to stop. Meanwhile onboard Captain Robinson of the pilot service was onboard trying to convince the Pfalz captain to turn the ship around. Fort Nepean fired a warning shot and Captain Robinson convinced the ship's captain that the next shot fired would sink the ship and it surrendered. The ship and crew were placed under arrest. The ship Pfalz was refitted, named Boonrara and served the whole war as an allied transport ship."	... the tide was flowing very fast when we had the word to fire and 1 [sic] pressed the electrical trigger and saw the shot land with a splash in the water; the splash went right up over the bridge of the ship ... The last order we had was 'Stop her or sink her;.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 26-7.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements 5 & 6	4.066	'Stop her or sink her': Firing the first shot of World War I	1939	It is supposed that Fort Nepean also fired the first British shot during World War II when an unidentified vessel approached the heads.	On 4 September 1939 a small Bass Strait freighter, the Woniora attempted to enter the heads without identifying itself. Fort Nepean fired a warning shot.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 29.	Interpretation Suite
"Fort Nepean - Barracks, jetty Fort Pearce - Barracks"	4.067	Time off from Fort Nepean	1919-1938	Only five or six men were stationed at Fort Nepean at a time. They were allowed to go to Queenscliff on weekends or mid-week sporting events.	Their food was brought from Queenscliff in a basket via boat. If seas were too rough they were forced to get bread and eggs from the Quarantine station or Portsea.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 28.	Interpretation Suite
"Fort Nepean - Parade ground, barracks Fort Pearce - Barracks"	4.068	New barracks for World War II	1939-1945	Additional barracks were built at Fort Nepean to accommodate the new men stationed there. These were built on the artillery parade ground.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 29, 34.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Cheviot Hill - Happy Valley, battery command post Fort Nepean - Barracks, battery observation post"	4.069	'An eye strain, a nerve strain, and lonely': loneliness at Fort Nepean	1939-1945	Morale was low with countless hours spent staring into an empty sea watching for ships.	Fortress Engineer G H Warr explained:	It was an eye strain, a nerve strain and you did not dare doze for fear you missed something. And it was lonely.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 29.	Interpretation Suite
Happy Valley	4.070	'A most miserable and depressing place'	c.1939-1945	Happy Valley	The barracks at Cheviot was known as Happy Valley. Warr recalled it as …	... a most miserable and depressing place. The big compensation to the fortress man for hours of watch keeping and standing to... was to be able to return to 1st class accommodation. [Happy Valley] was worse than sub-standard ... It was unsewered, flies were a problem. Fly traps were in use but the stench made eating unpleasant. Drinking water was from a tank which had a kerosene film to prevent mosquitos breeding. [The huts held] six men each side in two-tiered bunks. There were no windows and the huts were dug in to the side of small hills and buried 90%... No sheets or pillows, [no] rifle racks, no place to dry wet clothes.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 29.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space
All areas of Fort Nepean, Fort Pearce, Cheviot Hill and Eagles Nest	4.071	The end of World War II	1945	At the end of World War II the garrison was removed and the buildings at Fort Nepean declared redundant.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 29.	Audio Tour
		The end of World War II	2007	At the end of World War II the garrison was removed and the buildings at Fort Nepean declared redundant.	Ken Kendall recalled,	... right down on the point was the engineering shop, they had two generators in there, diesel driven, and they were to power the guns up on Point Nepean, I was there once while they were training, practicing loading the guns and unloading dummies because they were only blanks they were firing. We went out on the fort, look at the guns there, or what was left of the guns, invisible guns, they come up and fired and go back down again. The mechanism was still there, gun barrels, one of them they took from the fort	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, p. 6.	
"Fort Nepean Eagles Nest"	4.072	Lieutenant Colonel Peter Scratchley: defence design advisor	1860 & June 1877	Lieutenant Colonel Peter Scratchley advised on defence design at Point Nepean.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 18-19.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Fort Nepean Eagles Nest"	4.073	Colonel Sir William Jervois: defence design advisor	June 1877	Colonel Sir William Jervois advised on defence design at Point Nepean.		The report of Sir William Jervois on the defences of Victoria is now before the country. Sir William recommends the fortification of the Heads to prevent vessels quietly sheltering in the Queenscliff anchorage, the fort at Point Nepean to mount 25 ton guns, and that at Queenscliff the six 12-ton guns already in the colony. Melbourne, Sir Wm Jervois says, can be protected by a system of fortifications at the entrance to the West and South Channels. Two small forts are to be constructed here, the guns of which will cover four lines of ground, and buoyant torpedoes, with two lines of electro-contact mines in their front. These obstructions, assisted as they will be by the Cerberus, would stop any enemy likely to visit Port Phillip.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 18-9; 'Sir William Jervois' Report', The Ballarat Courier, 25 July 1877, p. 3, accessed 2 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207819788>.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Temporary sandbag batteries, gun emplacements 2 & 5	4.074	Victorian politician James Service	1883	James Service was a Victorian politician		Upon the subject of colonial defence we grow hot or cold alternately year by year. One year we get scared and spend any amount of money, then we have a fit of economy and do nothing…	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 19.	Interpretation Suite
"Whole fort area Fort Nepean - Upper barracks site, engineers headquarters "	4.075	Sir John Monash and Fort Nepean	1887-1908	Fort Nepean is significant for its association with the North Melbourne Battery and Sir John Monash who was the Commanding Officer of the North Melbourne Battery from 1897-1908.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 11.	Interpretation Suite
"Whole fort area Fort Nepean - Upper barracks site, engineers headquarters "	4.075	Sir John Monash and Fort Nepean	c.1887-1908	Sir John Monash's experience at Fort Nepean was crucial to his later work in World War I, particularly his work with the militia which led him to understand and appreciate volunteer soldiers.	"Sir John Monash was attached to the North Melbourne Battery (Metropolitan Brigade) of the Garrison Artillery on 3 March 1887. The Battery consisted of permanent soldiers and militia at Fort Nepean. Here Sir John Monash rose from Lieutenant to Captain then Major becoming the commanding officer in 1897. When he transferred to the Australian Intelligence Corps in 1908, he described his 21 years in the North Melbourne Battery as the best years of his life."		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 26.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 5	4.076	Lieutenant Umphelby	1888	Lieutenant Umphelby supervised the installation of the 9.2 Armstrong Breech in 1888.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 21.	Interpretation Suite
"Fort Nepean - All gun emplacements, jetty, tunnel system, engine house, barracks, original garrison artillery barrack room, engineers headquarters, steep haulage steel cable tramway, stables Eagles Nest "	4.077	Charles Dilke: defence assessor	1890	Charles Dilke assessed the colony of Victoria's defences in 1890.		"The Australians are--- to be congratulated upon the perfection of the local defences of Melbourne – the best defended commercial city of the Empire. Melbourne is the best defended commercial city of the empire"	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 22; 'Sir Charles Dilke's new Book on Australia', The Launceston Examiner, 27 February 1890, p. 4, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39544001>.	Interpretation Suite
"Fort Nepean - Upper barracks, gun emplacements (except 3) Eagles Nest"	4.078	The Victorian Artillery: manning Victoria's defences	c.1888-c.1901	The Victorian Artillery were a permanent force that manned the Port Phillips defences (Queenscliff, Nepean, Franklin, South Channel & Swan Island).	In 1888 the Victorian Artillery at the Port Phillip defences comprised of 150 men. The remainder of the Victorian Artillery were stationed in Melbourne, doing guard duty at Government House and other posts.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 24.	Audio Tour
"Fort Nepean - Upper barracks, gun emplacements (except 3) Eagles Nest"	4.078	The Victorian Artillery: manning Victoria's defences	c.1888-c.1901	Reinforcements were needed to supplement the 150 men and militia as well to fully man the defences.	Point Nepean would be the first to see battle in the event of an attack. The Victorian Artillery was an exciting and attractive position for gung-ho young soldiers.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 24, 26.	Audio Tour
Whole fort area	4.079	Militia: paid civilians	c.1878-c.1901	The militia were paid civilians who attended parades and annual camps. They were given specialised tasks within the Victorian Military Force.	In 1887 the artillerymen and engineers attached to Victoria's forts numbered almost one thousand men. A small proportion of these were permanent soldiers but the majority were militia.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 24.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Fort Nepean - Engine house, x2 electric light search emplacements, gun emplacement 7	4.080	Engineers: manning the search lights	1914-1918	During Word War I engineers were posted at Point Nepean to look after the search lights that scanned the Rip for enemy ships. These engineers lived at the engine house.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 26.	Interpretation Suite
"Cheviot Hill - Happy Valley, battery command post Fort Nepean - Barracks, battery observation post"	4.081	G H Warr, fortress engineer	World War II	G H Warr was stationed at Point Nepean during World War II.		It was an eye strain, a nerve strain and you did not dare doze for fear you missed something. And it was lonely.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 29.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 6	4.082	Captain Robinson and The First Shot	5 August 1914	Captain Robinson was aboard the ship Pflaz when first shot was fired during World War I.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 27.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacement 6	4.083	Lieutenant Morris and The First Shot	5 August 1914	Lieutenant Morris was a fire commander during the first shot of World War I.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 27.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Gun emplacements (except 3), upper barracks	4.084	Keeping clean as a gunner	1918-1942	The gunners uniform was white canvas trousers, white canvas jacket and white hat. This was exceptionally hard to keep clean whilst cleaning and maintaining the guns.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 28-9.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Fort Nepean - Upper barracks	4.085	Carl Stillman: World War I soldier	c.1930s	Carl Stillman was a soldier stationed at Fort Nepean after World War I.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 28.	Corten Silhouette; Interpretation Sign Major, Audio Tour
Fort Nepean - Port war signal station	4.086	The navy and the Port War Signal Station	1914-1945	The navy were tasked with operating the Port War Signal Station.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 53.	Audio Tour

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Whole Range Area	4.087	A new purpose for the Range Area	World War II	This land remained almost undeveloped until the outbreak of World War II.	This land remained almost undeveloped until the outbreak of World War II when new fortifications and emplacements were built as part of extending the existing defence system for Port Phillip Heads.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 2.	Interpretation Sign
Whole Range Area	4.088	The Range Area after World War II	After 1945	After World War II, the area was used for a range of military training exercises.	After World War II, areas were used for combat, hand-grenade and anti-tank training, as well as shooting practice in pistol and rile ranges.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 2.	Interpretation Sign
Whole Range Area	4.089	Mapping the Range Area	1941	The first detailed survey map that included the Range Area was undertaken by George D Smythe in 1941.	A detailed coastal survey map (and probably the earliest) of Point Nepean was prepared on 18 November 1841 by George D Smythe, coastal surveyor, appointed under contract by letter from William Hoddle. This map indicated the 'dry sandy country wooded with Acacia' along Nepean Bay' and, to the south, an 'elevated broken plateau covered with heather and coarse grass.' This southerly land became the site of the Point Nepean Range Area.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.12.	Interpretation Sign
Whole Range Area	4.089	Mapping the Range Area	1960s	More maps were created in the 1960s.	A 1967 large coloured map of Point Nepean produced by the Royal Australian Survey Corps indicates more tracks across the Cheviot Hill area, as well as features such as the Monash Light, nearby beacons to its north and east and the reservoir.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.101.	Interpretation Sign
Whole Range Area	4.090	Reserved for defence	1 March 1901	On 1 March 1901, under a Crown Grant, the Rifle Area land was designated for defence.	This was rejected by the Department of Defence because of the dangers posed by the live firing on the OCS training ranges. A map showing the arcs of fire was produced (albeit undated but circa 1968).		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.17.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole Range Area	4.091	Defending Point Nepean	Late 1800s	At the end of the 19th century authorities were concerned about Australia's coastal defences.	The Range Area started to be used for defence from the late 19th century. There were concerns about coastal defensive gaps.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.18.	Interpretation Sign
Whole Range Area	4.091	Defending Point Nepean	Late 1800s	The fortification of the area started in 1878.	The construction of the first, Fort Nepean, began with some minor infrastructure works in 1878 with the first gun emplacement constructed in 1882. Later, forts were constructed at Eagles Nest, and further east at Fort Franklin and, finally in the 20th century, at Fort Pearce and around Cheviot Hill. Related forts were constructed within Port Phillip Bay as well as at Queenscliff and Swan Island.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 18.	Interpretation Sign
Cheviot Hill	4.092	Defence Road is built	Circa 1916	A new military road is built.	In circa 1916, a new Military Road (Defence Road) was built between the Quarantine Reserve running along the north shoreline of the Bay and the new Defence Reserve along the south. It was a dirt road until bituminised in 1940.	There was no road from Portsea to Point Nepean 70 Years ago, just a track. From closer to the fort, the track was continually covered in a thickness of sand about one foot, impassable by vehicle, so that on arrival one had to walk with gear to the quarters.	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 19; Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Lindsay Tymms [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 20 July 2007, p. 1.	Interpretation Sign
Defence Road	4.092	Defence Road is built	World War II	The road needed to be maintained.	The road was upgraded and sealed with bitumen by the Country Roads Board for the Army in mid 1940 as part of urgent repairs and upgrades at the fort.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance 2009, p. 49.	Interpretation Sign
Cheviot Hill - Signal station	4.093	Signal Station at Cheviot Hill	1914-1924	A signal station at Cheviot Hill.	The Port War Signal Station for Port Phillip was first established in 1914 at Cheviot Hill with alterations and extensions made in 1916 and 1918. None survive today and all were built and maintained by naval personnel.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Cheviot Hill - Signal station	4.093	Signal Station at Cheviot Hill	1914-1924	A signal station at Cheviot Hill.	Their purpose was to observe, identify and call upon approaching shipping as part of the Port Examination Service operated by the Navy. The Examination Service would send out a craft to call upon the approaching ship and if the ship was identified as hostile, the Signal Station would call upon the Coastal Artillery Commander to fire upon that ship to cripple it.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign
Cheviot Hill - Signal station	4.093	Signal station at Cheviot Hill	1914-1924	A signal station at Cheviot Hill.	The exact location of this signal station remains unknown but the most likely location was on Cheviot Hill itself, as it had a wide view of Bass Strait.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 20.	Interpretation Sign
Observation Point (close to)	4.094	A dividing fence between military land and quarantine land	1938	A barb-wire fence separated quarantine and defence land in 1938.	In 1938 an inspection of the Point Nepean Fort facilities was carried out by officers of the Fort who in their report mention the condition of the fence dividing the Quarantine Land from Defence Land.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 23.	Interpretation Sign
Observation Point (close to)	4.094	The dividing fence between military land and quarantine land	1938	A barbed-wire fence separated quarantine and defence land in 1938.	The fence along the defence land and quarantine land alignment is mentioned in a report of January 1938. It was determined to replace the existing with an unclimbable man-proof fence of the Singapore type and the present fence is likely to be the construction to have been proposed in that report. The exact date of construction is unknown but is likely to have been undertaken by mid 1938.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, pp. 23, 32.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Monash Light	4.095	The Monash Light: helping ships navigate	1930 onwards	The Monash Light has been moved several times.	The Monash Light, an important early navigational feature in the Range Area, was established on 28 July 1930, and probably associated with the steel tower for which there are now only remnant footings in the Monash Light firebreak.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 23.	Retain existing signs
Monash Light	4.095	The Monash Light: helping ships navigate	1987-88	There have been recent works to the Monash Light.	The light was rebuilt circa 1987-88 and although a drawing has not been found by the Port of Melbourne Corporation, their fitting out drawing of 1988 indicates that the tower had only recently been constructed.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.174.	Retain existing signs
Range Area - Harrison's Bowl	4.096	Archaeological treasures in Harrison's Bowl	Unknown	There are several sites with archaeological remains - Tip 1 and Tip 2.	Two depressions in the Harrison's Bowl area contain archaeological fragments of concrete and artefacts from the early period of the occupation of the peninsula such as broken crockery.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 26.	Interpretation Sign
Observation Point (close to)	4.097	The concrete Communications Building	1935	Concrete Communications Building.	Located close to the Quarantine cattle jetty, this building adds little to our understanding of the pre World War II fortifications.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 27.	No interpretation

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Whole Range Area	4.098	The people who defended Victoria	World War II	A range of different people worked at Point Nepean to defend Australia.	Those who worked at the coastal forts such as Nepean were Fort Engineers and Artillerymen as well as support staff, who would have all been members of the Permanent Military Forces, which was based in Australia. Once drafted into fighting in other theatres (Europe, Africa, and the Pacific), they would have become members of the 2nd AIF, the 1st AIF having been raised for World War I.	"No, we never thought we were under imminent threat, we were just doing a job. The only threat was when the rations didn't arrive… But no thought of war. From the out-break Nepean maintained a 3 watch system with 24 hours on, 24 hours in reserve, and 24 hours off. Working 1 or 2 hour look-outs. The guns were manned for 24hours every day. Service at Nepean was 1 month on and 1 month off until April 1940 after which we were called up for full time service and given new numbers, but were still militia. The first time the 6 inch gun went off, I was stunned, and it was the start of my deafness which greatly got worse until my present hearing aid wasn't much help. My hearing being 60% loss. "	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 35; Stillman, cited in Brad Duncan, The maritime archaeology and maritime cultural landscapes of Queenscliffe: a nineteenth century Australian coastal community, PhD thesis, James Cook University, 2006, p. 144; Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Lindsay Tymms [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 20 July 2007, pp. 1, 2.	Audio Tour
Whole Range Area	4.099	World War II and a new concern for safety	1939	When World War II started, there were renewed concerns for Australia's safety.	Just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, Army authorities began to express concern about coastal defence in the Nepean and Portsea area. This included those parts of the Nepean Peninsula around the fortifications as far as the Cheviot Hill area.	As early as November 1938, there was Army correspondence relating to the need to 'provide for security of the fortress area from the infiltration of small parties in the area around Cheviot Hill.' It was thought that such (enemy?) parties could approach either 'along the open sea board,' or 'along main road from Portsea to Nepean,' or 'from the high ground east of Cheviot Hill.' It was pointed out that the 'scrub across here is thick and would prevent penetration of formed parties, though there appears to be quite a few small tracks leading here and there.' On the other hand, it was pointed out that 'the open beach side is not extensive and is considered very unfavourable to any landing, even in calm weather.	Nepean-Portsea Area, Australian Military Forces, 3rd Military District, 11 November 1938, correspondence nos 380-420, Army Archives, Queenscliff, cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 35.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Cheviot Hill Fort Nepean"	4.100	Using paint, hessian and wire netting to hide the military installations	World War II	The defensive structures at Point Nepean were hidden and camouflaged.	On 29 September 1939, a decision was made to camouflage some of the more strategically important structures at Point Nepean.	On 29 September 1939, it was decided that 'Portsea forts' should use 'paint, hessian, wire netting etc. to conceal forts, gun emplacements, barracks and paths. Aerial reconnaissance was to be flown across the area to check concealment from directly overhead and when obliquely viewed. Photographs were to be taken and priority was to be given to visually breaking up the ridge lines, coastal artillery shadows, buildings and pathways.	Nepean-Portsea Area, Australian Military Forces, 3rd Military District, 8 September, 29 September, 20 October 1939, Correspondence Nos 380-420, Army Archives, Queenscliff, cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 36.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole Range Area	4.101	More defensive buildings and the outbreak of war	World War II	Several buildings were built in response to the outbreak of World War II.	"Machine Gun Emplacements (2) 1941 Nepean Basin 1941 although evidence suggests it was 1942-43.arracks Site (1942) Prisoner of War Camp (1945-46) Cheviot Hill Battery 6 inch Mark VII guns (1942) Cheviot Hill Battery 6 inch Mark VII guns (1942) although its construction is clearly of lesser quality Cheviot Hill Battery Command Post (1942) Electric Light Engine Room No 1 (1942) Electric light engine room No 2 (1942) although its construction is clearly of lesser quality than Electric light engine room No. 1 Defence Electric Light Stations (3) on headlands (1942)"		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 36.	Site Markers x 10. Interpretation Sign Minor x 1
Cheviot Hill	4.101	More defence buildings and the outbreak of war	World War II	At the beginning of World War II, some of the military infrastructure was changed. Further to the east of Cheviot Hill was a second (and very similar) underground fortification with two chambers and an artillery platform again facing seaward and a 6 inch gun from Fort Pearce.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 40.	Site Markers x 10. Interpretation Sign Minor x 1

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole Range Area	4.102	The Volunteer Defence Corps: a home defence force	World War II	The Volunteer Defence Corps trained for guerrilla warfare and was key to providing static defence to each unit's local area, protecting key points, and providing local intelligence.	This body was formed on 3 July 1940 by the Returned Servicemen's League (RSL) as a home defence organisation modelled on Britain's Home Guard. Membership of the VDC was open to men between 18 and 60 'with the enlistment of young men working in reserved occupations.' The average age was 35.	"Mobilisation of returned soldiers for the volunteer defence corps organised by the Returned Soldiers' League, in in full swing throughout the Commonwealth. Schools are being established in all States to train V.D.C. instructors and other students, particularly in guerrilla warfare."	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 36; 'Home defence', The Benalla Ensign, 28 June 1940, p. 1, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65970527>; 'VDC to give army more help', The Herald, 25 June 1942, p. 8, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/245202549>.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Audio Tour
Whole Range Area	4.102	The Volunteer Defence Corps: a home defence force	World War II	The Volunteer Defence Corps trained for guerrilla warfare and was key to providing static defence to each unit's local area, protecting key points, and providing local intelligence.	The VDC reached its peak strength of about 10,000 men. There were a small number of full-time members but most trained an average of 6 hours a week at night or at weekends. The VDC's 'primary role gradually changed from providing static defence to operating anti-aircraft batteries, coastal defence and searchlights in emergencies.' On 22 August 1945, the VDC was officially disbanded.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 37.	Interpretation Sign Minor, Audio Tour
Whole Range Area	4.103	'Excellent recruiting propaganda': The Volunteer Defence Corps Christmas/New Year Camps	1943-1944	Camps were held over Christmas and New Year in 1943 and 1944	Christmas/New Year camps were held in December/January 1943-4. These camps were to train VDC personnel belonging to the Coastal Artillery and Anti-Aircraft Units.	"Commenting on the 1943-44 Camp, it was claimed that 'the standard attained in such a short time augers well for the capacity of the VDC to fully man Coastal Defences in the near future, if required. It is considered that the Camp provided excellent recruiting propaganda. Drawn from Caulfield and surrounding districts, several hundred members of the 3rd and 5th Battalions of the Volunteer Defence Corps are at present in camp on the Victoria coast undergoing a course of coastal defence work and field exercises."	Australian Military Forces, Melbourne, correspondence, 9 January 1944, as cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area', A conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 38; 'VDC units in camp', The Age, 31 December 1943, p. 10, accessed 28 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/206357409>.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Cheviot Hill - Battery Observation Point Fort Pearce - Battery Observation Post"	4.104	Removing equipment after World War II	1945	Some defences were dismantled and moved elsewhere after the end of World War II.	It was decided that the Cheviot Battery equipment was to be withdrawn and stored at Fort Queenscliff; that Nepean and Cheviot defence property was already protected by a wire fence 'running completely across the Peninsula', that 'Buildings at Cheviot, Old Pearce Battery and new huts at Nepean should be available for disposal; and that artillery and stores should be transported to the Artillery Store at Queenscliff.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 38.	Interpretation Sign
Happy Valley	4.105	Italian prisoners of War at the Prisoner of War Camp	World War II	Italian Prisoners of war were housed at Point Nepean.	A POW Camp was located between Cheviot Hill and Happy Valley on the west side of a cluster of buildings at Happy Valley Camp.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 39.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Cheviot Hill - POW Barracks	4.105	Italian prisoners of War at the Prisoner of War Camp	World War II	Italian Prisoners of war were housed at Point Nepean.	A number of prisoners were (supposedly) housed at specially constructed barracks at Fort Franklin for labouring in the peninsula area. It would appear that the Happy Valley POW camp was a subsidiary of the Franklin Camp and this allowed prisoners to be barracked for lengthy periods while carrying out labouring specifically at the forts. Neither Fort Franklin nor Point Nepean are identified in POW returns for Victoria for the period to the end of 1944. This either indicates that the sites were secret projects or the sites were not occupied until the 1945 – 46 period. The Happy Valley site appears to have been a camp established specifically for the accommodation of low security alien labourers.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 46.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Cheviot Hill - POW Barracks	4.105	Italian prisoners of War at the Prisoner of War Camp	World War II	Italian Prisoners of war were housed at Point Nepean.	Correspondence in 1946 identifies that Italian POWs were available for repair works at the site and a drawing of water services to be removed identify a specific area. Whether the POW section had been there for some years or briefly in the closing years of the war after Italy changed sides in 1943 is unclear. Files in the National Archive do not identify a POW detachment for the Point Nepean area for the period to the end of 1945.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 84	Interpretation Sign Major
Machine Gun Emplacements	4.106	Preparing for a possible land invasion	World War II	There were some concerns that fort Nepean was susceptible to land invading forces.	Two emplacements were built on a knoll along (the present day) Coles Track where it meets Defence Road. These structures are the only ones of their kind and point to concern over an invasion by landing forces disembarking onto Nepean's beaches. This concern was probably not great, as the Cheviot Beach was itself a natural obstacle being highly unsuitable for beach landings. One bunker looks easterly over the stretch of flat sandy coastline on the inland waters; the other has vision over the beach on the west of Cheviot Hill. Given the range involved, such an emplacement could have only been used as a short-term distraction rather than actually holding off a land invasion.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 42.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Happy Valley	4.107	The barracks of Happy Valley	World War II	Barracks were built at Happy Valley, below Cheviot Hill.	The up scaling of the defences of the Port Phillip Heads increased the need for barracks within easy walk of the fixed artillery and these new facilities were established at a location called Happy Valley, to the rear of the gun emplacements . Happy Valley is said to have been constructed from second-hand materials and was by various accounts a miserable location for living quarters. According to George Warr in his interview and memo, Happy Valley was infested with flies and scorpions, which got into bedding and personal possessions. Happy Valley was augmented by POW Barracks alongside for Italian Prisoners of War.	I'll describe the area of Nepean as cold, windswept, particularly lonely, infested with mosquitoes, blow-flies, often called Blow-Fly Point. Everything accept for drinking was done with salt water, and not sewered (detail provided by interviewee) as well. There was no running water and only cold water showers.	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 45; Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Lindsay Tymms [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 20 July 2007.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Cheviot Hill	4.108	Supplying fresh water during World War II	World War II	A constant supply of fresh water was needed for the men stationed at Fort Nepean during World War II.	Within a short period of the declaration of war a large number of personnel were being stationed at Fort Nepean (170), Pearce (80) and Portsea and their requirements were approximately 10 gallons a day per person. As a result a water tanker to supply their needs was obtained from the Melbourne City Council but the Army ordered the construction of two further road tankers. A hand written note on a letter of 1939 indicates that the State Government was requested to build a pipeline to Portsea but this would take at least 18 months to complete. The permanent establishment of a water supply had to wait until 1941 when the main town supply finally reached the area. Fort Franklin was serviced in late June 1941, with Fort Nepean and Fort Pearce receiving their supply earlier in mid June 1941. Water was supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (SRWSC) via a 6 inch fibrolite pipe to Cheviot Hill and a 4 inch pipe thereafter.	"No Water At Camp Sir, - I received word from my friend on Thursday that for several days no drinking water was available at the fort of Point Nepean. Youths are sent over from Queenscliff, and are kept busy at their work. To quench their thirst they have had to buy soft drinks &c. Who is responsible for this blunder? The tanks at Nepean are empty, and sea water is available for washing oneself. Cannot someone in authority see that fresh drinking water is available for these soldiers? - Yours, &c., Kew DISGRACEFUL"	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 48; 'No water at camp', The Argus, 2 October 1939, p. 16, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11257448>.	Interpretation Sign
Pearce Barracks	4.109	Women at Point Nepean: Australian Women's Army Service	World War II	The Australian Women's Army Service was stationed at Point Nepean from June 1943.	The Australian Women's Army Service were introduced to the Point Nepean site in June 1943 and housed at Pearce Barracks and aside from clerical, telephony and observer work were never engaged in other activities at the Point Nepean fortifications. Indeed most of the contact with the serving military personnel (the artillery batteries) was via telephone from their various observer posts such as the BOP at Cheviot Hill or in the telephone exchange below Fort Nepean.	Army life for women in many ways resembles army life for men except that they do not normally go on bivouac or into the field.	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 49; 'Women play a bigger part in army life', The Australasian, 14 March 1942, p. 14, accessed 28 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142416296/12681329>.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Machine Gun Emplacements	4.110	Machine gun emplacements 1 and 2: protecting against a beach attack	World War II	Interestingly, there are no records of the structure, nor is it mentioned in correspondence.	Probably constructed as part of the WWII infrastructure of defence of the heads, the two machine gun pillboxes provide coverage to the beaches either side of the neck of land on which most of the artillery was placed. The obvious purpose was to prevent any beach landing and attack on the artillery by hostile forces.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, pp. 61-4.	Interpretation Sign Tunnels x 2
Whole Range Area	4.111	'Cordial but remote'	1951-85	The relationship between the Army and the Quarantine Station staff was interesting.	Prior to the military fully occupying the area, the relationship between the Army authorities, who occupied the Defence Reserve, south of Defence Road, and the Quarantine Station staff, who occupied the Reserve north of the road, was 'cordial but remote.' All that changed in late 1951 when 'an agreement was reached between the Commonwealth Department of Health and the Department of the Army by which the latter was to have temporary use of part of the Quarantine Station for officer cadet training.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 99.	Interpretation Sign
Quarantine Station - Whole area	4.112	Norris Barracks	1951-1985	After World War II, the Quarantine Station came under the purview of the Army authorities.	Over these years, the former Quarantine Station came to be known as the Norris Barracks.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 99.	Interpretation Sign
"Rifle Range Whole Area Quarantine Station whole Area"	4.113	Officer Cadet School	1951-1985	The Officer Cadet School was established in 1951.	The new Officer Cadet School at Portsea would have entrants drawn from civilian, national service, Citizens Military Force and regular army service but there would be wider age limits and a 'lower initial civil education standard' for the Officer Cadet School (OCS).	A 1955 article in the Australian Army Journal read that the officer cadets 'were accommodated in fine stone buildings in a setting of lawns and trees and surrounded on three sides by tree-crowned hills. The cadets' living quarters are in good two-storey buildings with large bedrooms and well-appointed dining and recreation rooms. Fine swimming beaches make up the boundary of the Point Phillip side of the area…The site is in fact, quite suited to the task of OCS.'	Australian Army Journal, as cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 99.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Rifle Range Whole Area Quarantine Station whole Area"	4.113	Officer Cadet School	1951-1985	The Officer Cadet School was set up to provide for a shortfall of junior officers at a time when the army strength was around 45,000 personnel.	To be eligible to join the Officer Cadet School, candidates had to be 18 years or older, to be medically fit, to hold the Intermediate or equivalent certificate, and to have their parents' consent if they were under 21 years of age. During the course, the recruits played major sports as part of their training with appropriate competitors such as the Royal Australian Naval College or the Royal Australian Air Force College.	Today the Army and the staff of the Quarantine Station jointly live in the area. Since the OCS commenced, the tenure has been more or less permanent. Many new buildings have been erected by the Army for its own use, and the original sandstone hospitals (in the former Quarantine Station) internally modified beyond recognition. The lawns and gardens maintained by the Army have made the area one of the most attractive in the district. As quarantines are rare, the Health Department's interests are supervised by a small skeleton staff who maintain the technical equipment belonging to their organization.	Australian Army Journal, as cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', 2009, Heritage Alliance, pp. 99-100.	Interpretation Sign Minor
		Officer Cadet School	1951-1986	Everard Baillieu was an important benefactor of the Officer Cadet School.	Everard Baillieu bestowed a travelling scholarship for the top cadet at each graduation at the school. The aim being that cadets would be able to 'widen their knowledge of our immediate neighbours in South East Asia'.	[Everard] … had been doing that for countless years and that was obviously brought about by his generosity and benevolence but also his particular understanding I think of the world, rather than a closed looking in at Australia. He knew that if anything happened it was most unlikely to happen in Australia, it would happen outside of Australia. So if he could do his bit to ensure that a number of officers of high intelligence could travel, they would be better placed to move through the ranks and understand the strategic issues that might face Australia.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 3.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	Phillip Davies was appointed the last Commandment of the Officer Cadet School.	Phillip Davies also oversaw the first class of women cadets at the Officer Cadet School.	I was briefed that we would be taking young ladies into Portsea for the first time. We were moving in the army where women were allowed to operate in more areas then they had before. There was Women's Royal Australian Army Corps officer training unit, but as the women were going to start working across the board in many of the units it was decided without any input from me that is was time to bring that timing together.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 2-3.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	Phillip Davies was appointed the last Commandment of the Officer Cadet School.		The opportunity to help mould young people for a future career I don't think there is any better job, so I was very lucky to be at Duntroon as a Chief Instructor and latterly at Portsea, sure beats being a Staff Officer …	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 17.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-6	Phillip Davies was appointed the last Commandment of the Officer Cadet School.	Amongst the first group of female cadets were two women, Hassamah and Maymen, from Brunei.		Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 5-6.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-6	The recruitment of female cadets received initial criticisms.	Phillip Davies reminisced about Army staff in Canberra criticising the introduction of female cadets at the Officer Cadet School..	"… when I visited Canberra, and I think a lot of people wanted this experiment to fail, they'll tell me about the orgies, the number of pregnancies we had, but none of that happened! … I think a little bit of cynicism that this would actually work because, remember, we had had an all male army effectively; we had come up in an era. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 5.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	Phillip Davies was concerned for the care of the new female cadets.	Phillip was aware the challenges women experienced at the school and wanted to be a mentor to them.	… I was concerned initially at the difference in the physique of the ladies and men. But stepping back just a little bit, when they first arrived, I sat them all down and I asked them to be very careful about compromising themselves because they were living in the barracks, not segregated. They had there own rooms, which was marvellous in the old Quarantine Station, they had separate shower facilities. That was all really that I laid down, as a father I just want to say be careful. They were all mature young women probably ranged in age from twenty two to twenty eight, many of them had service in the army and were from the Womens Royal Australian Army Core, they were all highly intelligent women.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 5.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	Women cadets were accommodated in rooms in the old Quarantine Station.	Male and female accommodation was segregated and monitored. Phillip Davies recalled,	The accommodation for the females had a barbed wire fence around it and there were many older female Warrant Officers who looked after them. They would lock the gate at night, probably just like the nurses training, where the matron attempted to control everything, saying you will all be in by such and such a time, and they did bed checks and all the rest, but we have moved on since then.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 5.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	All cadets underwent the same training programs.	The tough training regime which included long runs, upper body exercises, chin ups to the bar, crossing ropes and unarmed body combat. Phillip Davies recalled trialling different exercise programs to address the needs of the cadets. … If it was just straight running, in short leaps it wasn't a problem and the girls very quickly picked up on their upper body strength.	… I was getting feedback that the men were disenchanted and the women were very upset in the physical training aspects. … they were doing long runs, a lot of upper body exercise, chin ups to the bar, crossing ropes, that many of the women were finding impossible at that stage. ... what would happen when they would go on a run; the men were upset that the women couldn't keep up and women were upset that they couldn't keep up. So for a period I stopped the joint physical training, particularly when it got to running and had the ladies do unarmed combat.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 5.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	All cadets underwent the same training programs.	The cogendered training program proved a success. Phillip Davies recalled,	… in that first six months I was delighted with the way everyone said this is going to happen, it's the future and we are going to do our very, very best. The male chauvinism that I thought might have come out didn't come out.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 6-7.	

