This guide is about the miners’ huts, shelters, tents and cottages of the early gold seekers who rushed to the Mount Alexander alluvial goldfields, in central Victoria, Australia during the mid-nineteenth century.
The Power of Gold

When Australia was claimed by the British Crown on the basis of terra nullius, a vacant land without sovereign, in accordance with an ancient English Law all gold and silver deposits became possessions of the Crown. The colonial governments were unable to enforce this law; instead they sought to regulate the massive gold rushes of the 19th century through a licensing system. In the 21st century, the mining industry remains centre stage for Indigenous land rights struggle in Australia. Mount Alexander is located within the Dja Dja Wurrung people’s country.

The history of the gold rush to Mount Alexander Diggings illustrates common themes that are typical of all mining histories in Australia. The gold won from Mount Alexander and other early rushes such as at Ballarat and Bendigo mainly found its way to England as bullion where it helped to bankroll a spectacular period of world trade, British imperial industrial and commercial expansion. The power of gold stimulated a massive immigration to Victoria, which was largely unpopulated by Europeans.

The Mount Alexander gold rush had a devastating impact on the Dja Dja Wurrung people, who had occupied the land for thousands of years.

Acknowledgements

This project is jointly funded by the Victorian Government through the Community Support Fund and Public Record Office Victoria as well as the Mount Alexander Shire Council. The Council acknowledges the generous contribution of images by the Castlemaine Art Gallery and Historical Museum and Pioneers and Old Residents Association. The project was initiated by Mount Alexander Shire. The text was compiled by Amanda Jean, architect, who with Sera-Jane Peters, archaeologist, measured and recorded the cottages. The book was designed by Sandipa, Global Suitcase Design. We wish to thank the owners of the miners’ cottages for permission to include these plans in the study.

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For w a r d

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The Miners’ Cottage of the Mount Alexander Gold Rush

A Statement of Significance

The collection of early miners’ huts, cottages and ruins in the former alluvial mining areas such as Fryers Creek, Forest Creek (Chewton), Post Office Hill (Chewton), Vaughan Springs, Barker’s Creek, Campbells Creek and others, have historical significance as an excellent example of mining habitation on the Mount Alexander Diggings. These goldfields were among the first and richest shallow alluvial goldfields in Victoria, attracting over 30,000 miners within a few months of the first gold finds.

The cottages are a historical testament to the Mount Alexander goldfields, an area of fifteen square miles that became renowned as a world significant goldfield and helped to establish a pattern of international and local migration for future Australian and international gold rushes.

Of the major 1850s goldfields, Mount Alexander Diggings alone remained a primarily surface field, and for this reason has uniquely preserved the early alluvial landscape. The core of the Mount Alexander Diggings has been preserved in the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park, an area of land approximately 50km by 20km, containing auriferous quartz reefs, gullies, flats and hills. Associated with the landscape palimpsest of the Castlemaine Diggings Heritage Park is the nearby collection of early cottages and buildings that form an associative cultural landscape of historical importance. All the qualities that are considered part of the heritage significance of this landscape have their examples in this collection of cottages. These include historic, aesthetic, scientific and social values.

Many structures show evidence of increasingly rare historic craft and building techniques. As a source of scientific research to investigate early building technology, the miners’ cottage is paramount, although the remaining evidence may vary from cottage to cottage. They form part of a significant vernacular landscape that has aesthetic and social importance in demonstrating overlays of continuous patterns of human use and occupation that were influenced by early colonization of Australia. Many cottages have remained continuously occupied, often by descendants of the early miners since the 1850s and early 1860s. Although these structures have developed over time to meet the specific needs of the culture that produced them, the setting, design, materials, values and uses remain intact. The popular visual appeal and romance of the small cottages is evident from early colonial writers, painters and photographers, to contemporary home decoration magazines. The miners’ cottage contributes to the identity of the local area. They have become iconic symbols of the past and provide inspiration to new generations of buildings.

