



Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF A PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs (substitution)

I, Tony Burke, Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

1. under s 324JJ of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act) and s 33(3) of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* revoke the instrument made by me pursuant to s 324JJ of the Act on 7 April 2011; and
2. being satisfied that the place described in the Schedule has the National Heritage values specified in the Schedule, pursuant to s 324JJ of the Act include it and the values in the National Heritage List.
3. This instrument comes into operation on the day immediately following the date of gazettal.

26.5.11

Dated

Tony Burke
Minister for Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

SCHEDULE**STATE / TERRITORY**

Local Governments

Name

Location / Boundary

Criteria / Values

VICTORIA**Colac - Otway Shire; Corangamite Shire; Moyne Shire; Surf Coast Shire; Warrnambool City****Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs:**

About 13,400ha, between Torquay and Allansford, comprising the following:

1. The Great Ocean Road extending from its intersection with the Princes Highway in the west to its intersection with Spring Creek at Torquay. The area comprises all that part of Great Ocean Road classified as Road Zone Category 1.
2. Bells Boulevard from its intersection with Great Ocean Road in the north to its intersection with Bones Road in the south, then easterly via Bones Road to its intersection with Bells Beach Road. The area comprises the whole of the road reserves.
3. Bells Beach Surfing Recreation Reserve, comprising the whole of the area entered in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) No H2032, and an area adjacent to the southern boundary of the Bells Beach Surfing Recreation Reserve bounded by the following geographical coordinate points: 38.3732S 144.2835E, 38.3738S 144.2794E and 38.3718S 144.2719E.
4. Jarosite Road from its intersection with Great Ocean Road in the west to its intersection with Bells Beach Road in the east. The area comprises the whole of the road reserve.
5. An area at Point Addis, Point Addis Road, comprising an area bounded by a line commencing at MGA point Zone 55 260033mE 5746787mN, then via straight lines joining the following MGA points consecutively: 260117mE 5746814mN, 260178mE 5746750mN, 260045mE 5746730mN, then directly to the commencement point.
6. An area at Eastern View, Golf Links Road, comprising an area bounded by a line commencing at the north east corner of Lot 26 LP11651, then northerly to MGA point 242345mE 5738040mN, then westerly to the intersection of the eastern road reserve boundary of Golf Links Road with MGA northing 5737970mN (approximate MGA point 242170mE 5737970mN), then southerly via the eastern road reserve boundary of Golf Links Road to its intersection with the northern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road, then easterly via the road reserve boundary to its intersection with the south west corner of Lot 1 TP539266, then northerly to the north west corner of Lot 1 TP539266, then easterly directly to the point of commencement.
7. An area bounded by a line commencing at MGA point 241895mE 5737530mN, then via straight lines joining the following MGA points consecutively: 242155mE 5737660mN, 242170mE 5737620mN, 242430mE 5737710mN, then northerly to the intersection of the northern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA easting 242410mE (approximate MGA point 242410mE 5737790mN), then south westerly via the northern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road to its intersection with the north east corner of Lot 2 TP403676, then westerly via the northern boundary of Lot 2 TP403676 to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 2022 2187, then north westerly to the eastern most point of Lot 3 TP403676, then northerly, westerly and southerly via the eastern, northern and western boundaries of Lot 1 TP558905 to its south west corner, then via straight lines joining the following MGA points consecutively: 240160mE 5736490mN, 240175mE 5736350mN, 240215mE 5736315mN, 240190mE 5736300mN, 240185mE 5736230mN, 240190mE 5736205mN, 240197mE 5736195mN, then directly to the intersection of the northern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA easting 240235mE (approximate MGA point 240235mE 5736190mN), then easterly via the road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road to its intersection with the western most