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		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5		Officers were steadfast in the equal treatment of all cadets and were respectful of everyone's skills and needs.	we tried not to discriminate and if someone needed a rest they got a rest, but then they went back into it. So there was no leeway given where the women would not participate, would not carry the machine gun, and would not carry the weights. However, there was probably a little leeway given in that we didn't run quite as fast and things like that but they all did the theoretical and practical training. There was never any problem with the ablutions, with showering, set up separate showers; separate time for the women to shower, and as far as toilets went we always put in a separate toilet	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 7.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5			In training, in the theoretical training that is in tactics, signal training, military law, all of those subjects the women took their place in order and excelled. In the field training lugging around forty pounds, nearly a twenty kilogram pack, carrying machine guns etc. that was more difficult. They could shoot but a physical requirement particularly for upper body strength proved to be a difficult issue for them all.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 7.	
		Officer Cadet School	c. 1984-5	Cadets were trained for the responsibilities of different military ranks.	Army staff encouraged cadets to develop skills in through different military ranks through a duty system as practice for showing leadership under a variety of circumstances.	… the cadets looked after themselves they had their own duty system, a Duty Officer and a Duty Sergeant, and both sexes took part in that as duty officers. So they were doing the full gamat of what a young officer was meant to do and the whole process was to give them the leadership abilities to look after a group that would be under their command up to strength of about thirty people, thirty soldiers. So that was the whole tenent and has been the tenant of Duntroon training and Portsea training. To train people to lead not to manage but to actually get out the front and lead under very difficult circumstances, and if they couldn't meet that challenge then they were ... invited to leave.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 8.	
					Photographs and memorabilia on the Portsea Officer Cadet School are housed in the archives at Duntroon Royal Military College.	"… When you go you want to see something about yourself, that's what you look for. The history of the place, well I didn't know about it then I am not going to go back now and search all that. People are looking for memorabilia that they can relate to. ... I think some of what was brought about because it was a closed area, closed by DSE or whoever looks after it. There job was to open it up, like the guns, as soon as the war ended they threw them down into the sea. How much better to have kept a couple and kept it in working order for future generations."	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 16.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		'just young people exercising their enthusiasm'	c. 1984-5	Cadets enjoyed the social atmosphere at the Officer Cadet School.	The relationships between male and female cadets was a positive one. Playing games such as bishing was common. Romances occurred.	There was a thing called bishing, you have probably heard about that. Initially bishing was about coming in and ruining someone's room just before inspection, so they had to put everything back. Water was occasionally used but I never heard of it being used at Portsea, but what they used to do was get a cadet and tie them to their bed and take them down and sit them in the ocean and getting down to the ocean they went over a bit of a cliff that was all covered in spikes. A couple of the fellows were dropped in there and they would cover everyone with shaving cream and all the rest, so some of those photographs that are absolute screams. This poor young woman straddled on this bloody wire bed and covered in food and things like that. ... It was just young people exercising their enthusiasm, their physicalness and all of those things.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 7.	
		Understanding cultural issues	c. 1984-5	Officers were initially unaware of cultural issues among cadets.	Officers, such as Phillip Davies, learnt from other female cadets of issues experienced by other cadets from different cultural background. Davies recalled his lack of awareness of these issues at the time of the training programs. Prior to the beginning of the cadet course in c. 1984 he asked the Army Office if there were any protocols to observe for overseas cadets and the response was no.	As the Commandant you think you know what goes on but you don't really. Chatting to some of the ladies during the following year after Portsea had closed they revealed that for religious reasons the Brunei cadets would actually shower in a set of clothes, greens ... . We didn't have individual cubicles in those days they were open showers for the girls. Where as the Australian girls would all muck in together the Bruneians would be dressed to actually shower. And I mentioned earlier that I asked Army office is there were any protocols that I should observe with overseas cadets and I was told no. But half way through the course a British officer who was serving with the Bruneians, and a Bruneian officer came out and they opened my eyes to some of the issues. I mean they used to do a run in the surf and of course the fellows would pick up the girls and throw them into the water and the Bruneian girls would go. We were told that every time the RSM gave an order on parade the girls thought they were being singled out, the Bruneian girls, so they were petrified. The fellows were picking them up in the rough and tumble which was totally against their custom, but they put up with it.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 12-3.	
		Mentors for a new generation	c. 1984-5	The first class of female cadets graduated with flying colours!	Many women cadets pursued impressive military careers at senior ranks and mentored new generations of cadets.	… we had that very successful first six months and then those girls went on, many achieved rank, some senior rank and took their part then in nurturing the next class that came in; they were young women again and young men.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 8.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
						The groups of women graduates have stayed together on the net, they talk to each other, many have had a short career and then married, had children and didn't stay in the Army others have stayed in, that's the way of the world ...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 17.	
"Rifle Range Whole Area Quarantine Station whole Area"	4.114	Officer Cadet School: 'Adequate training area for all forms of field craft, field firing and minor tactics'	1951-1985	The Officer Cadet School was established in 1951.	The Officer Cadet School was housed in the former Quarantine Station buildings, and also had a training area within the Defence Reserve in the Range Area.	Adequate training area for all forms of field craft, field firing and minor tactics exists at its door, and a classification rifle range is under construction.	Australian Army Journal, as cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 99.	Audio Tour
"Rifle Range Whole Area Quarantine Station whole Area"	4.115	Living with the Officer Cadet School	1951-1985	Over the years, there was considerable social interaction between the local people of Point Nepean and the students and staff at Officer Cadet School.		Some local people acted as foster families to the cadets, particularly those from far away places such as the Pacific Islands, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines.	Anonymous account, as cited Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 100.	Audio Tour
			c. 1984-5	Commander Phillip Davies had a good relationship with the local people of Portsea.	A member of the Portsea community offered a horse to Phillip Davies for his daughter to learn to ride on.	… the local population didn't miss anything. I happened to mention to somebody but I can't remember who it was that my daughter had just started to learn to ride but we wouldn't have a horse down at Portsea. The next day I get a phone call, I have forgotten who the gentleman's name was who told us to come down, he had a horse he was only agisting and if it was of any use to my daughter we could have if for nothing, as long as we fed the horse. So we go down to meet this gentleman and there is this huge stockhorse with scars all over it, where it had obviously been through the bush chasing cattle. Anyhow he brought it down to the house and I took it from him outside the gate and off he went, I brought it and let go of the bridle. The horse had been in a pen that wasn't too big and suddenly it saw the front lawn of the house, and the horse took off and it went round and round.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 3-4.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
			c. 1984-5	Commander Phillip Davies had a good relationship with the local people of Portsea.	Unfortunately the horse was injured in an accident but an officer at the school healed the animal.	... we did have a lady friend of one of our officers who just happened to be passing by and she was a great horse rider. She went home and got so mercurochrome or something in a bucket, came along and rubbed it all over the horse and within about a fortnight you couldn't have told that the horse had fallen over.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 4.	
			c. 1984-5	Commander Phillip Davies had a good relationship with the local people of Portsea.	"Phillip Davies reminisced about the closure as a historical but emotional moment as the Portsea training school and its long-standing local community had ended. Members of the Portsea community hosted international cadets, including students from New Zealand, Africa, Malaya, Brunei and Papua New Guinea. Jack, a beloved Portsea resident, was a guard at the front gate and was adamant against admitting anyone from entering the site who did not have permission from the Commandment. The Portsea community adopted the school as their own and provided a welcoming and supportive environment for all cadets that endured for years. Staff and cadets were welcomed into community and included in all aspects of life at Portsea. "	"I would like to mention was that (OCS) Portsea was just a part of a family in the wider Portsea community. Most of our civilian staff were hired from the local community and they had been there from the start. ... all of the overseas cadets were welcome in people's homes and once they had adopted a nationality those people sometimes did it for ten, fifteen years. … the community ... had adopted Portsea as their own and I think that kept a lot of cadets out of trouble, it also gave them places to go to and join in. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 12-3.	
			c. 1984-5	Commander Phillip Davies had a good relationship with the local people of Portsea.		... we became part of a much wider Victorian community particularly were the facilities enabled those sought of charities to do something and had the following where people could come down and play tennis, have a golf match and things like that. All the golf clubs were most welcoming as they had been for the full life of the school. It really was a family affair as I said earlier for the military and the local population.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 14.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
			c. 1984-5	Commander Phillip Davies had a good relationship with the local people of Portsea.	Phillip Davies recalled the close relationships between staff and their families. They lived at the married quarters just inside the main entrance. They would catch up down the main street of Portsea and enjoy themselves at the Sergeants Mess and the Officers mess along with honorary mess members from the Portsea community. The wives of staff members also played a significant role in providing care and support for the cadets.	".. the staff and their wives, who gave absolute commitment to ensuring the cadets were never abused, were given every opportunity to participate. The wives became a part of the social scene, in fact on the suggestion of one of the wives Sandra got a group together and produced a cook book that raised four thousand dollars for Legacy. So the Army family worked outside of the school as well as in the school and that has been the way it's always been. ... people like Ralph Parry, Everard Baillieu, Bill Smith who was a real-estate agent; all of these people were enamoured and sad to see Portsea go as much as anyone else because it had become part of their life. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 13-4.	
			c. 1984-5	Commander Phillip Davies had a good relationship with the local people of Portsea.		We intermingled with the cadets frequently; we were invited to all of their functions. My wife often says at the end of the first year when we were invited to start the dancing that I was just rapt that nothing untoward had happened, they had all played a brilliant part and those graduation balls were absolutely amazing.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 17.	
Range Area - Rifle Range, 25 metre pistol range	4.116	The Rifle Range: using rifles, machine guns and sub-machine guns	1956-7	The rifle range (a Static Mechanical Range) was constructed for the Officer Cadet School during 1956-57.	The range was used for rifle, sub-machine gun and machine gun use. It was intended that troops from Portsea and Balcombe Barracks (some 800) would use the range at least six times a year thus time-saving on the trip to either Williamstown Rifle Range or the Naval Range at Cerberus.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, pp.104, 106.	Interpretation Sign Major
Hand Grenade Throwing Range	4.117	Hand Grenade Throwing Range	Unknown	There are two hand grenade throwing ranges.	These are hand throwing ranges for the Officer Cadet School. Both consist of a blow out bowl, throwing area maze and at one site an observation tower. The maze is a more complicated arrangement than HGR-1 with underground shelters at both ends of the throwing area. The whole is constructed using rammed earth mounds with corrugated iron and timber facings.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, pp.107, 136.	Interpretation Sign Major

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
25 metre pistol range	4.118	The 25-metre Pistol Range	Unknown	The site originally had three pistol ranges.	There were originally three 25 metre pistol ranges on the site two near Defence Road and the other just off Butler's Track just west of Harrison's Bowl. One of these sites near the Monash Light Firebreak and Defence Road has been removed. The remaining sites consist of firing blocks and simple target poles with wiring strung between posts and to which the targets are attached.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.108.	Interpretation Sign Major
Gallery, Snap and Sneaker Ranges	4.119	Gallery, Snap and Sneaker Ranges	1952 possibly earlier	A Gallery, Snap and Sneaker Range are shown on a post 1952 map of the Defence Land although they set some distance apart along the Butler Track. They have not been identified.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.108.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Sector Defence Range	4.120	Sector Defence Range: shooting pop up targets	Unknown	According to the map of the Officer Cadet Area showing the location of the various training facilities produced in Loyalty and Service, site 15 was a snap range but the map indicates it was at one time west of Monash light.	A sector defence range is composed of three aligned foxholes from which soldiers fire on targets (pop ups) a short distance forward of the foxholes. A fourth foxhole for the section leader is slightly to the rear. He calls on his section troops to fire on targets at a set rate with either rifles or machine gun.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.109.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Harrison's Bowl	4.121	Harrison's Bowl	1953, possibly earlier	A space for firing anti-tank weapons such as small mortars, rifle-propelled grenades and bazookas.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, pp. 109, 150.	Interpretation Sign Minor x 3, Audio Tour
End of Point Nepean Road, Portsea	4.122	Officer Cadet School fence: a grand entrance to the Cadet School	1975, possibly earlier	The fence is a precast patent concrete block designed to replicate rock-faced stone set as coursed work (approx. 360 x 190 x 190 block sizes) and capped with slate slabs.	This fence used to mark the entry to the Officer Cadet School.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 168.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole Range Area	4.123	Significance of the Range Area	Contemporary	The Nepean Range area possesses historical significance at the State level for its role in the defence of Australia during World War Two and for its role in the training of army officer cadets who subsequently served in overseas conflicts (principally Korea, Malaya and Vietnam). The Cheviot Beach site also has significance as the place where Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt drowned in unusual circumstances in late 1967. Holt's drowning was the source of widespread public speculation at the time and continues to be controversial to this day.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.183.	Interpretation Sign Major
					Phillip Davies recalled the history of the range area,	… I know the old story the Navy used to use it late 1800s, early 1900's as a firing range and that was always fenced off.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 15.	

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole Range Area	4.123	Significance of the Range Area	Contemporary	The Range Area at Point Nepean was also the 'back-yard' training area for the Officer Cadet School, which used the site for rifle, hand grenade and anti-tank ranges as well as combat and living off the land exercises. Officers who graduated became available for service in the three conflicts which arose during the period in which the school was open being the Korean war, the Malaya Emergency and the Vietnam war.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.186.	Interpretation Sign Major
Whole of Police Point	4.124	The army takes over the station	1939	When the army arrived, they had the run of the station.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 35.	Audio Tour
Whole of Police Point	4.125	The army arrives and takes over the station	1954	776 acres of land were transferred to the Army for a nominal cost of £1 per acre in 1954. An area of 35 acres was also leased to the Portsea Golf Club and the remaining 181 acres, which included Police Point, remained under the control of the Health Department, although they soon granted permissive occupancy of the various buildings. Lt. Col. David Danson (then Captain) who helped establish the Army Cadet School lived with his family at the Superintendent's Cottage.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 41.	Audio Tour

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
			1984-5	Phillip Davies was appointed the last Commandment of the Officer Cadet School.	Phillip Davies and his family lived at the Superintendent's Cottage and enjoyed a seaside lifestyle. Phillip described the cottage as a 'wonderful rambling mansion'.	With about two acres of cliff front property, private beach, all those things that people now pay millions of dollars to achieve that. My family came with me and at that stage I had two daughters and a son and they revelled in their time down at Portsea. Particularly being able to go to school locally and be able to join in the activities, play at the beach and fish at their own jetty; which totally spoilt them I must admit.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 3.	
				The Superintendent's Cottage was 'hallowed ground' and off limits to cadets.	Phillip Davies recalled the fence that once surrounded the Commander's House,	… it still had a big fence around it I think, there was a wire fence that in fact you have seen for locking that part of the reserve off and I suppose they saw that then as 'hallowed ground'.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 8.	
			1984-5	The Superintendent's Cottage was used for personnel of the Quarantine Department and even as a holiday home for the Governor-General!	Phillip Davies described developments to the cottage during the period of Army occupation.	I was led to believe it was used as a weekender for people from the Quarantine Department; they'd installed a very large commercial stove, so the kitchen was really a commercial kitchen when we arrived. The previous Commandant, Burgess, he had work done in the front room, carpet laid, I think the windows changed and offered it as a retreat for the Governor General on a couple of Christmases before. That had been changed but the rest of the property looked as if it had been maintained but it was in roughly original condition. There was a dining room, bedrooms, a bit of damp in the back bedrooms in fact, but other than that it was very well preserved.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 4.	
Moonah woodland	4.126	Planting native and non-native trees	1965-6	Between May 1965 and October 1966 the Army planted 3000 pine trees and in excess of 2000 eucalypts, casuarinas and bottle brushes within the Quarantine Reserve. Other native trees and shrubs were planted as windbreaks and for aesthetic improvement. This period of planting is also reflected in the cottage gardens at Police Point.			Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 41.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Whole grounds - Crematorium obstacle course Rifle Range"	4.127	The crematorium: hidden building of the Quarantine Station	"1892 1951-1985"	Buildings in the outer remote bushland setting connected to the Quarantine Station and Officer Cadet School included a crematorium, a rifle range and obstacle course.	Other features and uses located in the outer bush setting include the so-called 'crematorium' on the rise to the south of the Quarantine Station, and a variety of training uses including an obstacle course and rifle range associated with the Officer Cadet School.		Lovell Chen, 'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 80.	Interpretation Sign
Women's Path	4.128	Major General Cheryl Pearce	1985 onwards	Cheryl Pearce held the rank of Major General when she participated in the Point Nepean Community Trust Oral History Program on 20 June 2007. She joined army in 1985 and was part of the first intakes of female at the Officer Cadet School.		The first month we were confined to Barracks, behind the gate. And it was very long days. A lot of that initial training of breaking you down as an individual and then building you back up as a team. A lot of learning about how the army works, physically, and on processes and systems and the way things worked.	Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness, Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness interview Cheryl Pearce [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 20 June 2007, pp. 2, 3.	Interpretation Sign Minor

Theme 5: Point Nepean Life

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole of Police Point	5.001	Lime burning at Police Point	1840s	The first European use of the land was for grazing and lime burning. The quarrying of limestone and lime burning became particularly important and from the 1840s, lime from the Portsea area supplied Melbourne's building trade. The Shire Park area was part of the early lime-burning industry, and Daniel Sullivan and J Purvis held early leases at Police Point allowing such activity. The remains of a lime-kiln survives at the base of the cliffs below Police Point and the adjacent cliff faces also show evidence of early quarrying activity.		"The constant demand for LIME, and the great superiority of the Nepean Lime Stone, has induced J.P. Fawkner to produce a large supply of that useful article. The Lime Burners at Point Nepean. - For some years past a lucrative pursuit has been followed by many parties at Point Nepean, who having obtained licenses from the Government have been engaged in lime burning; latterly however, these licenses have been withheld..."	Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 85; 'Notice', The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser, 24 June 1839, p. 8, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/228130512>; 'Local intelligence', The Melbourne Daily News' 28 September 1849, p. 2, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/226322755>.	Not in scope
"Boss Beach lime kiln Parade ground -Sullivan's cottage"	5.002	Who were the lime burners?	1840s	Lime burners were some of the earliest people to live and work at Point Nepean.		And the lime burners even though they were spread out, as they are in country towns, they were still a very close community. They all knew each others business and they all helped, all there for each other. The lime burners were known for being generous and giving people lifts on their lime burning craft. They take about a fortnight to load their craft with their lime, go up to Melbourne, unload and take on provisions and go back to Point Nepean, always a lime craft going somewhere and they always give a lift to whoever needed it.	"Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 24-5; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust Oral History Program interview with Mary Kruithof, Point Nepean Community Trust, 30 March 2007. "	Interpretation Sign Major
						The quarrymen would probe the ground with a thick crow bar approximately five feet (1.5 m) long, with a diameter of 2" (50 mm) and a rounded blunt tip. The ground was prodded by thrusting the crow bar down and as soon as a reef was located, the area was stripped of the surface soil with picks and shovels to expose the stone. It could range from 1'0" to 5'6" (0.3 m to 1.7 m) thick. A 4'-5' (1.2 m - 1.5 m) thickness was a good find. The reef was then undermined, removing all the soil and sand. The bar was then thumped down on top to crack the shelf and break away the mass of stone. This in turn was broken up into pieces - large pieces suitable for building were set aside.	Mr Watson, cited in John Alexander, Nepean limestone: the history of the limestone industry on the Southern Mornington Peninsula, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, Victoria, 2001, p. 4.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Boss Beach lime kiln Parade ground -Sullivan's cottage See also buildings built by Robert White c. 1856-60 Trail 1"	5.003	A place shaped from nature	c. 1839	Trees from the area provided the lime burners with firewood.	Lime was used to build early Melbourne.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 24-5.	Interpretation Sign Nature
			c.1932		Sydney H Wilson, Melbourne architect reminisced on the lime loading to Melbourne,	At Sorrento and Rye, the sea being shallow, the lime was taken in drays drawn by a dozen bullocks out into the sea to axle depth, and then unloaded into a larger barge which was then rowed out into the deeper water, where the sailing craft lay at anchor. The loading and unloading could be attempted only in smooth weather. The inner channel past Sorrento was known as Limeburners Channel, and lime produced was known by architects as Heads lime. It was the whitest produced.	Sydney H Wilson, cited in John Alexander, Nepean limestone: the history of the limestone industry on the Southern Mornington Peninsula, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, Victoria, 2001, pp. 7-8.	
"Parade ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) Lime kilns Shepherd's hut - cellar (believed to be Patrick Sullivan's former underground stone dairy) "	5.004	Edward Sullivan: early squatter	1842	Son of David Sullivan - took up (squatted?) on the land that became the Quarantine Station	Dennis Sullivan had two sons named Daniel and Patrick. Daniel's brother Patrick owned the property at Parade Ground which formed the central area of the future quarantine station site. Page 27, on the other hand, states that Patrick Sullivan, a son of Daniel Sullivan, took up or squatted licensed land that became the central area of the Quarantine site. *Uncertain: Was Patrick Sullivan was the brother or son of Daniel Sullivan?	I am Fred Sullivan I was born in Sorrento and my father was born in Sorrento and my great, great grandfather, came here in 1843 to the Quarantine Station, where they lived for a few years until government wanted the land for a Quarantine Station. So they had leave, had about 20 acres then...	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 27; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview with Frederick Sullivan, Point Nepean Community Trust, 15 June 2007.	Ground Based Installation Major

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) Lime kilns "	5.005	Dennis Sullivan: early settler	1840s	Dennis Sullivan was the father of Daniel and Patrick Sullivan.	The Sullivans arrived in the Portsea area from Ireland in the 1840s. Dennis Sullivan occupied an area of land that included part of what was to become the Quarantine Station. In 1852, his two sons, Daniel and Patrick Sullivan, were operating lime kilns at Point Nepean.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 88.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space
"Boss Beach lime kiln Parade ground -Sullivan's cottage"	5.006	People of the lime kilns	1850s	According to Hollinshed's history of the Peninsula, the first documented lime kilns were those of John Cannon and Dennis Sullivan on 'what became the Quarantine Reserve.' Hollinshed told how, in the early 1850s, 'after about 10 years on his Peninsula property, Sullivan's land was resumed for quarantine.' Hollinshed commented that Sullivan 'was then 65 and it must have been a severe shock for an aging man to be dispossessed.' Dennis' sons Daniel and Patrick were also associated with the Sullivan property. Sullivan Bay at Sorrento is named after the Sullivan family who later settled there.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 15.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Boss Beach lime kiln Parade ground -Sullivan's cottage"	5.007	Good money from burning lime	c.1850s	While the lime burners earned good money, there was not much in the area to spend it on.		"... there are 2 or 3 lime kilns within about 3 miles of us the proprietors [sic] of which are making Rapid fortunes. 3 years ago they used to get 1 shilling per bag of lime. Now get 10s for the same quantity. This is capital country for travelling for it costs you nothing for provisions. Every hut you come there is always plenty of tea Beef and Damper...all the settlers about here and all along the sea coast have been sent out has convicts and hardly any of them without plenty of money. There one thing you cant spend money here. It is a very sober place... Edward Skelton was a lime burner. He had kilns down at what was called Shelly Beach...He died in 1859. He died young. He was only about 40 or something years old. But then people hit the grog in the early days cause there was nothing else to do."	William J Walker, Log Book, Nov 26 1852 to April 1853, MS12473, Box 3333/4, Australian Manuscripts Collection, State Library Victoria, transcript of the original diary, February 1986, cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 12; Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Jenny Nixon [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 15 June 2007.	Interpretation Sign Major (joins with 5.002)
"Parade ground lime kilns Old cemetery area (cemetery) "	5.008	David Sullivan and Richard McGrath: early graziers	1843	Daniel Sullivan was a pastoralist. Daniel held a grazing license that covered four square miles from Portsea to the tip of Point Nepean.	Note: The Lovell Chen CMP makes no mention of David Sullivan		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 27; Peninsula Essence, Peninsula Portraits, Peninsula Essence website, 3 May 2018, accessed 3 June 2020, <https://peninsulaessence.com.au/peninsula-portraits/>.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space; Corten Silhouettes People x 3
"Parade ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) lime kilns Old cemetery area (cemetery) "	5.009	Daniel Sullivan and Patrick Sullivan: early settlers	c.1852	Daniel and Patrick Sullivan held land and managed grazing cattle and lime kilns in the area of what would become the Quarantine Station complex	Daniel Sullivan's property was probably the Sullivan Property shown on an 1855 map of the region and located outside the Quarantine Station area, while Patrick Sullivan had a limekiln and buildings within the designated Quarantine Station area		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 88; Peninsula Essence, Peninsula Portraits, Peninsula Essence website, 3 May 2018, accessed 3 June 2020, <https://peninsulaessence.com.au/peninsula-portraits/>.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space (joins with 5.008); Corten Silhouettes People x 3
lime kilns	5.010	Daniel Sullivan: Lime burner	c.1852	Daniel Sullivan was also a lime burner. Daniel operated a limekiln at Police Point.	Known as Police Point limekiln, this kiln belonged to Daniel Sullivan, although Harrington, erroneously attributes it to William Cannon. This site is virtually inaccessible unless by boat. The remains of the kiln, which were recorded by Harrington in 1997, are set into the face of the cliff.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 121.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space (joins with 5.008); Corten Silhouettes People x 3

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade ground lime kilns "	5.011	William Cannon: an early settler	1850s	William Cannon also leased land in the area that would become the Quarantine Station. William, like Patrick Sullivan, also operated a limekiln.	William Cannon also had a limekiln and buildings in the western section of what was to become the Quarantine Station. His limekiln is shown on the 1855 map as being located west of the Quarantine Buildings and east of the new cemetery.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 88.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space (joins with 5.008); Corten Silhouettes People x 3
"Parade ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) lime kilns "	5.012	Patrick Sullivan and William Cannon: evicted by the Quarantine Station	1852	In 1852 Patrick Sullivan and William Cannon were ordered to leave the area in the wake of establishing the future quarantine station. Both men received subsequent compensation claims which provided significant details on the pre-existing structures in the area that would become the quarantine station.		The two houses occupied by messrs. Sullivan and Cannon (lime-burners) have been purchased by government, and converted into hospitals.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 88; 'Miscellaneous', The Cornwall Chronicle, 13 November 1852, p. 755, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65580856/6228480>.	Vanished History Sign Negative Space (joins with 5.008); Corten Silhouettes People x 3
						It must be stated what are their expected tenures and what power the Government possesses of removal, now or at the expiration of lease, whenever that may be.	Correspondence of Lieut Governor La Trobe to Surveyor-General R Hoddle, 6 October 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 22.	
						Lands in the settled districts can be withdrawn from the occupation of the leaseholder if required for sale, or for any public purpose and must be surrendered by the lessee upon his receiving one month's notice, but in such a case the balance of the price of the lease for the time it has to run will be refunded to him.	Correspondence of Surveyor-General R Hoddle to Lieut Governor La Trobe, 27 October 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 22.	
						Let these papers be officially forwarded to the Harbour Master. He holds an authority from me to act upon the information herein supplied, and take such steps as may be found desirable in withdrawing from licensed occupation such portion of land as may be required for the purpose of the immediate formation of a quarantine station at the Heads.	Minute from Lieut Governor La Trobe, 28 October 1852, cited in Major JH Welch, The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 1988, p. 22.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade ground Lime kilns "	5.013	James Sandle Ford: early food supplier	1842	James settled in the Portsea area in the 1840s.	James developed the land, reared cattle, bred horses, grazed stock, planted crops and built a limekiln.	Piracy - At the time that the ship "North Pole" arrived in this port, four seamen belonging to the vessel deserted, carrying off the long-boat and a great quantity of property, with which they landed at Point Nepean, and as far as can be ascertained were harboured by Ford, a lime-burner residing there....	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, pp. 87-8; 'Local intelligence', The Port Phillip Patriot and Morning Advertiser, 6 July 1848, p. 2, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/226354770>.	Interpretation Suite
						"Sir, I have the honour to request that I may be allowed to purchase land in Pt. Nepean adjoining the eastern boundary of the Quarantine station, to the extent of (640) six hundred and forty acres. I had resided on it and paid license as a squatter and limeburner for ten years, having improved it by erecting houses, stockyard, limekiln etcs.,, and by fencing and cultivating about 30 acres. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, James Ford (Signed) The Surveyor General"	Letter from James Ford, 1853, cited in Nepean Historical Society, The Peninsula story: Sorrento and Portsea - yesterday, 4th edn, Nepean Historical Society Inc., Sorrento, Victoria, 1992, p. 22.	
"Parade ground Lime kilns "	5.013	James Sandle Ford: early food supplier	1842	Supplied fresh food to ships anchored off the Heads.			Nepean Historical Society, James Sandle Ford, Nepean Historical Society website, n.d., accessed 3 June 2020, <https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/james-sandle-ford/>.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
"Parade ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there), Stone store (no longer there), Shepherd's Hut lime kilns "	5.014	Patrick Sullivan's extensive holdings	1850s	Patrick Sullivan's holdings were extensive and included a stone cottage and workshop, a limekiln and an underground stone dairy.	Sullivan's buildings, which were located on the current Parade Ground, formed the core of the newly established Quarantine Station. His stone cottage was used to house quarantine detainees and continued to serve as a workshop until it was demolished in about 1910. The cellar of the building currently known as the Shepherd's Hut may also be Sullivan's underground stone dairy and the ruins of his limekiln are located at the base of the cliffs below Hospital No. 1.	"... a stone dwelling house forty feet long and...twelve feet wide inside, divided by two stone partitions into three rooms, two of which are floored with stone flags. One wattle and daub three roomed cottage, and a small underground stone dairy...about four acres of land within five hundred yards of the beach, cleared and enclosed with a low brush fence...About a quarter of an acre fenced in for a kitchen garden near the house, and a small stock or cattle yard. Two wells sunk about ten feet just above the high water mark, built round inside with stone... a limekiln and a quantity of lime "	Dispatch from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe, 9 November 1852, cited in Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 89.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality
"Parade ground - Sullivan's Cottage (no longer there) lime kilns"	5.015	The ruins of the lime kiln	1850s	The ruins of Patrick Sullivan's limekiln are located at the base of the cliffs below Hospital No. 1.	Sullivan's limekiln, recorded by Harrington in 1997, is set into the cliff-face below Hospital No. 1. Courses of square-cut blocks form a wall standing to 1.3m and visible horizontally for 3.4m into which is set an archway (.85m high and 1.15m wide). The top course of the wall has regularly spaced recesses, suggesting beam insertion points. The vault terminates at 0.9m on what appears to be the natural limestone formation and there is no evidence of a draw hole.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 122.	Interpretation Sign Minor
"Parade ground Shepherd's hut"	5.016	Edward Hobson: overlander	1837	Edward Hobson was an overlander. Edward obtained a grazing licence for the area from Borneo to Point Nepean.	Edward Hobson owned several pastoral properties in Victoria. In particular, the Tootgarook pastoral run in the late 1830s which ran from around Rye all the way to Point Nepean.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 27; Nepean Historical Society, Edward William Hobson, Nepean Historical Society website, n.d., accessed 3 June 2020, <https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/the-characters/edward-william-hobson/>.	Interpretation Suite
Parade ground (close to Sullivan's Cottage)	5.017	Before the Parade Ground	1837	The site had a stone house, a wattle and daub three-roomed cottage and a small underground dairy.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 28.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Shepherd's Hut	5.018	A reminder of the past: Shepherd's Hut	Pre-1856	Shepherd's Hut is a significant reminder of the Port Nepean's early settlers and the early agricultural industry of the area.	Shepherd's Hut provides evidence of the earliest phase of building on Point Nepean, not only within the Station grounds but arguably upon the Mornington Peninsula. This sole structure today represents the pre-1856 phase of the station's evolution.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 68.	Building Sign, Audio Tour, Interpretation Sign Major
"Shepherd's Hut stone dairy"	5.018	A reminder of the past: Shepherd's Hut	Pre-1856	Shepherd's Hut is a significant reminder of the Port Nepean's early settlers and the early agricultural industry of the area.	The hut was used as a dairy from the 1880s until 1897, and as a dispensary until 1908. It became the Regimental Sergeant Major's Office during the Army occupation of the site.	The Shepherds Hut was occupied by Geoffrey Simms who was the Armoured Instructor. The Parade ground itself was quite uneven, but beautifully grassed.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 149; Sue Wesson and James Hackel, Sue Wesson and James Hackel interview David McLachlan: Major General (Retd) David McLachlan [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007.	
"Shepherd's Hut Parade ground - Sullivan's cottage (no longer there), stone dairy Lime kilns"	5.019	Shepherd's Hut: early industry and agriculture at Point Nepean	Pre-1856	Shepherd's Hut is a significant reminder of the Port Nepean's early settlers and the early agricultural industry of the area.	The cellar of the building currently known as the Shepherd's Hut may also be Sullivan's underground stone dairy and the ruins of his limekiln are located at the base of the cliffs below Hospital No. 1.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation Management Plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 89.	Vanished History Sign Augmented Reality
"Boss Beach lime kiln Parade ground - Sullivan's cottage"	5.020	The end of the lime kilns	1860s-1870s	Ruined lime kilns are still to be found within the Quarantine Station site one just west of Police Point where it has been cut into a cliff face. This is thought to have been used by William Canon. The other is further west along the beach and is thought to have belonged to Denis Sullivan. Lime burning appears to have continued in the area with a kiln established in 1880 further along the shoreline at Portsea where it is now used as a bathing pavilion. Other kiln ruins are found in Sorrento, Rye and Blairgowrie and these were established once the Quarantine Reserve land became closed to these activities.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a Conservation Management Plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 16.	Interpretation Sign Major