This project builds on existing knowledge and published records of the alluvial goldfields and sets out the following aims:

- to recognize the collection of miners’ cottages as an integral part of a vernacular landscape of historical, aesthetic, social and scientific significance associated with the Mount Alexander Diggings.
- to increase the awareness and appreciation of the built vernacular heritage of the Mount Alexander Diggings by explaining the different values of the miners’ cottages as a living tradition.
- to promote the application of the Vernacular Charter prepared by the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as a reference for the conservation and management of the area.
- to emphasize the importance of the UNESCO Nara Document on Authenticity that explains the meaning of authenticity and integrity as it applies to vernacular heritage, a living tradition.
- to promote a survey that records and maps all extant miners’ cottages and associated structures.
Siting and Drainage
Siting and drainage were also important issues on the very crowded goldfields. Water was a vital component of alluvial mining in Victoria. Alluvial deposits were typically found in gullies, near streams and water courses, which meant erecting shelters and huts with good drainage to keep the structure dry. Access to water was important. Drainage channels around shelters are typical.

Miners’ cottages and shelters have many typical characteristics that demonstrate the constraints of alluvial mining.

Chimneys
Comfort was provided by the construction of a fireplace and chimney. One of the most visually dominating characteristics of an early miners’ tent, hut or cottage was the fireplace and chimney. If the miners only stayed a short time there were no fireplaces and they cooked outside. But, if they camped over winter or stayed longer in one place, it was usual to find a massive chimney. The chimney was often built of wood, corrugated iron even green bullock hide or sheepskin, but lined with clay or stones to stop it catching fire and plastered on the outside.

All these commodities were initially imported, transported and used with locally available materials to make rudimentary shelters that could be quickly discarded and relocated.

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Miners’ cottages and shelters have many typical characteristics that demonstrate the constraints of alluvial mining.
White Horse Gully

The major constraint on the development of a regional built style was driven by pragmatism and the need to provide a balance between freedom of movement and comfort.

Setting

Former Miner’s Rights claims and residential areas can often be identified by massive dry stone walls that define the boundaries of the claim, within which an assemblage of different structures can be found. These may include evidence of dairies, creameries, goat sheds, piggeries, orchards, vineyard terraces and stone gardens, as well as intricate drainage channels.

Continuous Occupation

At White Horse Gully, there are several early stone ruins and chimneys, an early random stone and pise-de-terre cottage and also an Inter-War timber weatherboard cottage. Each structure illustrates its former use, inclusive of the single room ruins to the two room stone and mud cottage with detached or lean-to kitchen and later relatively modern three bedroom early 20th century cottage. Sometimes, such as this, the early structures are left on the site to become ruins or be recycled as outbuildings, while in other cases they have all been integrated within the same building.

Historical Significance

How historical events of the goldfields have influenced the design of the miners’ cottages

Government intervention has had a large influence in creating the vernacular landscape which typifies the Mount Alexander Diggings. The Victorian goldfields were heavily controlled by the colonial government. Goldfields Commissioners were entrusted to implement the government gold licensing system. Their role was to issue and police the monthly miner’s license of thirty shillings. For this, a miner was entitled to dig for gold in an eight foot square piece of ground. On each goldfield a government camp was established, creating a government presence in the district from which to oversee the diggings and the collection of the licenses. The impact of this meant that there were thousands of prospectors often concentrated within relatively small auriferous areas. The consequential environmental damage was swift and the individual fortunes limited. It maintained a subsistence form of mining over a long period of time.

Miner’s Rights: Residency Rights

The hardship of the licensing system led to the Eureka rebellion of Ballarat in 1854, forcing the government to reform the system with the introduction of a one pound annual license called a ‘Miner’s Right’. This entitled the miners to dig for gold, vote and make mining laws. The mining law was authorized by government in their local areas and administered by new courts of mines. It shaped Australian mining law for the next century.

The new mining law aided the humble miner and primitive methods of extraction. It made possible subsistence alluvial mining in association with farming, quarrying and forms of casual labour on the Mount Alexander Diggings, to continue well after the initial rush in the area.
Eureka Street Cottage

The old cottage in Eureka Street is very interesting as it shows several different types of construction technologies in one structure. These can include a combination of earth, wood and stone as well as canvas, creating a hybrid structure of mass load bearing walls and framed construction. There is a mixture of origin and various dates of addition and modification.

