

# MT HUNTER TIN MINE NO 1 PUMP STATION AND SEA WALL RUINS



Tin Mine Cove



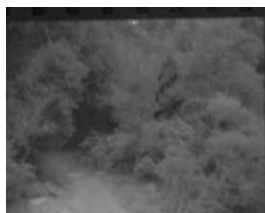
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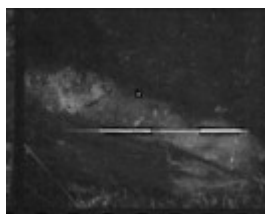
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## Location

TIN MINE COVE, WILSONS PROMONTORY NATIONAL PARK WILSONS PROMONTORY, SOUTH GIPPSLAND SHIRE

## Municipality

SOUTH GIPPSLAND SHIRE

## Level of significance

Heritage Inventory Site

## Heritage Inventory (HI) Number

H8120-0011

## Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Inventory

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Interpretation of Site	The site is highly likely to be the concrete foundations of Mt Hunter Tin Mine No 1 Pump Station. The site also includes part of the sea wall built to protect the pump station from high seas
Archaeological Significance	The site has the ability to demonstrate the function of the pump station. Much of the foundation and sea wall appear to be intact but the general integrity of the site is poor due to wave erosion and the removal of much of the mining infrastructure in 1925.
Historical Significance	The site is of historical significance for its association with the Mt Hunter Tin Mine (H8021-0023) and its activities in 1924-1925.
Other Names	Tin Mine Cove,
Hermes Number	10693
Property Number	

## History

In 1902, tin was discovered approximately one mile east of Chinaman's Bay in the northeast of Wilsons Promontory National Park. Tin shortages caused by World War One prompted the Victorian Government to allow tin mining in the park. In 1919, several mining syndicates joined to form the Mt Hunter Tin Mining Syndicate (amalgamating with, among others, the Surprise Syndicate), and obtained mineral leases for three areas of the Promontory. These were located on a 12 square mile reserve excluded from the national park in 1905.

Mining started in 1924, and was confined to the Lawson's Creek area. Several shafts and tunnels were sunk with most reaching a depth of 10- 20 feet (some down to bedrock). Mining infrastructure included two pump stations to drive water uphill, and accommodation (timber structures) for the mine manager and workers. That same year, a pipeline route measuring 66 feet was constructed by local labourers, with 7500 feet of wooden, steel banded pipes. The pipeline was designed to pump sea water from the coast by the No.1 Pump Station to No. 2 Pump Station the main mine activity area for sluicing.

The pumping plant consisted of 2 pump stations, named No. 1 and No. 2 Pump Station. The No.1 pump used 2 turbine pumps to carry sea water uphill through a wooden pipeline to a concrete reservoir on the top of the Tin Mine Hill. From there water was pumped out by the larger No. 2 pump station around 1.5 miles away in the main mine paddock. The No. 1 Pump Station was built on concrete foundations, with the pump extending 120 feet long.

The 12 foot high sea wall was constructed of rocks excavated to build the station foundations.

Mining ceased in 1925, and the mine assets were sold and removed.

*This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.*

*For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>*