point of Lot 139 LP10103, then directly to the northern most point of Lot 139 LP10103, then south easterly to the eastern most point of Lot 138 LP10103, then south westerly via the south eastern boundary of Lot 138 LP10103 to its intersection with the road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road, then westerly via the road reserve boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Lot 1 LP10103, then southerly and westerly via the eastern and southern boundary of Lot 1 LP10103 to its south west corner, then directly to the south west corner of Lot 11 LP10103, then directly to MGA point 239830mE 5735333mN, then directly to the intersection of the northern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA easting 239739mE (approximate MGA point 239739mE 5735417mN), then westerly via the northern road reserve boundary to its intersection with northern boundary of Lot 4A 3/PP3015, then westerly, southerly and easterly via the northern, western and southern boundaries of Lot 4A 3/PP3015 to its intersection with the northern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road, then south easterly via the alignment of the southern boundary of Lot 4A 3/PP3015 to its intersection with the southern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road (approximate MGA point 760520mE 5732120mN), then south westerly via the road reserve boundary to its intersection with MGA easting 759630mE (approximate MGA point 759630mE 5730860mN), then directly to geographical coordinate point 38.5341S 143.9809E, then northerly via straight lines joining the following geographical coordinate points consecutively: 38.5315S 143.9831E, 38.5269S 143.9868E, 38.5226S 143.9896E, 38.5131S 144.0001E, 38.5113S 144.0035E, 38.5064S 144.0077E, 38.5023S 144.0075E, 38.5001S 144.0119E, 38.4939S 144.0201E, 38.4922S 144.0253E, 38.4880S 144.0313E, 38.4858S 144.0347E, 38.4821S 144.0361E, 38.4789S 144.0356E, 38.4775S 144.0369E, 38.4751S 144.0422E, then north westerly directly to the point of commencement.

8. An area 2km south west of Cinema Point, comprising a circle of 100 metres radius centred on MGA point 239050mE 5734740mN.
9. An area bounded by a line commencing at geographical coordinate point 38.5419S 143.9783E, then southerly via straight lines joining the following geographical coordinate points consecutively: 38.5421S 143.9802E, 38.5451S 143.9847E, 38.5470S 143.9886E, 38.5475S 143.9915E, 38.5490S 143.9918E, 38.5507S 143.9885E, 38.5525S 143.9882E, 38.5557S 143.9849E, 38.5569S 143.9826E, 38.5570S 143.9796E, 38.5588S 143.9785E, 38.5613S 143.9788E, 38.5679S 143.9737E, 38.5687S 143.9682E, 38.5713S 143.9667E, 38.5759S 143.9622E, 38.5774S 143.9589E, 38.5779S 143.9530E, 38.5784S 143.9495E, 38.5815S 143.9474E, 38.5844S 143.9402E, 38.5886S 143.9363E, 38.5907S 143.9306E, 38.5933S 143.9257E, 38.5983S 143.9216E, 38.6007S 143.9232E, 38.6089S 143.9212E, 38.6119S 143.9182E, 38.6145S 143.9186E, 38.6164S 143.9178E, 38.6180S 143.9152E, 38.6274S 143.9093E, 38.6344S 143.8972E, 38.6358S 143.8938E, 38.6386S 143.8941E, 38.6400S 143.8948E, 38.6409S 143.8960E, 38.6419S 143.8960E, 38.6432S 143.8943E, 38.6441S 143.8904E, 38.6458S 143.8869E, 38.6485S 143.8861E, 38.6532S 143.8765E, 38.6539S 143.8738E, 38.6556S 143.8725E, 38.6572S 143.8722E, 38.6590S 143.8698E, 38.6622S 143.8669E, 38.6688S 143.8655E, 38.6702S 143.8674E, 38.6717S 143.8680E, 38.6730S 143.8673E, 38.6734S 143.8651E, 38.6756S 143.8596E, 38.6769S 143.8529E, 38.6782S 143.8506E, 38.6786S 143.8461E, 38.6799S 143.8438E, 38.6831S 143.8419E, 38.6859S 143.8416E, 38.6871S 143.8427E, 38.6896S 143.8431E, 38.6928S 143.8417E, 38.6940S 143.8363E, 38.6944S 143.8252E, 38.6937S 143.8185E, 38.6946S 143.8155E, 38.6943S 143.8112E, 38.6964S 143.8061E, 38.6980S 143.8063E, 38.6998S 143.8021E, 38.6984S 143.7971E, 38.7000S 143.7929E, 38.7029S 143.7833E, 38.7039S 143.7775E, 38.7053S 143.7777E, 38.7066S 143.7749E, 38.7076S 143.7686E, 38.7060S 143.7641E, 38.7077S 143.7616E, 38.7086S 143.7572E, 38.7131S 143.7538E, 38.7153S 143.7495E, 38.7147S 143.7478E, 38.7166S 143.7435E, 38.7167S 143.7392E, 38.7195S 143.7292E, 38.7215S 143.7295E, 38.7229S 143.7278E, 38.7231S 143.7255E, 38.7272S 143.7163E, 38.7276S 143.7136E, 38.7268S 143.7123E, 38.7269S 143.7116E, 38.7282S 143.7113E, 38.7293S 143.7089E, 38.7293S 143.7069E, 38.7315S 143.7000E, 38.7328S 143.6991E, 38.7357S 143.6915E, 38.7352S 143.6899E, 38.7380S 143.6837E, 38.7409S 143.6798E, 38.7489S 143.6731E, 38.7525S 143.6722E, 38.7550S 143.6723E, 38.7562S 143.6731E, 38.7562S 143.6740E, then southerly to the south east corner of Lot 11B 8/PP2396, then north westerly via the western boundary of Lot 11B 8/PP2396 to the north west corner of