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Lime kilns	5.021	Early lime-burning: a key industry at Point Nepean	1840s-1850s	From the 1840s lime burning became the chief industry in the Portsea area, supplying limestone to Melbourne's building trade.	Nepean limestone was shipped to Melbourne from the late 1830s. Many of the early lime kilns at Portsea were located along the shoreline. By 1845, a regular fleet of 20 to 25 schooners carried limestone to Melbourne. Large quantities of local timber were cut to supply the lime kilns, causing the natural vegetation of banksia and sheoak to become scarce.	Very Like Monopoly - It is a general complaint amongst the builders in Melbourne, that they are not only compelled to pay an exorbitant price for lime, but are at the same time under the necessity of waiting their turn, to get it.	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 149; 'Local intelligence', The Port Phillip Patriot and Morning, 7 July 1848, p. 2, accessed 3 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/226354865>.	Interpretation Sign Minor x 2
Administration building (army headquarters)	5.022	The end of an era: the Quarantine Station closes	1980	In 1980, the Commonwealth declared the station surplus to requirements and closed by proclamation on 2 August 1980. The Army continued to conduct the Officer Cadet School, until relocating in 1984 to Canberra, to form part of the newly-established Australian Defence Force Academy.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Stables Orientation Area

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		The end of an era: the Quarantine Station closes	1980	In 1980, the Commonwealth declared the station surplus to requirements and closed by proclamation on 2 August 1980. The Army continued to conduct the Officer Cadet School, until relocating in 1984 to Canberra, to form part of the newly-established Australian Defence Force Academy.	"The Defence Department and Army decided to shorten the training program at Duntroon as a result of the establishment of the four year course at the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA). After graduation from the ADFA cadets completed a 12 month course at Duntroon. As a result Portsea Officer Cadet School closed. For cadets who participated in the final 12 month training program at the Officer Cadet School the final year of its operation was a historic one. In c. 1984 Phillip Davies had fond memories of the last day of the school and its legacy. All former Commandments, Chief of the Defence Force, General Phillip Bennett, the Governor General and all cadet graduates were invited to attend the final parade. "	"… Portsea has done the army proud and there were many tears in the eyes, I know that Portsea was closing because a lot of people felt it was the wrong thing to do. … Portsea was such a unique place ... [the cadets] felt being out of Canberra, isolated but with a very supportive local population, which we can talk about in a moment, this was the place to train young officers. They saw Duntroon I think as a long school but probably a lot of those who graduated hadn't caught up with what was actually happening in the service where jointer was becoming a big issue. … It was a revered barracks but that was it. It was closed and although a lot of people would have liked to see it didn't, we moved on but the School of Army Health then came in. ... It was a sad time for those Portsea graduates in particular who attended that final parades they were very proud that they had been part of such a magnificent institution. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 9-13.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		The end of an era: the Quarantine Station closes	1980	In 1980, the Commonwealth declared the station surplus to requirements and closed by proclamation on 2 August 1980. The Army continued to conduct the Officer Cadet School, until relocating in 1984 to Canberra, to form part of the newly-established Australian Defence Force Academy.	"Phillip Davies reminisced about the closure as a historical but emotional moment as the Portsea training school and its long-standing local community had ended. Members of the Portsea community hosted international cadets. Jack, a beloved Portsea resident, was a guard at the front gate and was adamant against admitting anyone from entering the site who did not have permission from the Commandment. The Portsea community adopted the school as their own and provided a welcoming and supportive environment for all cadets that endured for years. Staff and cadets were welcomed into community and included in all aspects of life at Portsea. "	"I would like to mention was that (OCS) Portsea was just a part of a family in the wider Portsea community. Most of our civilian staff were hired from the local community and they had been there from the start. ... all of the overseas cadets were welcome in people's homes and once they had adopted a nationality those people sometimes did it for ten, fifteen years. … the community ... had adopted Portsea as their own and I think that kept a lot of cadets out of trouble, it also gave them places to go to and join in. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 12-3.	
			c. 1974	In the 1970s officers from the Australian Staff College at Queenscliff regularly travelled over to Point Nepean to play cricket against the cadets at the Portsea Officer Cadet School.	Phillip Davies recalled,	… we used to go across and play cricket and other activities, against the cadets, and were nearly always beaten because the cadets were a good eight or nine years younger than most of us.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, p. 2.	
"Isolation hospital (dental training) Isolation ward (Dental laboratory) "	5.023	School of Army Health: training defence medical personnel	1986-1996	This facility trained defence medical personnel and was the main establishment in Australia for the training of Army health officers. The School had previously been based in Healesville, from the 1970s. Amongst other crucial roles, Army 'medics' manned the field hospitals of the Australian Army when involved in combat. The School of Army Health staff were both military and civilian, and conducted courses for officers and soldiers ranging from 15 days to three months in health and military related subjects. The facility was also a popular location for military conferences.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Interpretation Suite

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Administration building (army headquarters)	5.023	School of Army Health: training defence medical personnel	1998	In 1998, the School relocated to Bonegilla.			Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Interpretation Suite
Whole Quarantine area	5.024	Humanitarian relief: housing refugees from Kosovo	1998-1999	Kosovo refugees	In 1998-99, the buildings were used to house several hundred refugees from Kosovo, offered asylum on compassionate grounds as a result of the Balkan conflict arising from the break-up of the former Yugoslavia.		Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64.	Current display, Audio Tour
Administration building	5.025	The Point Nepean Community Trust	June 2004	Transfer of care and management of the site was vested in the Point Nepean Community Trust.	In June 2004 the care and management of this site was vested in the Point Nepean Community Trust, until its future transfer to the State of Victoria for inclusion in an integrated National Park for Point Nepean.	"We have witnessed a most fickle and deceptive process on Point Nepean, with the Commonwealth Government and the State Government hunting with the hounds and running with the hares… Who will be on this trust?... People must remain vigilant. The project needs to start afresh to properly assess how best to avoid vested interests and address environmental and heritage concerns. Former premier Joan Kirner and Commonwealth Games Chairman Ron Walker correctly identify Point Nepean as a site of extraordinary heritage significance. But the future of this national treasure remains uncertain. If the Federal Government genuinely intends to give the land back to Victoria as a national park, why do we have to wait five years? Why is the chair-designate of the proposed management trust the same person who, just one day before, was chairman of consortium proposing an 80-year lease to a Queensland property developer?"	Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 64; Joanne Naim and John Nairn, 'Questions on Point Nepean', The Herald Sun, January 1 2004, p. 17; Kate Baillieu, 'Questions over Point Nepean', The Age, January 1 2004.	Current display, Audio Tour
		The Point Nepean Community Trust	n.d.	A key aim Point Nepean Community Trust for Point Nepean National Park was that the site should be cared for and managed together amongst all management authority.		... one of our key point in the whole process was that the site should be treated as one, and managed as one	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 18.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		The Point Nepean Community Trust	n.d.	A key aim Point Nepean Community Trust for Point Nepean National Park was that the site should be cared for and managed together amongst all management authority.		… the fact that the Trust and Parks Victoria, and more broadly, the Federal Government and State Government, are, on the whole, is working together on a similar planning process is a huge benefit because it really could have been 2 people… 2 groups with the shire going in as a third, going in 2 or 3 separate directions.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 18.	
Quarantine Area, Administration	5.026	Return to quarantine in the 1970s	1970s	For a brief period in the early 1970s, the Quarantine facilities were re-opened.	There was a brief resumption of quarantine activity at the station in the 1970s with the opening of Tullamarine Airport when Melbourne became the first point of entry for many international flights. However, in 1974, the station ceased to receive quarantines from Tullamarine, who were sent instead to the Fairfield Infectious Diseases Hospital.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 99.	Interpretation Suite
Whole fort area	5.027	Point Nepean is listed on the National Heritage List in 2006	2006	National Heritage List.	Point Nepean was included on the National Heritage List in 2006.		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 7.	Stables Orientation Area
			2007	Point Nepean National Park is likened to Victoria's Ellis Island.	Harry Breidahl praised the legacy of the Quarantine Station at Point Nepean National Park and its capacity to transform visitors back in time to explore what daily life was like at the station to 100-150 years ago.	The fact that the Quarantine facility is still there, basically as it was, and introducing generations of the 2000's to what it was like 100-150 years ago when it took you 3 to 6 months to get here by boat. ... And really, Point Nepean, in terms of Quarantine, is Victoria's Ellis Island, as in, Ellis Island at, as the entrance to New York.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 2.	
Whole fort area	5.028	Point Nepean is listed on the Register of the National Estate	1988	Register of the National Estate inclusion.	"The fortifications were included in the Register of the National Estate in 1988 by the former Australian Heritage Commission. "		Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 7.	Stables Orientation Area

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Whole fort area	5.028	Point Nepean is listed on the Register of the National Estate	1988	Register of the National Estate inclusion.	Historically significant as a major and integral link in the Victorian Colonial Coastal Defence System which contributed to making Port Phillip Bay reputedly the most heavily defended harbour of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the southern hemisphere. The fortifications are the best examples of the development of military technology of the Port Phillip Bay network. These Forts are attributed with firing the first Allied shots of both World Wars.		Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Point Nepean area, Point Nepean Rd, VIC, Australia, AW&E website, n.d., accessed 31 August 2020, <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3DPoint%2520Nepean%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=5810>.	Stables Orientation Area
Whole fort area	5.029	Point Nepean is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register in 2004	2004	State Heritage Register inclusion.	The whole of Point Nepean was included on the State Heritage Register in 2004 (H2030).	Point Nepean has been heritage listed. But inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register does not guarantee protection for the 90ha former defence site at the centre of a custody spat between the state and federal governments.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, pp. 7-8; Kamahl Cogdon, 'Point Nepean listed', The Herald Sun, 15 July 2004.	Stables Orientation Area
Fort Nepean - Upper barracks, engineers headquarters, jetty, tramline.	5.030	Vanished buildings	1958-contemporary	Many buildings have been removed from the Fort. Most were timber. Buildings removed include the barracks buildings, the jetty, tramline, various stores and other ancillary facilities.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 14.	Interpretation Suite
		Vanished buildings	n.d.		Phillip Davies recalled the buildings used by the Officer Cadet School located near the site of the former jetty.	"The small hut that's actually on the seaside, not the Shepherds Hut, that was the RSM's building but as you look at the parade ground on the right there is a small hut there or it was, that was the Chief Instructors. … there was the administrative building down below for the Quarter Master which was the double story barracks, which was the old barracks area. "	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2008, pp. 14-5.	
		Vanished buildings	c. 1978	The jetty was dismantled in 1978.	Captain Cole Springall recalled the jetty was still in fair condition until the late 1970s.	… unless you're going along side the jetty, you don't see it really. Well you could see it when it was in good shape. You'd think as you'd pass, oh yeah, haven't been there for a long time, but didn't notice it really.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 15.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
		Vanished buildings	c. 1960s-1970s	Crew of the pilot ships the Akuna and Wyuna travelled back and forth from Queenscliff to the Quarantine Station pier to replenish water supplies.	Captain Cole Springall recalled the Queenscliff pilot service making regular visits to the Quarantine Station,	… we used to go over and get water. Mostly in the Akuna. Both ships while the berth was there. And we'd go in there and get our water supply. I remember on one occasion we were taking water and the colonel sent his messenger down and said, 'do we mind stop taking water so he could take a shower'. Must have been just at that time in the morning. We had to fit in with the vacant…the time when there weren't any ships. And it was usually day time when we went in there because of the lighting. There's no lights on the pier or anything.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 12.	
						… the hose [came] … aboard from the pier into the water tank we had … probably 100 tonnes. I can't recall exactly. But was more the Akuna because she must have had a smaller tank. And she'd be down here. Wyuna was there all the time, but would have to go up for docking. That's when the Akuna would be down here for a month. Or if the Wyuna… if there was any other reason, Wyuna had to do something or other the Akuna would come and fill in. Normally she was up at Williamstown alongside the berth. But you always got water down here when you were in the Akuna.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 13.	
						Occasionally you saw the… it may have been a… a group of troops, you know, parading. They might have been getting ready for some sort of event. But not very often … The army would have their flags flying. I think at that big parade ground.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 14.	
					Captain Cole Springall reminisced the difficulties of sailing the pilot ships to the station jetty. In particular the strong tides.	… you always had to berth against the tide. You know you didn't have tugs or anything, pilot ships. So, and it's very difficult. You're taking a risk to berth with a tide. You turn around and go in the other way. Yeah. Oh no, but of course my time was from the 60's so there was not much action at the… the old, where they got that big chimney there. You know. I think that was where they used to heat water.	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Capt Cole Springall [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 12 October 2007, p. 15.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Eagles Nest	5.031	Nature reclaims the Heads	Contemporary	"Natural erosion now threatens the structural integrity of the forts. Sea walls, especially on the bay side have been damaged by erosion. The foundation of the forts are built on sand dunes and sand that has cemented into Calcarenite rock. "		For example there was one time in front of the place called the Eagles Eary(?) up here somewhere (indicating to a map) and erosion form the wind and this enormous tide and rip had torn into that, so it was not far between the ocean coming into the bay, it was very serious and we spent a million pounds with CSIRO putting in these big lumps of granite, which then forced the waves to break against the granite.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006, p. 15; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry Instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Nepean - Engine house	5.032	The forts today	Contemporary	The engine house suffered structural damage with significant cracking to the brickwork and concrete in the south-east corner.			Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 17.	Interpretation Suite
Fort Pearce - Battery observation post, x2 gun emplacements, coastal artillery searchlight emplacement	5.033	Vanished Point Nepean	1990s	Fort Pearce was gradually filled with sand after the military abandoned the site. The sand that filled Fort Pearce after its abandonment was excavated in the early 1990s with help from the Fort Nepean Friends Group.		… sites like Fort Pearce, which again was completely buried in sand back in the 80's. I think the army did that as a preservation technique.	Parks Victoria, 'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan', 2006, p. 96; Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 10.	Interpretation Suite
			n.d.	Fort Pearce wa deemed unsafe for a Marine Education because the buildings were riddled with asbestos.		… the asbestos, which is the reason that the buildings have basically been demolished and removed; but the other one was purely the business of visitor access. It wasn't a site where we were ever going to get high visitor access. … Maybe the army knew what they were doing when they filled it in with sand.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, pp. 10, 14.	
Harold Holt Memorial	5.034	Harold Holt, Prime Minister of Australia	1968	There is now a memorial at Cheviot Beach for Harold Halt who went missing there in 1967.	In the years after the drowning of Harold Holt there was discussion about a memorial to the former Prime Minister and the occasional call for the area to be open to the public.	I told the story the other night which attracted some amusement, when the army came here in 1952, Mr Harold Holt had his holiday home here and was more than a frequent visitor and he used to like come into the quarantine area to go for walks and of course for swimming. So we got to know him quite well and he was a charming man, and his friends used to come in, he was then the treasurer, the government was still here in Melbourne. '	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.101; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry Instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, June 2007.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Harold Holt Memorial	5.035	Harold Holt goes missing: the death of a Prime Minister	1967	Australia loses Harold Holt, the sitting Prime Minister.	Harold Holt, Australia's 18th Prime Minister, had been in office only two years (26 January 1966 to 17 December 1967) when he went missing while swimming at Cheviot Beach below Cheviot Hill.	Melbourne police are co-ordinating an effort - broken off at dusk last night - by the armed forces, the fire brigade and St John Ambulance rescue squads to find the Prime Minister who vanished in heavy surf a few hundred yards from Point Nepean just before midday.	Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p.170; 'Search for PM goes on', The Canberra Times, 18 December 1867, p. 1 accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107037573>.	Interpretation Suite
Quarantine Station - Whole area	5.036	Mapping the future	After 1985	There were discussions about the future of the site in the 1980s.	When the Officer Cadet School was preparing to move out of the Portsea site in 1984, and with Victoria's Bicentenary approaching, there was considerable discussion about the future use of the former Quarantine Station/Norris Barracks site. Victoria's National Parks Association was already suggesting that the Commonwealth Government might transfer the land back to the State of Victoria for use as a national park as a Bicentenary gift.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Interpretation Suite
			After 1985	There were discussions about the future of the site in the 1980s.	Harry Breidahl recalled the issue of ecological burning once the Federal Government transferred the park land back to the State Government of Victoria.	When we got to the hand-over stage, of that range-lands stage from the Federal Government to the State Government. There was a lot of to-ing and fro-ing about how it would actually be handed over, and at one stage Defence Department was very keen on the idea of one big burn. So burn the whole patch in one big go. That way they could get there unexploded ordinance people in to work over through the ash bed and get rid of all the bombs. And they wanted to hand over responsibility for the unexploded, you know, any future issues, to the State.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, p. 2.	
Quarantine Station - Whole area	5.037	The School of Army Health	1985-1998	Although the Army had agreed to move out, the School of Army Health moved in.	In 1985, when the Officer Cadet School moved out of the former Quarantine Station, the land was not handed back to the Victorian Government as many had hoped. Instead, the School of Army Health moved in. This was the main school in Australia for training Army health officers. The School of Army Health occupied the site until 1998.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Interpretation Suite

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Quarantine Station - Whole area	5.038	Refugees from Kosovo	1999-2000	In 1999 over 2000 Kosovo refugees were temporarily resettled in Australia.	The Norris Barracks/ former Quarantine Station was used to house 65 Kosovo refugees who were part of a contingent of 4000 refugees who had fled the ethnic fighting in the former Yugoslav Republic and were temporarily resettled in Australia until April 2000.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Interpretation Suite
Quarantine Station - Whole area	5.039	A Bicentennial gift: Point Nepean National Park	1988	The Point Nepean National Park was established as part of Australia's Bicentennial Program.	In 1988, the Forts area and Quarantine Station (but excluding the OCS training ground) became part of the newly-gazetted Point Nepean National Park established under Australia's Bicentennial Program.		Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Stables Orientation Area - graphics
Rifle Range Whole Area	5.040	A danger of unexploded munitions': Concerns about safety and the Rifle Range Area	1984	The National Parks Association was concerned about the problems associated with allowing 'public access to some areas which were used as impact areas for gunnery World War II, and there continued to be a danger of unexploded munitions which cannot be cleared'.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Interpretation Sign
Quarantine Station - Whole area	5.041	Land returned to the State of Victoria	1988	In 1988 as a Bicentennial project, the land at the western end of the Point Nepean peninsula was returned to the control of the State of Victoria. This land contained the fortifications at the western most extreme including those sites from Cheviot Hill west taking in Fort Pearce and the very early Point Nepean Fortifications as well as land on the inland side from Fort Pearce to the Quarantine Station.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Stables Orientation Area
Whole Range Area	5.041	Land returned to the State of Victoria	2006	The transfer and inclusion of the 205 hectares parcel of former Range area was completed on 27 March 2006, bringing the total area Point Nepean National Park area to 470 hectares. Parks Victoria manages this land.			Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria', Heritage Alliance, 2009, p. 170.	Interpretation Sign

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Whole site	MS5.042	Threat to Point Nepean	1980	When the Officer Cadet School was created at Point Nepean, there were fears that the Federal Government would sell the land. It became a hot political topic between State and Federal governments.			'OCS land up for $240M - report', Southern Peninsula Gazette, 11 June 1980, p. 1.	Interpretation Sign
Whole site	MS5.042	Threat to Point Nepean	1980			Cr Macdonald says, 'It is an insult to the ratepayers and council that the area should be come a political football when the land belongs to the ratepayers'.	'OCS land up for $240M - report', Southern Peninsula Gazette, 11 June 1980, p. 1.	Stables Orientation Area
Whole site	MS5.043	Protecting Point Nepean		Stories from the communities associated with Point Nepean National Park.				Stables Orientation Area
The Heads	5.044	A shipwreck graveyard	1860s-1890s	The greatest number of shipwrecks in Australia have occurred within 35 kilometres of The Heads. Corsair Rock was the greatest hazard for sailing ships. It was first charted by cruising pilot ship Corsair in 1853, which was wrecked in 1877 on Nepean Reef, despite having five pilots on board at the time.		" Its name was taken from the pilot boat, Corsair, which crashed on to the reed in October 1874. A telegram was received on Sunday morning announcing that the pilot cutter Corsair, …ran ashore inside of Point Nepean Reef. The Corsair was lying on her port side, heading toward Point Lonsdale, the sea breaking over her. "	"Betty McMeekin, The sea, the ships, the settlers, shaping the heritage of the Southern Peninsula, Nepean Historical Society Inc, 2004, pp. 15, 30; 'Tragic record of Corsair Rock', The Portland Guardian, 5 November 1945, p. 2, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/64405910>; 'Stranding of the cutter Corsair', The Leader, 30 May 1874, p. 13, accessed 27 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/198500097>. "	Shipwreck Interpretation Signs x 20
The Heads	5.045	Schooner Barbara wrecks	1825	Schooner Barbara lost her load of lime when she was wrecked ashore in August 1825 at White Cliffs, Rye. Her story was common, and many of the early Point Nepean settlers used the wood from these wrecked ships to build their small houses.			Betty McMeekin, The sea, the ships, the settlers, shaping the heritage of the Southern Peninsula, Nepean historical Society Inc., 2004, pp. 24-5.	Interpretation Sign Minor

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Cheviot Hill	5.046	SS Cheviot	1887	The SS Cheviot shipwreck was the most disastrous shipwreck on Victoria's southern coastline in terms of number of people killed - 35. The nearby beach was named Cheviot Beach.		"Abraham Charles Naylor (chief steward) describes his experience during the wreck of Cheviot -'The lights at Queenscliffe were still in sight when we began to drift hopelessly in the direction of the fatal Nepean rocks. As we floated before a sea which was running mountains high the light at the cliff disappeared from view, and I concluded from this fact that we were behind the Corsair rock. ...we were broadside to a terrific sea, which continuously swept over the decks with imminent peril to all who had occasion to stand to their posts. None of the passengers could have lived many minutes exposed to waves which completely enveloped us. At or 9 o'clock, after the anchors had been carried away, the steamer struck just amidship with a heavy crash, and remained bumping for something like 10 minutes before the fore and after portions parted'. Few shipping disasters on the Australian coast have caused a more profound sensation than the wreck of the Cheviot. Some rumors prevailed that she had been considered unseaworthy, and for a time it was thought that blame was attachable to the authorities in allowing her to leave the port. It has been proved, however, that she had been recently overhauled... The melancholy disaster of the wreck of the steamer Cheviot, with the loss of 35 lives out of a ship's company of 59, created a profound sensation in the city yesterday. "	Betty McMeekin, The sea, the ships, the settlers, shaping the heritage of the Southern Peninsula, Nepean Historical Society Inc, 2004, pp. 34-8; 'A graphic narrative', The Express and Telegraph, 21 October 1887, p. 2, accessed 28 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207708796>; 'Wreck of the steamer Cheviot', The Express and Telegraph, 21 October 1887, p. 2, accessed 28 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207708771/22868332>; 'News of the day', The Age, 21 October 1887, p. 4, accessed 28 August 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197163884>.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
Coles Track	5.047	Treacherous Point Nepean	c. 1878	Many ships have wrecked in and around Point Nepean, attempting to traverse the treacherous waters of The Heads and Port Phillip Bay. Rosetta, Ivan and Gertrude are three well-known stories. Result, which met rough weather off Rye, was swept ashore in June 1878 where she caught fire and was destroyed completely.		" ...the story of ship wreckers trying to wreck ships down there so cargos would float up, then they used to thieve them because a lot of ships would have rum. There was not much booze made out here. They used (to) come across from Queenscliff put false lights out and lure ships onto the rocks instead of through the Heads, so ship wrecking was big down there. They come across mainly from Queenscliff in rowing boats, they were fishermen (and) so forth, big business wrecking ships to get the loot and the cargo's. Strange tales are told of the wreckers of past. -Many are not true- but some of the strangest are. In those days of course, wrecks were regarded by the poor as gifts from God. Thus the poor were opposed to any scheme for preventing shipwrecks."	Betty McMeekin, The sea, the ships, the settlers, shaping the heritage of the Southern Peninsula, Nepean Historical Society Inc., 2004, pp. 22-4; Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews James Welch: Major JH Welch, Portsea Officer Cadet School administrator (1964-1967) and author of the publication Hell to health [interview transcript]; 'The wreckers', The Camperdown Chronicle, 24 October 1935, p. 4, accessed 4 September 2020, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32175253>.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Children's Path	5.048	Bib Grey remembers	n.d.	Bib Gray (née Knight) was born at the Quarantine Station and she has fond memories of playing on the beach. Bib Gray was the daughter of the Quarantine Station's Launch Master.		… we had a really marvellous time on the beach a lot...we used to go with [Dad] to cray fish on the back beach, because he had been in the Navy and on the trawler, so he new all about the sea and where to fish.	"Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust Oral History Program interviews Thelma Devereaux and Bib Grey [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 30 March 2007. "	Children's Sign
Women's Path	5.049	Early settler women	n.d.	Honorah, Margaret and Annie Sullivan were early pioneering women who lived on the land that became the Quarantine Station.			Betty McMeekin, Those courageous, hardy women … pioneers of the Southern Peninsula, 2003, Nepean Historical Society Production, pp. 26-31.	Interpretation Sign Minor
Children's Path	5.050	Kosovar refugees come to Point Nepean	1999	On 3 June 1999, 300 Kosovars arrived at the Norris Barracks in Point Nepean. This included over 160 children under 12 years old. All primary school-aged children went to school and followed an Albanian-style curriculum, with English lessons as well. Most of the children, like the three boys in the Xadrina family, picked up English very quickly.			Richard Cotter, A short history of the Nepean Peninsula Sorrento and Portsea, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Melbourne, 2004, pp. 96-101.	Children's Signs x 2

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
	5.051	Kosovo refugee children record their experience	c. 1999	Geoff Lott was living on site during Operation Safe Haven. During that time he noticed that several Kosovo children had drawn their journey on the walls of the Quarantine Station.		Ah interestingly enough in Barrack Block 1 which was the Officers accommodation at the School of Health Days. Up in one of the rooms up there some of the kids had actually drawn their journey from the fights and from the war over there, so from the fights, and people had been killed. To their internment camp. And then there was a big jet bringing them across to Australia and then where they went on it. Did they go to Puckapunyal? Some of them went to Puckapunyal, and then back to there. So wether [sic] they preserved that on the wall or not I don't know, but that was very interesting.	Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness, Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness interview Geoffrey Lott [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 26 July 2007, p. 13.	
To be located	5.052	Visitors to Point Nepean	n.d.	Prior to the use of buses to the forts, staff operated 'transporters'.	Rides on the transporters were fun and educational. The park staff often stopped at unscheduled stops and thrilled visitors with tales about the history of the site.	… one of the key ways of getting down to the forts is on the transporter, and in those days it was tractor driven. And, I don't… there might have been a very brief audio program, but the tractor drivers were park rangers, and they were fabulous in terms of interps, if there were a small group of people on. ... some of the Parks guys who used to drive the transporter in those days were really knowledgeable and they'd stop and they'd sort of look around and they'd... you know, just engage the group, weather it was a school group or just the general public, with unscheduled stops and little tales and so on and so forth ...	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 14 September 2007, pp. 15-6.	
	5.053	Picnic on Cheviot Beach	n.d.	As a child during the 1930s George Richards remembers coming down to the Quarantine Station to picnic at Cheviot Beach. It was closed off from the public but his uncle had obtained a permit to enter.		... in the 30's. I can remember being down here at that time... We just went with our uncle and aunt, or my uncle and aunt, and we went down into the Quarantine Station. He had permission to go on to the Station. In those days it was closed off from public use, and we used to go down to Cheviot Bay and barbeque and just walk around the place. It was really quite primitive then and there was really no military activity except for the Quarantine Station and no activity going on at all. And that was about all we had at that time. - George Richards	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling, Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Paddy Richards and George Richards [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 13 July 2007, p. 1.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
	5.054	Reverence for The Heads	n.d.	Rosemary Deakin, a descendent of Denis Sullivan, remembers her families' reverence for The Heads.		Perhaps if I go back to that family, my earliest recollection is of hearing my grandmother talk about 'The Heads' (at the [entrance of] Port Phillip Bay). They actually didn't talk about Point Nepean. They talked about 'The Heads'; about going down to 'The Heads' - 'The Heads' being this special place. It wasn't a sense of ownership; they didn't talk about it in a sense of ownership that people talk about now, [of] owning land - much more that it was a place of great significance to them... So 'The Heads' is this very special place that was a formative part of their lives and remained one of the mystical places within the family.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Rosemary Deakin (descendant of Denis Sullivan) [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, 2007, p. 1.	
	5.055	Rumour of a secret tunnel	n.d.	"A long standing rumour is that there was a secret tunnel leading out of the forts that surfaced at the old Nepean Hotel! "	This rumour stems from soldiers referring to the long walk back from the pub as a tunnel, because of the intense darkness that encased them as they walked home to Fort Nepean.	... there was always a belief that there was a tunnel from Fort Nepean to the Portsea, or the old Nepean Hotel. And it took me a while to actually grasp this story because, I know it doesn't exist. I've seen all the old plans dating back to the 1880's, but what they're referring to is the long walk at night down the dark tunnel, being night time, back to the pub, which would have been in an hour and a half maybe two hours to the pub each way. So, you know, they were fairly well challenged to get a cold ale in those days. They also talk about the isolation of the place.	Greg Wapling, Greg Wapling interviews Fraser Bell [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, April 2008, p. 6.	
	5.056	Scaling the boiler chimney	n.d.	Inside the boiler house chimney is a staircase leading to a spectacular view of the bay.		I went up the stack once (boiler house chimney), I was dieing [sic] to go up the stack, Jack Gleeson who worked for the Works Department was repairing the stack, he said 'you want to go up and have a look'; 'I don't know it's pretty high'. I didn't even know how you got up there; I didn't know there were steps up the inside of it. 'I said I might' and then I waited till one day when he wasn't there so I took the plate off down at the bottom of the stack, crawled into the stack, you look up and it's like a gun barrel. 'Oh my god I am going up there', I went up to the top and stuck my head over the top, beautiful view.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, April 2007, pp. 6-7.	

LOCATION	STORY NUMBER	STORY TITLE	ERA/DATE	STORIES	DETAIL	QUOTATIONS	REFERENCES	MEDIA
	5.057	The boiler	n.d.	There is access into the boiler so it can be cleaned and inspected. Sometimes if the junior recruit went inside the boiler the older staff would lock the junior in and pretend to start up the boiler!		That was a trick they used to play apparently with apprentices the boiler inspector told me once. What they did was put the junior boy in the boiler and then they would come up, after getting him to go down amongst the tubes and get a bucket of water throw it in and put the lid on and he would think they are filling it with water. Not a very nice trick, I said to the bloke if they ever did that to me I would come out so fast I'd probably knock em' out anyway. That was a shocking thing to do to a person, poor kid probably leaves a nervous wreck.	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, April 2007, p. 8.	
	5.058	Harold Holt scared off the fish	n.d.	After Harold Holt disappeared fishing at Cheviot beach was particularly bad for the next month or so. Locals couldn't help but wonder if the fish had been scared off by the Chinese submarine.		We were pretty lucky we always complained when Harold Holt disappeared he ruined the fishing for a month because there was too much bait (laughter), I don't know might have been a coincidence but we didn't seem to catch any fish after he disappeared for about a month, maybe he scared them away with his submarine...	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program, Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript], Point Nepean Community Trust, April 2007, p. 8.	

