

Final Report

Western Geelong Growth Area, Batesford, Fyansford, Hamlyn Heights, Moorabool and Bell Post Hill, Victoria: Phase 1 Post-Contact Heritage Assessment

Client

Golder Associates Pty Ltd and Ramsey Property Group

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Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

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Cover Photo: Historical image of the railway line and tunnel in the Batesford Quarry pit

(Source: Batesford Quarry Website)

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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
Act, the	<i>Heritage Act 1995</i>
AV	Aboriginal Victoria, formerly the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CoGG/Council	The City of Greater Geelong
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (Victoria)
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy (Commonwealth)
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Victoria)
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
PCHA	Post-Contact Heritage Assessment
HA	Heritage Advisor
HO	Heritage Overlay (Greater Geelong Planning Scheme)
HV	Heritage Victoria
NES	National Environmental Significance
NHL	National Heritage List
NTR	National Trust Register (Victoria)
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SLV	State Library of Victoria
VGf	Victorian Geomorphological Framework
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
VWHI	Victorian War Heritage Inventory
WGGA	Western Geelong Growth Area
WHL	World Heritage List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Golder Associates Pty Ltd (on behalf of Adelaide-Brighton Cement and the McCann Group) and Ramsey Property Group to prepare a Phase 1 (Desktop) Post-Contact Heritage Assessment (AHA) for the Western Geelong Growth Area (WGGA) in Batesford, Fyansford, Hamlyn Heights, Moorabool and Bell Post Hill, Victoria (City of Greater Geelong) (Map 1).

The Activity

The City of Greater Geelong (CoGG) is preparing a Framework Plan to guide the future development of the lands within the study area.

The Study Area

The study area is the Western Geelong Growth Area. It is approximately 3,240 ha in size and is bounded by the Geelong Ballarat Railway line to the north, the Geelong Ring Road to the east, the Barwon River to the south, and Merrawarp Road, Friend-in-Hand Road, Dog Rocks Road and the Moorabool River to the west (Map 2).

Methods

The assessments undertaken as part of this PCHA were a desktop assessment in accordance with the brief and scope of works issued by CoGG. The desktop assessment consisted of reviews of relevant heritage registers and databases, previous heritage assessment reports, archaeological publications and unpublished reports, and a review of the environmental context of the study area, culminating in mapping showing currently registered heritage places, and a predictive statement and preliminary sensitivity mapping regarding the likelihood of historical archaeological sites occurring in the study area.

In addition, a rapid site inspection was also carried out to obtain an overview of the study area and to ground-truth results obtained during the desktop assessment. Formal archaeological survey or subsurface testing did not form part of the scope of works for this assessment.

Results

Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment indicated that there have been 66 historical heritage places previously recorded within a 1 km radius of the study area (Map 5). There are a total of 15 registered heritage places located within the study area (Map 6; Table ES1). Several built heritage places are listed on both the VHR and HO and 11 built heritage places are listed on the HO only. One place is listed on both the VHI as an archaeological site and the HO. One HO site (HO370) is also listed on the VAHR as an Aboriginal place. These places have statutory protection at either State or local level.

Table ES1: Summary of Previously Identified Historical Heritage Places within the Study Area

Register & Place Number	Place Name	Place Type
VHR H0846 HO44 NTR B1850	Former Travellers Rest Inn 750 Midland Highway, Batesford	Commercial
VHR H0696 HO89	Frogmore 425-465 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford	Farming and Grazing/ Residential Buildings
VHR H1115 HO35 NTR B1339	Bridge Over Moorabool River, Batesford	Railway Infrastructure
VHI D7721-0104 HO 1740	Elevated Conveyor – Cement Works Batesford Quarry, Batesford	Industrial
VHI D7721-0113	Hawthorn Hedge – Creamery Road 110 Creamery Road, Batesford	Farming and Grazing
HO39 NTR B2365	“Innisfail” Residence 45 Cross Street, Batesford	Domestic/Residential Buildings
HO42 NTR B1727	Lynnburn Homestead Off Midland Highway, Batesford	Domestic/Residential Buildings
HO43 NTR B2072	Batesford Presbyterian Church 31 Cross Street, Batesford	Religion
HO45	Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel Batesford Quarry, Batesford	Extractive Industry Machinery
HO46	Batesford School (original building c. 1846), 25 Old Ballarat Road, Batesford	Education
HO370	Greenstone Axe Quarry, Batesford Dog Rocks Reserve,	Aboriginal
HO1735	“Petriwil” Residence 75 Clarkes Road, Fyansford	Domestic/Residential Buildings
HO1736	Former Junction/Keens Hotel Ruins 5 Fyansford-Gheringhap Road, Fyansford	Commercial
HO1738	“Condie” Residence 370 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford	Domestic/Residential Buildings
HO1739	“Tulchan” Ruins 335 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford	Domestic/Residential Buildings