Lot 11B 8/PP2396, then north easterly via the eastern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road to its intersection with MGA northing 5729730mN (approximate MGA point 759405mE 5729730mN), then north easterly directly to the point of commencement.

At Skenes Creek the following areas are included: Lot 11C 3/2936; all that part of Lot 10B 3/2936 and Skenes Creek Road (comprising the whole of the road reserve) to the south of a line connecting the following MGA points: 735640mE 5710640mN and 735693mE 5710630mN.

Excluded from the above area are Lot 11C 8/PP2936, Lot 11D 8/PP2936 and Lot 30E PP3861.

10. An area 1km south of Lorne, comprising a circle of 250 metres radius centred on MGA point 759200mE 5728625mN.
11. An area 3km south west of Lorne, comprising a circle of 250 metres radius centred on MGA point 757990mE 5727240mN.
12. Teddy's Lookout, Lorne, comprising an area bounded by a line commencing at MGA point 759640mE 5728586mN, then via straight lines joining the following MGA points consecutively: 759655mE 5728575mN, 759650mE 5728535mN, 759590mE 5728475mN, 759536mE 5728467mN, 759530mE 5728480mN, then directly to the point of commencement.
13. At Wye River and Separation Creek the following Lots are included: Lot 2012 3861, Lot 2F 3861 and the adjoining Lot to the east of Lot 2F 3861, Lot 1 TP762047, Lot 2G 3861, Lot 29R 2813, Lot 2007 2813, Lot 2006 2813, Lot 27E 2813, Lot 2068 2813.
14. At Kennett River the following Lots are included: Lot 10B 3861, Lot 10C 3861 and the adjoining Lot to the north of Lot 10C 3861.
15. All that part of Mariners Lookout Road to the north of MGA northing 5709180mN. The area comprises the whole of the road reserve.
16. An area bounded by a line commencing at geographical coordinate point 38.7593S 143.6816E, then via straight lines joining the following geographical coordinate points consecutively: 38.7606S 143.6825E, 38.7617S 143.6812E, 38.7632S 143.6795E, 38.7659S 143.6723E, 38.7680S 143.6691E, 38.7705S 143.6673E, 38.7746S 143.6667E, 38.7764S 143.6724E, 38.7786S 143.6757E, 38.7807S 143.6742E, 38.7794S 143.6697E, 38.7837S 143.6646E, 38.7853S 143.6619E, 38.7917S 143.6504E, 38.7932S 143.6456E, 38.7935S 143.6425E, 38.7922S 143.6405E, 38.7935S 143.6387E, 38.7940S 143.6280E, 38.7948S 143.6259E, 38.7946S 143.6229E, 38.7965S 143.6178E, 38.8106S 143.6011E, 38.8162S 143.5970E, 38.8194S 143.5908E, 38.8213S 143.5901E, 38.8221S 143.5877E, 38.8242S 143.5867E, 38.8258S 143.5889E, 38.8269S 143.5892E, 38.8287S 143.5861E, 38.8306S 143.5861E, 38.8369S 143.5812E, 38.8422S 143.5738E, 38.8471S 143.5638E, 38.8488S 143.5644E, 38.8582S 143.5554E, 38.8587S 143.5514E, 38.8562S 143.5447E, 38.8582S 143.5356E, 38.8575S 143.5191E, 38.8597S 143.5118E, 38.8559S 143.5024E, 38.8498S 143.4973E, 38.8453S 143.4903E, 38.8361S 143.4887E, 38.8108S 143.4605E, 38.7895S 143.4298E, 38.7844S 143.4265E, 38.7853S 143.4104E, 38.7819S 143.3997E, 38.7772S 143.3993E, 38.7709S 143.3900E, 38.7618S 143.3713E, 38.7593S 143.3631E, 38.7566S 143.3577E, 38.7578S 143.3425E, 38.7600S 143.3273E, 38.7541S 143.3111E, 38.7531S 143.3003E, 38.7571S 143.2982E, 38.7607S 143.2853E, 38.7644S 143.2813E, 38.7634S 143.2750E, 38.7712S 143.2664E, 38.7742S 143.2598E, 38.7702S 143.2454E, 38.7703S 143.2392E, 38.7692S 143.2328E, 38.7634S 143.2283E, 38.7634S 143.2209E, 38.7610S 143.2130E, 38.7558S 143.2095E, 38.7510S 143.2028E, 38.7467S 143.1957E, 38.7412S 143.1850E, 38.7353S 143.1843E, 38.7276S 143.1733E, 38.7081S 143.1538E, 38.6921S 143.1362E, 38.6753S 143.1146E, 38.6685S 143.1034E, 38.6514S 143.0692E, 38.6515S 143.0611E, 38.6490S 143.0537E, 38.6436S 143.0488E, 38.6409S 143.0397E, 38.6340S 143.0298E, 38.6319S 143.0213E, 38.6265S 143.0141E, 38.6258S 143.0031E, 38.6242S 142.9907E, 38.6271S 142.9794E, 38.6264S 142.9663E, 38.6220S 142.9494E, 38.6257S 142.9468E, 38.6298S 142.9383E, 38.6197S 142.9064E, 38.6194S 142.8897E, 38.6123S 142.8729E, 38.6086S 142.8622E, 38.6078S 142.8554E, 38.5970S 142.8498E, 38.5955S 142.8407E, 38.5882S 142.8190E, 38.5830S 142.8154E, 38.5761S 142.7979E, 38.5698S 142.7845E, 38.5593S 142.7668E, 38.5473S 142.7508E, 38.5454S 142.7482E,