10.2 Document Review

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
1	Buro North, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy Issue 04, 23 August 2019					
1	Methodology	The Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (S&IS) was commissioned by PV to guide the implementation of the Point Nepean National Park Master Plan (PNNPMP), particularly the Master Plan principle of Revealing Stories.		Current	This is the basis of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, p.8
1		Links to PNNPMP	1. Storytelling and interpretation - reveal stories of the site via a contemporary, world-class interpretation strategy across the park.			S&IS, p.8
1			4. Arrival and orientation - Provide a clear and singular point of arrival and orientation at the Quarantine Station, to act as a gateway to the park's diverse stories and experiences. Provide a balanced introduction to the park's many cultural and natural layers at this point.			S&IS, p.8
1			22. Interpretation at The Heads - upgrade the defence fortifications' interpretation to be commensurate with its internationally significant heritage status.			S&IS, p.8
1			23. Quarantine Interpretation - Commission a new high-quality interpretation strategy for the Quarantine Station's bathing and disinfection complex.			S&IS, p.8
1		Document is based on site visits, user interviews, research into global best practice and engagement with Stakeholder groups.				
1		The strategy also describes a set of storytelling principles, defined as a narrative journey with variations in intensity across the length of people's visits. The principles define how different stories are to be told across the site, and when they are to appear based on the overall visitor journey.				S&IS, p.4
1	Vision	To leverage off Point Nepean's complex history, stories and natural assets to provide a world-class experience				S&IS, p.6

No.	Item	Key points	Detail	Implementation status	Status/comments in relation to interpretation delivery project	Reference
1	Aims of Strategy	Reveal Point Nepean's unique stories and experiences				S&IS, p.4
1		Improve the visitor experience by promoting new ways of accessing, experiencing, interpreting and occupying the site.				S&IS, p.8
1		Attract new visitors				S&IS, p.8
1		Encourage repeat visitation				S&IS, p.8
1		Provide a strategic framework for proposed interpretation at PNNP				S&IS, p.8
1		Define a set of key elements for interpretation				
1	Principles	Celebrating moments where these stories overlap				S&IS, p.4
1		Creating a hierarchy for how stories are shared with visitors			The hierarchy has been determined from a wayfinding perspective. However, directing visitor flow through interpretive storytelling will provide a more cohesive visitor experience. This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, p.4
1		Delivering stories with a modulated experience			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, p.4
1		Connecting on site storytelling with deeper digital engagement			The strategy indicates that deeper digital engagement is about obtaining more information online or via an app. This presumes an hierarchical structure for relaying information rather than a process of telling stories from a personal or emotional perspective. For instance, deep emotional engagement occurs at Hampton Court Palace in the UK with a very simple device of a chair and words projected onto it. Suggest ensuring that all elements are told from a personal point of view to create empathy and connection with the visitor.	S&IS, p.4
1		Helping people locate content that is relevant to them			Link different kinds of content to visitor groups.	S&IS, p.4

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
1	Key outcome	Creation of an overarching narrative framework.	The narrative framework combines digital tools with an extended pre- and post-visit stage to deliver detailed storytelling information for all users. These tools enable different groups to locate relevant information, plan their journey, and uncover new insights while visiting Point Nepean.	Focus is on wayfinding	Narrative framework should be drawn from the stories of the site. According to the legislation, and to the relevant heritage charters (e.g. the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites), interpretive media is a method of delivering stories.	S&IS, p.4
1	Narrative framework		Narrative centres on Point Nepean's features as a place of overlapping and conflicting histories. "Point of View" has been used to help express a range of experiences which could be delivered by Parks Victoria and third-party operators.		Point of View will be adopted in the Delivery Project and linked to the onsite visitor experience.	S&IS, p.4
1	Positioning narrative	Point Nepean must be positioned as a unified whole to attract more visitors for more enriching experiences	This (a) distils the emotional essence of the world-class offering (b) provides a unique point of difference and competitive edge in the market and (c) becomes a template for delivering a unique visitor experience		The significance of the site addresses all these issues.	SCMP, pp. 20, 21
1		Point of View	Tasting Point, Meeting Point, Pop-up Point, Fashion on Point	(not interpretation)		SCMP, p.24
1		Storytelling principles	Stories were crowdsourced			SCMP, p.30
1			If stories overlap, show both stories			SCMP, p.33
1		Hierarchy	Stories are assigned importance	Told all of the time, told some of the time, not told		SCMP, p.35
1	Key themes	Bunurong, Quarantine, Military and Natural World			Themes provide a structure for the interpretation and have been endorsed. They will structure the Interpretation Delivery Project. However, because themes are a planning tool, there is room for other themes to be identified during the next stage of the planning process.	S&IS, p.4
1	Bunurong stories: *Bunurong stories provide an opportunity for visitors to connect with living Aboriginal culture.*	Stories told all the time	Living culture	Dreaming stories – Bunjil and Waang, Moonah tree and the whirlpool, rising seas	This is a very comprehensive list of stories,. The next steps will be to conduct historical and natural heritage research to flesh the topics out.	S&IS, p.36

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
1			Stories of contact	Hearth and middens	The stories will benefit from an understanding of the heritage values of the site and the legislative requirements for interpretation.	S&IS, p.36
1			Stories of dreaming	Indigenous community leaders —recognition of those past and present		S&IS, p.36
1			Women's place	Journeys and movement – moving with the seasons, moving around the landscape		S&IS, p.36
1	=	Stories told some of the time	Broader contexts — story of two bays, the Mornington Peninsula, and how this relates to Traditional Owners' journey	Military history – Aboriginal Servicemen and European Servicemen working side-by-side		S&IS, p.36
1			Changing landscape — the waterfall between the heads, the canyon and flood plains	Name of Country and what it means		S&IS, p.36
1			Connection with Tasmania and the travel routes between Point Nepean and Tasmania	Six seasons, season cycles, managing country – what they were, what they mean —for example, resources and food availability		S&IS, p.36
1			Cultural silcrete quarry below the waterfalls, now destroyed	Story of contact and survival — women stolen from Point Nepean by sealers, and the implications this had on the community and knowledge of Country		S&IS, p.36
1			Dreaming stories – Bunjil and Waang, Moonah tree and the whirlpool, rising seas	Totems of the Bunurong people, totemship within in indigenous culture		S&IS, p.36
1			Hearth and middens	Women's connection — birthing place, story of women guided by dolphins		S&IS, p.36
1			Indigenous community leaders — recognition of those past and present			S&IS, p.36
1			Journeys and movement – moving with the seasons, moving around the landscape			S&IS, p.36
1			Military history – Aboriginal Servicemen and European Servicemen working side-by-side			S&IS, p.36

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1			Name of Country and what it means			S&IS, p.36
1			Resources — fresh water, flora and fauna for food, medicines, tools, shelter, jewellery and other purposes			S&IS, p.36
1			Six seasons, season cycles, managing country – what they were, what they mean —for example, resources and food availability			S&IS, p.36
1			Story of contact and survival — women stolen from Point Nepean by sealers, and the implications this had on the community and knowledge of Country			S&IS, p.36
1			Totems of the Bunurong people, totemship within in indigenous culture			S&IS, p.36
1			Women's connection — birthing place, story of women guided by dolphins			S&IS, p.36
1	Natural world stories: *Stories in the Natural World theme create awareness of the surrounding environment.*	Stories told all the time	Connection to nature	Beach profiling		S&IS, p.37
1			Dolphin sanctuary	Biodiversity		S&IS, p.37
1			Flora and fauna	Black wattle		S&IS, p.37
1			Old Yarra and the change over time	Change —varying scale, landscapes, rate of change, species		S&IS, p.37
1			Underwater worlds	Charismatic mega-fauna —cute and cuddly vs slippery and spiky		S&IS, p.37
1		Stories told some of the time		Climate		S&IS, p.37
1			Beach profiling	Connectedness —parks, landscapes, environments		S&IS, p.37
1			Biodiversity	Cultural landscape, nexus, resources		S&IS, p.37
1			Black wattle	Data sharing, research and management		S&IS, p.37
1			Change —varying scale, landscapes, rate of change, species	Dolphin sanctuary		S&IS, p.37
1			Charismatic mega-fauna —cute and cuddly vs slippery and spiky	Dynamic coasts, ocean currents and tidal connections		S&IS, p.37
1			Climate	Fire theories		S&IS, p.37

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
1			Connectedness —parks, landscapes, environments	Edifice complex		S&IS, p.37
1			Cultural landscape, nexus, resources	Flora, fauna, fungi, vegetation, habitats		S&IS, p.37
1			Data sharing, research and management	Fresh Water		S&IS, p.37
1			Dolphin sanctuary	Geology		S&IS, p.37
1			Dynamic coasts, ocean currents and tidal connections	Imposed changes		S&IS, p.37
1			Fire theories	Kelp forests		S&IS, p.37
1			Edifice complex	Lime kilns		S&IS, p.37
1			Flora, fauna, fungi, vegetation, habitats	Maritime history		S&IS, p.37
1			Fresh Water	Middens		S&IS, p.37
1			Geology	Missing species —Kangaroos, wombats— where are they?		S&IS, p.37
1			Imposed changes	Moonah trees		S&IS, p.37
1			Kelp forests	National park story		S&IS, p.37
1			Lime kilns	Native cherry		S&IS, p.37
1			Maritime history	Natural and man-made islands		S&IS, p.37
1			Middens	Old Yarra or Maribyrnong		S&IS, p.37
1			Missing species —Kangaroos, wombats— where are they?	Orchids		S&IS, p.37
1			Moonah trees	Protected areas		S&IS, p.37
1			National park story	Re-narrating place		S&IS, p.37
1			Native cherry	Restoration of the landscape		S&IS, p.37
1			Natural and man-made islands	Sea and land interactions		S&IS, p.37
1			Old Yarra or Maribyrnong	Sea dragons		S&IS, p.37
1			Orchids	Seasons		S&IS, p.37
1			Protected areas	Sense of place		S&IS, p.37
1			Re-narrating place	She-oak		S&IS, p.37
1			Restoration of the landscape	Soil richness		S&IS, p.37
1			Sea and land interactions	Tea tree		S&IS, p.37
1			Sea dragons	Threats —management and solutions		S&IS, p.37
1			Seasons	Timeline of forces		S&IS, p.37

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
1			Sense of place	Uniqueness		S&IS, p.37
1			She-oak	Water cycle		S&IS, p.37
1			Soil richness			S&IS, p.37
1			Tea tree			S&IS, p.37
1			Threats —management and solutions			S&IS, p.37
1			Timeline of forces			S&IS, p.37
1			Uniqueness			S&IS, p.37
1			Water cycle			S&IS, p.37
1			Weed prioritization	Weed prioritization		S&IS, p.37
1	Quarantine Stories: *Quarantine stories reveal compelling information about the station and the people that moved through it.*	Stories told all the time	Daily life at the station			S&IS, p.37
1			New life and opportunity	Building phases of the Quarantine Station and change over time		S&IS, p.38
1			Arrival by ship	Cattle and livestock processing		S&IS, p.38
1			Ticonderoga	Cemetery and crematorium		S&IS, p.38
1		Stories told some of the time	Building phases of the Quarantine Station and change over time	Transition to national park		S&IS, p.38
1			Cattle and livestock processing	Changing landscape and bush		S&IS, p.38
1			Cemetery and crematorium	New life and colonial opportunities		S&IS, p.38
1			Transition to national park	Families and people — connections, personalities, hopes and dreams		S&IS, p.38
1			Changing landscape and bush	History of quarantine — the process, progress in society, medicine and technology, the end of quarantine stations		S&IS, p.38
1			New life and colonial opportunities	Illness, disease and flu pandemics		S&IS, p.38
1			Families and people — connections, personalities, hopes and dreams	Immigration stories		S&IS, p.38
1			History of quarantine — the process, progress in society, medicine and technology, the end of quarantine stations	Inactive and temporary uses		S&IS, p.38
1			Illness, disease and flu pandemics	Leper colony		S&IS, p.38

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1			Immigration stories	Lived experiences and life at the station— class differences, male vs female experiences, personalities, reflection of the ship structure		S&IS, p.38
1			Inactive and temporary uses	Ticonderoga monument		S&IS, p.38
1			Leper colony	National quarantine story and connection to Point Nepean		S&IS, p.38
1			Lived experiences and life at the station— class differences, male vs female experiences, personalities, reflection of the ship structure	Personal belongings		S&IS, p.38
1			Ticonderoga monument			S&IS, p.38
1			National quarantine story and connection to Point Nepean			S&IS, p.38
1			Personal belongings			S&IS, p.38
1			Police Point link			S&IS, p.38
1			Refugee stories — Kosovo, Syrian			S&IS, p.38
1			Sailing ships	Police Point link		S&IS, p.38
1			Transition to air travel	Refugee stories — Kosovo, Syrian		S&IS, p.38
1			Why was the Quarantine Station positioned here?	Sailing ships		S&IS, p.38
1	Military stories: *Military themed stories uncover the fort history and what it was like for the personnel who lived and worked there.*	Stories told all the time	Daily life in the military			S&IS, p.39
1			First shots			S&IS, p.39
1			Military training			S&IS, p.39
1						S&IS, p.39
1		Stories told some of the time	1950s — start			S&IS, p.39
1			1952-85 — Officer Cadet School era	Why was the Quarantine Station positioned here?		S&IS, p.39
1			1986 —School of Army Health	Daily life in the military		S&IS, p.39
1			Beach patrols and London Bridge	First shots		S&IS, p.39
1			Bond and camaraderie	Military training		S&IS, p.39
1			Cadets leaving	1950s — start		S&IS, p.39

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1			Cheviot Hill	1952-85 — Officer Cadet School era		S&IS, p.39
1			Commandos	1986 —School of Army Health		S&IS, p.39
1			Daily life — change over time	Beach patrols and London Bridge		S&IS, p.39
1			Defence of Port Phillip	Bond and camaraderie		S&IS, p.39
1			First shot(s)	Cadets leaving		S&IS, p.39
1			Fort history, construction and design	Cheviot Hill		S&IS, p.39
1			Gunner's Cottage and Eagles Nest	Commandos		S&IS, p.39
1			Life of a cadet	Daily life — change over time		S&IS, p.39
1			Melbourne to Hobart Yacht Race	Defence of Port Phillip		S&IS, p.39
1			Harold Holt Memorial	First shot(s)		S&IS, p.39
1			NCO's and CO's	Fort history, construction and design		S&IS, p.39
1			Officer Cadet School processes	Gunner's Cottage and Eagles Nest		S&IS, p.39
1			Officer Cadet School vs The Forts	Life of a cadet		S&IS, p.39
1			Parade grounds	Melbourne to Hobart Yacht Race		S&IS, p.39
1			Personalities — Peter Badcoe, Harold Holt	Harold Holt Memorial		S&IS, p.39
1			Pre-Federation	NCO's and CO's		S&IS, p.39
1			Pre-WW1 militia artillery	Officer Cadet School processes		S&IS, p.39
1			Sinking ships	Officer Cadet School vs The Forts		S&IS, p.39
1			Stretcher carry run	Parade grounds		S&IS, p.39
1			Technology and weaponry	Personalities — Peter Badcoe, Harold Holt		S&IS, p.39
1			Training and training areas	Pre-Federation		S&IS, p.39
1			Transition stories	Pre-WW1 militia artillery		S&IS, p.39
1			Why was military positioned here?	Sinking ships		S&IS, p.39
1	Storytelling principles	Modulated experience	A modulated experience will deliver stories to visitors: 'A varied experiential journey where highly interactive touchpoints are aligned to peak visitor experiences and storytelling is integrated with the pre-, during and post-visit experiences.	Document outlines interpretive media that delivers the experience	Experiences should direct visitor flow.	S&IS, pp.41-42

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1	Key elements of the experience	A new Visitor Centre within Hospital 3			Not included in the scope of the Interpretation Delivery Project but will be considered in development of Interpretation Plan.	S&IS, pp.52-69
1		A new Bunurong Centre at the main entrance to Point Nepean National Park			Not included in the scope of the Interpretation Delivery Project but will be considered in development of Interpretation Plan.	S&IS, pp.60-62
1		An immersive narrative experience within the Quarantine Station Disinfecting Complex			To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, pp.64-70
1		A refurbished experience within the Point Nepean forts			To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, pp.71-73
1		Narrative trails revealing the stories of the Bunurong and the natural world			To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, p.74-78
1		A series of digital tools which enable visitors to discover, plan, and engage with stories			To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	S&IS, p.79-96
1	Audiences	From PV's Visitor Segmentation Study (2018)	Discoverers (26%)		Interpretation will be aligned to the preferences of these user groups.	S&IS, p.14
1			Lifestylers (28%)			S&IS, p.14
1			Escapers (26%)			S&IS, p.14
1			Adventurers (19%)			S&IS, p.14
1		6 x user profiles	Children and Young Adults			SCMP, p. 17
1			Adults			SCMP, p. 17
1			Staff			SCMP, p. 17
1			Other-abled visitors			SCMP, p. 18
1			International visitors			SCMP, p. 18
1			Special event patrons			SCMP, p. 18

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1	Signature experiences	The document outlines a number of signature experiences	Aboriginal Skies (night talks), Torch Tour and Underwater Trail have the potential to be interpretive		These are events, which could complement digital and site-based interpretive experiences in the next stage of planning.	S&IS, p.134
2	Buro North, Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy Implementation Plan, 19 September 2019					
2	This document is integrated with the Point Nepean National Park Wayfinding Strategy (2019) and the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy (2019)					
2	Five projects have been endorsed by the Project Working Group for implementation	1. Wayfinding and interpretive signage	Improve the PNNP visitor experience by upgrading wayfinding and interpretive signage to be consistent across the park.		To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNPPIP, p.14
2		2. Visitor Centre	Create a central orientation and arrival point for all visitors to PNPP.		Outside scope of the current project. Unfunded initiative.	PNPPIP, p.14
2		3. Quarantine Experience	Develop a self-guided experience at the Quarantine Station where all visitors form an emotional connection with an important part of Australia's history		To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNPPIP, p.14
2		4. Forts Experience refurbishment	Amplify the Fort Nepean experience by refurbishing existing installations and aligning with new interpretive strategies and actions.		To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNPPIP, p.14

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2		5. Digital tools (microsite, journey planner, virtual tour and user profiles)	Create a series of digital tools that promote new ways of experiencing and accessing PNNP and improve the pre-, during and post-visit experiences.		To be implemented as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project. Priority deliverables to be identified within available budgets and systems.	PNPPIP, p.14
3	Buro North, Point Nepean National Park Wayfinding Strategy, 19 September 2019					
3	Document links to the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy & the Point Nepean National Park Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy Implementation Plan.				The Wayfinding Strategy will be considered within the development of the park-wide interpretation plan.	
3	Contains a site overview, visitor access survey, current pedestrian circulation, current cyclist circulation & current shuttle bus circulation.					PNPPWS, pp.24-30
3	Identifies conflicts between users based on current movement patterns.					PNPPWS, p.31
3	Identifies Primary, Secondary and Tertiary destinations and experiences.					PPNPWS, p.37
3	Advocates a ‘progressive disclosure’ approach so that visitors are not overwhelmed with information.					PPNPWS, p.43
3	The Strategy is based on the premise of ‘curating movement’ at: Arrival and Orientation Points,					PPNPWS, p.58
3	It shows proposed vehicle circulation, proposed pedestrian circulation, proposed cyclist circulation & proposed shuttle bus circulation.					PPNPWS, p.59-64

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3	In terms of a hierarchy of information, wayfinding takes precedence over storytelling and interpretation. However, the document proposes that wayfinding and storytelling and interpretation information are (a) integrated (b) directional wayfinding is accompanied by adjacent storytelling and interpretation (c) wayfinding information (d) interpretation and storytelling information. Preference is given to integrated signage.				The hierarchy has been determined from a wayfinding perspective. However, directing visitor flow through interpretive storytelling will provide a more cohesive visitor experience. This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPNPWS, p.67
4	Parks Victoria, Learning in Nature Strategic Plan, 2017-2021					
4	Parks Victoria has an exciting opportunity to reinvigorate its education and interpretation programs through expanding on past successes and initiating a range of outstanding new experiences that connect people with our natural and cultural heritage through learning. This Learning in Nature Plan describes these programs and initiatives and how we will go about achieving these over the next four years				The principles of the Learning in Nature Plan will be incorporated into the Interpretation Plan and associated site works.	LINSP, p.3
4	The programs will promote an increased appreciation and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage, contributing to our conservation goals. And they are important to our nature-based visitor economy and supporting an outstanding visitor experience.					LINSP, p.3
4	Interpretation – is a communication process designed to create meaningful connections between visitors and a resource. Based around stories, ideas, feelings, values and first-hand experience, interpretation helps people enrich their understanding of natural and cultural values.					LINSP, p.5
4	Education – is the process of teaching skills, knowledge and concepts that lead to greater understanding of Victoria's parks, waterways and culturally and historically important places. It generally targets students, and has a desired learning outcome.					LINSP, p.5
4	Parks Victoria needs to be an innovative provider of nature and education services to connect people with nature.					LINSP, p.7

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4	Role of interpretation	Storytelling is being used widely as an effective and engaging way to share information and meaning about natural and cultural heritage, and are best when co-created			The Interpretation Plan has adopted the principles from this section of the Learning in Nature Plan.	LINSP, p.7
4		Education and interpretation are a foundational role of Parks Victoria and we are uniquely placed to help tell the stories of our natural and cultural heritage, and to be Victoria's voice for the environment.				LINSP, p.9
4		Boosting interpretation at key visitor attractions is one of five key new areas of focus and change.				LINSP, p.10
4	Guiding principles	1. Refocus on providing opportunities for, and build the capacity of others to get involved in park interpretation.				LINSP, p.12
4		2. Support Aboriginal people to tell their own stories and to represent their own culture and Country.				LINSP, p.12
4		3. Reduce reliance on infrastructure and allow the resource to 'speak for itself' by encouraging learning to happen outside in the parks.				LINSP, p.12
4		6. Design or select our programs that encourage a sense of place and stewardship by telling stories that are linked to places, not just high level themes or concepts.				LINSP, p.12
4		8. Embed storytelling as a central pillar of the way we inspire learning in, for and about parks.				LINSP, p.12

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4		12. Significantly increase the digital content available to support learning in parks, providing contemporary, innovative digital experiences that support self-guided exploration and discovery.				LINSP, p.12
4	Key audiences	Education, community, tourism and visitor sector.				LINSP, pp. 13-15
4	Programs	Outlines programs for education, community and visitors and enabling projects.				LINSP, p. 16
5	Parks Victoria and Point Nepean Community Trust, Point Nepean National Park and Point Nepean Quarantine Station Management Plan, 2009					
5	The plan has been prepared under Section 17 (2) (d) of the National Parks Act 1975, and the EPBC Act 1999.				This is document underpins Parks Victoria's current management strategy.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.iv
5	The plan provides an integrated approach to planning and has been approved for implementation.					PNNP&PNQSMP, p.iv
5	The Plan's objectives include the following goals relating to interpretation:	Bring heritage buildings and settings to life through adaptive and sustainable re-use.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v
5		Provide a focus on learning and heritage appreciation through innovative and inspiring interpretation and education opportunities to tell the stories of the place			Stories of place are the basis of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v
5		Establish multi-disciplinary education and research facilities.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v
5		Work in partnership with the Boonwurrung to protect Indigenous places and objects and reflect and integrate Boonwurrung knowledge, interests and aspirations for Point Nepean in all planning and management.			The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is the RAP for Point Nepean National Park. The Interpretation Plan will tell Bunurong stories across the whole site, based on a partnership between Parks Victoria and the Traditional Owners.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v
5		Protect, conserve, manage and present historic values, with an emphasis on conserving the fortifications and managing heritage buildings through re-use.			Historic values are the basis of heritage interpretation at Point Nepean National Park in the Interpretation Plan and associated works.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v
5		Provide for a mix of recreation, tourism, education, research and community uses, while applying high standards of environmental management.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v

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5		Enhance visitor experiences by improving access, providing quality facilities, establishing tourism and recreational links between attractions and opening new areas.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.v
5	Vision	A future visitor to the integrated Point Nepean National Park is inspired by its rich heritage and landscapes with quality vistas of the ocean and bay environments. The Park is increasingly recognized as a unique national park in Australia, and a special tourism attraction. Nowhere else can the visitor experience and learn about such significant multi-layered aspects of Victoria's history and culture, an experience encompassing both natural and cultural environments on a vast scale.			The Interpretation Plan aligns with this principle by seeking to provide a world-class visitor experience.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.14
5		Visitors engage with the sheer beauty of the area and learn about its rich heritage values through outstanding educational and interpretation services. There is a sense of discovery as stories of Boonwurrung history and culture, early settlement, quarantine, maritime, defence efforts, and contemporary land use and management unfold. The park offers diverse experiences for sightseers and nature and heritage enthusiasts while retaining a sense of mystery, tranquility and isolation. The connections many people have with the park contribute to its distinctive character and are reflected in its sense of place, which is its defining feature.			The Interpretation Plan is based on the principle that Point Nepean National Park has many layers of history that intersect, and that inspiring curiosity in visitors will lead to repeat visitation. For this reason, many recommendations of the Interpretation Plan centre upon the concepts of discovery through storytelling.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.14

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5		The Quarantine Station is the vibrant heart of the park, evoking a sense of activity, liveliness and community. Visitors arriving at the Quarantine Station mingle with other park users, the local community and students and marvel at the extent of heritage buildings creatively adapted for sustainable re-use. Impressed by the breadth of opportunities, many return to learn more, participate in events and activities, or relax in superb settings. Extended stays are encouraged by the range of accommodation available at the Quarantine Station and by tourism services, which take particular advantage of the park's values and proximity to other attractions on the Mornington Peninsula and in southern Port Phillip Bay.			The Quarantine Station will be a key experience feature in the proposed interpretation. Both the Quarantine Station grounds and Disinfecting Building will be the focus of the visitor experience, providing an understanding of the wider site as well as of the history and process of quarantine.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.14
5		Visitors' appreciation of the park is enhanced through walking and cycling on a variety of trails linking attractions, enjoying spectacular views, participating in a variety of self-guided and guided tours or riding on the popular transporter within the Quarantine Station and to the historic forts. These uses are well balanced with the need to manage access into remote areas of the park with high scientific or cultural significance, fragile coastal environments or hazards.			The Interpretation Plan outlines key signature experiences and a detailed plan for guided and self-guided journeys and experiences across Point Nepean National Park.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.14
5		Participation by the Boonwurrung people, local interest groups, researchers, students, and volunteers in management programs enhances the park's growing reputation as a leader in community involvement. The involvement of the Boonwurrung people is especially valued and mutually rewarding.			The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation is now the RAP for Point Nepean National Park. The Interpretation Plan will tell Bunurong stories across the whole site, based on a partnership between Parks Victoria and the Traditional Owners.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.14
5	Indigenous heritage conservation	Significant features of Country will be identified, interpreted, respected and managed in accordance with the views and aspirations of the Boonwurrung people.			The Interpretation Plan aligns with these principles.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.15

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5		The Boonwurrung peoples' heritage values and cultural obligations relating to Country will be respected and reflected in all planning and management.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.15
5		Shared learning with the Boonwurrung people will be explored to learn more about Aboriginal cultural heritage values and knowledge of ecological processes.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.15
5	The Quarantine Station	Point Nepean will be promoted as a national heritage icon and a key natural attraction to visit and stay at within the greater Melbourne region. The Quarantine Station will be promoted as the main destination for visitors, and delivery of services there will be given priority.			The Interpretation Plan aligns with these principles.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.15
5		A range of visitor facilities will be established in the Quarantine Station through the adaptive re-use of buildings and open spaces.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.16
5		Recreation and tourism opportunities and experiences will be provided at sustainable levels. Opportunities will be concentrated within the Quarantine Station to bring the existing heritage buildings and open spaces to life.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.16
5		A master plan will be prepared to facilitate access to and circulation within the Quarantine Station, to determine the location of facilities and infrastructure and to enhance the quality of landscape settings.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.16
5		The relationship between the Quarantine Station, Port Phillip Bay and the surrounding National Park and Police Point Shire Park will be strengthened. Opportunities to access the Quarantine Station from Port Phillip Bay, which would enhance visitation and improve tourism linkages with nearby attractions, will be explored.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.16

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5	Information, interpretation, and education	New and innovative ways will be sought to tell the stories of the Boonwurrung people, marine and natural heritage, early settlement and the history of migration, quarantine and Australia's defence efforts.	Management strategies: Respect the significance of landscape to the Boonwurrung people in planning and implementing management activities and interpretation and education programs		The Interpretation Plan aligns with these principles.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.17, 20
5			Assess and identify a program for Aboriginal heritage education and interpretation in collaboration with the Boonwurrung people and in liaison with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (chapter 8 and section 9.2) and ensure that stories are told from the perspectives of the Boonwurrung community	Assess and identify a program for Aboriginal heritage education and interpretation in collaboration with the Boonwurrung people and in liaison with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (chapter 8 and section 9.2) and ensure that stories are told from the perspectives of the Boonwurrung community.	The Interpretation Plan incorporates this understanding.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.33
5			Work with Boonwurrung people to devise a heritage trail and guided tours that incorporates agreed sites and their own heritage and history, for public interpretation and education purposes	Work with Boonwurrung people to devise a heritage trail and guided tours that incorporates agreed sites and their own heritage and history, for public interpretation and education purposes	The Interpretation Plan aligns with these principles.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.33
5		A range of facilities and programs will be established at the Quarantine Station to enhance visitor and community understanding and appreciation of Point Nepean's values, based on comprehensive information, interpretation and education planning.			The Interpretation Plan aligns with this direction.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.33
5		Fort Nepean will continue to be managed as the key location for defence history interpretation.			The Interpretation Plan aligns with this direction.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.33
5		The establishment of a centre for marine, coastal, climate, natural resource and heritage education and research will be actively explored. The focus will be on education and applied research activities that contribute knowledge to the environmental sciences, marine and coastal management and heritage conservation, and that encourage participation in management programs.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.33

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5	Community awareness and involvement	A collaborative partnership will be developed with the Boonwurrung people to reflect their knowledge, interests and aspirations for Point Nepean in its planning and management and to increase broader community understanding of Aboriginal heritage.			Development of interpretation in partnership with the Bunurong is a key element of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.17-18
5		The Boonwurrung people will be encouraged to advise and participate in management, including research activities, ecological management programs, special events, cultural activities, guided tours and shared learning opportunities.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5		A program of cultural activities, ceremonies and other special events will be encouraged to enhance broader and local community use of Point Nepean, with a focus on the Quarantine Station.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5		The National Park and Quarantine Station will be actively promoted to the wider community, and consultation and engagement in planning activities and management will be actively sought.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5		Local communities and visitors will be encouraged to develop a sense of custodianship for Point Nepean and become involved in management.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5		Friends groups, volunteers and other community groups will be encouraged to use the resources available within the National Park and the Quarantine Station. These groups will be supported to participate in areas of park management that relate to their interests and develop an understanding and appreciation of the park's values and the rich and diverse knowledge and aspirations of the Boonwurrung people				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5		Partnerships with other organizations will be actively sought to enhance the delivery of quality tourism and visitor services and facilities, and to meet educational, research, training and community participation objective				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5		Inspiration and innovation will be sought from similar places worldwide to contribute to the delivery of quality services and facilities and to encourage links with quarantine stations around the world			The Interpretation Plan will benchmark 'best practice' for both immersive experiences and quarantine station interpretation.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5	Aboriginal site management	An archaeological survey of Point Nepean undertaken in 2005, including the Police Point Shire Park, identified 29 new archaeological sites, bringing the total number of recorded and registered sites and places to 60. Sites at Point Nepean are believed to have a maximum date of 4000 years, but are more likely to date to the past 1000–2000 years (AASC 2007).				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.18
5		Collectively the sites at Point Nepean are considered to be of high scientific significance and of high importance to the Boonwurrung people. Point Nepean is considered to be of state (and possibly national) archaeological and Aboriginal cultural significance due to the extent, nature and relative intactness of sites in a region where many sites have been destroyed or impacted by development (AASC 2007)				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.31
5		Police Point Shire Park has been assessed as having high archaeological significance due to the presence of original midden deposits on the cliff edge, potentially extending across the now cleared and mown areas.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.31

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5		The sites recorded comprise 59 shell middens and one Aboriginal heritage place (citing Boon-Tal-Ang as the Boonwurrung name for the Point Nepean area). Stone tool artefact scatters have been found at 10 midden sites, with one midden site containing 144 stone artefacts. Another site is of great importance in comprehending the patterns of use and in attempting to understand the Boonwurrung people's knowledge of the resources within the entire Point Nepean area.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.31
5		A large number of midden sites contain distinct stratigraphical horizons. While the majority of these contain only one or two distinct layers, one new site in the Wilson's Folly area contains four or five distinct horizons (three with associated charcoal) going down to a depth of at least 2.2 metres. This site has archaeological research potential for a sequence of carbon-14 dating and may provide valuable information on the use of the area by the Boonwurrung people.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.31
5		One site in the Quarantine Station included an isolated artefact — a piece of fine white china that is believed to have been retouched. This find suggests the possibility of greater periods of cross-cultural contact in the early European settlement period.				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.31
5	Management of historic heritage					
5			Management strategies: Manage places of historical and cultural significance in accordance with the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS and the provisions of relevant legislation.		The Interpretation Plan links interpretation to relevant legislation.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.36-37

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			Seek advice and approval as appropriate from State planning and heritage agencies and DEWHA for any works or uses that will or may adversely impact on Commonwealth and National Heritage values. Ensure that all proposed works which may have an adverse impact on heritage values are subject to a heritage impact assessment.		The Interpretation Plan contains a review of current legislation and regulatory frameworks.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.37
5			Conserve, protect and interpret historic sites commensurate with their assessed value, and future accessibility in accordance with completed conservation management plans.			PNNP&PNQSMP, p.37
5	Management of historic heritage in the Quarantine Station		Management strategies: Include the potential establishment of memorial plaques as part of the master planning process.		Plans are currently underway for a memorial to recognise the occupation of the Officer Cadet School.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.42
5			Investigate the reinstatement of the Quarantine Station jetty (section 7.2).			PNNP&PNQSMP, p.42
5	Management of historic heritage in the National Park		Management Strategies: Present and interpret the form and function of the Pearce Barracks site and provide public access	Present and interpret the form and function of the Pearce Barracks site and provide public access (section 7.3).	This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.45
5			Promote Point Nepean and South Channel Fort as locations for heritage appreciation, consistent with protection of their cultural significance and values.		This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.45