Materials

Evidence of former tents can include bits of fabric from early canvas. Shingle or paling roofs, branded corrugated iron, oilcloth or canvas verandah roofs, weatherboard walls which were originally unpainted, fabric linings and ceilings, Ewbank nails, early wire nails, timber in the round and pit-sawn roof framing, balloon or platform framing, primitive window joinery, distinctive bricks, including imported firebricks in ovens and fireplaces are among the materials used.

Variety of Traditional Building Technologies and Crafts

Evidence of a variety of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular can be found throughout the area. These include examples of various types of wattle and daub, brick noggin pisé-de-terre, random stone and slate buildings, timber frames and carpentry.

Size and Form

Miners' cottages are typically small in size usually between 2.9m to 3.4m wide and variously between 3m to 6m long. They are extended by adding more units of similar size to the original structure, either side by side in a long row continuing the one room depth of the structure, or back to back forming distinctive double and triple gable end roofs, in a series of detached units at odd angles. All miners' cottages have pitched roofs, most commonly gable-ended, but hip forms are also common especially in later cottages.

Historical Significance

How historical events of the goldfields have influenced the design of the miners' cottages

By 1857 the holder of a 'Miner's Right' was entitled to occupy an eighth of an acre block or 20 perches of Crown Land for residential purposes (Residency Area) and by 1865 improvements such as a house and buildings could be sold. Miners had tenure over their parcels of land, although the land still belonged to the Crown. They could convert their rudimentary tents and shelters into more permanent homes and outbuildings which they could bequeath as part of an inheritance or sell on as part of the Miner's Right over that area. Later, in some cases, it was possible to apply to the Lands Department to convert the Miner's Right into freehold title. However where Miner's Rights were extended over a long period, few improvements were carried out as the land still belonged to the Crown. For this reason many cottages remain relatively intact in the 21st century without substantial changes and additions.
Strangways Cottage

Production of gold on the alluvial goldfields was shrouded in secrecy. Official figures on gold production, where they exist, are very unreliable, especially for small individual fields.

Security and Cellars

Security was an important issue on the alluvial goldfields. The fields were sometimes violent, subject to general insecurity of tenure, claim jumping, robbery and pillage. Mining was not a stable occupation, and miners moved from one field to another in search of work and luck. The work could be secretive, dirty, dusty and dangerous. Hundreds of miners were killed and seriously injured each year in the early days. Underground stone cellars often formed an important part of the structure and were used for storage and security of gold.

What are the historic features of the Mount Alexander Diggings that have influenced the design of the miners' cottages

On most diggings, large areas of land were set aside as goldfields commons, which was land reserved for public interest. This land, crown land, could not be sold. Miners working the land had to apply for Miner's Rights and residential rights as well as leasing claims. This meant that the miners' cottages were often surrounded by fences that delineated the Miner's Rights in which gardens, outbuildings, dairies and orchards were cultivated, while animals such as cows and goats were grazed communally on the commons. This system was important as it supported the practice of women managing small farms which economically underpinned subsistence mining. It also created a typical cultural landscape of small cottages dispersed across a wider landscape, rather than contained within the boundary limits of a surveyed township. Eventually thousands of cottages were constructed in designated areas under this system.

Legislative changes in 1860s and 1870s encouraged the selection of small farms in the goldfields' regions. After 1862 land became available for selection. Miners and others with a little capital settled down to agriculture, needing buildings which were cheap but not portable. By then farming and quarrying activities underpinned many mining families and assumed greater importance.

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Cellars were commonly built and used by farmers, storekeepers, publicans and wealthy miners, for security and storage of goods.

Harry Lloyd's Cottage, watercolour, Chas Marquis 1898

Collection Pioneers and Old Residents Association

Harry Lloyd's Cottage, watercolour, Chas Marquis 1898

Collection Pioneers and Old Residents Association
What is Vernacular Heritage?

Vernacular architecture is a term used to categorize methods of construction which use locally available resources to address local needs. Vernacular architecture tends to evolve over time to reflect the environmental, cultural, and historical context in which it exists. It has often been dismissed as crude and unrefined, but also has proponents who highlight its importance in current design.

Vernacular building is the traditional and natural way by which communities house themselves.

- The built vernacular heritage is important; it is the fundamental expression of a community, of its relationship with its territory and, at the same time, the expression of the world's cultural diversity.
- It is a continuing process including necessary changes and continuous adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints. The survival of this tradition is threatened worldwide by forces of economic, cultural, and architectural homogenization.