38.5249S 142.7223E, 38.5249S 142.7223E, 38.5249S 142.7223E, 38.5173S 142.7101E, 38.5137S 142.6989E, 38.5066S 142.6926E, 38.5010S 142.6837E, 38.4923S 142.6681E, 38.4858S 142.6607E, 38.4783S 142.6501E, 38.4716S 142.6416E, 38.4652S 142.6310E, 38.4606S 142.6215E, 38.4570S 142.6148E, 38.4475S 142.5980E, 38.4415S 142.5903E, 38.4385S 142.5841E, 38.4356S 142.5803E, then northerly to the north west corner of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park, then easterly via the northern boundary of the Bay of Islands Coastal Park to its eastern most point, then south easterly to the south west corner of Lot 3 LP135751, then south easterly via the southern boundary of Lot 3 LP135751 and its alignment to its intersection with the western road reserve boundary of Halladale Street, then southerly via the western road reserve boundary of Halladale Street to its intersection with the southern road reserve boundary of Schomberg Road, then easterly via the southern road reserve boundary to its intersection with the eastern road reserve boundary of Irvine Street, then northerly via the eastern road reserve boundary of Irvine Street to its intersection with the southern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road, then easterly via the southern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road to its intersection with the north west corner of Port Campbell National Park, then easterly via the northern boundary of Port Campbell National Park to its intersection with the High Water Mark at approximate MGA point 673435mE 5723580mN, then south easterly and south westerly via the High Water Mark to its intersection with Port Campbell National Park (approximate MGA point 673370mE 5723350mN), then easterly via the northern boundary of Port Campbell National Park to its intersection with Plantation Road at approximate MGA point 682120mE 5721765mN, then easterly via Plantation Road to its intersection with Booringa Road, then southerly, westerly and easterly via the Port Campbell National Park boundary to its intersection with the High Water Mark at approximate MGA point 687490mE 5713530mN, then south easterly via the High Water Mark to its intersection with MGA easting 720890mE (approximate MGA point 720890mE 5696370mN), then via straight lines joining the following MGA point consecutively: 720788mE 5696837mN, 721644mE 5697170mN, 723133mE 5698400mN, 723773mE 5699090mN, 724234mE 5700297mN, 726855mE 5703064mN, then easterly to the north west corner of Lot 11C 2A 2936, then easterly via the northern boundary of Lot 11C 2A 2936 to its intersection with the north west corner of Lot 9D 2A 2936, then north easterly via the northern boundary of Lot 9D 2A 2936 to its intersection with the eastern most point of Lot 2 PS513337, then easterly to the intersection of MGA northing 5704320mN with the High Water Mark (approximate MGA point 731560mE 5704320mN), then north easterly and north westerly via the High Water Mark to its intersection with the boundary of Lot A2 2936 (approximate MGA point 731474mE 5704510mN), then westerly and northerly via the western boundary of Lot A2 2936 to its intersection with the eastern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road (approximate MGA point 731430mE 5704780mN), then northerly via the eastern road reserve boundary to its intersection with south west corner of Lot 1 PS309028, then easterly via the southern boundary of Lot 1 PS309028 to its intersection with the boundary of Lot 13B 2 2936, then easterly via the northern boundary of Lot 13B 2 2936 to its intersection with the High Water Mark, then north easterly via the High Water Mark to its intersection with MGA northing 5706390mN (approximate MGA point 732830mE 5706390mN), then north easterly to the point of commencement.