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5	Visitor strategies		The contribution that Point Nepean can make to state and regional tourism is anticipated to grow significantly. The Quarantine Station provides for a focus on tourism uses that utilize the existing historic buildings and features and facilitate the experience and understanding of Point Nepean's natural and heritage values and the coastal and marine environment. Point Nepean has the potential to become a national heritage icon and tourism destination providing for a broad nature-based ecotourism experience encompassing both the terrestrial and marine environments (section 7.2). There is an opportunity to integrate Boonwurrung culture and history into future tourism use.		The S&IS highlights the need to create a world class experience. The Interpretation Delivery Plan will consider ways to achieve this and position Point Nepean as an iconic heritage destination.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5			The opportunity to bring Point Nepean's heritage to life, including the creative re-use of the Quarantine Station buildings and open spaces, must take account of inherent ecological and heritage constraints. The provision of quality visitor experiences is very much dependent on protecting the natural and cultural values and providing sustainable infrastructure.			PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5	Key proposals for the Quarantine Station	A new visitor centre		a defined entry precinct to enhance the sense of arrival and maintain the sense of isolation, with car parking, orientation and a transport service terminal	This has been implemented in the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy with the identification of Hospital 3 as the main Visitor Centre.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		A defined entry precinct to enhance the sense of arrival and maintain the sense of isolation, with car parking, orientation and a transport service terminal	`	a defined entry precinct to enhance the sense of arrival and maintain the sense of isolation, with car parking, orientation and a transport service terminal		PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5		A Heritage Centre encompassing the existing Quarantine Museum and associated buildings			An immersive Quarantine Experience will be developed in the Disinfecting Complex building as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project. This will incorporate direction from the Master Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		Conference, education, research and training facilities			Outside scope of the current project. Unfunded initiative.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		Accommodation facilities and related services for a range of users, including tourists, backpackers, students, visiting researchers, those seeking respite and people attending on-site activities			Outside scope of the current project. Unfunded initiative.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		Dining facilities and services (cafe, restaurant and other food outlets)			Outside scope of the current project. Unfunded initiative.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		Recreation and leisure facilities, including picnic facilities and amenities and potential facilities for camping in designated places			Outside scope of the current project. Unfunded initiative.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		A range of tours with facilities for tour operator services			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		Facilities for Friends groups, other volunteers and community uses				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5		Places to accommodate community events, performances and displays and certain sporting events within the Quarantine Station and specially designated areas				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5	Planning for the Quarantine Station	Planning for interpretation and education is important to maintain a focus on heritage appreciation. How tourism operators may contribute to the provision of innovative and inspiring interpretation and education services will be explored as part of further planning for these services				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.52
5			Management strategies: Actively encourage and work in partnership with the Boonwurrung people to contribute to visitor services and add to the total tourism experience of Point Nepean		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project. Bunurong as the RAP will be consulted.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			Undertake comprehensive interpretation and education planning, including provision for a new visitor centre and an integrated interpretation centre in the Quarantine Station, and review the on-going role of the existing visitor centre		This will be actioned in the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5			Ensure that information provided by licensed tour operators that relates to Indigenous heritage is developed and approved by the Boonwurrung people.	Monitor the effectiveness of tourism services in contributing to the aims for visitor use and conservation outcomes, and apply continuous improvement principles as appropriate.	A process for this will be developed as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5			Monitor the effectiveness of tourism services in contributing to the aims for visitor use and conservation outcomes, and apply continuous improvement principles as appropriate.		A process for this will be developed as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project. New approved content will be made available to LTOs as an outcome of the Interpretation Delivery Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5	Strategies for interpretation, information and education	Point Nepean presents a major opportunity to develop interpretive themes, adding stories of the history, culture and contemporary lives of the Boonwurrung people with stories of early settlement, maritime, quarantine and defence history and stories of the changing natural environment.			This is a key recommendation of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy and has been incorporated in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5		IIE facilities, services and programs play a part in informing visitors, fostering community understanding and appreciation, building understanding of management and helping visitors to enjoy their visits. IIE can be provided by various means, including websites, brochures, and marketing campaigns, tourism and other publications, signage and displays, education programs and licensed tour operators, as well as on-site awareness-building such as open days, special events, functions and tours. These can be developed and provided in collaboration with Friends and other community groups and individuals, government bodies and other organizations.			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5		Fort Nepean is the primary location for interpretation of the various phases of the forts and associated military use of Point Nepean and the broader defence network established to protect Port Phillip Bay (chapter 6). Interpretation at South Channel Fort is focused on its important fauna habitat values and key elements of the fort's design and operation.			This is a key recommendation of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy and has been incorporated in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5		Signs play an important role in IIE services and there is a range of signs currently installed for visitor information, orientation, safety and interpretation.			This is a key recommendation of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy and has been incorporated in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5		Community consultation during preparation of this plan has identified opportunities for additional and improved on-site interpretation at Fort Nepean, Pearce Barracks, Happy Valley and the Harold Holt Memorial. Interpretation of heritage values in the former Range Area and the Wilson's Folly area will be established as these areas are opened for public access.			This is a key recommendation of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy and has been incorporated in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5		Point Nepean's multi-layered history presents a major opportunity to develop a range of interpretation and education themes that will present the place to a wider public and all age groups over time, stimulating a greater awareness of the contribution of Point Nepean to the history of Victoria and Australia. Seeking new and innovative ways to tell the stories is a key direction in Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our Communities (DSE 2006b).			This is a key recommendation of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy and has been incorporated in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.54-55
5	Australian Historic Themes Framework	These themes provide an opportunity to tell Point Nepean's important role in the history of Victoria and Australia	Peopling Australia: living as Australia's earliest inhabitants, migrating, migrating to seek opportunity, and migrating through organized colonization.		These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5			Developing Local, Regional and National Economies: providing health services, and moving goods and people.		These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			Building Settlements, Towns and Cities: remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities.		These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5			Governing: Administering Australia – controlling entry of persons with disease; Defending Australia – providing for the common defence and preparing to face invasion.		These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5			Marking the Phases of Life – remembering the dead.		These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5	Parks Victoria's additions to the Australian Historic Theme Framework (2003)	Settling the Port Phillip District			These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5		Shipping Along the Coast			These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5		Defending Colonial Victoria				PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5		Assessing Natural Treasures.			These themes have been reviewed as part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5	Narrative perspective	The report recommends telling the stories of Settling, Indigenous history and the defence use of the area from the perspective of the relevant people and groups.			An emphasis on Points of View is part of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5		The shaping of the current landform and landscape through natural processes, evidence of the phases of human occupation and resource use and the evolving flora and fauna are important learning themes that can also be developed to build our understanding of Point Nepean's special values and significance. An understanding of past and present management of these values and threats is also important			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.67
5	Planning	Comprehensive IIE planning will need to compile and summarize available research on heritage values and historic themes and, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, formulate a staged approach to:	A research program to build knowledge and identify and contribute to learning outcomes		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			A curation program to present and transmit the stories, artefacts and features of the place		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69
5			Signage, publications and promotional material		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69
5			A works program to conserve heritage assets and apply best possible methods for the presentation of heritage values, themes and stories at Point Nepean and off-site, to raise the profile of Point Nepean.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69
5		IIE planning will also need to consider:	The development of the IIE framework in consultation with the broad community, the Boonwurrung people, potential service providers, educational organizations and key stakeholders to identify demand, target audiences, themes, objectives and outcomes, methods of delivery and evaluation techniques.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69
5			Opportunities and constraints, options and methods for providing additional or improved on-site interpretation at heritage sites and along recreational trails across the whole planning area	opportunities and constraints, options and methods for providing additional or improved on-site interpretation at heritage sites and along recreational trails across the whole planning area	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69
5			the requirements of the Quarantine Station CMP, which sets out policies to protect, conserve, present and transmit heritage values of the site, and a range of actions for their implementation		The CMP will underpin interpretation at the Quarantine Station.	PNNP&PNQSMP, pp.68-69
5			Management strategies			
5			Undertake and implement comprehensive planning for the provision of IIE facilities and services at Point Nepean in accordance with the above overview.	Undertake and implement comprehensive planning for the provision of IIE facilities and services at Point Nepean in accordance with the above overview.	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.69

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			Establish partnerships with the Boonwurrung people to incorporate their knowledge and aspirations into all relevant aspects of information, interpretation and education (chapter 5) and to promote greater public understanding and appreciation of and respect for Indigenous culture.	Establish partnerships with the Boonwurrung people to incorporate their knowledge and aspirations into all relevant aspects of information, interpretation and education (chapter 5) and to promote greater public understanding and appreciation of and respect for Indigenous culture.	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Encourage the delivery of IIE programs through guided tours, including potential tours conducted by the Boonwurrung people.	Encourage the delivery of IIE programs through guided tours, including potential tours conducted by the Boonwurrung people.	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Ensure that innovation and creativity is included in the assessment of interpretation and education proposals and in criteria for designs.	Ensure that innovation and creativity is included in the assessment of interpretation and education proposals and in criteria for designs.	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Ensure that quality pre-visit promotional information is maintained and improved as Point Nepean is developed as an iconic destination in the region.	Ensure that quality pre-visit promotional information is maintained and improved as Point Nepean is developed as an iconic destination in the region.		PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Continue to inform visitors of appropriate behaviour during their visit to conserve and protect park values and maximize visitor safety, and encourage minimal impact use.	Continue to inform visitors of appropriate behaviour during their visit to conserve and protect park values and maximize visitor safety, and encourage minimal impact use.		PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			Identify and determine the location and functions for a new visitor centre in the Quarantine Station, and develop the facility. Review the on-going role of the existing visitor centre at the entry to Point Nepean (section 7.3).		Outside scope of the current project. Unfunded initiative.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Determine the nature and scope for an interpretation facility in the Quarantine Station, prepare concept designs and establish the facility.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Strategy.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Develop a comprehensive sign plan, with a focus on the Quarantine Station and its integration into the National Park.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Strategy.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Develop additional interpretation at the fortifications and at other heritage sites in accordance with the outcomes of further planning.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Strategy.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Establish additional self-discovery interpretation trails in accordance with IIE planning outcomes.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Improve and maintain information and interpretation signage at South Channel Fort.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Facilitate establishment of multi-disciplinary education and research uses at the Quarantine Station.		?	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
5			Develop a plan for the collection, storage, presentation and management of resource information, artefacts and archival material.		This will be a recommendation of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
5			Regularly evaluate information and interpretive services and facilities as part of a visitor and visitor experience monitoring program		This will be a recommendation of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNP&PNQSMP, p.70-73
6	Parks Victoria, Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park Management Plan, July 2006					
6	Significant natural values of Point Nepean	Dynamic sedimentation regime related to the tidal and wave movement of sand through Port Phillip Heads, with sustained sandy accretion at Observatory Point			All of these values have been incorporated in the Interpretation Plan.	PPHMNPMP, p.5
6		An unusual example of a shore platform that has developed in contrasting wave environments, highlighting the processes that have shaped the opening to Port Phillip				PPHMNPMP, p.5
6		Intertidal reef platforms that contain a high invertebrate diversity similar to Point Lonsdale which have been protected due to long-standing park regulations that prohibit access				PPHMNPMP, p.6
6		Subtidal reefs with diverse fish and invertebrate assemblages with extensive encrusting communities such as ascidians, bryozoans and sponges				PPHMNPMP, p.6
6		Frequent sightings of dolphin pods				PPHMNPMP, p.6
6		Shorebird habitat along the reef platforms and sandy beaches.				PPHMNPMP, p.6
6	The Park visitor	The unique natural and geomorphological features of Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park draw visitors to the park to observe nature by sightseeing, beach walking, rock-pool rambling, birdwatching, diving and snorkelling, and swimming with dolphins and seals. Many of these activities are offered within the park by licensed tour operators, thus increasing the accessibility of the park to recreational users.				PPHMNPMP, p.6

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
6		The park is an excellent location for guided marine and heritage educational activities. Marine education tours and school groups frequent the intertidal reefs in the park. A strong sense of stewardship exists in the local area, and there are opportunities for involvement in activities provided by Friends groups.				PPHMNPMP, p.6
6	The plan outlines strategic direction for natural and cultural values conservation.					PPHMNPMP, p.11-12
6	The park visit	As an icon, the park will be promoted as a gateway offering numerous opportunities to introduce Victorians to the system of Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries and enhance visitors' appreciation and understanding of their values.				PPHMNPMP, p.12
6		Visitors will have opportunities to learn about the park and its special values.				PPHMNPMP, p.12
6		Visitor understanding and appreciation of the park's natural and cultural values will be enhanced by the implementation of information, interpretation and education programs.				PPHMNPMP, p.12
6	Strategies for natural values conservation	The document outlines strategies for managing the natural values of Point Nepean National Park - geological and geomorphological features				PPHMNPMP, p.16
6		Interpretation direction for natural values	Consider the significance of landforms to the Traditional Owners in interpreting the park and implementing management		This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PPHMNPMP, p.17
6	Strategies for cultural values conservation	The document outlines strategies for managing cultural values, including Indigenous cultural values			This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PPHMNPMP, p.30

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
6	Indigenous cultural values	The coast and sea are culturally significant to Indigenous communities. Indigenous communities have a long association with the coastline, which provided a reliable source of food and water. Indigenous tradition indicates that the Mornington Peninsula side of the park, including Mud Islands is part of Country of the Boonwurrung and that the Bellarine Peninsula side of the park is part of Country of the Wathaurong. The Boonwurrung, Wathaurong and three other wurrungs (language groups) form the federation group Kulin Nation which occupies an area covering most of central Victoria.	Management strategy: Assess and identify Indigenous cultural heritage suitable for promotion and interpretation in collaboration with the Traditional Owners and in liaison with AAV		This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PPHMNPMP, p.31
6	Maritime and other heritage	The document outlines strategies for managing maritime and other historic heritage.	Management strategy: Encourage learning and understanding about maritime and other historic heritage of the park.		This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PPHMNPMP, pp.31-33
6			Liaise with Heritage Victoria and user groups to investigate the interpretation of the history of Popes Eye for divers at Popes Eye.	Liaise with Heritage Victoria and user groups to investigate the interpretation of the history of Popes Eye for divers at Popes Eye.	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPHMNPMP, p.33
6			Include historic heritage information in education, information and interpretation sessions for the Park.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPHMNPMP, p.33
6	Visitor Strategies: Information, interpretation and education	Providing information, interpretation and education can help orientate and inform visitors, increase visitor satisfaction and enjoyment, foster an understanding and appreciation of the park's special natural and cultural values, build understanding of management activities and help visitors experience the park in a safe and appropriate manner.	Management strategy: Maintain visitor information, interpretation and educational material appropriate to the park and raise the profile of the park among the local and wider community		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPHMNPMP, p.34
6			Liaise with the Borough of Queenscliffe in the development of an integrated approach to signage, and visitor information, interpretation and educational material.	Liaise with the Borough of Queenscliffe in the development of an integrated approach to signage, and visitor information, interpretation and educational material.	This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPHMNPMP, p.36

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
6			Develop and deliver interpretation themes related to the statewide system and the park's geological significance, hydrodynamic processes, diverse habitats and marine flora and fauna communities, Indigenous and maritime cultural heritage, recreational history and management practices to promote protection and foster appreciation by visitors		This is included in the Interpretation Plan.	PPHMNPMP, p.36

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
6			Educate visitors and the general public about the significance and sensitivity of the seagrass and saltmarsh communities in Mud Islands and Swan Bay and the need to comply with the 5 knot speed restrictions that apply in those sections of the park		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPHMNPMP, p.36
6			Promote greater public understanding, appreciation of, and respect for, Indigenous culture by incorporating information about Indigenous cultural lore, places and objects in information, interpretation and education programs, in collaboration and accordance with the views of the Traditional Owners		Part of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PPHMNPMP, p.36
6			Promote opportunities for education and interpretation programs through facilitating partnership arrangements with providers of marine education programs		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPHMNPMP, p.36
6	Community involvement	The document outlines strategies for community awareness and involvement				PPHMNPMP, p.51
7	TCL, Point Nepean National Park Master Plan, 2017					
7	The plan was developed within the context of the 2009 Master Plan.					PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7	The key initiatives of the 2017 Master Plan are to heal the site, ecologically and culturally, through collaboration with the site's Traditional Owners, with the aspiration of eventual joint management of the park.				This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7	The park speaks in a unique way to the link between landscape and health.				This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7	Key initiatives					PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Support Traditional Owners' connection to Country, share their stories and promote a greater Traditional Owner site presence and sharing of knowledge.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
7			Reveal the stories of the site through a high-quality interpretation across the park, told through many perspectives - Traditional Owner, colonial, ecological, quarantine, defence, maritime--including use of new technology, digital resources, the arts and programs.		This is a key recommendation of the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Implement a new high-quality interpretation of the former quarantine disinfecting complex.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Establish the quarantine station as the central visitor arrival, orientation and starting point for the park's many iconic experiences, commencing at an upgraded, extended Stables building at the Quarantine Station car park.		This has been superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Create a more welcoming and attractive park entrance including Welcome to Country signage, improved parking, and a stronger connection to Police Shire Park.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Re-purpose the former Visitor Centre as a keeping place for Traditional Owners.		This is a separate project but will be considered in the planning for the Interpretation Delivery Project	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Create a new 'bush trail' to connect London Bridge, the QS, Fort Nepean and access to Coastal lookouts.		Interpretation planning/design for this trail will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Participate in Caring for Country with the Traditional Owners for flora and fauna protection management and to restore, heal and reveal the site's unique ecology and stories.			PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Provide coastal experiences including interpretation, coastal lookouts etc.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7			Create an immersive and inspiring visitor experience at The Heads and The Narrows, including improved interpretation.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
7	Master Plan drawing					PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7	Improved interpretation also at Gunners Cottage				This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, Executive Summary
7	Traditional Owner and colonial history - includes really useful chronology.					PNNPMP, 1.2
7	Community consultation provided some additional context, topics and terms for interpretation:	Consideration of the site's broader context, coastal and marine			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7		Highlight the site's Aboriginal heritage, values, culture and stories.			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7		Importance for the interpretation and recognition of the site's history and environmental values.			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7		Potential to achieve and showcase sustainable outcomes.			This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7	Traditional Owners					PNNPMP, 1.4
7	Parks Victoria engaged with Traditional Owners in development of 2017 Master Plan to gauge response to 2010 Master Plan and clarify how their values and aspirations can be more central within the Master Plan.					PNNPMP, 1.4
7	Five key objectives emerged from this meeting. Relevant initiatives include:	An overarching narrative and interpretive strategy that embeds TO language, knowledge, stories and values.			This understanding has informed the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7		A 'hub' as a first point of contact for welcoming visitors to Country and a 'healing base' elsewhere on site for reconnection to Country.			This understanding has informed the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7		AN engaging, authentic interpretation program.			This understanding has informed the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 1.4
7		Economic opportunities that create employment for Aboriginal people and sustain operations.			Outlining economic opportunities for Aboriginal people will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 1.4

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
7	Site themes	Shared cultural landscape	Master Plan considerations			PNNPMP, 2.1
7			A sense of the site as a shared cultural landscape is absent and the complexity of its many meanings and stories is not adequately expressed.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 2.1
7			Upon arrival at the site, choices about how to experience and read the site through different cultural lenses are not provided.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 2.1
7			Interpretation in the park is limited almost exclusively to the site's colonial history as a site of quarantine and defence and a single theme or narrative frames any given area of the site. In turn, a sense of overlap and the site being shaped by multiple cultures over time is not communicated.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 2.1
7			The 35,000 years of Traditional Owner presence of the site and its continuous status as Country is not communicate in a meaningful way - the current network excludes key sites of significance and Traditional Owner stories and perspectives are not well captured by interpretation.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 2.1
7		Traditional Owner and geomorphological stories	Master Plan considerations			PNNPMP, 2.2
7			The visitor experience of these qualities is not fully realized, due to limitations on movement through the site, circulation infrastructure that detracts from the experience of the peninsula and limited interpretation.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan through story mapping and journey planning.	PNNPMP, 2.2
7			The site's path network does not read holistically as a series of curated or thematic experiences.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan through story mapping and journey planning.	PNNPMP, 2.2

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
7			The site's forces are palpable but largely invisible given the limited scope of existing interpretation. In particular, insights into Traditional Owner readings of place and geomorphological accounts of the peninsula's origins and diverse ecologies are yet to be integrated into a holistic and curated circulation strategy and interpretive experience.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.2
7		Country	Master Plan considerations			PNNPMP, 2.3
7			The site's Traditional Owners, PV, the scientific community and the local community possess valuable knowledge of the site that could be shared through a collaboratively managed restoration and healing process, which could also support important messages about environmental sustainability and collaboration across cultures.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.3
7		The Coast	Master Plan considerations			PNNPMP, 2.4
7			Interpretation contains limited information about the site's marine history and ecology and only at non-coastal sites.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.4
7		The Heads	Master Plan considerations			PNNPMP, 2.5
7			The site's defence history is factored into its interpretation. Its coastal, marine, Traditional Owner and geomorphological stories are absent.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.5
7			The Forts Precinct is a wonderful setting with contrasting experiences of tunnels, framed views and clifftop paths but the experience is not as dramatic and exhilarating as it could be.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.5
7			The circulation and orientation through the Forts Precinct is random. Visitors could miss out on many wonderful experiences by not knowing they are there and not knowing how to get to them.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.5

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7			The sound interpretation is mostly successful, although some of the other interpretation is dated. The forts are a strong experience but, as an important heritage landscape, there needs to be a strategy for protection and further enhancement.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.5
7		Quarantine Station	Master Plan considerations			PNNPMP, 2.6
7			The Quarantine precinct is beautiful in its simplicity - a setting of unadorned lawns, striking utilitarian architecture and an important relationship to the bay, the view to which is unsurpassed. However, the precinct is currently experienced as lifeless, empty and tired, a range of empty buildings.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.6
7			Site interpretation is generally tired and varied in type, quality and engagement.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.6
7			Police Point is not holistically connected as an element of an holistic interpretive experience.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 2.6
7	Vision	Revealing stories	Acknowledge Traditional Owners' sacred connection to Country, listen to and respect their stories and promote a greater park presence and sharing of knowledge.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7			Bring together many perspectives, languages and body of knowledge - Aboriginal, colonial, ecological, quarantine, defence -- to the park to generate a rich site narrative and visitor experience.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7		Peninsula connections	Choreograph movement throughout the park to accentuate the bay, the coast and the bush and thereby connect visitors to the sublime, exposed and panoramic as well as the quiet, slow and fine-grained.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
7			Orient visitors to the forces and flows that have shaped the peninsula landscape through path sequences and interpretation that reveal and narrate these stories.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7		Caring for Country	Reveal the site's unique ecologies and interpret them through many perspectives - Traditional Owner, archaeologist, historian, marine biologist, ecologist, ornithologist - to accentuate Point Nepean's immersive and diverse landscape experiences.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7		Coastal experiences	Establish Point Nepean as the midpoint of larger journeys and narratives along the Victorian coast.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7			As a place shaped by water, provide more comprehensive visitor connections to the park's marine context, coastal ecologies and maritime histories.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan through story mapping and journey planning and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7		The Heads	Introduce a new circulation strategy for the precinct that highlights the sensitivity of the peninsula, fosters new precarious experiences and connects to the variety of underground defence journeys.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7			Reveal and share with visitors the rich maritime and Traditional Owner narratives as well as the ecologies of the surrounding maritime national park context in powerful and meaningful ways.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7			Protect, conserve and interpret the important defence fortifications in line with heritage best practice.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7		Quarantine Station	Acknowledge the Quarantine Station is a nationally important heritage setting and the starting point for visitors to explore the national park.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 3.1

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7			Conserve and interpret the Quarantine Station's powerful heritage landscape of 19th century hospitals, accommodation and disinfecting buildings to convey its stories of passage, 'in between-ness' and control.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7			Establish clear links to Police Point Shire Park as an intrinsically linked heritage landscape and part of a holistic interpretation experience.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 3.1
7			Establish the Quarantine Station as the park's central point for arrival and orientation.		This is addressed in the Interpretation Plan and will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PNNPMP, 3.1

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
7	Interpretation Strategy	The broadest scope of interpretation of Point Nepean is the sensing of place through the experience of being there.				PNNPMP, 5.2
7		Outlines the six key themes of the master plan	Removing fences'; 'Arrival and orientation'; 'Country narrated through themed trails'; 'Marine and maritime stories'; Quarantine'; The Heads.		These themes have been reviewed and form part of the Interpretation Plan.	PNNPMP, 5.2
7			Master Plan details interpretive actions under each heading.			PNNPMP, 5.2
7	Peninsula connections	Details ways of connecting Point Nepean to the Mornington Peninsula	Bay Beach Trail			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Bush Trail			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			The Narrows Experience			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Defence Road - road infrastructure minimization			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Park entry			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Car parking			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Gunners Cottage Precinct			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Entry and arrival experience - includes a connection with Police Point			PNNPMP, 6.0
7			Welcome to Country signage at Police Point			PNNPMP, 6.0
7	Caring for Country	Landscape healing and regeneration				PNNPMP, 7.0
7		Collaborative management and healing base	Establish a 'healing base' on site, a place for Traditional Owners, young people and others requiring or wanting cultural strengthening and reconnection with Country to gather.		Addressed in the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PNNPMP, 7.0
7		Guided access to Traditional Owner sites	Provide guided access to Traditional Owners to frame an Aboriginal reading of Country and the park's collaborative management efforts.			PNNPMP, 7.0
7		Interpretation - ecological stories	Complement on-site experiences with contemporary interpretation methods to engage visitors with the myriad stories relating to the park's coastal ecologies, habitat protection measures and landscape rehabilitation processes.		Addressed in the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PNNPMP, 7.0

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8	Lovell Chen, Quarantine Station CMP, 2009					
8	Contains a short historical review of the site and its owners.					QSCMP, pp.23-66
8	Identifies significant landscape elements, including sight lines, views and vistas, character and setting and orientation to the Bay, bushland and isolation					QSCMP, pp.72-87
8	The CHMP identifies the significance of the precinct and all the buildings on the site.					QSCMP, pp.127-173
8	The CHMP outlines actions and guidelines for complying with relevant legislation in terms of works (which include interpretive works)					QSCMP, pp. 186-187
8	Interpretation	CMP Complies with EPBC Regulations Schedule 5A (a) & (h)(xii); Schedule 5B: Principles 1 & 4	The history and significant heritage values of the former Quarantine Station should be interpreted, promoted and transmitted to the community, to ensure the history and values are understood and appreciated. This can be undertaken via a range of appropriate tools and methods.		An understanding of the values of the site must underpin interpretive planning to comply with both the EPBC Act and the Heritage Act 2017.	Cited in QSCMP, p.237
8			The site and its history can provide insights into the experience of Australia as a destination for immigrants in the pre-air travel era, the impact and control of ship-borne diseases on the colony of Victoria from the mid-1800s, and the quarantine processes employed to deal with these diseases. The setting of the site, including the landscape and layout of quarantine buildings, can be incorporated into the interpretation, as can an emphasis on the sense of isolation which remains a key component of the location of the station. Interpretation should also ensure that the significant values of the place are clearly articulated to the public.		Incorporate the social history of the site into interpretation. This area would benefit from an understanding of the complex relationship between the physical fabric of buildings on the site, the cultural landscape (of which the Bunurong are a key part) and the people who lived there. This will move the work away from the idea that stories can be imposed on the landscape. The Interpretation Plan also suggests a fifth theme: ‘Living History’. This covers life before Quarantine and life after the military occupation of the site.	QSCMP, p.237
8			The pre- and post-quarantine history and uses of the place should also be addressed in future interpretation.		Ensure the history is extremely broad-ranging and comes up to the present day. This can be achieved by recording oral histories of people associated with the PNPP.	QSCMP, p.237

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8			The former Quarantine Station, being a place with a high degree of public interest, proposed enhanced future public access, and with proximity to popular holiday and recreation centres on the Mornington Peninsula, provides an outstanding opportunity for innovative interpretation for visitors and users of the site. The existing buildings in some cases also provide opportunities to support and/or participate in an interpretation program. These include the buildings within the Disinfection Area, which are distinctive structures able to demonstrate core aspects of the quarantine process (such as disinfecting and cleansing) and other aspects of medical and quarantine practices; and the accommodation barracks which are direct reminders of the requirement to house 'infected' arrivals in this isolated area. The main point of public arrival should also be a focus of interpretation, as a means of orienting visitors. Other elements suited to interpretation include the Parade Ground and former Quarantine jetty area.		This is captured in the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy. It lends itself to taking the visitor on a journey through the process of being quarantined and exploring the site from a person POV.	QSCMP, p.237
8			Interpretation can introduce visitors to the place, get key messages across, and assist in developing an understanding and appreciation of the history and significance of the place. Interpretive material can additionally assist the visitor to understand the physical changes that have occurred during the history of the place, including landscape changes.		Explore the layers of the site. This fits with the idea of the place having many histories and many stories.	QSCMP, p.237

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8			Interpretation should preferably not include recreating missing features (buildings) of the site, unless this is a broader conservation objective. Creative and innovative proposals and contemporary design would provide an alternative to literal recreation.		Do not use literal recreations. As Buro North has mentioned, digital media opens up exciting imaginative possibilities.	QSCMP, p.238
8		CMP recommends interpretive media.			These recommendations still are valid, but VR, AR etc have also added immensely to the possibilities of interpretation at the site.	QSCMP, p.238
8		Actions and guidelines	Enhance an understanding of the historic quarantine processes, including the need for isolation and security.		Tell the story from individual Points of View to create empathy with the viewers. This could be done by linking the Quarantine Station to COVID-19 and people's responses to quarantine and isolation.	QSCMP, p.239
8			Explain the site layout and planning (such as the physical separation between Police Point, the Quarantine Station and Remote areas) including the functional grouping of buildings and elements.		Explore a wide range of temporal stories and perspectives, as indicated in the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	QSCMP, p.239
8			Enhance an understanding of pre- and post-quarantine uses, including post-1950 Army use and occupation of the site.		Explore a wide range of temporal stories and perspectives, as indicated in the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	QSCMP, p.239
8			Provide insight into current heritage management practices and requirements, and how the heritage values have been identified and conserved.		This could be done by interviewing people involved in the conservation and restoration of the site, including Parks staff.	QSCMP, p.239
8	Signage		This is a place with very significant heritage values and distinctive built form and landscape character, it is preferred that signage for the former Quarantine Station distinguishes it to some degree from the remainder of the National Park and Point Nepean context, also emphasizing its historical 'separateness' and isolation.		Create a signage suite with zones for significant features.	QSCMP

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8			New signage should preferably be contemporary in terms of design and need not adopt a faux historical or 'period' style. Internal illumination is not appropriate for this place; limited and discrete external illumination may be considered.		The consultants will consult with Lovell Chen for all aspects of this element of the interpretation.	QSCMP
9	Context Pty Ltd, Police Point Shire Park CMP, 2012					
9	Police Point Shire Park is 17.5 ha and was established in 2004 when the Commonwealth Government transferred ownership by Deed of Settlement Trust to Mornington Peninsula Shire Council.				This document provides a good contextual history of Police Point.	
9	The trust's main objective was to preserve the land for passive recreation and use as a public open space, and to provide a "...shire park with attributes of regional significance in relation to social, environmental, cultural and heritage values which is expected to attract a wide range of different user interests from the public...'					PPSPCMP, p.1
9	Key objectives	To foster and encourage community use of the Police Point Land;				PPSPCMP, p.1
9		To manage the Police Point Shire Park in accordance with the key aspects of the Draft Community Master Plan and with regard to social, environmental, cultural and heritage values;				PPSPCMP, p.1
9		To integrate the use and enjoyment of the Police Point Land with the neighbouring Mornington Peninsula National Park and Former Norris Barracks (now Point Nepean National Park);				PPSPCMP, p.1
9		To identify appropriate opportunities for adaptive reuse of the Park and its facilities;				PPSPCMP, p.1
9		To establish additional improvements, such as car parking, shelters, amenities and walking trails on the Police Point Land, and;				PPSPCMP, p.1

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9		To liaise with community groups, Federal Government representatives, State Government representatives, Parks Victoria, the Point Nepean Community Trust and others to ensure active but controlled and appropriate participation by the community in the Police Point Land.				PPSPCMP, p.1
9	In 2010, Mornington Peninsula Shire Council adopted a Management Plan for the Park that identified management objectives for its continued use and enjoyment by the whole community, whilst protecting and enhancing the archaeological, heritage, ecological and landscape values of the park. The broad guideline document sets out a vision for the Park as "...A place for all where people learn from the past, enjoy the present and share the future..." The plan also identifies the need to prepare a Conservation Management Plan for the Park in accordance with National Heritage Management Principles.				Mornington Peninsula Shire will be consulted as a key stakeholder in the Interpretation Delivery project to ensure consistency in interpretation approach across Police Point and Point Nepean National Park.	PPSPCMP, p.1
9	Police Point, with its historic buildings and associated open space, is considered integral to the cultural value of the Original Quarantine Station area.				The Interpretation Plan identifies how Police Point can be linked to the Quarantine Station area and other parts of the national park.	PPSPCMP, p.1

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9	The CMP contains an historical overview of the site, including Boon Wurrung history.					PPSPCMP, pp.7-48
9	Significance					PPSPCMP, pp.68-87
9	7.11 Presentation and interpretation					
9	Objective	To adopt interpretation as a fundamental part of the management and conservation of Police Point and seek imaginative ways of presenting the Shire Park's cultural significance and heritage values.				PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9	Potential topics	The indigenous landscape of Point Nepean			Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9		Early European pastoral settlement and lime-burning			Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9		Police Point and the operation of the Quarantine Station			Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9		Use and occupation during the Army years			Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9		Community campaign for saving Point Nepean and the establishment of the Shire Park			Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy.	PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9		The natural history of Police Point				PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9	Challenges	One of the challenges will be to interpret those aspects which have a compelling resonance with Police Point and that can tell different but complementary stories to those at Port Nepean National Park. The key story at Police Point is its crucial part in the operation of the Quarantine Station, controlling access and acting as both a secure and social interface between detainees, staff and the outside world. Other major themes include early European settlement and land use and how the Shire Park came to be established.			Useful perspective on the key story for Police Point.	PPSPCMP, pp.108-109
9	Interpretation Policy	Volume 2				
10	Context, Point Nepean Forts CMP, 2006					
10	History of the Forts				Useful contextual history.	PNFCMP, pp.18-43

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
10	Significance, conservation policy and strategy					PNFCMP, pp.33-117
10	Interpretation	Gun Emplacement No.2A, 3 & 4 should be retained as the primary visitor access and interpretation for the Point Nepean Forts.				PNFCMP, p.55
10		Other advice is now superseded by developments after 2010 and the current plan.				
11	Context, Police Point Recreation and Conservation Action Plan: Volume 2, Landscape Master Plan, 2012					
11	Themes for interpretation	Primary theme	The role of the Police Barracks and Gatekeeper's cottage in the operation of the Quarantine Station including their role in the wider community.			PPHMNPMP, p.36
11		Major themes will include:	An understanding of the early pastoral settlement of the area, particularly the lime-burning industry, and the establishment of the Shire Park in the context of the transformation from an institutional landscape to a treasured community open space.			PPR&CAP, p.v
11		Other themes include:	The army years at Police Point; the natural history of the Shire Park; and the former occupation and stories of the traditional owners – the Bunurong / Boonwurrung.			PPR&CAP, p.v
11	Concept and design principles		The use of a post and rail fence as a common motif and a unifying presence throughout the Shire Park.		This has been implemented.	PPR&CAP, p.v
11			The use of footprints, foundation lines and framing devices to delineate former buildings.		The Interpretation Delivery Project will implement this recommendation.	PPR&CAP, p.v
11			The use of sculptural elements interpreting the stories of Police Point.		The Interpretation Delivery Project will continue the sculptural interpretation.	PPR&CAP, p.v

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
11	Potential topics for interpretation	The indigenous landscape of Point Nepean	This is an important topic for interpretation especially within the wider context of Point Nepean. Both the Bunurong Land Council and the Boonwurrung Foundation have expressed an interest but have stated that they prefer any indigenous interpretation to be face to face and undertaken by indigenous guides.		Mornington Peninsula Shire will be consulted as a key stakeholder in the Interpretation Delivery project to ensure consistency in interpretation approach across Police Point and Point Nepean National Park.	PPR&CAP, p.v
11			This is probably best undertaken through the Parks Victoria interpretation programme at the Quarantine Station, although information in the form of acknowledgement posters could be incorporated into any publications, panels or displays that might be developed for the Shire Park. In addition, an interpretive sculpture dedicated to this theme would provide an important link between the park and indigenous country.		This will be part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	PPR&CAP, p.v
11		Early European pastoral settlement and lime-burning	This is a major theme at Police Point with the Sullivan family connections (original land lease) and the lease to the lime-burner J. Purvis, plus the link to the limekiln remains and the quarried faces of the cliffs below Police Point. There are also links to Indigenous stories regarding the early post-contact history of Bass Strait and Mornington Peninsula.		These themes and stories have been incorporated into the Interpretation Plan.	PPR&CAP, p.19

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
11		Police Point and the operation of the Quarantine Station	This is the primary theme at Police Point where the former Police Barracks, Gatekeeper's cottage and Attendant Cottages played an important role in the operation of the Quarantine Station. The surviving buildings and the remains of wells and foundations together with the locations of the yellow quarantine flag, the boundary fence, and the double fence arrangement for supervised social visits, provide a nucleus of features with which to bring this significant period of Police Point's history to life.		These themes and stories have been incorporated into the Interpretation Plan.	PPR&CAP, p.19
11		Use and occupation during the Army years	Although a less significant theme than the police occupation of the area, the Army still occupied the buildings at Police Point for over 50 years and oversaw changes to the cottages and their domestic settings as well as operations within the Quarantine Station.		These themes and stories have been incorporated into the Interpretation Plan.	PPR&CAP, p.19
11		Community campaign to save Point Nepean and the establishment of the Shire Park	A major theme for both Police Point and Point Nepean National Park is the story of how the local community rallied to save the former Commonwealth land from unsuitable development. How the Shire Park was established out of this movement and the political compromises that split Police Point away from its historical connection to the Quarantine Station and Point Nepean make for a fascinating story.		These themes and stories have been incorporated into the Interpretation Plan.	PPR&CAP, p.19