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ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organization of professionals, dedicated to the conservation of the world’s historic monuments and sites. The Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (1999) was ratified by UNESCO and ICOMOS in 1999. It is used around the world to provide guidance on the conservation of the built vernacular heritage.

Is Vernacular Heritage Different from other Types of Heritage places?

- Vernacular heritage is seldom represented by single structures, and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a represented character, region by region. It is an integral part of a cultural landscape.
- The vernacular embraces not only the physical form and fabric of buildings, structures and spaces, but ways in which they are used and understood, and the traditions and intangible associations which attach to them.

9 Reef Street, Maldon

Our house is a modest miners’ cottage. There are scores like it in Maldon and thousands more scattered through the Victorian goldfields. It was a favoured design for living in the 1850s, 1860s and 1870s.

The simple one or two roomed, tent shaped, oblong cottage, three metres by seven, could easily be expanded by the addition of another unit placed alongside. External brick chimneys would be constructed at each gable end. In this way the distinctive zig zag roofline of the miners’ cottage was created.

The removal of rotting weatherboards from its side walls revealed that it consisted of three originally separate units which had subsequently been placed parallel to each other to make a larger residence. There is a 30 centimetre gap between each of the units along which one can dimly see the old, unpainted weatherboards and cavities which were once windows.

The central unit has a few shreds of canvas attached to the outside of its frame, indicating that it had probably been a wood-framed tent to begin with and was subsequently clad with weatherboards. It also has what looks to have been a front door step originally and which is now a battered, much-trodden step in the hallway. This was probably the original hut on the site with the others being brought by wagon and bullock team from elsewhere and manoeuvred into position during the 1860s.

Evolving Typologies of Cottage Design

- One Room. The transitional tent/cottage clearly shows evidence of former portable tent construction, but uses additional local materials. These shelters were often built as temporary structures, although many have survived today.
- Two Rooms. The early vernacular cottage, two room types that show a variety of traditional crafts and building techniques used in conjunction with local materials that were gathered from the area, but may include different combinations of imported materials.
- Four Rooms. The post 1860s and 1870s vernacular miners’ cottage, four main rooms with central hallway, erected by trained craftsmen and local builders, stone masons, bricklayers and carpenters, using imported materials and locally manufactured elements, but still displaying early design characteristics. All three types of structure maybe incorporated within one extended building.
The conservation of the vernacular is not based on the prevalent notion of ‘physical integrity’ which is validated by science and historical documentary evidence. A broader understanding of conservation includes all efforts designed to understand cultural heritage, its history and meaning.

Areas of alluvial gold have their own particular landscapes which were created by the nature of the often chaotic rushes, that were quick, haphazard, usually impermanent, and with tenuous long term prosperity. Transient miners were anonymous, prospecting for gold, making camp where prospecting looked favourable, and then moving on. Their lives are generally undocumented.

Vernacular heritage: understanding cultural heritage and its regional diversity

Research and Documentation

Any physical work on a vernacular structure should be cautious and should be preceded by a full analysis of its form and structure. This document should be lodged in a publicly accessible archive.

Siting, landscape and groups of buildings

Interventions to vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect and maintain the integrity of the siting, the relationship to the physical and cultural landscape, and of one structure to another.

Miners’ cottages are part of the wider landscape.

Rose Cottage, Taradale

A typical miners’ cottage made up of small irregular modular units.

Taradale, the area was constantly re-worked many times. The first small alluvial rush in 1852, initiated a government town survey, which caused tensions between the 3000 diggers that were attracted to the area during the big 1855-56 alluvial gold rush, and local residents. Diggers had to be forcibly removed off private property by the police. Extensive areas of surveyed town were dug up, but once more abandoned as the gold ran out. Many original occupants of the sites are unknown, their earlier buildings being relocated elsewhere, or abandoned as the miners walked-off.

The new arrivals took up vacant sites often re-using abandoned buildings and ruinous structures, either constructing additions or hitching up portable buildings.

Later Taradale was again partially dismantled as brick buildings were carted away, following the shift in focus of the later deep lead and quartz mining companies to Malmsbury and Lauriston district. During the 20th century many earlier cottages in Taradale were either used as holiday houses or left vacant and derelict.