17. At Hordon Vale, comprising Lot 8 PS326892 and Lot 1 TP83406.
18. An area 3km north west of Hordon Vale, comprising that part of Lot 21H 2005 and Lot 21A 3357 to the south of a line connecting MGA points 715393mE 5706850mN and 715480mE 5706910mN, and to the north of a line connecting MGA pints 714887mE 5706395mN and 714945mE 5706375mN. Also included is Lot 1 PS14969.
19. An area 2km south west of Lavers Hill comprising Lot 27C 2089, Lot 29C 2089, Lot 2007 2089 and Lot 2011 2089.
20. An area approximately 4km north east of Hordon Vale, comprising an area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA easting 722410mE (approximate MGA point 722410mE 5708030mN), then southerly to MGA point 722430mE 5706910mN, then westerly to the intersection of the eastern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA

- northing 5706930mN (approximate MGA point 721755mE 5706930mN), then northerly and easterly via the road reserve boundary to the point of commencement.
21. MGA point 721945mE 5707283mN, then via straight lines joining the following MGA points consecutively: 722013mE 5707281mN, 722011mE 5707195mN, 721943mE 5707198mN, then directly to the commencement point.
 22. The road reserve of the Old Ocean Road between its intersection with the eastern road reserve boundary of the Great Ocean Road at MGA easting 687546mE (approximate MGA point 687546mE 5715333mN) and the western road reserve boundary of the Great Ocean Road at MGA easting 695403mE (approximate MGA point 695403mE 5711158mN).
 23. The road reserve of the Old Ocean Road between its intersection with the eastern road reserve boundary of the Great Ocean Road at MGA easting 710526mE (approximate MGA point 710526mE 5709022mN) and the northern road reserve boundary of the Great Ocean Road at MGA northing 5705236mN (approximate MGA point 711236mE 5705236mN).
 24. An area east of Lorne, comprising an area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the southern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA easting 759630mE (approximate MGA point 759630mE 5730860mN), then directly to geographical coordinate point 38.5341S 143.9809E, then via straight lines joining the following geographical coordinate points consecutively: 38.5414S 143.9790E, 38.5420S 143.9801E, 38.5419S 143.9783E, then south easterly to the intersection of the eastern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road with MGA northing 5729730mN (approximate MGA point 759405mE 5729730mN), then northerly via the eastern road reserve boundary of Great Ocean Road to the point of commencement.
 25. All that part of Great Otway National Park located to the south of a line connecting the following MGA points: 687067mE 5715022mN, 687298mE 5714725mN, 688183mE 5714167mN, 688059mE 5713987mN, 688225mE 5713899mN, 688242mE 5713743mN, 688303mE 5713594mN, 688442mE 5713424mN, 688437mE 5713317mN, 692000mE 5711350mN, 711590mE 5708180mN, 718690mE 5700210mN, 719750mE 5696790mN, 720850mE 5696500mN and 721000mE 5695660mN.