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
11		The natural history of Police Point	This is a rich topic for interpretation with the open parkland, cliff edge and the large expanse of woodland providing rich and diverse habitats for indigenous flora and fauna such as the long-nosed bandicoot. Equally, the pressures from exotic weed invasion and introduced pests such as rats and foxes need to be understood and in particular how the control of the latter can improve the condition of the former. This topic is probably best interpreted in a wider context involving the neighbouring National Park, but there is potential to interpret aspects as part of a Moonah woodland trail or as part of a display at the Superintendent's Cottage for example.		These themes and stories have been incorporated into the Interpretation Plan.	PPR&CAP, p.20
11	Potential ways of delivering interpretation at Police Point	Details interpretive media for Police Point				PPR&CAP, pp.21-22
11		Details interpretive concepts				PPR&CAP, p.p.22-24
12	Heritage Alliance, Point Nepean National Park Victoria: Point Nepean Range Area CMP, 2009					
12	Statement of Significance				Useful contextual history.	PNRA CMP, pp.v-vi
12	Historical assessments/summaries					PNRA CMP, pp.12-20; 35-51; 99-110; 170-172
12	Outlines specific pre-war installations in the study area					PNRA CMP, pp.20-24
12	Conservation Policy Statement	These relate to the 2009 Point Nepean National Park and Point Nepean Quarantine Station Management Plan.				PRNA CMP, p. 191
13	Parks Victoria, South Channel Fort CMP, 2005					
13	Plan is based on the 1990 CMP prepared by Louise Honman and the Historic Buildings Branch, Ministry of Housing and Construction				Useful contextual history.	
13	The emphasis of the 1990 CMP was to preserve historic and natural values while providing for visitor access and interpretation.					SDCFCMP, p.3

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
13	Chronology of South Channel Fort					SDCFCMP, pp. 17-19
14	Biosis, Point Nepean National Park Maintenance Works, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Management Plan, 2009					
14	CHMP has been undertaken under Section 478 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 and Regulation 6 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007.					CHMP, III
14	The plan details Geology, Geomorphology and landforms; flora and fauna prior to European settlement; and previous land use. It includes an ethnohistory and the contact history of the Bunurong - extremely useful for interpretation.					CHMP, pp. 18-29
14	The report details pre-existing work on Aboriginal sites and the location of new sites after a survey.					
15	TCL, Design Development Report , June 2012					
15	Wayfinding and Interpretation (David Lancashire Design and Peter Emmett)				Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy	DDR, p.3
15	Sets out landscaping and wayfinding for the Quarantine Station, on the assumption that this will be the main Visitor Centre.				Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy	DDR, p.3
15	Corten sculptures: life-size silhouettes or ‘ghosts’ depicting the occupiers of lands and resources - nature/culture				Sculptures have been installed at Police Point, Fort Nepean and Point Nepean Cemetery.	DDR, p.5
15	Touchtable in Quarantine Station				Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy	DDR, p.11
15	OCS on Parade, including soundscape				Not implemented	DDR, pp.12-13
15	Interpretive Zones				Elements that have been implemented are: Interpretive graphics and an exhibition on some floors of Hospital 3 and the interpretive signage featuring yellow flags at various sites in the park. Imaginative installations are also at Pearce Barracks.	DDR, pp. 14-47
15	Suppliers & touchable planning					DDR, pp. 48-end
16	TCL, Design Development Report , June 2012					
16	Wayfinding and Interpretation (David Lancashire Design and Peter Emmett)				Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy	DDR, p.3
16	Sets out landscaping and wayfinding for the Quarantine Station, on the assumption that this will be the main Visitor Centre.				Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy	DDR, p.3

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
16	Corten sculptures: life-size silhouettes or 'ghosts' depicting the occupiers of lands and resources - nature/culture				Some have been implemented	DDR, p.5
16	Touchtable in Quarantine Station				Superseded by the 2019 Storytelling and Interpretation Strategy	DDR, p.11
16	OCS on Parade, including soundscape				Not implemented	DDR, pp.12-13
16	Interpretive Zones				The only elements that may have been implemented are the Corten figures.	DDR, pp. 14-47
16	Suppliers & touchable planning					DDR, pp. 48-end
17	Fort Nepean and Surrounds Interpretation Upgrade Design Strategy (Design Documentation 2014)					
17	This document contains design documentation for the current signage.				To retain signage structures and replace graphics as part of the Interpretation Delivery Project.	
18	Michelle Rose for Parks Victoria, Point Nepean National Park: Quarantine Station Interpretation Story, January 2020					
18	This is a Survey Monkey survey of 41 participants. It had 12 questions.					
18	Quarantine Station educational information	Satisfaction Index 79.4			From this small sample, it seems important to deliver interpretation in Languages Other Than English and to include and market an audio tour. Other issues are being addressed in the current Interpretation Delivery Project.	
18	Quarantine Station condition of signage	Satisfaction Index 68.8				
18	Quarantine Station: condition of displays/artefacts	Satisfaction Index 65				
18	Location of signs at Point Nepean National Park and the Quarantine Station	Satisfaction Index 69.4				
18	Information available in languages other than English	Satisfaction Index 33.7				
18	Awareness of audio tour	15%				
18	Percentage of people who would have used the audio tour if they had known about it	57%				

NO.	ITEM	KEY POINTS	DETAIL	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	STATUS/COMMENTS IN RELATION TO INTERPRETATION DELIVERY PROJECT	REFERENCE
19	Euan McGillivray, Draft Significance Assessment: Point Nepean Quarantine Station Collection, June 2011					
19	The provenance of many items at the Nepean Historical Society relating to the Quarantine Station cannot be ascertained, so it is highly unlikely that many items can be used to interpret those spaces in future.					QSSA, p.5
19	The report details collection items and makes recommendation about their significance.					

10.3 Research Register

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

Reports

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

AUTHOR/CREATOR	TITLE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	DATE/YEAR	URL
TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean)	'Point Nepean master plan'	Parks Victoria		2017	
TCL (Taylor Cullity Lethlean)	'Mon Mon Point Nepean National Park draft master plan'	Parks Victoria		2017	
Lovell Chen	'Former Quarantine Station Point Nepean, conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan'	Point Nepean Community Trust		September 2008	
Heritage Victoria	'Victorian Heritage Register: H2030: Point Nepean defence and Quarantine precinct'	Heritage Victoria		22 July 2004	
Heritage Council Victoria	'Point Nepean defence and Quarantine precinct'	Heritage Council Victoria		30 April 2020	
Büro North	'Point Nepean National Park storytelling and interpretation strategy'	Parks Victoria	Melbourne	23 August 2019	
Parks Victoria	'Point Nepean forts conservation management plan'	Parks Victoria	Melbourne	July 2006	
Heritage Alliance	'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park prepared for Parks Victoria'	Heritage Alliance		2009	
Heritage Council Victoria	'Point Nepean defence and Quarantine area'	Heritage Council Victoria	Melbourne	1997	
Context Pty Ltd	'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report'	Context Pty Ltd		August 2012	
Ashley Matic, Biosis Research	'Point Nepean National Park maintenance works, Victoria: cultural heritage management plan #10336'	Parks Victoria		2 February 2009	
Christine Williamson	'Site development works, Point Nepean National Park, Police Point Shire Park and Point Nepean Road, Portsea, cultural heritage management plan #11370'	Parks Victoria		November 2011	
Commonwealth of Australia	Gazette special no.S 98	Commonwealth of Australia		16 June 2006	
Post Office and Telegraph Department	Report on the Post Office and Telegraph Department, for the year 1873	Parliament of Victoria		31 March 1874	https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/papers/govpub/VPARL1874No13.pdf
Commonwealth of Australia	National Heritage List, place ID 10576	Commonwealth of Australia		21 April 2020	https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi- bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=placedetail;search=placename%3DQuarantine%2520Station%3Bkeyword_D%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3BkeywordwwPH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=105756
Commonwealth Department of the Environment	Matters of national environmental significance – significant impact guidelines 1.1	Commonwealth of Australia		5 July 1905	
Commonwealth Department of the Environment	Summary taken from matters of national environmental significance – significant impact guidelines 1.1	Commonwealth of Australia		5 July 1905	
David Donnelly, Eric Wu and M Glinoga	'Parks Victoria segmentation workshop'	Parks Victoria		December 2018	
David Donnelly, Eric Wu, M Glinoga	'Parks Victoria segmentation study'	Parks Victoria		December 2018	

AUTHOR/CREATOR	TITLE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	DATE/YEAR	URL
City of Ballarat	'Our people, culture and place: a plan to sustain Ballarat's heritage 2017-2030'	City of Ballarat		October 2017	
Emotive Project	'EMOTIVE storytelling for cultural heritage'			12 July 2020	https://emotiveproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/EMOTIVE-booklet-2019-web.pdf
Jack Carlson, Michael Hughes, Warwick Frost, Celmara Pocock and Vicki Peel	'Success factors in cultural heritage enterprise management'	Sustainable Tourism Cooperative Research Centre		September 2008	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/44390475_Success_factors_in_cultural_heritage_tourism_enterprise_management
Museums Australia	'Continuous cultures, ongoing responsibilities: principles and guidelines for Australian museums working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage'	Museums Australia Inc		February 2005	https://www.nma.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/3296/ccor_final_feb_05.pdf
Glen Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham	'Flora and fauna survey report 2006-2007'	Practical Ecology Pty Ltd		January 2008	
Glenn Ehmke, Andrew Picone, Malcolm Legg, Paul Bertuch, Gidja Walker, Imelda Douglas and Claire Moxham	'Point Nepean flora and fauna survey, December 2005 to January 2007 final report'	Practical Ecology Pty Ltd		January 2008	
Mornington Peninsula Shire	'Biodiversity conservation plan'	Ecology Australia Pty Ltd		2019	
Nepean Conservation Group Inc	'Guide to Indigenous plants of the Nepean Peninsula'	Mornington Peninsula Shire		n.d.	

Primary Sources

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

10 Appendices - 10.3 Research Register - Primary Sources

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
Frank South			Point Nepean Cemetery. Memorial inscriptions & other burials for which no memorials exist	December 1995	Nepean Historical Society	Sorrento, Victoria				
William J Walker	Box 3333/4 MS12473	Diary	"Log book, Nov 26 to 1852 to April 1853 [Transcription February 1986] "	1852-3			Australian Manuscripts Collection	State Library Victoria		
		Newspaper article	'Anti-temperance societies'	4 May 1840	The Sydney Herald			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12858663	
		Newspaper article	'Port Phillip'	11 May 1840	The Sydney Herald			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12863744	
		Newspaper article	'Melbourne'	10 November 1852	The Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article94359022	
		Newspaper article	'Shipping intelligence'	17 November 1852	The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article660802	
		Newspaper article	'Original correspondence'	4 January 1853	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article4788706	
		Newspaper article	'Legislative council'	6 November 1854	Geelong Advertiser and Intelligencer			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article91862408	
		Newspaper article	'The appeal of the unemployed'	13 June 1857	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7133500	
		Newspaper article	'Advertising'	20 January 1857	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article154823919	
		Newspaper article	'Sanitary Station'	24 February 1859	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5676873	
		Newspaper article	'The Quarantine Station at Point Nepean'	14 April 1865	The Mount Alexander Mail			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article207000247	
		Newspaper article	'Parliament'	18 May 1866	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238	
		Newspaper article	'Impressions of Victoria'	26 February 1866	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5763238	
		Newspaper article	'Ye early history of the Quarantine Station. Point Nepean'	22 January 1887	Queenscliff Sentinel			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article73583193	
		Newspaper article	'The wreck of the Cheviot. Another body found'	5 November 1887	The Adelaide Observer			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article160766508	
Telemachus		Newspaper article	'Picturesque Victoria'	7 January 1888	The Australasian			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143305387	
		Newspaper article	'The Chinese question'	26 May 1888	The Leader			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198022555	
		Newspaper article	'Dr Gresswell'	26 November 1898	The Weekly Times			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222626405	
		Newspaper article	'The Australian gold rush of 1851'	14 June 1902	Supplement to the Mornington Standard			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article67082252	
		Newspaper article	'The late Dr Gresswell'	17 December 1904	The Weekly Times			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222540784	
Donald Macdonald		Newspaper article	'Nature notes and queries'	22 January 1909	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10690593	
		Newspaper article	'Commonwealth controls quarantine'	7 May 1910	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article149149410	
		Newspaper article	'Commonwealth works'	26 December 1914	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article190669686	
		Newspaper article	'Quarantine improvements'	23 February 1914	The Herald			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article241646444	
		Newspaper article	'Quarantine Station'	6 December 1917	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119703303	
		Newspaper article	'A military tragedy'	22 May 1919	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155210960	
Donald Macdonald		Newspaper article	'Nature notes and queries'	14 March 1924	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1918418	

10 Appendices - 10.3 Research Register - Primary Sources

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Newspaper article	'National park at Pt Nepean'	11 December 1933				National Library of Australia	nil	
B H McKernan		Newspaper article	'More Portsea memories'	24 February 1934				National Library of Australia	nil	
		Newspaper article	'Australiana', 'Heaton's folly'	3 February 1945	The World's News			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article133937715	
		Newspaper article	'VC for major killed in Vietnam'	17 October 1967	The Canberra Times			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106992686	
		Newspaper article	'Recognition of gallantry of the highest order'	03 October 1992	The Canberra Times			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article126946618	
John Andrew McIvor		Newspaper article	'Whose names are unknown'	04 August 1934	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article10985781	
Chief Medical Officer		Report	'Report on the Sanatory Station, during the year ending 31st December 1866'	1867					https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/papers/govpub/VPARL1867No46.pdf	
		Newspaper article	'The Industrial Schools commission'	1 April 1872	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article197449448	
		Newspaper article	'Friday, March 1, 1867'	1 March 1867	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5787363	
		Newspaper article	'Land selections at Nepean'	25 November 1873	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5876149	
		Newspaper article	'Summary for Europe'	28 March 1872	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5861063	
		Newspaper article	'Current topics'	8 January 1862	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article149718783	
		Newspaper article	No title	17 July 1863	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article154966478	
		Newspaper article	'The Victorian stock quarantine station'	24 May 1879	The Australasian			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article143007756	
		Newspaper article	'The Sanatory Station'	12 June 1869	The Leader			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article196482973	
		Newspaper article	'The Sanatory Station'	2 June 1868	The Herald			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article244959400	
		Newspaper article	'The parliament'	13 April 1867	Bell's Life in Victoria			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article199057197	
		Newspaper article	'Immigration and labour'	26 September 1861	The Herald			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article244248254	
		Newspaper article	'Emigration and immigration'	20 February 1869	The Advocate			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article169266673	
		Newspaper article	'Parliament'	23 September 1868	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article5827905	
		Newspaper article	'OCS land up for $240m - report'	11 June 1980	Southern Peninsula Gazette			Nil	Nil	
		Newspaper article	No title	13 March 2003	SP Mail			Cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 46.		
		Newspaper article	'Deed hands park running to shire'	1 April 2004	The Mail			Cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 47.		

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
Police Department		Government report	Annual report of the Chief Commissioner	1859	Legislative Assembly, Parliament of Victoria		Victorian Parliamentary Papers 1859-60, Vol 4	Cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 15.		
J Standish	CA 3168, 1183105 / 1	Letter	Letter from J Standish CC office police department Melbourne to Chief Medical Officer	2 June 1874				National Archives of Australia; Cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 21.		
Captain Ferguson		Report	Dispatch from Captain Ferguson to Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe	9 November 1852				Cited in Lovell Chen, 'Conservation management plan: non-Indigenous cultural heritage, volume 1: conservation management plan', 2008, p. 89.		
		Newspaper article	No title	9 April 1910	The Weekly Times			Cited in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1 conservation management plan final report', August 2012, p. 27.		
John Murray		Report	Logbooks of John Murray, the Lady Nelson	1802				Cited in TCL, Point Nepean National Park Master Plan, Parks Victoria, 2017, p. 39.		
Australian Military Forces, 3rd Military District		Correspondence	Nepean-Portsea Area, correspondence Nos 380-420	"8 September 29 September 20 October 1939"				Army Archives, Queenscliff; Cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park', prepared for Parks Victoria, 2009, p. 36.	" "	

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Correspondence	Australian Military Forces	9 January 1944				Cited in Heritage Alliance, 'Point Nepean National Park, Victorian Point Nepean Range Area, a conservation management plan for the Range Area and supplementary heritage features of Point Nepean National Park', prepared for Parks Victoria, 2009, p. 38.		
		Newspaper article	'School for Army officers'	11 April 1953	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/205715573	
		Newspaper article	'Victorians in cadet school'	20 June 1955	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/71889169	
		Newspaper article	'Officers to train longer'	30 July 1954	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/248328964	
		Newspaper article	'Officers in the making'	8 January 1952	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/204972323	
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Robert Richardson: Robert Richardson Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) (1958-) and Regimental Sergeant Major [interview transcript]	June 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews David Butler with Annie Butler: David Butler - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS), 'Infantry instructor' from 1956 to 1957 and OCS 'Commandment' from 1972 to 1975 [interview transcript]	June 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and James Hackel		Interview	Sue Wesson and James Hackel interview David McLachlan: Major General (Retd) David McLachan [interview transcript]	2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews James Welch: Major JH Welch, Portsea Officer Cadet School administrator (1964-1967) and author of the publication Hell to health [interview transcript]	6 July 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'The defence of The Heads'	19 September 1878	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5949010	
		Newspaper article	'Study in camouflage'	19 March 1954	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/205702652	

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Newspaper article	'Toughest quarter in land'	14 August 1952	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244373706	
		Newspaper article	'Quarantine causes military withdrawal'	13 August 1954	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/205689420	
		Newspaper article	'The hall of bravery'	28 November 1967	The Canberra Times			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/106985043	
		Newspaper article	'VC honoured'	4 December 1967	The Canberra Times			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107035062	
		Newspaper article	'Fort Nepean improvements'	8 January 1910	The Weekly Times			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/221814332	
		Newspaper article	'A big gun'	12 May 1888	The Australasian			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142918081	
		Newspaper article	'Fortress guns tested'	20 October 1911	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11625476	
		Newspaper article	'The defences'	2 July 1877	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5927691	
		Newspaper article	'Easter manoeuvres'	29 April 1905	The Australasian			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/139805319	
		Newspaper article	'Garrison artillery drill at the forts'	12 November 1888	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288	
		Newspaper article	'Garrison artillery drill at the forts'	12 November 1888	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193397288	
		Newspaper article	'The defence of The Heads'	30 March 1885	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196962202	
		Newspaper article	'Australia's first shot'	6 August 1914	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/198631969	
		Newspaper article	'Personal'	18 January 1908	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10648302	
		Newspaper article	'In quarters at Nepean'	11 April 1887	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197449990	
		Newspaper article	'Interruption of cable communication'	2 July 1888	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/6893277	
		Newspaper article	'The defence question'	29 December 1877	The Leader			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197423378	
		Newspaper article	'The national defence question'	4 September 1876	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244274308	
		Newspaper article	'Memorandum upon the military defence of Victoria'	4 August 1862	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5719526	
		Newspaper article	'The withdrawal of the troops'	27 August 1870	The Advocate			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/170151197	
		Newspaper article	'The probability of war'	31 December 1853	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4801338	
		Newspaper article	'Defence of The Heads'	30 November 1860	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5694160	

10 Appendices - 10.3 Research Register - Primary Sources

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Newspaper article	'Defence of The Heads'	2 March 1878	The Leader			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197282472	
		Newspaper article	'Our defences'	30 November 1878	Port Augustus Dispatch			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/195900698	
		Newspaper article	'Threatened war in Europe'	7 March 1882	Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/139484237	
		Newspaper article	'Report of the council of defence'	17 November 1885	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/6073120	
		Newspaper article	'Alarming war scare'	2 July 1888	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196001977	
		Newspaper article	'The defences'	25 May 1878	The Leader			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197283138	
		Newspaper article	'Queenscliffe'	19 July 1878	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/147321881	
		Newspaper article	'The defence works'	9 January 1882	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11528816	
		Newspaper article	'Queen Victoria Market'	7 July 1888	The Advocate			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/169707032	
		Newspaper article	'The Sentinel'	27 July 1889	The Queenscliff Sentinel			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/73588270	
		Newspaper article	'Gunnery sensation'	14 January 1910	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10827418	
		Newspaper article	'Defence'	6 February 1912	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11651373	
		Newspaper article	'Queenscliff forts'	13 August 1912	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10511531	
		Newspaper article	'The mutiny in the permanent artillery'	1 August 1885	The Leader			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197986230	
		Newspaper article	'Sentence of the court-martial on the Queenscliff mutineers'	1 August 1885	The Mount Alexander Mail			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/201207265	
		Newspaper article	'Mutiny at Queenscliff'	25 July 1885	The Bendigo Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88652137	
		Newspaper article	'The encampment of volunteers'	16 April 1881	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5979459	
		Newspaper article	'The encampment of volunteers'	18 April 1881	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5987222	
		Newspaper article	'Sir William Jervois' report'	25 July 1877	The Ballarat Courier			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207819788	
		Newspaper article	'Sir Charles Dilke's new book on Australia'	27 February 1890	The Launceston Examiner			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39544001	

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling		Interview	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Lindsay Tymms [interview transcript]	20 July 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'Home defence'	28 June 1940	The Benalla Ensign			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65970527	
		Newspaper article	'VDC to give army more help'	2 June 1942	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/245202549	
		Newspaper article	'VDC units in camp'	31 December 1943	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/206357409	
		Newspaper article	'No water at camp'	2 October 1939	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/11257448	
		Newspaper article	'Women play a bigger part in army life'	14 March 1942	The Australasian			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142416296/12681329	
Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness		Interview	Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness interview Cheryl Pearce [interview transcript]	20 June 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'Notice'	24 June 1839	The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/228130512	
		Newspaper article	'Local intelligence'	28 September 1849	The Melbourne Daily News			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/226322755	
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Mary Kruithof [interview transcript]	30 March 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling		Interview	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Jenny Nixon [interview transcript]	30 March 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'Miscellaneous'	13 November 1852	The Cornwall Chronicle			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65580856/6228480	
		Newspaper article	'Local intelligence'	6 July 1848	The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/226354770	
		Newspaper article	'Local intelligence'	7 July 1848	The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/226354865	
Joanne and John Nairn		Newspaper article	'Questions on Point Nepean'	1 January 2004	The Herald Sun			Nil	Nil	
Kate Baillieu		Newspaper article	'Questions over Point Nepean'	1 January 2004	The Age			Nil	Nil	
Kamahl Cogdon		Newspaper article	'Point Nepean listed'	15 July 2004	The Herald Sun			Nil	Nil	
		Newspaper article	'Search for PM goes on'	18 December 1867	The Canberra Times			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/107037573	
		Newspaper article	'OCS land up for $240M - report'	11 June 1980	Southern Peninsula Gazette			Nil	Nil	
		Newspaper article	'Tragic record of Corsair Rock'	5 November 1945	The Portland Guardian			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/64405910	

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Newspaper article	'Stranding of the cutter Corsair'	30 May 1874	The Leader			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/198500097	
		Newspaper article	'A graphic narrative'	21 October 1887	The Express and Telegraph			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207708796	
		Newspaper article	'Wreck of the steamer Cheviot'	21 October 1887	The Express and Telegraph			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/207708771/22868332	
		Newspaper article	'News of the day'	21 October 1887	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197163884	
		Newspaper article	'The wreckers'	24 October 1935	The Camperdown Chronicle			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32175253	
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Thelma Devereaux (nee Kendall) and Bib Gray [interview transcript]	30 March 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'Shipping intelligence'	16 September 1858	The Bendigo Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/87983438	
		Newspaper article	'The Great Victoria'	3 December 1864	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/245506254	
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Sullivan [interview transcript]	15 June 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'Complaints of passengers per Great Victoria'	24 December 1864	The Australian News for Home Readers			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/63170767	
		Newspaper article	'Port of Geelong'	25 February 1853	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4790119	
		Miscellaneous information	Victoria Police gazette No. 36	3 September 1884				Cite in Context Pty Ltd, 'Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan', volume 1 conservation management plan final report, August 2012, p. 21.		
		Newspaper article	No title	17 July 1863	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article154966478	
		Newspaper article	'Sorrento'	31 December 1874	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150441256	
		Newspaper article	'The week'	21 January 1882	The Leader			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489971	
		Newspaper article	'Latest news'	22 April 1910	The Horsham Times			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article73124984	
		Newspaper article	'Pictures of the week'	7 April 1910	The Herald			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article242088500	
		Newspaper article	'Advertising'	26 January 1882	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article150628808	
		Newspaper article	'Small-pox'	26 January 1882	The Ovens and Murray Advertiser			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article200456413	
		Newspaper article	'General news'	15 February 1919	The Age			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article155221066	
		Newspaper article	'Under the verandah'	14 January 1882	The Leader			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article198489562	

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AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Newspaper article	'Limestone'	22 July 1839	The Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/228129801	
		Newspaper article	'Quarantine early 1850s'	n/a	Nepean Historical Society				https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/quarantine-station/quarantine-early-1850s/	
		Newspaper article	'Life in quarantine'	23 February 1897	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/9184965	
		Newspaper article	'Heavy gun drill'	9 February 1889	The Illustrated Australian News			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/60398869/5979690	
		Newspaper article	'Narkunda off Portsea'	19 March 1930	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244473790	
		Newspaper article	No title	28 January 1869	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5818590/222368#	
Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling		Interview	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Allen Boyd [interview transcript]	26 July 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling		Interview	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Captain Cole Springall [interview transcript]	12 October 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Frederick Villiers [interview transcript]	22 June 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Greg Wapling		Interview	Greg Wapling interviews Harry Breidahl [interview transcript	14 September 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Phillip Davies: Phillip Davies - Portsea Officer Cadet School (OCS) 1984-1985 [interview transcript]	June 2008	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Ken Kendall [interview transcript]	May 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Greg Wapling		Interview	Greg Wapling interviews Malcolm Legg [interview transcript	7 September 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Taffy Richards (TR) associated with the School of Army Health, dentistry unit [interview transcript]	11 May 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling		Interview	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Noel Bennett [interview transcript]	1 June 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Marion Brown [interview transcript]	4 May 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling		Interview	Sue Wesson and Greg Wapling interview Paddy Richards and George Richards [interview transcript]	13 July 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interview Peter and Kerrie Watson: family who lived in cottages at Police Point and Peter who worked at the Quarantine Station from 1966-1973 [interview transcript]	April 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and James Hackel		Interview	Sue Wesson and James Hackel interview Major General (Retd) David McLachlan [interview transcript]	2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Greg Wapling		Interview	Greg Wapling interviews Gidja Walker [interview transcript]	31 August 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Greg Wapling		Interview	Greg Wapling interviews Fraser Bell [interview transcript]	9 November 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness		Interview	Sue Wesson and Jan McGuiness interview Geoffrey Lott [interview transcript]	26 July 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Tess De Araugo [interview transcript]	August 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Rosemary Deakin (descendant of Denis Sullivan) [interview transcript]	2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station, also in attendance was his wife Connie Weston and son Gary Weston. Interview is parts II of an oral history recording based on a tour of the former quarantine station with the Weston family [interview transcript]	November 2007	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Archival material	Archival material relating to Point Nepean forts, defence, the Quarantine Station, School of Army Health and legislation	n.d.				Nepean Historical Society		https://www.dropbox.com/sh/zjhkc2zgjp3glm8/AAAdRuBh2Nl4U4Wzvici6bixa?dl=0

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AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Archival material	Archival material including food ration tickets and items relating to life at Point Nepean Quarantine Station.	n.d.						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/6ghbxw1tlezerbf/AABvXoN-HECP360EoW80LX3-a?dl=0 ; https://www.dropbox.com/sh/frjaq2mgm2szt28/AACOUi-HPf_gTMR1dpvJhvfga?dl=0 ; https://www.dropbox.com/sh/3v4z1v5yl37s8p0/AAB0006Ki212r3zukfN56jlSa?dl=0
		Archival material	Archival material including register of quarantines, disease fact sheets, orders for quarantine, permits for travel, storekeeper's logs, letters, newspaper articles, work sheets, birth registers, registers of ships in quarantine, vaccination records, personnel, telegraphs, stock control and legalisation relating to the Point Nepean Quarantine Station.	n.d.						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/xla4ngyz4mt7wn9/AADzYqX9ZdzzyPh80aPJW0K2a?dl=0
		Archival material	Archival material relating to the storekeeper's log at Point Nepean Quarantine Station	n.d.						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/s5j7hnpkovrrxmg/AAAka2vGL5JJOAHRuvox9ScRa?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Book	A guide to Point Nepean's past	1992						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/kwdyauwoawhajd3/AAC8nfScVZXzv0Rb-1us_EeQa?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Booklet	Green press booklet	2003						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/ogqpuzg1jt1vl7s/AAB2jwd9yBUTTeIWeU2Q0VnUa?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Expression of interest	'Pt Nepean community - expression of interest by the Victorian community'	2003						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/3srm8nl6fqa56ri/AABtO1LdwfJgwPXNOJi4BSl2a?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Report	'Pt Nepean annual report'	2006						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/tb8korob90gjjps/AAA0EndLRfPuo-0HqXlJND8ba?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Booklet	Nepean conservation news	August 2002						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/aqlmkkrtaah7478/AACw7FKZLDwF5y85tMO0DV_Oa?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Newspaper	The mariner: Port Phillip coast and shipping news	August 2002						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/g58uw6ubxgv3qdz/AAAd4av2Twf6-2svT46YytUva?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Booklet	The Portsea Quarantine Station	n.d.						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/vobd2315ew9t6xt/AAAeHWT9ND9ynByf_wXrPnHoa?dl=0
Kate Baillieu		Newspapers	Newspaper articles regarding the community campaign from The mariner: Port Phillip coast and shipping news and Nepean conservation news and the Baillieu collection	c. 2002-06						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/2ybiqxk45stahix/AADGSnDzpGsTn0bhS0HLMg50a?dl=0

10 Appendices - 10.3 Research Register - Primary Sources

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
Phil Watson		Book	A collective memory of life as an army officer cadet at OCS Portsea, July 1983 - June 1984	July 2014						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/2swq2igav3fthbi/AAD9K81gCRFXUzGHLd1rL4NGa?dl=0
		Newspapers	Baillieu newspapers	"1992 2002 2003 2004 "						"https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uyrk45pn5jas16m/AABsT_DPZtJrSsWEfu0dHWj3a?dl=0 "
		Newspapers	Baillieu newspapers - Community EOI 2003	2003						"https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uyrk45pn5jas16m/AABsT_DPZtJrSsWEfu0dHWj3a?dl=0 "
		Fact sheet	'Post war signal stations and naval personnel at Point Nepean'	n.d.						https://www.dropbox.com/sh/2swq2igav3fthbi/AAD9K81gCRFXUzGHLd1rL4NGa?dl=0
Commonwealth of Australia		Book	Register of quarantines	1911	Commonwealth of Australia					https://www.dropbox.com/s/alqk1uk8tyfa5g9/Register%20of%20Quarantines.pdf?dl=0
Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program		Interview	Point Nepean Community Trust oral history program interviews Stan Weston: last Officer in Charge of Point Nepean Quarantine Station [interview transcript]	11 November 2006	Point Nepean Community Trust	Sorrento, Victoria		Nepean Historical Society		
		Newspaper article	'Spanish influenza'	25 October 1918	The Age			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/155234310	
		Newspaper article	'Influenza'	16 December 1918	The North Western Advocate and the Emu Bay Times			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65114389	
		Newspaper article	'Leper patient'	27 February 1915	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/242277969	
		Newspaper article	'No leprosy in Victoria'	29 January 1921	The Herald			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/242261142	
		Newspaper article	'Influenza preparations'	3 December 1919	The Geelong Advertiser			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/165408787	
		Newspaper article	'Infuenza'	12 April 1919	The Australasian			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/140221588	
		Newspaper article	'Spanish influenza'	23 November 1918	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/1405984	
		Newspaper article	' "Spanish" Influenza'	12 October 1918	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/1432093	
		Newspaper article	'Spanish flu'	5 October 1918	The Leader			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/89067977	
		Newspaper article	'Quarantine scandal'	1 January 1914	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article7261457	
		Newspaper article	'Quarantine conference'	12 February 1909	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10690066	

10 Appendices - 10.3 Research Register - Primary Sources

AUTHOR/ CREATOR	ITEM NO	TYPE	TITLE	DATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	COLLECTION	LOCATION	URL	DROPBOX LINK
		Newspaper article	'Small-pox'	24 March 1910	The Argus			National Library of Australia	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10844114	
		Newspaper article	'Small-pox on board RMS Himalaya'	1 May 1897	The Leader			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article196845636	
		Newspaper article	'The Quarantine Station. Lieut-Colonel Sadler's complaints'	27 April 1897	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9164477	
		Newspaper article	'A complaint from the Quarantine Station'	26 April 1897	The Argus			National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article9187391	

Publications

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

AUTHOR/CREATOR	TITLE	EDITION	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	DATE
Commonwealth of Australia	National Heritage List - listed place Quarantine Station and surrounds (ID: 105756) and Point Nepean defence sites and Quarantine Station area (Place ID: 105680)		Department of the Environment and Heritage		19 June 2006
Heritage Victoria	Victorian Heritage Register: H2030: Point Nepean defence and Quarantine Precinct		Heritage Victoria		22 July 2004
Renee McAlister and Vanessa Beasley	Quarantine Station amenities, Point Nepean, cultural heritage induction booklet		Parks Victoria		22 July 2004
Betty McMeekin	The sea, the ships, the settlers, shaping the heritage of the Southern Peninsula		Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	2004
Betty McMeekin	Those courageous, hardy women … pioneers of the Southern Peninsula		Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	2003
Betty McMeekin	The Portsea Station … people and plague. A brief account of life at the Portsea Quarantine Station, Point Nepean, 1852-1978		Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	2002
J Pine and J Gilmore	The experience economy		Harvard Business School Press	Boston	1999
Sam Ham	Interpretation: making a difference on purpose		Fulcrum, Golden	Colorado	2013
Australian Heritage Commission	Ask first: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values		Australian Heritage Commission		2005
Susan Hanson in consultation with Aboriginal Reference Groups members Harley Coyne, Charmaine Green, Kado Muir, Mark bin Bakar, Irene Stainton and Kerry Churnsid	Guidelines for interpretation of Aboriginal heritage		National Trust of Western Australia		2012
Richard Cotter	Boon Wurrung, people of the Port Phillip District		Lavender Hill Multimedia	Burwood, Victoria	2001
Richard Cotter	A short history of the Nepean Peninsula Sorrento and Portsea		Lavender Hill Multimedia	Melbourne	2004
ECF Bird	The coast of Victoria: the shaping of scenery		Melbourne University Press	Carlton, Victoria	1993
NA Nunn	A history of Point Lonsdale		The Hawthorn Press	Melbourne	1949
"RA Keble Geological Survey of Victoria"	The Mornington Peninsula		Department of Mines	Melbourne	1950
Mary Kruithof	Fever beach: the story of the migrant clipper 'Ticonderoga', its ill-fated voyage, and its historic impact	2nd edn	J&MF Kruithof (Quality Insights)	Mount Waverley, Victoria	2005
Frank South	Point Nepean Cemetery. Memorial inscriptions & other burials for which no memorials exist		Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	1995
John Alexander	Nepean limestone: the history of the limestone industry on the southern Mornington Peninsula		Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	2001
Nepean Historical Society Inc	The peninsula story: book 1: Sorrento and Portsea - yesterday	4th edn	Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	1992
Major JH Welch	The peninsula story: book 2: Hell to health: the history of quarantine at Port Phillip Heads 1852-1966		Nepean Historical Society Inc.	Sorrento, Victoria	1988