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The continuity of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular is fundamental for vernacular expression, and essential for the repair and restoration of these structures. Such skills should be retained, recorded and passed on to new generations of craftsmen and builders in education and training.

The varied geological formations of the Mount Alexander Diggings which includes areas of granite, basalt, slate, sandstone, quartz reefs and mud shales, as well as outcrops of limestone and quality clays have enabled a variety of building materials and construction techniques to be used and expressed in these structures.

The cultural diversity of the goldfields attracted people from all over the world, who brought with them knowledge of different types of traditional building systems. This has left a rich legacy of influences from Wales, Cornwall, Devon, Ireland, Italy, China, the United States as well as Germany and many other places.

Replacement of materials and parts
Alterations which legitimately respond to the demands of contemporary use should be effected by the introduction of materials which maintain a consistency of expression, appearance, texture and form throughout the structure and a consistency of building materials.

New Chums — People came from all over the world
They spoke a variety of different languages and often teamed with miners of different nationalities. New Chums were new Australians. Many of their descendants have remained. The most immediate reflection of this former lifestyle is in the place names, as gold diggers gave names to almost every metre of ground.

Later, during the Depression years of the 1890s and 1930s, the economic squeeze forced hundreds of farmers off their land as banks foreclosed. Some of the unemployed returned to mining, finding new auriferous sites and opening numerous rich mines. Local men, with backgrounds in mining, were joined on the goldfields during the depression years by new chums—unemployed men. Some of the isolated rudimentary shelters in the area date to this period, when the Government’s Sustenance Department issued each with a gold pan, a rail ticket, and a prospecting guide, and left them to it.

New Chum Gully Cottage

Different landscapes and geological make-up within the Diggings produce a variety of structures and building technologies.

Photograph clearly showing the dress and tools of a group of miners working during the Depression years of the 1890s at Barkers Creek.

Vernacular heritage: architectural cross-pollination from around the world

Replacement of materials and parts

Vernacular building systems

Traditional building construction


Photograph at Barkers Creek c.1890s. Photographer unknown.

Collection, Pioneers and Old Residents Association

At New Chum Gully near Campbell Creek, a true pise is found in a small outbuilding.

At Sandy Creek, Maldon, the technique used was to erect vertical posts with battens cut from the surrounding forest into a framework with horizontal saplings nailed at 100 and 120cm spacings. The gaps were packed with smallish stones, mud and even brick bats to make a solid wall.

New Chum Gully Cottage

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Some of the challenges to preserving the vernacular built heritage of the Diggings.

- Without an understanding of typical characteristics of vernacular heritage, the principles of authenticity set out in the Nara Charter adopted by ICOMOS will not be followed.
- Recognizing that vernacular heritage is very rarely recorded or listed, which implies that it is not worth protecting;
- Recognizing that vernacular heritage is typically under constant repair, renewal, additions, and changes in response to economic and social constraints;
- Understanding that the most threatening impacts are those associated with structural problems and material decay;
- Acknowledging that vernacular heritage is often associated with decay, and areas of economic and social disadvantage;
- Being aware that vernacular heritage is vulnerable to influences from social & economic change;
- Pressure from cheap industrially produced materials is replacing traditional materials offered by the geomorphologic conditions of the surrounding area;
- Dealing with 'living environments'.

Vernacular structures: reusing whilst respecting their integrity and character

Adaptation
Adaptation and reuse of vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect the integrity of the structure, its character and form, whilst being compatible with acceptable standards of living. Where there is no break in the continuous utilisation of vernacular forms, a code of ethics within the community can serve as a tool of intervention.

Changes and period restoration
Changes over time should be appreciated and understood as important aspects of vernacular architecture. Conformity of all parts of a building to a single period, will not normally be the goal of work on vernacular structures.

Barkers Creek Cottage

While some cottages have survived largely intact and nearly in their original condition, most miners’ cottages have been altered at some stage. The windows, roofs, doors and floors that are there now are often later replacements. However, the individual cottages remain predominately examples of a vernacular style, which is typically accompanied by odd angles, varying levels, small windows, dimensions and spans, massive chimneys, varied asymmetrical additions, and irregular placements on allotments.