- | Criterion | 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. | <p>The Great Ocean Road memorial road from Torquay to Allansford, a journey of 242 kms, is significant for commemoration of the service of First World War servicemen. The project was envisaged by the Victorian state government Country Roads Board and the Great Ocean Road Trust, with the support of the federal government Repatriation Department, to provide work for First World War returned servicemen, as a utilitarian memorial to all Australian First World War servicemen, and as a gift to residents and tourists to enable access to the spectacular coastal landscape. The construction involved years of fundraising activities, including promotional movies, land sales and generous donations from the community.</p> <p>The works program employed more than 3,000 returned servicemen over a period of 13 years from 1919 to 1932. Gullies and other places along the road bear names given to them by returned servicemen after places where they had fought. Memorial plaques commemorating the work of the men and the champions of the project are located at The Arch at Eastern View and at Mount Defiance.</p> <p>The construction of the memorial road combined substantial community fundraising efforts with the manual labour of returned servicemen. The road therefore represents a significant reminder of the participation of Australian servicemen in the First World War, the Australian community's appreciation of their service by its desire to commemorate the servicemen in a grand manner, and the support provided for the continuing welfare of servicemen upon their return to Australia.</p> <p>Evidence of its importance as a memorial road includes: the route within the existing road alignment of the Great Ocean Road from Torquay to Allansford, including the newer deviations through the Otway Ranges and the eastern headland at Port Campbell; the Memorial Arch at Eastern View, and the memorial plaques at Eastern View and Mount Defiance; as well as the hand-cut markings on the cliff faces adjacent to the road.</p> <p>Among the aims of the construction of the Great Ocean Road, and one of its achievements, was to make the west coast of Victoria accessible for recreational tourism. The Great Ocean Road Trust aspired to enable public access to the spectacular coastal vistas and adjacent landscapes through construction of the serpentine route through diverse natural environments. The construction of a road of this scale with recreational tourism among its aims illustrates an important stage in Australian tourism.</p> <p>To protect the coastal scenery the Victorian Town and Country Planning Board developed the Ocean Road Planning Scheme in 1955. The pioneering planning mechanism was established to control development and preserve the scenic landscape values along the Great Ocean Road.</p> <p>The Scheme was implemented in four local shires (South Barwon, Barrabool, Winchelsea and Otway), and the concept of protective coastal planning has been maintained in the region since its inception. The processes instigated by the Ocean Road Planning Scheme, and subsequent planning controls in the region, initiated an evolution in the protection of public and private land in Australia for its scenic environmental value. These processes led to principles which are now an integral aspect of environmental planning in Australia. The continuing protection provided by the planning system around the Great Ocean Road is testament to the success of this early model.</p> |

	Criterion	Values
(a) cont		<p>The Otway Ranges Coastal Cretaceous site (from Lorne to Moonlight Head) contains several fossil sites including Dinosaur Cove, Australia's most famous polar dinosaur fossil site. The significance of the discovery of polar dinosaur fossils made Dinosaur Cove internationally renowned and stimulated wide public interest in fossils and dinosaurs in Australia.</p>
(b)	<p>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.</p>	<p>The diversity of geomorphological features found in the single lithological unit of Port Campbell limestone is rare on a national scale. (See also <i>criterion (c)</i> and <i>criterion (d)</i>).</p> <p>The Otway Ranges is one of only two places in Australia where polar dinosaur fossils are found. The polar dinosaur fossil record of this area is recognised as rare on both national and international scales. (See also <i>criterion (a)</i> and <i>criterion (c)</i>).</p>
(c)	<p>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.</p>	<p>The remains of the construction workers' camps in numerous locations along the Great Ocean Road have archaeological potential to provide information about the lives of the workers during the period of construction. The majority of records of the Great Ocean Road Trust were destroyed during the 1940s, resulting in a sparse documentary record relating to the workers and their camps and increasing the potential importance of material evidence from the camps.</p> <p>The size of certain of the camps and their existence throughout the 13 years of construction of the road creates the potential for unusually rich deposits of archaeological material relating to sustenance workers over a span of time. Archaeological investigation is likely to yield evidence of the camps and may provide insight into the working and living conditions of sustenance workers and those who supported them in remote locations during the inter-war period.</p> <p>The fossil record of the Otway Ranges Coastal Cretaceous site constitutes one of the very few known polar dinosaur assemblages from either hemisphere, and one of the most diverse. Dinosaur Cove is the first-discovered and best-known site within the Otway Ranges Coastal Cretaceous site and is internationally recognised for its contribution to human understanding of a polar environment in the Cretaceous period. The fossil record from this area includes an assemblage of velociraptors, flying pterosaurs, underwater plesiosaurs, oviraptors, primeval crocodiles, turtles and upright relatives of echidnas and platypus. The earlier finds from these sites continue to be analysed and new discoveries published by some of Australia's most pre-eminent palaeontologists. Palaeontological work continues in the Otway Ranges Coastal Cretaceous site. Further research combined with coastal erosion may lead to further palaeontological revelations in the future.</p> <p>More recent fossil discoveries near Bells Beach, including some by members of the public, are making a significant contribution to scientific understanding of the evolution of marine species from the late Oligocene period. They are also important in enabling public understanding of Australia's past, due to their accessibility and relative ease of discovery in the quickly eroding coastal environment. As they are analysed by palaeontologists, these discoveries are providing important insights into the evolution of baleen and toothed whales, as it is believed the extinct whale species <i>Janjucetus hunderi</i> represents a previously unknown offshoot of the evolutionary tree. As coastal erosion continues, it is possible that more finds will be made at Bells Beach, contributing further to the rich and significant fossil record of the Great Ocean Road coastline.</p>