AUTHOR/CREATOR	TITLE	EDITION	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	DATE
Harry Breidahl	A guide to Point Nepean's past		Conservation & Environment	Victoria	1992
Denis Byrne	‘Affective afterlives: public history, archaeology and the material turn’, in Paul Ashton and Alex Trapeznik (eds), What is public history globally? Working with the past in the present		Bloomsbury Academic, Bloomsbury Publishing	London and New York	2019
Brad Duncan	The maritime archaeology and maritime cultural landscapes of Queenscliffe: a nineteenth century Australian coastal community [PhD thesis]		James Cook University		2006
Dan Turnbull	'CEO Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, video conference' [unpublished conference presentation]		Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation		7 July 2020

Periodicals

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

AUTHOR/CREATOR	TITLE	JOURNAL	VOLUME, NUMBER	PUBLISHER	DATE	PAGE NUMBER
Chuck Arning	‘Telling stories in someone else’s house: heritage areas and public history’	Legacy	Vol. 20, no. 2		March-April 2009	pp. 18-23
Cary Carson	'The end of museums: what is plan B?’	The Public Historian: a Journal of Public History	Vol. 30, no. 4	National Council of Public History and the University of California Press	2008	pp. 9-27
Mark Morgan	‘Interpretation and place attachment: implications for cognitive map theory’	Journal of Interpretation Research	Vol. 14, no. 1		2009	pp. 47-59
Jennifer L Tarlton & Carolyn J Ward	‘The effect of thematic interpretation on a child’s knowledge of an interpretive program’	Journal of Interpretation Research	Vol. 11, no. 1		2006	pp. 7-35
Yaniv Poria, Avital Biran and Aire Reichel	‘Visitors’ preferences for interpretation at heritage sites'	Journal of Travel Research	Vol. 48, no. 1		2009	pp. 92-105
Emma Waterton	‘Curating affect: exploring the historical geography-heritage studies nexus at Sovereign Hill’	Australian Geographer	Vo. 49, no. 1		2017	pp. 219-35
Ursula de Jong	'Ebbs and flows: water and place identity on the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria, Australia'	Historic Environment	Vol. 27, no. 3		2015	pp. 48-63
Michael Kitson	'Australia: the South Channel defences at Port Phillip: factors in the design, 1876-1909′	Fort 15			1987	pp. 105-34
Claire Moxham, Steve Sinclair, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas	'The vegetation of the Nepean Peninsula, Victoria - an historical perspective'	Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia	Vol. 11, no. 1	Botanic Garden Trust	2009	pp. 27-47
Claire Moxham, Vivienne Turner, Gidja Walker and Imelda Douglas	'28 years of vegetation change (1978-2006) in a calcareous coastal dune system'	Cunninghamia: a journal of plant ecology for eastern Australia	Vol. 11, no. 4	Botanic Garden Trust	2010	pp. 445-56

Web

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

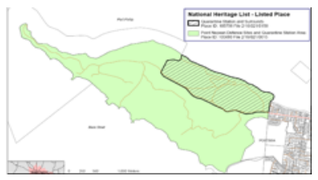
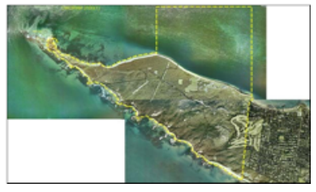
AUTHOR/CREATOR	TITLE	NAME OF WEBSITE	DATE	DATE ACCESSED	URL
DELWP (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning)	Permits	State Government of Victoria website	30 April 2020	30 April 2020	https://www.heritage.vic.gov.au/permits/do-i-need-a-permit
Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	RAP map	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	2017	15 June 2020	https://www.bunuronglc.org/rap-map.html
Marine Mammal Foundation	Endangered Burranan dolphin FFG Act	Marine Mammal Foundation website	2017	16 June 2020	https://marinemammal.org.au/burrunan-ffg/
Parks Victoria	Point Nepean National Park	Parks Victoria website	2020	15 June 2020	https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/places-to-see/parks/point-nepean-national-park
Nepean Historical Society	Point Nepean forts	Nepean Historical Society website	n.d.	16 June 2020	https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/defence/point-nepean-forts/
Nepean Historical Society	Early pioneers 1835-1870	Nepean Historical Society website	n.d.	16 June 2020	https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/early-pioneers-1835-1870/
Unknown narrator, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	'Bass Coast - Bunurong - Welcome to Country' [video]	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, YouTube	18 April 2019	30 June 2020	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b1u9vx8TC8
Unknown narrator, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation	'Bunurong Land Council @ Point Nepean in HD' [video]	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, YouTube	22 December 2016	30 June 2020	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b1u9vx8TC8
AIATSIS (Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies)	War service	Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website	30 August 2018	30 June 2020	https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/articles/war-service#:~:text=Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20people%20have%20served%20in%20the,at%20sea%20%2D%20even%20on%20horseback
Peninsula Essence	Peninsula essence	Peninsula Essence website	3 May 2018	3 June 2020	https://peninsulaessence.com.au/peninsula-portraits/
Nepean Historical Society	James Sandle Ford	Nepean Historical Society website	n.d.	3 June 2020	https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/james-sandle-ford/
Nepean Historical Society	Edward William Hobson	Nepean Historical Society website	n.d.	3 June 2020	https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/the-characters/edward-william-hobson/
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Point Nepean area, Point Nepean Rd, VIC, Australia	AW&E website	n.d.	21 April 2020	http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3DPoint%2520Nepean%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=5810
Nepean Historical Society	Quarantine - background	Nepean Historical Society website	n.d.	3 June 2020	https://nepeanhistoricalsociety.asn.au/history/quarantine-station/quarantine-background/
Nepean Historical Society	First settlement 1803	Nepean Historical Society website	n.d.	n.d.	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/228129801

10.4 Image Matrix

Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

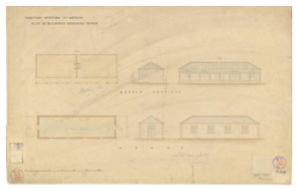
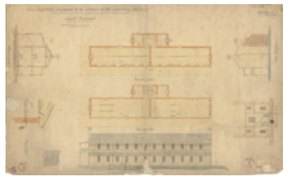
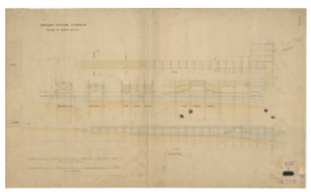
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Site plan showing buildings (and building numbers)	Figure 2, p. 9			Note: Buildings 39, 48, 49, 50 and 80 as shown on this plan have been demolished or removed.	Point Nepean Community Trust
	Map showing the extent of the NHL listed 'Quarantine Station and Surrounds' area (hatched, Id 105756) within the broader 'Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station Area' (green, Id 105680)	Figure 3, p. 11				Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
	Map showing the extent of land area (with broken line) included in the Victorian Heritage Register	Figure 4, p. 12				Victorian Heritage Register On-Line

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Detail from an 1854 Survey plan, showing the quarantine reserve. The early Station structures are indicated by the arrow. The landscape is described as 'low sandy country lightly wooded with Acacia and she-oak'.	Figure 6, p. 25	1854			Land Victoria – Put Away Parish Plan P35
	The Quarantine ground, Port Phillip Bay	Figure 7, p. 26	1851			State Library Victoria
	View of early station buildings	Figure 8, p. 30	c. 1890		In the foreground is Patrick Sullivan's stone house, requisitioned in response to the *Ticonderoga* landing of 1852 and behind – to the left - is the stone store, one of the first buildings erected, using emigrant labour in 1853. The building to the rear right is a timber stables. These buildings (long demolished) are on the site of the current Parade Ground.	Point Nepean Quarantine Station Museum

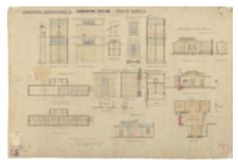
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	'Plan of buildings requiring repair'	Figure 9, p. 31	1856		Although drawn subsequent to the building's original date of construction, the drawing depicts what are thought to be the first purpose-built structures at the Quarantine Station.	National Archives of Australia
	Drawing for one of five hospitals proposed to be erected at the Sanitary Station, Point Nepean	Figure 10, p. 34	November 1856			National Archives of Australia
	'Plan of boat jetty'	Figure 11, p. 34	1858			National Archives of Australia

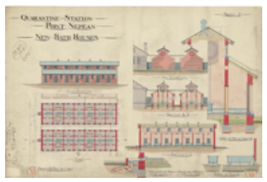
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	View of the Quarantine Station	Figure 12, p. 41	1877		From left to right the image shows: the flagpole, Hospital No.1, Hospital No.2, the bedding store (original hospital), surgery, and the jetty	State Library Victoria
	c.1920s/30s view of the Quarantine Station clearly showing the stone surgery in the foreground.	Figure 13, p. 41	c. 1920s-30s		Devereux-Gray album	Point Nepean Community Trust
	Detail from a map of the Sanatory Station, Point Nepean which accompanied the 1875 Annual Report to the Victorian Parliament	Figure 14, p. 43	1875		Note that the scale and placement of the buildings is indicative only.	State Library Victoria

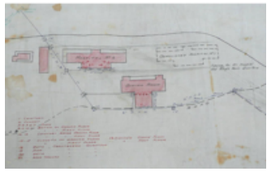
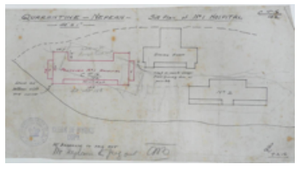
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	'Sketches at the Quarantine ground'	Figure 15, p. 46	January 1882			*Australasian Sketcher with Pen and Pencil* , 14 January 1882, State Library Victoria
	Additions and alterations to the Quarantine Station	Figure 16, p. 48	June 1884		This drawing details the conversion of Hospital No. 1 for first class accommodation	National Archives of Australia
	Sylvia and Stella Kendall, daughters of Sebastian Kendall, Officer-in-Charge, 1911-1914 on the verandah of the Medical Superintendent's Residence	Figure 17, p. 49	c. 1930		Devereux-Gray album	Point Nepean Community Trust

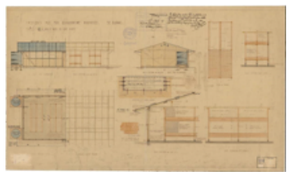
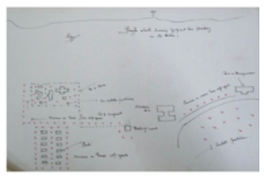
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	New bath houses designed by the Department of Public Works	Figure 18, p. 50	1899-1900			National Archives of Australia
	The Summer School	Figure 19, p. 53	1909		The building in the centre foreground is Sullivan's hut, soon to be demolished. Note the bathing complex in the middle background, before the construction of the boiler chimney, and the solid fence, put to use to segregate the camp's attendees by gender. The tramway is also visible at right of picture.	State Library Victoria
	The Summer School	Figure 20, p. 54	1910			State Library Victoria

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	The Quarantine Station during the detention of passengers of the 'Otway'	Figure 21, p. 55	April 1910		The caption to the top picture reads, 'People in Quarantine conversing with friends – the arrangement is that visitors remain at the outer boundary, while those in quarantine are restricted to the inside fence. Conversation is carried on across the forty-feet lane between the fences'.	State Library Victoria
	Detail from Quarantine Station Nepean, Sewerage Plan – Dining Room, Hospitals 1 & 2, Caretaker's Quarter	Figure 22, p. 57	22 November 1915			National Archives of Australia
	Site plan of No. 1 Hospital	Figure 23, p. 57	9 February 1916			National Archives of Australia

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Emergency huts for Quarantine purposes	Figure 24, p. 58	March 1919			National Archives of Australia
	Proposed planting plan for flowering gums	Figure 25, p. 59	August 1926			National Archives of Australia
	Aerial photograph of the Quarantine Station	Figure 26, p. 61	c. 1922		The huts constructed to address the influenza pandemic of the late 1910s are shown lined up at centre left.	National Archives of Australia

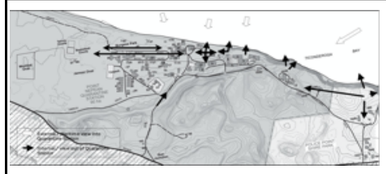
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Aerial view of the Quarantine Station, c. 1922, looking north	Figure 27, page 62	c. 1922			National Archives of Australia
	The building shown here is the surgery and post office, photographed in 1909	Figure 28, p. 65	1909		To the right of the image is the bedding store – erected as the first (wooden) hospital in 1854	State Library Victoria
	The landscaped area between the No.3 Officer Cadet Barrack and the Dining Room wing	Figure 29, p. 65	c. 1964		Major JH Welch album	Point Nepean Community Trust

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Visit of Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Ky, to the Officer Cadet School	Figure 30, p. 66	January 1967		*Herald* and *Weekly Times* collection	State Library Victoria
	Kosovar refugee child on the Parade Ground, Point Nepean Quarantine Station	Figure 31, p. 66	1999	Emmanuel Santos, photographer		State Library Victoria
	Historical view (1922) into the Quarantine Station from the Bay, showing the prominent Hospital buildings and the bushland backdrop	Figure 32, page 74	1922			

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Significant view lines	Figure 33, p. 77				
	The Bay orientation, east-west axial alignment and regular spacing of the main hospital buildings is illustrated in this early view	Figure 34, p. 79				
	Detail from c.1922 aerial photo	Figure 35, p. 79	c. 1922			National Archives of Australia

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

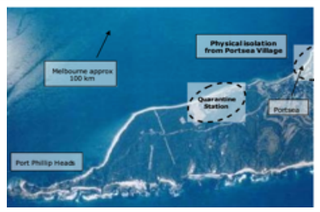
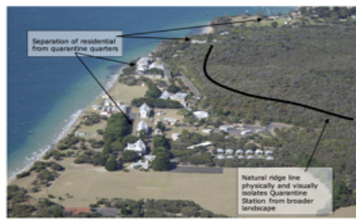
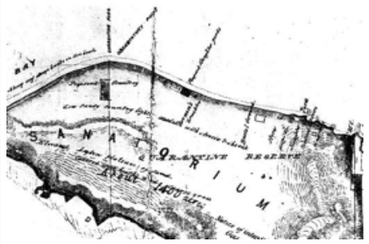
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Historic image illustrating the delineation between the institutional landscape and bush land	Figure 36, p. 81	1922			National Archives of Australia
	Figure illustrating variation in canopy density and reduction of coastal scrub coverage	Figure 37, p. 81				
	Aerial view of site illustrating physical isolation of the Peninsula location	Figure 38, page 82				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Oblique aerial view showing separation of functional areas, the isolating ridge line and the bushland backdrop	Figure 39, p. 83				
	1891 road layout overlaid on existing site plan	Figure 40, p. 83	Revised from 1891			
	c.1925 road and path layout overlaid on existing site plan	Figure 41, p. 84	Revised from c. 1925			

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Early Officer Cadet School Road and Path layout overlaid on existing site plan	Figure 42, p. 85				
	Development of roads and paths, 1961-present overlaid on existing site plan	Figure 43, p. 86	Overlaid on 1861 map			
	1855 map of the area east of the former Quarantine Station showing the location of Sullivan's property	Figure 44, p. 88	1855			

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	1855 map of the central area of the former Quarantine Station showing the location of Cannon's limekiln	Figure 45, p. 89	1855			
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features constructed prior to establishment of the Quarantine Station	Figure 46, p. 95				
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features constructed between 1852 and 1855	Figure 47, p. 96				

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features constructed between 1855 and the 1860s	Figure 48, p. 97				
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features that were present on the site in the 1860s	Figure 49, p. 98				
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features constructed between 1870 and the 1890s	Figure 50, p. 99				

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features that were present on the site in the 1890s	Figure 51, p. 100				
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features constructed between 1900 and the 1920s	Figure 52, p. 101				
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features that were present on the site in the 1920s	Figure 53, p. 102				

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Location of buildings and features constructed between 1930 and the 1970s	Figure 54, p. 104				
	Location of currently extant and non-extant or un-relocated buildings and features that were present on the site in the 1970s	Figure 55, p.105				
	Location of buildings and features constructed since 1980	Figure 56, p. 106				

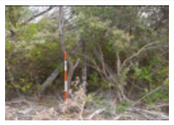
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	General location of non-Aboriginal cultural material identified during monitoring of verandah construction and other works (derived from information in Murphy and Maitri 2004)	Figure 57, p. 109				
	Location of all surveyed points and points at which non-Aboriginal cultural materials were observed	Figure 58, p. 110				
	Location of areas surveyed in 2008 and the features identified	Figure 59, p. 111				

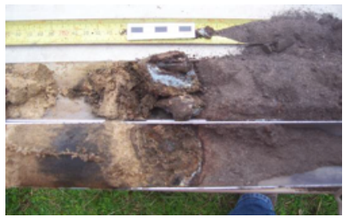
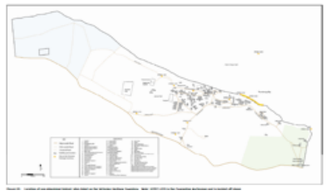
10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Location of all core samples and cores in which non-Aboriginal cultural materials were observed	Figure 60, p. 112				
	Metal objects (left) and stoneware jar (right) located during survey	Figure 61, p. 113	2008			
	Bluestone footings (left) and bottle base (right) located during survey	Figure 62, p.114	2008			
	Cast iron bed-frame (left) and limestone blocks (right) in waste dump area	Figure 63, p. 114	2008			

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Remains of cattle jetty (left) and ballast tank located during survey in area of artefact scatter (right)	Figure 64, p.115	2008			
	Fence around possible cattle quarantine (left) and telegraph pole area (right)	Figure 65, p. 115	2008			
	Bluestone pad, Police Point (left) and bluestone pad with wells in background (right)	Figure 66, p. 116	2008			
	Oblong patch of dead grass, possibly indicating location of former structure, Police Point (left) and old well, Police Point (right)	Figure 67, p. 117	2008			

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Burnt material and glass identified in a core sample	Figure 68, p. 117	2008			
	Location of non-Aboriginal historic sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. Note: H7821-070 is the Quarantine Anchorage and is located off-shore	Figure 69, p. 119				
	Zones of differing archaeological potential within the former Quarantine Station	Figure 70, p. 120				

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Image of Lime Kiln 2	Figure 71, p. 122	2008			
	Another view of Lime Kiln 2	Figure 72, p. 123	2008			
	Elevated view of the North Head Quarantine Station, Sydney	Figure 73, p. 158	1909			National Archives of Australia

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Buildings at the Woodman Point Quarantine Station, at Munster, WA. The accommodation buildings are single storeyed and the buildings at the extreme left were built as Ships Crew quarters	Figure 74, p. 159				Woodman Point Quarantine Station web-site
	Peel Island Quarantine Station and Lazaret	Figure 75, p. 160	c. 1913			State Library of Queensland
	Dormitory wing and dining hall at the Torrens Island Quarantine Station	Figure 76, p. 161	1960			National Archives of Australia

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Quarantine Station conservation management plan, 2008 (Lovell Chen)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Map showing extent of Study Area within dashed red line, and current ownership	Figure 1, p. 4				Point Nepean Community Trust
	Plan showing levels of significance of the Point Nepean Quarantine Station	Figure 77, p. 171				
	Plan showing levels of significance of the outlying areas of the Point Nepean Quarantine Station	Figure 78, p. 172				

Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

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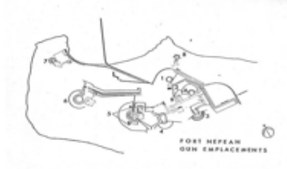
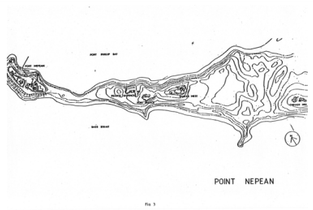
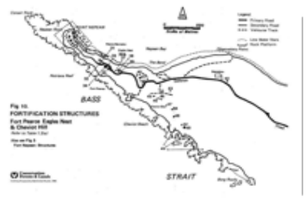
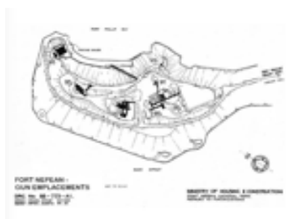
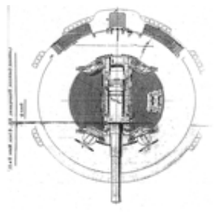
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Fort Nepean plan - gun numbering	Figure 2, p. 4				
	Point Nepean plan	Figure 3, p. 4				
	6-inch gun, Fort Nepean	Figure 5, p. 24	c. 1943		ID 051186	Australian War Memorial

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Looking west to Point Nepean	Figure 6	c. 1946		ID PO1108.011 Barracks blocks and other ancillary timber buildings are visible, now demolished. As well, sea walls constructed to retard erosion of the Point are clearly apparent.	Australian War Memorial
	Two views of the Royal Australian Engineers Barracks at Fort Nepean	Figures 7 and 8, p. 28	c. 1933		PO1449.061 PO1149.060	Australian War Memorial

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Fort Nepean: structures	Figure 9, p. 35				
	Fortification structure, Fort Pearce. Eagles Nest and Cheviot Hill	Figure 10, p. 37	1989			Conservation Forests & Lands
	Fort Nepean - gun emplacements	*No figure* , p. 39	13 February 1985			Ministry of housing & Construction

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Fort Nepean key to schedule of works	Figure 11, p. 40				
	Plan - ‘Carriage, Garrison, Disappearing BL 6 Inch, Mark II & II’	Figure 12, p. 42				

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

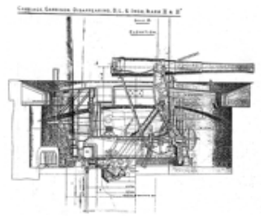
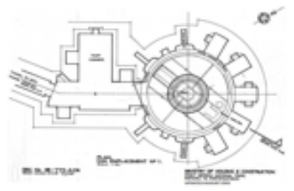
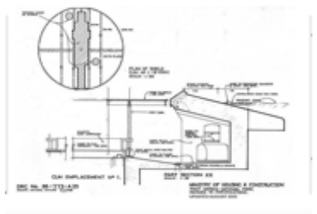
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Elevation,-'Carriage, Garrison, Disappearing BL 6 Inch, Mark II & II'	Figure 13, p. 43				
	Plan - gun emplacement	Figure 14, p. 46	5 July 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Plan - gun emplacement no. 1	Figure 15, p. 47	5 July 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Battery observation post, Fort Nepean	Figure 14, p. 53	c. 1943		ID 051174	Australian War Memorial

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

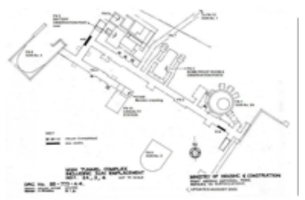
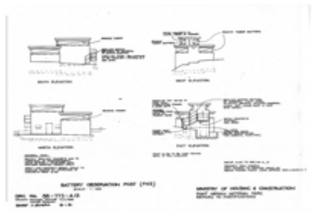
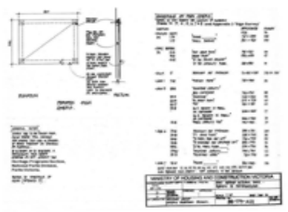
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Main tunnel complex	*No figure,* p. 57	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Battery observation post (FNS)	*No figur* e, p. 58	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Elevation section	*No figur* e, p. 59	1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Gun emplacement no. 5	Figure 15, p. 65				Australian War Memorial

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

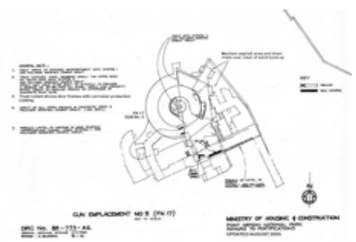
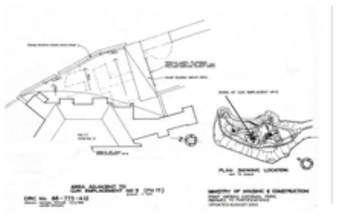
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Gun emplacement no. 5 (FN17)	*No figure,* p. 66	12 February 1988			
	Area adjacent to gun emplacement no. 5 (FN17)	*No figure,* p. 67	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction

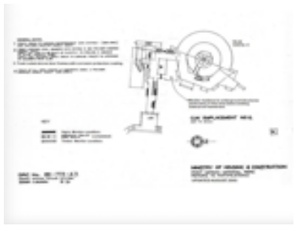
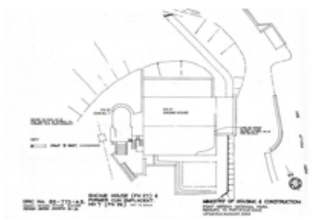
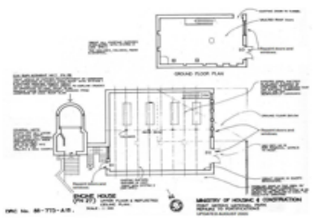
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Gun emplacement no. 6	*No figure,* p. 73	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	The engines which generate the power necessary for the working of the powerful searchlight at Pt. Nepean	Figure 15, p. 77			ID 051178	Australian War Memorial
	The No.7 searchlight at Fort Nepean	Figure 16, p. 77	c. 1933		ID PO1449.058	Australian War Memorial

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Engine House (FN27) & former gun emplacement	*No figure* , p. 80				Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Engine House (FN27)	*No figure* , p. 81				Ministry of Housing & Construction

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

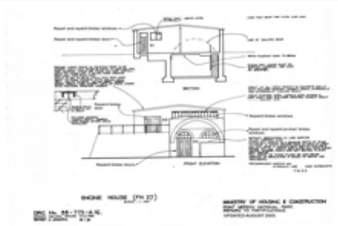
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Engine House (FN27)	*No figure,* p. 82	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Gun emplacement 8 (FN13)	*No figure,* p. 87	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction

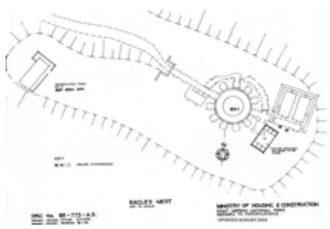
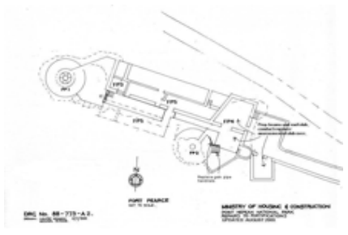
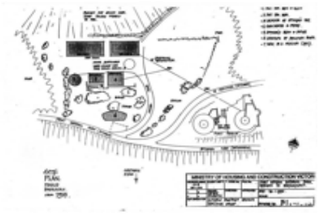
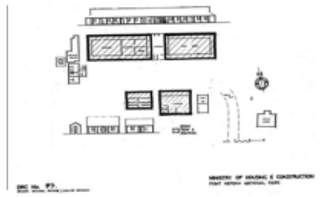
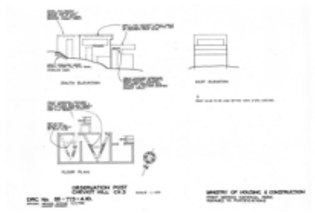
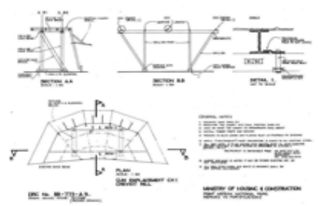
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Eagles Nest	*No figure,* p. 92	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Fort Pearce	*No figure,* p. 97	12 February 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Site plan, Pearce Barracks	*No figure,* p. 101	c. 1915			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Site plan, Pearce Barracks	*No figure,* p. 102	c. 1940			Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Pearce Barracks	Figure 17, p. 103	c. 1946		ID PO1108.009	Australian War Memorial

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	DRG no. B3	*No figure,* p. 105		Michael Ritchie		Ministry of Housing & Construction
	Cheviot Hill gun emplacement	Figure 17, p. 109	c.1946			Australian War Memorial
	Observation post, Cheviot Hill (CH 3)	*No figure,* p. 110	12 February 1988		ID 051174	Ministry of Housing & Construction

10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Point Nepean forts conservation management plan, 2006 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Typical harbour, showing defences proposed against attack, etc.	Figure 1, p. 3			MP 153/16, Item 28	National Archives of Australia
	Gun emplacement CH 1 Cheviot Hill	*No figure,* p. 111	15 July 1988			Ministry of Housing & Construction

Police Point Shire recreation and conservation action plan, volume 1, 2012 (Context Pty Ltd)

SUE HODGES PRODUCTIONS

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Police Point Shire Park	Figure 1.2, p. 4	2012			
	1841 Map of Point Nepean surveyed by Smythe	Figure 2.1, p. 9	1841		Historic Maps and Plans Collection	State Library Victoria

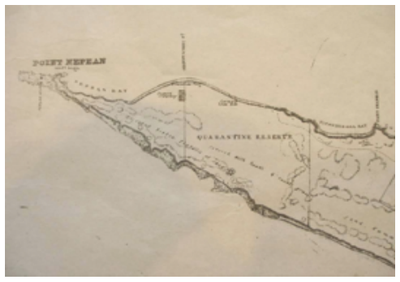
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	1855 Map of Point Nepean (July, Coastal Survey) surveyed by Ross	Figure 2.2, p. 10	1855		Historic Maps and Plans Collection	State Library Victoria
	Extract from District Surveyor's sketch	Figure 2.3, p. 13	7 September, 1852 with additions 6 August 1855			Nepean Historic Society Collection

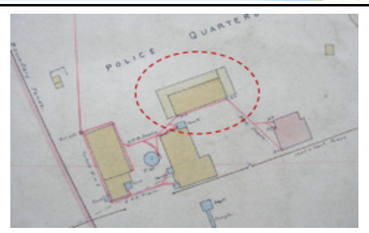
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Police Quarters, Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.3, p. 14	1901			

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
 	The domed 'beehive' well is one of the few structures to survive the dismantling of the former Police Barracks in 1916 with the original barrack room being incorporated into the front section of the Superintendent's Cottage	Figure 2.5, p. 15	2012			

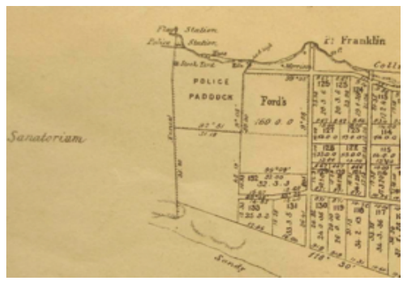
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Special lands Parish of Nepean, County of Mornington	Figure 2.6, p. 16	16 February 1866	Photo lithographed at the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne by J Noone	Historic Maps and Plans Collection	State Library Victoria
	Extract from parish map of Nepean, traced copy	Figure 2.7, p. 17	1869			Nepean Historical Society

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Extract from undated plan showing full extent of original police reserve	Figure 2.8, p. 17				Victorian Police Museum
	View from Point Franklin towards Point Nepean with Portsea Pier in the foreground	Figure 2.9, p. 18	c. 1870	Unknown artist	Reference number 4156	Nepean Historical Society Collection
	Diagrammatic plan of the Quarantine Station in Chief Medical Officer	Figure 2.10, p.19	1875		Report on the Sanitary Station for the year 1875	No. 9, Legislative Assembly, Victorian Parliamentary Papers, 1875-6

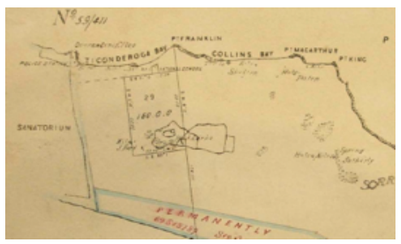
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Country lands parish of Nepean	Figure 2.12, p. 20	15 September 1874		Historic Maps and Plans Collection	State Library Victoria
	Extract from map of Nepean	Figure 2.12, p. 20	16 March 1875		Historic Maps and Plans Collection	State Library Victoria

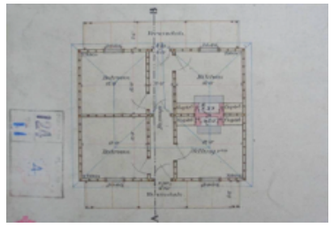
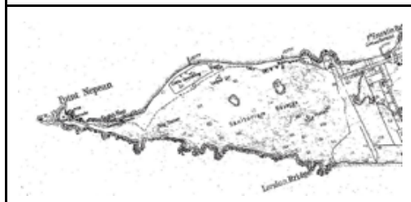
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Front elevation, Boatman's Cottage	Figure 2.14, p. 22	19 December 1888	WLW		National of Archives Australia
	Boatman's Cottage, plan	Figure 2.14, p. 22	19 December 1888	WLW		National of Archives Australia
	Fig 14a: extract from contour maps of Mornington Peninsula	Figure 2.15, p. 23	December 1891		Prepared specially for Defence Department by Alexander Black, Surveyor General	Central Plan Office

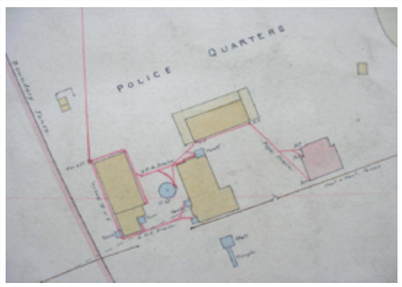
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.16, p. 24	1901			
	Police Quarters, Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.17, p. 25	1901			

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Gatekeeper's Cottage, Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.18, p. 26	1901			
	Group of police on duty at the Quarantine Station	Figure 2.20, p. 27	c. 1890		PC, album 2.2E	Nepean Historical Society Collection

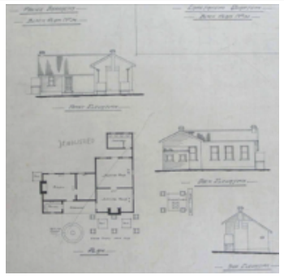
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.20, p. 28	1901			
	Plan of demolished barracks	Figure 2.22, p. 30	1914			