Aboriginal miners participated in the alluvial gold rush, worked on nearby farms as well as made up the early mounted police force on the Diggings.

A Good Prospect, watercolour by W. Ottey, Collection, Pioneers and Old Residents Association

Aboriginal miners participated in the alluvial gold rush, worked on nearby farms as well as made up the early mounted police force on the Diggings.
The cottage was built for John Hannan, an Irish miner, in about 1858 under the Miner’s Right and Residency Area provisions. It has remained continuously occupied and under a Miner’s Right claim until 1996 when it reverted to Crown Land. Tute’s Cottage is historically significant for its association with a key event in Victoria’s history. The cottage is located in the Ten Foot Hill area, the site of a gold rush early in 1852, within months of the first gold discovery on Forest Creek.

Tute’s Cottage is architecturally significant as a rare vernacular stone cottage of the gold rush period. Vernacular stone cottages were once commonplace in Castlemaine, but have now either been demolished or been incorporated into modern structures. Tute’s Cottage is a remarkable survivor, the last gold rush stone cottage to be occupied under a Miner’s Right in Castlemaine. Being Crown Land held as a Miner’s Right residence area the cottage’s various owners made only rudimentary changes to the place resulting in its original form surviving with remarkable clarity. Timber additions were added after 1881.

Tute’s Cottage is socially significant due to local community recognition of the antiquity of the structure and the surrounding area. Tute’s Cottage is archaeologically significant for its high potential to provide evidence of its former inhabitants due to the relatively undisturbed nature of the site.

Vernacular expression: conserving the cultural value of community expression

Training
In order to conserve the cultural values of vernacular expression, governments, responsible authorities, groups and organizations must place emphasis on the following:

- Education programmes for conservators in the principles of the vernacular;
- Training programmes to assist communities in maintaining traditional building systems, materials and craft skills;
- Information programmes which improve public awareness of the vernacular especially amongst the younger generation.
- Regional networks on vernacular architecture to exchange expertise and experiences.

Recognition of historic interior details is important in the conservation of the miners’ cottages such as the layout of internal space, interior walls, partitions, wall and floor lining boards, historic wallpapers, and fireplace designs.

Opposite: Tute’s Cottage is a five-room dwelling constructed of local stone with attached weatherboard kitchen, bathroom and laundry.


The Mount Alexander Diggings lies within the Box-Ironbark Forests, which are unique in Australia, although 83% has been cleared and the forest ecosystem is in decline.

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“The Charter of Built Vernacular Heritage” ratified by ICOMOS in 1999 declares:

“The built vernacular heritage occupies a central place in the affection and pride of all peoples. It has been accepted as a characteristic and attractive product of society. It appears informal, but nevertheless orderly. It is utilitarian and at the same time possesses interest and beauty. It is a focus of contemporary life and at the same time a record of the history of society. Although it is a work of man it is also the creation of time. It would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve these traditional harmonies which constitute the core of man’s own existence.”

http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/vernacular_e.htm

Mount Alexander Shire Council

Mount Alexander Shire is located in the historic goldfields of central Victoria approximately 110 kilometres north of Melbourne. The detailed historic and archaeological research by David Bannear included in the Historic Mining sites studies of the Maldon Mining Division, Castlemaine/Fryers Creek Mining Divisions, Castlemaine Mining Division and Chewton Mining Division 1993, were instrumental in the recognition of the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park as a cultural landscape of national heritage significance. Earlier work by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria branch) and Professor Miles Lewis, University of Melbourne, led to the recognition of Maldon as Australia’s first Notable Town in 1966. Over 1000 individual places of cultural heritage significance are listed and protected under the Mount Alexander planning scheme. These places have been recorded in the Chewton Conservation Study (1977 Loder and Bayly), the Metcalfe Heritage Study (Wendy Jacobs Architects and Planners, Karen Twigg Historian), the Maldon Conservation Study (Jacobs Lewis and Vines, 1977) and the City of Castlemaine Architectural & Historical Study (Perrot Lyon Mathieson, June 1979). A further 413 places of cultural heritage significance are identified in the Former Shire of Newstead Heritage Study (Wendy Jacobs Architects and Planners, 2004). www.dse.vic.gov.au/planningschemes