Criterion	Values
(c) cont	<p>The Cretaceous coast of the Otways displays geomorphological processes which continue to be the subject of innovative monitoring and research into erosion rates of shore platforms. This research has increased knowledge of the role of erosion in the geomorphological debate over the origins of these platforms. The monitoring sites and their precincts are of national significance. The Cape Otway coast has national significance for its Mesozoic rock platforms, volcanoclastic Mesozoic rock (which illustrates the environment prior to the breakup of Gondwana), its cliffs, marine terraces and its role in the study of platforms. In particular these include rock platforms and associated geomorphological features between Parker River and Point Lewis, between Moonlight Head and Milanesia Beach, and at Point Lewis, Cape Patton, View Point, Point Sturt, Artillery Rocks, Pebble Point, Point Franklin, and Lion Headland.</p>
(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.	<p>Exhibiting a diversity of frequently changing and dramatic landscapes, the Great Ocean Road is an exemplar route of scenic journey within Australia. Journeying from Torquay to Allansford, with a deviation at the eastern end to access Bells Beach, the specifically created scenic tourist route is Australia's most famous coastal drive.</p> <p>Attributes of the road which demonstrate the principal characteristics of this class of cultural place include the intentionally designed route of the road to facilitate public access to this spectacular coastline and provide views of diverse scenery from the road; its key viewpoints and scenic lookouts that are positioned to take advantage of the coastal vistas and hinterland backdrops; and the unobtrusively engineered road works such as cuttings, drainage and retaining walls to allow a natural aesthetic to dominate.</p> <p>The Port Campbell Limestone coast (from Port Campbell National Park west to and including the Bay of Martyrs and Bays of Islands) is the definitive place in Australia to observe and study limestone geomorphology and coastal erosion processes on rocky coasts. This is in large part due to the rapid rate of erosion and spectacular, well-publicised stack collapses, but also due to the contrast between the younger elements at the Bay of Islands and the more eroded elements at the Port Campbell end. The Port Campbell Limestone coast is of outstanding national significance for its remarkable range of features that are characteristic of limestone coastlines.</p>

Criterion	Values
(e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	<p>The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs demonstrate outstanding scenic landscape values and a diversity of natural landscapes. The scenic environs include all views from the Great Ocean Road and Great Ocean Walk. Included within the environs and of particular significance are the Twelve Apostles. This distinctive and spectacular group of rock formations is widely recognised by the Australian community, serving as an inspirational landscape capable of evoking strong emotional responses. The Bay of Islands and Bay of Martyrs, while less widely known, are similar, but younger, geomorphological formations and are also important aesthetic elements of the coastline.</p> <p>The coastline from Lorne to Kennett River offers among the world's most dramatic cliff and ocean scenery able to be viewed from a vehicle. Along the length of the Great Ocean Road, the pullover points and lookouts beside or nearby the road provide travellers with spectacular views of the coastline, hinterland, and Bass Strait seascape, framed only by cliffs, lighthouses and unencumbered by intrusive built structures.</p> <p>Lookout points for particularly significant aesthetic experiences include: Bells Beach South, Anglesea Scenic Lookout, Point Addis, Urquhart Bluff, Cinema Point, Teddy's Lookout, Cape Patton Lookout, Mount Defiance, Marriner's Lookout, Cape Otway Lighthouse, Castle Cove, Johanna Beach, The Gable, Gibson's Steps, the Twelve Apostles (several viewing areas), Loch Ard Gorge, The Arch, The Grotto, Peterborough Golf Course carpark lookout, Bay of Martyrs Lookout, and Bay of Islands Lookout (Planisphere 2003), and all views from the Great Ocean Walk.</p> <p>The diverse and changing scenery along the route is intrinsic to the vast appeal of this coastline. The serpentine road weaves around coastal cliffs, past curving beaches into seaside towns closely bordered by dense native vegetation, and in the Otway Ranges, through tall eucalypt forest with giant tree ferns. The coastal views are complemented by the high aesthetic values of the forest and waterfall scenery at the Maits Rest precinct and Melba Gully.</p> <p>The rolling rural landscape west of the Otway Ranges opens to the spectacular vista of the Twelve Apostles. The sea-carved rocky coast includes sheer cliff walls, island arches, blowholes, canyons and caves. Immediately inland along the rocky Port Campbell coast is coastal heath and scrub, swamp land and wetlands.</p> <p>The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs include some of the most featured Australian landscapes and seascapes in print, film and digital media. The region has inspired a number of works by significant artists, photographers and writers, including Arthur Streeton, Eugene von Guerard, Nicholas Chevalier, Jeffrey Makin, Frank Hurley, Steve Parish, Ken Duncan and Myra Morris. Theatrical groups, musicians and filmmakers have also taken inspiration from the scenic journey and environment of the Great Ocean Road.</p>