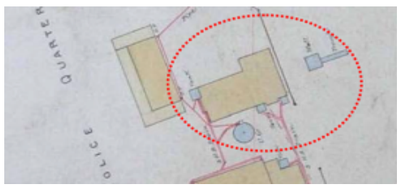
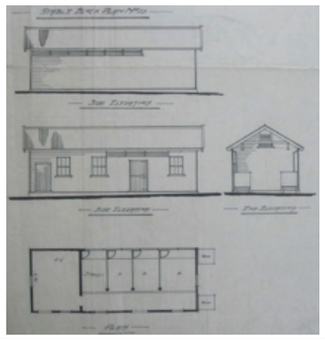
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Barracks, Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.22, p. 30	1901			
	Plan of former police stables	Figure 2.23, p. 31	1914			

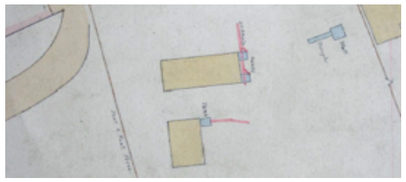
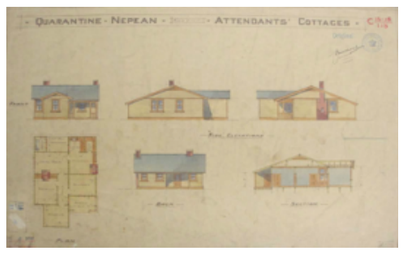
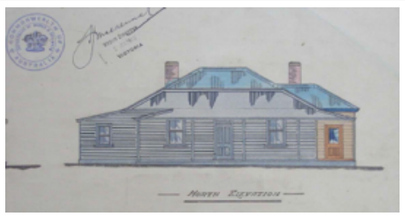
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Former police stables, Quarantine Station Point Nepean block plan	Figure 2.23, p. 31	1901			
	Attendant's Cottage 1 & 2	Figure 2.24, p. 32	19 July 1916			
	Superintendent's Cottage front elevation	Figure 2.25, p. 33	2 June 1917		Scale: 8' to 1"	National of Archives Australia

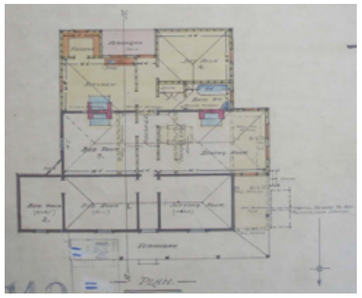
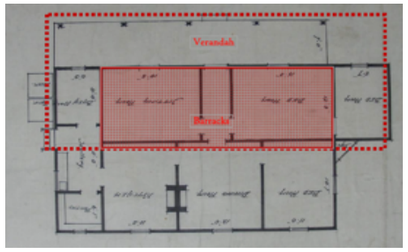
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Superintendent's Cottage plan	Figure 2.25, p. 33	2 June 1917		Scale: 8' to 1"	National of Archives Australia
	1914 Plan of the Superintendent's Cottage showing the initial re-modelling of the former barrack building to form the new front section of the cottage	Figure 2.26, p. 34	1914		The original layout of the barrack building, as shown on the 1901 Block Plan, is represented by the red shading and dotted line	

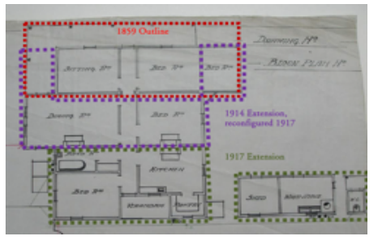
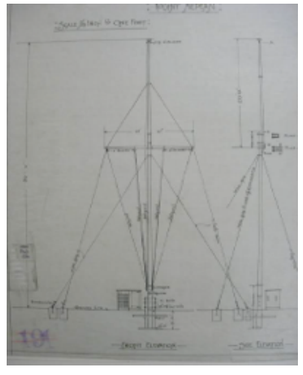
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	1920 Plan of the Superintendent's Cottage showing a further extension (presumably to accommodate Mr Kendall's growing family) including a separate outbuilding for the WC and wash house	Figure 2.27, p. 34	1920		This is the layout that survives today, although the WC has been brought inside to where the back verandah is situated.	
	Field notes, part of quarantine reserve	Figure 2.28, p. 36	30 March 1921	LD Hardie, Licensed Surveyor	Part of Quarantine Reserve, Parish of Nepean	

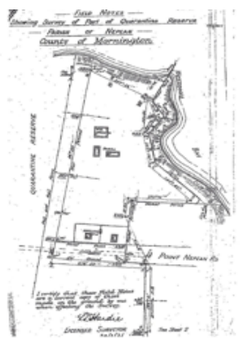
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Field notes, part of quarantine reserve	Figure 2.28, p. 37	30 March 1921	LD Hardie, Licensed Surveyor	Part of Quarantine Reserve, Parish of Nepean	

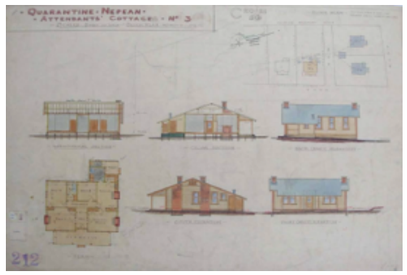
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
 	Attendant's Cottage No. 3	Figure 2.29, p. 38	4 October 1921		Scale 8' to 1" (top) and 40' to 1" (bottom)	

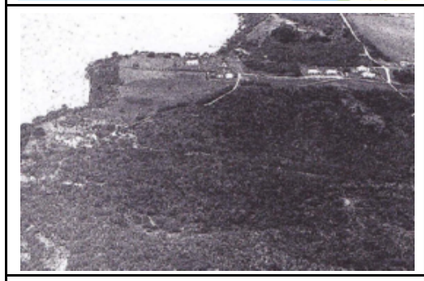
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Aerial photograph	Figure 2.30, p. 39	1922			
	The Superintendent's Cottage in the 1920s showing the separate wash house and WC	Figure 2.31, p. 39	1920s			*Quarantine Station Magazine* , Summer 2007/8

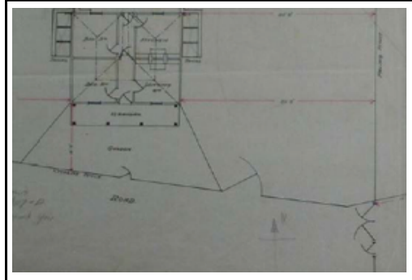
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	1920 plan of the Gatekeeper's Cottage showing layout of the main gates into the Quarantine Station	Figure 2.32, p. 40	1920			National Archives of Australia
	Extract from Portsea Quarantine Station, site plan, buildings and boundaries (Chief Engineer Southern Command)	Figure 2.33, p. 41	12 September 1962			National Archives of Australia

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	1957 Aerial photograph	Figure 2.34, p. 42	1957			Victorian Air Photo Repository, Laverton
	Superintendent's Cottage	Figure 2.35, p. 43	c. 1965			

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Attendant Cottage 4	Figure 2.36, p. 43	c. 1965			
	1970 aerial photograph of Police Point (left) and again in 1987 (right)	Figure 2.37, p. 43	1970, 1987			

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Proposed subdivision	Figure 2.38, p. 44	February 1987			
	Point Nepean campaigners	Figure 2.39, p. 45	April 2002			

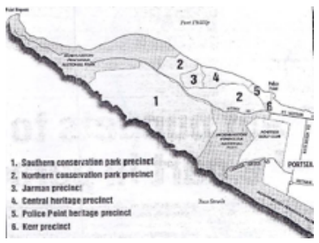
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	The six landscape precincts identified by the Community Master Plan	Figure 2.40, p. 46				
	Park opening advert	Figure 2.41, p. 47				

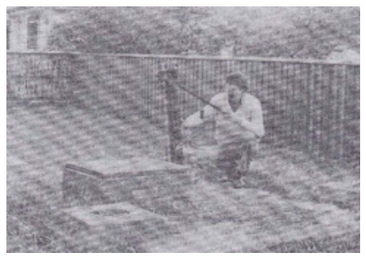
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	The old path and hidden well site on the beach below Police Point in 1966 and today	Figure 3.41, p. 54	2012			
	Well	Figure 3.5.6	1984			

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Outlines of surviving buildings over the former Police Barracks and Gatekeeper's Cottage shown on 1901 block plan	Figure 3.5.8, p. 62	1901			
	Heritage Significance of Gatekeeper's and Superintendent's Cottage Area	Figure 4.1, p. 82			Scale 1:500@A4	

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location of study area	Figure 1.1, p. 3				
	Heritage significance of Gatekeeper's and Superintendent's Cottage area	Figure 4.1, p. 83			Scale 1:500@A4	

Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

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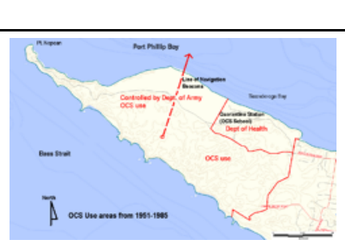
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Military and Quarantine uses to December 1946. During World War Two military emplacements crept further southeast along the coastline	Map 2, page 3	2009			
	Post 1951 occupation by the Army. The Army took over the whole of the Point Nepean area in order to provide for the needs of the OCS. The Quarantine Station while used by the Army remained in State Control (via the Victorian Dept. of Health) until taken over by the School of Army Health in 1986	Map 3, page 4	2009			
	A group of women and children photographed by A. Fauchery in 1857 and said to be Port Phillip aboriginals of the Kulin Nation and in particular Bunurong	Figure 1, page 13	1857	A Fauchery		State Library Victoria

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	John Helder Wedge's sketch of Port Phillip Bay of 1835 in his manuscript	Figure 2, page 14	1835	John Helder Wedge	The map identifies the locality of 17 of the earliest settlers of the Port Phillip area	State Library Victoria
	Map of 1871 as updated in 1875 and indicating the features of the landscape	Map 5, page 17	1871, updated in 1875			State Library Victoria

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	An image of a card held by Parks Victoria identifying the Port War Signal Station with the dates 1914(and possibly 1918 (but illegible)	Figure 3, page 21	1914 and possibly 1918		The signal mast is just discernible in the bottom photograph along with tents in the middle distance. The drawing of the signal mast contains the flag letters P W S S	Parks Victoria
	A Port War Signal Station (Pt Lonsdale). A Signal Yeoman of the RAN at an Australian Naval Signal Station uses binoculars to keep a lookout for signals from the Naval Examination vessel HMAS Akuna on station in Port Phillip	Figure 4, page 22				Australian War Memorial

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	A Port War Signal Station (Pt Lonsdale) manned almost entirely by Naval Reservist personnel. Two officers are identifying a vessel while the radio operator warns the Fort that a vessel is approaching	Figure 5, page 23				Australian War Memorial
	A Port War Signal Station (Pt Lonsdale). The main feature is the prominent naval mast. This mast has been replicated at this same site today	Figure 6, page 23				Australian War Memorial

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Monash Light Tower (2) as established in 1932 with a bluestone base and constructed in brick. This tower was approx. 14 ft high and approx. 7ft wide at the base	Figure 7, page 24	1959			Port Phillip Bay Sailing Directions
	Phase One Study Area Map: Sites are Monash Light 1 & 2, Communications Building and Defence Road	Map 6, page 25	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Communications building	Datasheet 1, page 29	2009			
	Dividing fence	Datasheet 2, page 31	2009			

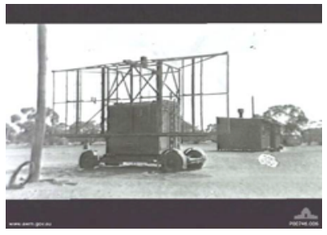
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Monash beacon structure: footings only	Datasheet 3, page 33	2009			
	VDC members reconnoitring the coast between Mount Kerford and Mount Levy (just below Portsea)	Figure 8, page 37	January 1944			Australian War Memorial

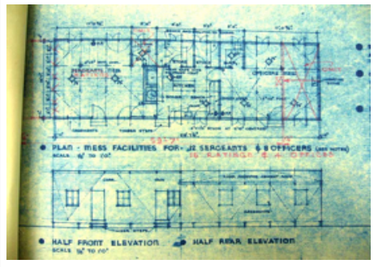
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
		Figure 9, page 38				Australian War Memorial
	A ‘restored’ 6” mark VII coastal gun with cast steel shield at Fort Scratchley, Newcastle, NSW. Note that the base pedestal is set below the platform	Figure 10, page 42				Fort Queenscliffe Museum Collection
	fortress projector of the type used for surface illumination. This one is designed to be mobile	Figure 11, page 43				Fort Queenscliffe Museum Collection

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	RAAF chain radar defence tower, near Newcastle NSW	Figure 12, page 44	1943			Australian War Memorial
	Mobile Rotatable array radar at Mildura Vic	Figure 13, page 44	1945		The radar is rotated by the operator in the cabin. This type would have been installed at the Cheviot Battery.	Australian War Memorial

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Portion of 1948 map of electricity lines and poles to be removed showing an RDF site south of CH-1 (shown on the map as Gun No 2)	Figure 14, page 45	1948			Parks Victoria
	All Services Standard Building construction for mess facilities. This simple form of building was constructed at Happy Valley. Other facilities were all in similar buildings but with differing interior partitions creating different use layouts. One in a series of general accommodation drawings dated 1942 held with drawings for the Fort Franklin site	Figure 15, page 47	1942			National Archives Australia

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Typical WWII corrugated iron barracks located at Murchison and used as a scout hall	Figure 16, page 47	2009	David Wixted		
	Photograph looking west toward Point Nepean, Port Phillip Heads, Vic	Figure 17, page 48	April 1946		The caption to the photograph identifies Italian Prisoners of War as having constructed grass and reed matting to prevent a breakthrough by the sea (lhs).	Australian War Memorial

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Portsea Basin	Figure 18, page 49	2009			
	Nepean Basin	Figure 19, page 49	2009			
	Fibrolite pipe running through south side of the Hand Grenade Range (HGR 1)	Figure 20, page 49	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Context Map of the alignment of coastal installations serving the expanded fortifications area during World War II. The fortifications are no longer concentrated along just the neck but have expanded along the coast to allow earlier contact with any approaching vessels especially from the heights of Cheviot Hill	Map 7, page 50				
	Expanded view of WWII sites within the study area	Map 8, page 50				

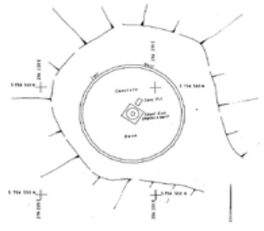
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Phase Two study area map: sites including all WWII emplacements and services	Map 9, page 51				
	Machine gun emplacement 1	Datasheet 4, page 61	2009			

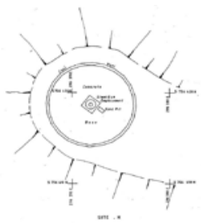
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Machine gun emplacement 2	Datasheet 5, page 63	2009			
	Gun emplacement CH -1 (WWII)	Datasheet 6, page 65	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Portsea Miscellaneous Fortifications Site Details	Datasheet 6, page 65	September 1986		Drawing Number 143/031	Australian Survey Office
	Gun emplacement CH -3 (WWII)	Datasheet 7, page 69	2009			
	Portsea Miscellaneous Fortifications Site Details	Datasheet 7, page 69	September 1986		Drawing Number 143/031	Australian Survey Office

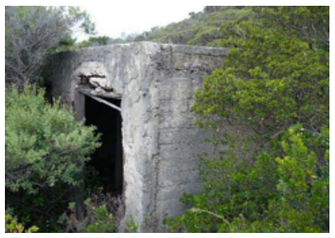
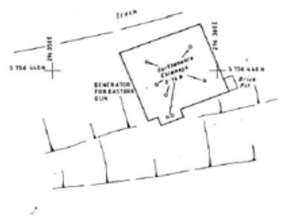
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Gun emplacement CH -4 (WWII)	Datasheet 8, page 71	2009			
	Portsea Miscellaneous Fortifications Site Details	Datasheet 8, page 71	September 1986		Drawing Number 143/031	Australian Survey Office

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Electric light engine room 1	Datasheet 9, page 73	2009			
	Portsea Miscellaneous Fortifications Site Details	Datasheet 9, page 73	September 1986		Drawing Number 143/031	Australian Survey Office

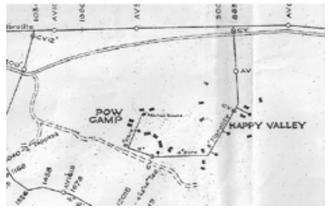
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Electric light engine room 2	Datasheet 10, page 75	2009			
	Portsea Miscellaneous Fortifications Site Details	Datasheet 10, page 75	September 1986		Drawing Number 143/031	Australian Survey Office

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Defence electric light 2	Datasheet 11, page 77	2009			
	Defence electric light 3	Datasheet 12, page 79	2009			

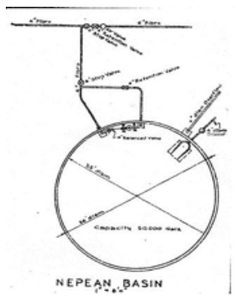
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Happy Valley and POW site	Datasheet 14, page 83	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Portsea Basin	Datasheet 11, page 85	2009			
	Nepean Basin	Datasheet 16, page 87	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	7 Aust CRE(WKS) Nepean Area Water Supply	Datasheet 16, page 87	12 April 1946			
	Hand grenade range 1: fibrolite pipe	Datasheet 17, page 89				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Ramped walkway ruins within hand grenade range 1	Datasheet 18, page 91				
	Unknown structure within hand grenade range 1	Datasheet 19, page 93				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Bunker at rear of hand grenade range 1	Datasheet 20 page 95				
	Building foundations at rear of hand grenade range 1	Datasheet 21 page 97				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Officer cadets at Portsea in 1963 wearing American style battle dress	Figure 21, page 103	1963			National Archives of Australia
     	Common weapon Types used by the Australian Army during the OCS occupation of the Nepean Range area: FN 7.62 SLR introduced 1959 manufactured at Lithgow NSW M60 General purpose machine gun (GPMG) introduced in 1960 manufactured in the USA M16 Automatic Rifle introduced 1967 manufactured in the USA Energa Anti-tank grenade	Figure 22, page 104				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Common weapon types used by the Australian Army during the OCS occupation of the Nepean Range area	Figure 22, page 104				
	Common weapon types used by the Australian Army during the OCS occupation of the Nepean Range area: Energa grenade in use (1957)	Figure 22, page 104	1957			

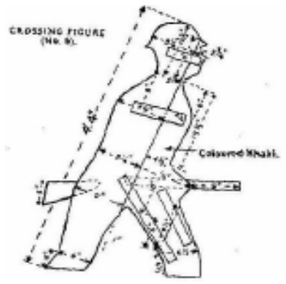
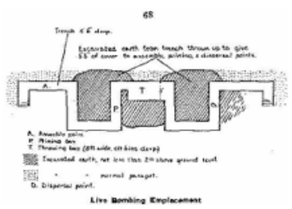
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	VDC at the Port Adelaide rifle range operating counterweighted canvas targets in the butts area dated 1943. This arrangement is similar to the butts area at the Point Nepean Range	Figure 23, page 106	1943			State Library South Australia
	Attributes of SMR & classification ranges	Figure 24, page 106				

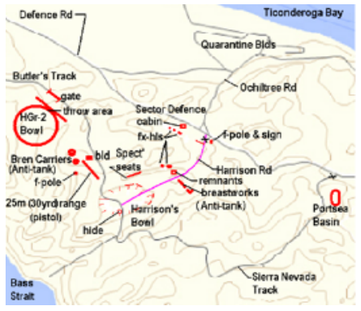
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Attributes of SMR & classification ranges: Observation tower and firing points at Puckapunyal	Figure 24, page 107				
	Attributes of SMR & classification ranges: counterbalanced target hoists at the 50 lane classification range Puckapunyal	Figure 24, page 108				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Attributes of SMR & classification ranges: DART target system at Puckapunyal: crossing target from ranges and courses soldier training pamphlet No 32 1949	Figure 24, page 109				
	Grenade training range from small arms training (grenades)	Figure 25, page 107	1925		Soldier Training Pamphlet	Fort Queenscliff Museum

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Study area map sites: OCS training ranges (HGR= hand grenade)	Map 10, page 111				
	Detail map of OCS period installations found 2009 with approximate locations in the area around Harrison's Bowl	Map 11, page 113				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Original condition blocks at the Harrison's Bowl 25 metre range	Figure 26, page 114	2009			
	Pistol ranges at OCS training ranges	Figure 26, page 114	2009			

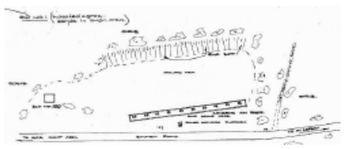
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Rifle range: buildings and range	Datasheet 22, page 119	2009			

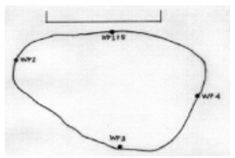
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Rifle range: stop butt & mantle	Datasheet 23, page 123	2009			
	Rifle range: shed	Datasheet 24, page 125	2009			

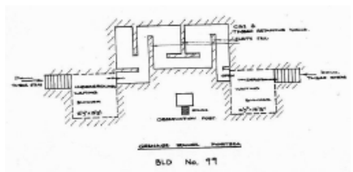
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Old 25 metre (30 Yard) range	Datasheet 25, page 127	2009			
	Existing conditions plan	Datasheet 25, page 127				C of A Dept. of Army Existing Conditions Plan Drawing Number 3-P-12-6, 27.3.69
	25 metre (30 Yard) range	Datasheet 26, page 129	2009			

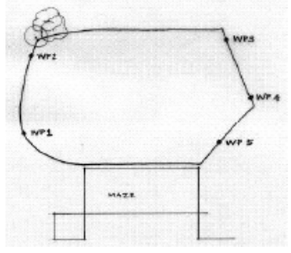
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Hand grenade range 1: range breastworks	Datasheet 27, page 131	2009			
	Hand grenade range 1: blow out bowl	Datasheet 28, page 133	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Hand Grenade Range 2: Breastwork Maze & Tower	Datasheet 29, page 135	2009			
	Existing conditions plan	Datasheet 29, page 135	2009			Drawing Number 3-P-12/B Existing Conditions Plan, 2.4.69

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Hand grenade range 2: blow out bowl	Datasheet 30, page 139	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Hand grenade range 2: entry gates	Datasheet 31, page 141	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
     	Sector defence training range: post 15	Datasheet 32, page 143	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Sector defence training range foxholes	Datasheet 33, page 145	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Harrison's Bowl: target blow out bowl & landscape	Datasheet 34, page 147	2009			
	Harrison's Bowl: breastworks 1	Datasheet 35, page 149	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Harrison's Bowl: anti tank range, breastworks 2	Datasheet 36, page 151	2009			
	Harrisons Bowl: bleacher seating remnants	Datasheet 37, page 153	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Harrison's Bowl: unknown structure	Datasheet 38, page 15	2009			
	Harrison's Bowl: observation fox hole	Datasheet 39, page 157	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Harrison's Bowl: foxholes	Datasheet 40, page 159	2009			
	Bren gun carriers	Datasheet 41, page 161	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Harrisons Bowl: warning sign and flagpole	Datasheet 42, page 163	2009			
	Butlers Track: sentry shed	Datasheet 43, page 165	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
   	Officer Cadet School Entry Fence: Original fence (timber picket), wrought metal gates and gateposts with OCS crests below oil lamps Current style of fence shown behind the gun barrel in this 1975 John Collins photograph Original fence (timber picket), wrought metal gates and gateposts with OCS crests below oil lamps South side wall section of site entryway	Datasheet 44, page 167	1975 2009			Parks Victoria State Library Victoria

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Scenes from the life and death of Harold Holt. The most well known photograph of Harold Holt (lhs) at the speech given by President LB Johnson at Canberra Airport 1966	Figure 27, page 171	1966	David Moore		National Library of Australia
	The search for the missing Holt being conducted at Cheviot Beach with rescue and media vans on Defence Road	Figure 27, page 171				National Archives of Australia

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Study area map for the period after closure of the OCS	Map 12,page 173	2009			
	Port Beacon: Monash Light	Datasheet 45, page 177	2009			

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - Range Area conservation management plan, 2009 (Heritage Alliance)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	The study area of 205 hectare shown in context of the other defence and quarantine areas of the Point Nepean Peninsula as delineated after 1988. Asterisks identify the location of individual sites to be investigated outside the primary study area	Map 1, page 2	2009			
	Port of Melbourne Corporation Lead Light	Datasheet 46, page 181	2009			

South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

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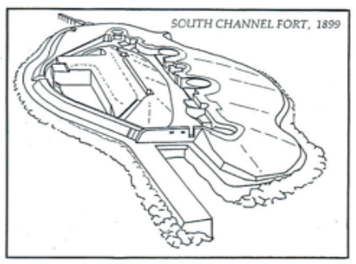
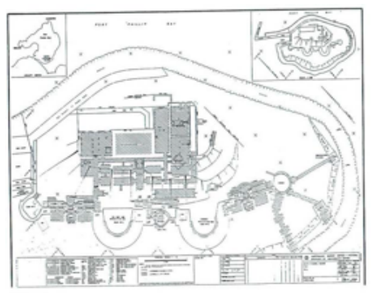
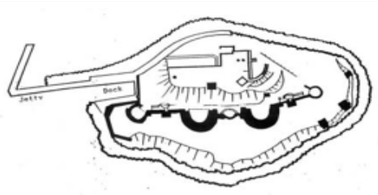
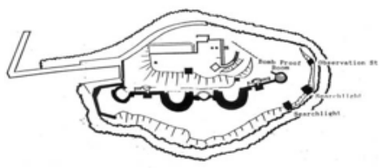
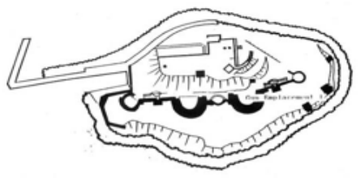
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Isometric drawing, South Channel Fort	Figure 2, page 2		M Kitson		Port Phillip Defences: South Channel Fort, illustration 1.10

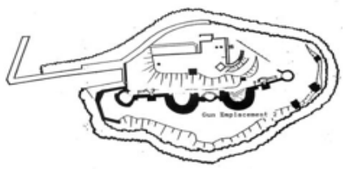
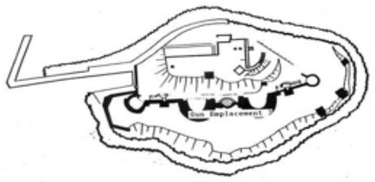
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Plan of South Channel Fort	Figure 3, page 6	1987			Australian Survey Office
	Jetties and dock	Figure 4, page. 22				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Bomb proof room, search lights and observation station	Figure 5, page 24				
	Gun emplacement no. 1	Figure 6, page 27				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Gun emplacement no. 2	Figure 7, page 29				
	Gun emplacement no. 3	Figure 8, page 31				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

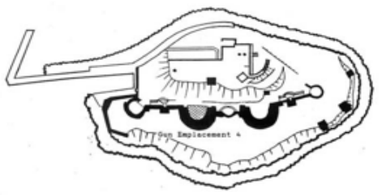
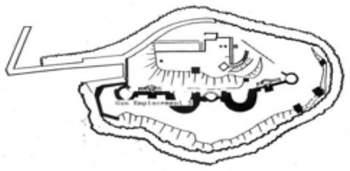
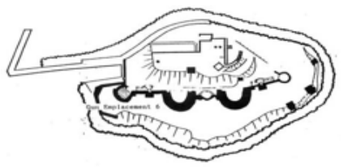
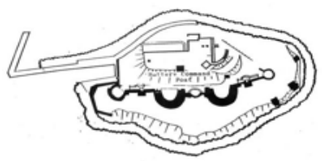
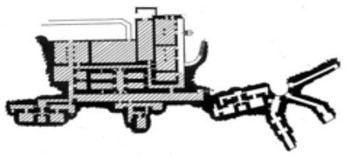
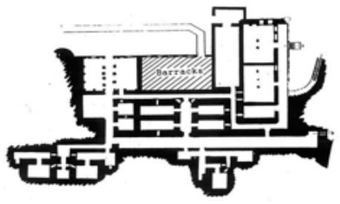
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Gun emplacement no. 4	Figure 9, page 32				
	Gun emplacement no. 5	Figure 10, page 34				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Gun emplacement no. 6	Figure 11, page 35				
	Battery observation post	Figure 12, page 37				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Keep	Figure 13, page 39				
	Barracks	Figure 14, page 42				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

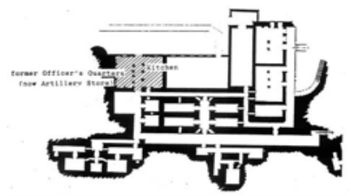
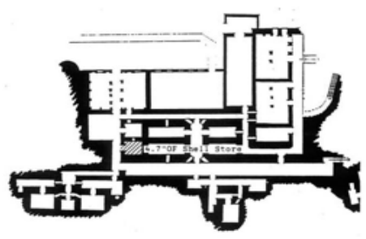
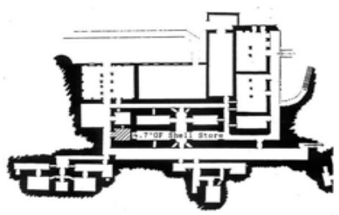
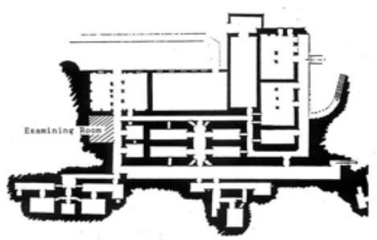
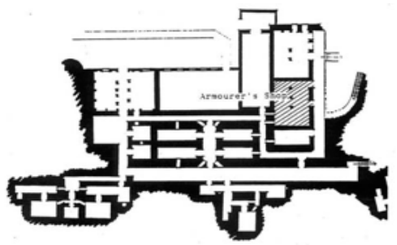
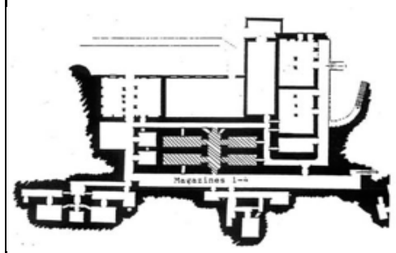
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Kitchen and former officer's quarters (now artillery store)	Figure 15, page 44				
	4.7" QF shell store	Figure 16, page 46				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Tubes and fuzes store	Figure 17, page 46				
	Examining room	Figure 18, page 47				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Armourer's shop	Figure 19, page 49				
	Magazines 1-4	Figure 20, page 51				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

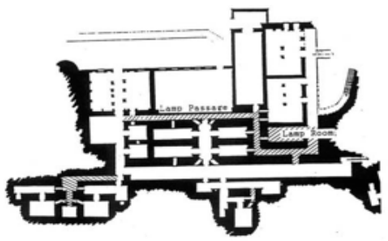
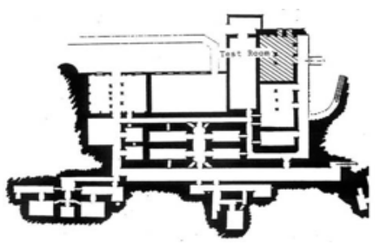
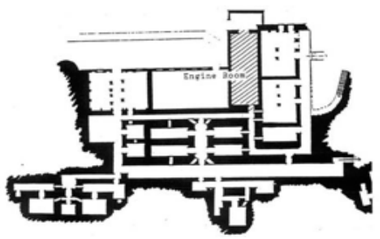
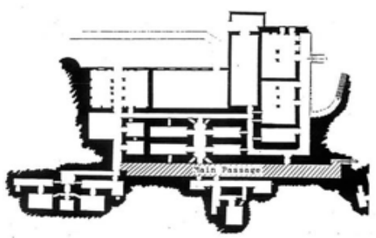
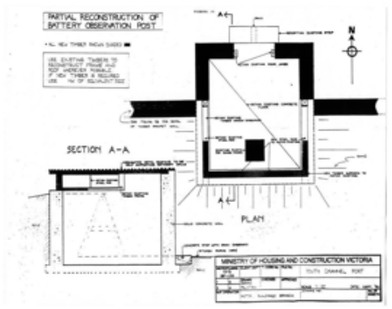
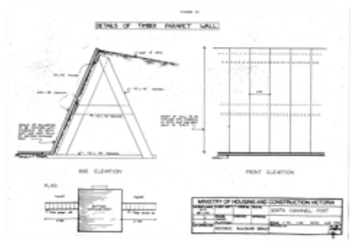
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Lamp passage and lamp room	Figure 21, page 53				
	Test room	Figure 22, page 55				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Engine room	Figure 23, page 57				
	Main passage	Figure 24, page 59				

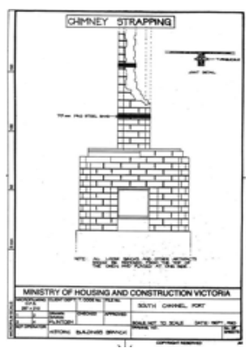
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Battery observation post partial reconstruction	Figure 25, page 63				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Timber parapet partial reconstruction	Figure 26, page 64				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Chimney strapping	Figure 28, page 66				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

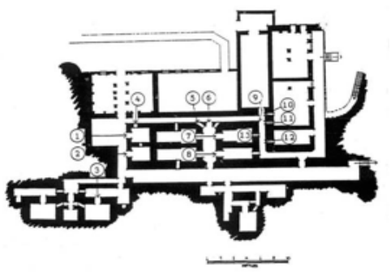
IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Key to locations of signs 1-13	Figure 29, page 73				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: 4-7 QF Shell St	Figure 38, page 74				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: Tubes - fuzes	Figure 39,page 74				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: a group magazine	Figure 40, page 76				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: powder mag.	Figure 43, page 78				

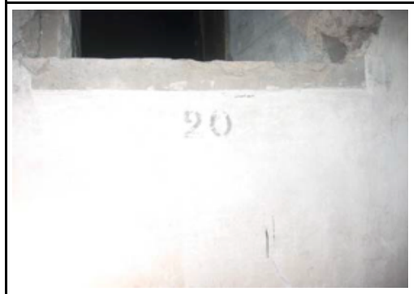
Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
 	Sign survey: S.A.A & M.G. AMMn	Figure 44 and 44a, page 80				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: S.A.A. Ammn store & powder mag.	Figure 45, page 82				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: *no title*	Figure 46, page 82				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Figure 52, page	Figure 47, page 84				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: *no title*	Figure 48, page 84				

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: *no title*	Figure 52, page 88				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
	Sign survey: *no title*	Figure 53, page 90				

Plan 10 Appendices - 10.4 Image Matrix - South Channel Fort conservation management plan, 2005 (Parks Victoria)

IMAGE	TITLE	FIGURE AND PAGE	DATE	PHOTOGRAPHER/ CREATOR	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	SOURCE
	Location map: South Channel Fort	Figure 1, page 1		D McIntosh		
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