Criterion	Values
(g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	<p>Bells Beach is an internationally renowned surfing location which is strongly associated with the development of surfing and the surf industry in Australia, and has considerable importance for the large Australian surfing community.</p> <p>The Bells Beach Surfing Recreation Reserve, declared in 1973, was the first of its kind in Australia and the first specifically proclaimed surfing reserve in the world. The unique surfing conditions at Bells Beach, and the international competitions held there, have been instrumental in the development of surfing technology in Australia. In 1970 Bells Beach was the first Australian venue for the World Surfing Titles; and its Easter surfing tournament remains the world's longest running international surfing carnival featuring one of the two most prestigious surfing trophies in the world.</p> <p>The landscape is highly valued by many Australians, and has obtained iconic status. For many Australians, the Great Ocean Road is synonymous with tourism and holidays, with over 7 million visits by Australians to the Great Ocean Road region annually. Visitors are attracted to the iconic, spectacular scenery experienced on the scenic journey and the accessibility of the historic shipwrecks along the coast, which help deepen the visitor experience by interpreting themes of immigration, shipping and trade.</p>
(h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.	<p>The Great Ocean Road has a special association with a number of people whose life or works have national importance, including William T B McCormack, Howard Hitchcock, Edna Walling and the more than three thousand returned servicemen involved in the construction of the road.</p> <p>William Thomas Bartholomew McCormack was one of the founding members and Chairman of the Country Roads Board of Victoria. He designed and oversaw the difficult engineering and surveying works involved in the construction of the Great Ocean Road. McCormack memorably wrote that roads should 'follow the lines of nature' for aesthetic and practical reasons.</p> <p>Howard Hitchcock was a businessman and Mayor of Geelong, and the inaugural Chairman of the Great Ocean Road Trust. Hitchcock's foresight, dedication and personal contributions to the Great Ocean Road Scheme were integral to the project. His commitment to the construction of the Great Ocean Road was recognised by the installation of a memorial at Mount Defiance lookout; he was further recognised at the opening ceremony in 1932, and at the re-enactment on its 75th anniversary. Hitchcock's aspiration to create a permanent memorial drive, now one of the world's greatest scenic drives, resulted in a significant legacy to the Australian community.</p>

Criterion	Values
(h) cont	<p>Edna Walling, one of the most influential early landscape designers in Australia, frequented the Great Ocean Road from the early 1920s for the inspiration and rejuvenation provided by coastal views and proximity to nature. The environment around the Great Ocean Road was one of the key factors in her increasing advocacy for the conservation and judicious use of native plants, especially in country gardens, along Australian roadsides, and in other public spaces.</p> <p>More than three thousand returned servicemen were involved in the construction of the Great Ocean Road from 1919 – 1932. Repatriation programs employed returned servicemen around the country, and thousands applied for work in the construction teams for the Great Ocean Road. The men viewed their involvement as a lasting memorial to their fellow servicemen, and took great pride in their contribution. The road itself is considered a memorial to all Australian World War I servicemen, and also to the significant works of those returned servicemen involved in its construction.</p>

For more information on the place search the Australian Heritage Database at <http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl> using the name of the place.