An additional place is shown in datasets provided by Heritage Victoria: the map (see Map 5) shows HO1959 at 35 Cross Street, Batesford. However HO1959 is actually a Heritage Precinct in Geelong West. Therefore this place is an anomaly on the maps and will not be considered further for this study area.

The desktop assessment concluded that domestic sites, tree plantings and road infrastructure sites were the types of historical heritage sites most likely to occur within the study area. Other site types that may occur are pastoral and farming sites.

The *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study* (Rowe and Huddle 1998-2000) assessed a large number of potential heritage places in the study area. Some of these were recommended for listing on the HO; some of the recommendations have been implemented, but some have not.

Summary of Management Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in relation to the historical heritage values of the study area.

Recommendation 1: NHL Site; EPBC Referral

There are no Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) within the study area. Therefore there is no requirement for a referral to the Minister of the Environment (Commonwealth) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1995*.

Recommendation 2: Permit under *Heritage Act 1995*

There are three Heritage Places listed under the Victorian Heritage Register within the study area:

- The Former Travellers Rest Inn at Batesford;
- Frogmore, south of the Hamilton Highway at Fyansford; and
- The Bridge over the Moorabool River at Batesford.

The curtilage of the VHR places should be incorporated into the Framework Plan. A permit under the *Heritage Act 1995* is not required for the preparation of the Framework Plan. It is unlikely that, due to their location, there will be any material changes to the fabric of the Former Travellers Rest Inn or the Bridge over the Moorabool River. However, if the FP proposes changes to the existing fabric of the places, further assessments are required to determine whether the proposed development is likely to have an impact on the places. This should be determined once the FP has been completed and the detailed design of any development is determined (a Heritage Impact Assessment). If proposed impacts are minor, a permit exception may be granted by Heritage Victoria.

Recommendation 3: Consent under *Heritage Act 1995*

There are two Heritage Places listed under the Victorian Heritage Inventory within the study area (a hawthorn hedge and Batesford Quarry's conveyor belts). A consent under the *Heritage Act 1995* is not required for the preparation of the Framework Plan. For 'active' sites listed on the VHI (i.e. those with an 'H' prefix), a consent would be required if impacts to the sites are proposed during the subsequent subdivision and development. However, since the two places in the study area have been delisted ('D' prefix), there is no longer any statutory protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*. If impacts to these places are proposed as part of the future development of the land, then a courtesy letter should be provided to Heritage Victoria for their records. Note, in the case of the conveyor, although it is not protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*, it is protected under the local Heritage Overlay and other permit requirements apply (see Recommendation 4 below).

Recommendation 4: Heritage Overlay (Greater Geelong Planning Scheme)

There are 14 Heritage Places listed on the Heritage Overlay within the study area (all listed places, of which three are also registered on the VHR and one on the VHI). The curtilages of the places should be incorporated into the FP. If the FP proposes changes to the existing fabric of any of the places, or changes to the curtilages, further assessments are required to determine whether the proposed development is likely to have an impact on the place. This should be determined once the FP has been completed and the detailed design of any development is determined (a Heritage Impact Assessment). A Permit from CoGG will be required for impacts to a heritage place, except for those three places that are listed on the VHR – the VHR listing takes precedence and only a permit from HV is required (Recommendation 2). The following specific recommendations are made:

- A number of places were previously recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay in the *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study* (e.g. Dryden and Batesford Quarry infrastructure). For a full list refer to Section 6.1.2.4.
 - It is recommended that a review of the recommended HO listings in the GGOAHS be carried out for the study area similar to the *Lara Heritage Review* (RBA Architects 2012; Rowe and Jacobs 2013).
 - It is recommended that the project to further investigate the recommended HO listings be included in the impending Municipal Heritage Strategy.
- It should be noted that the mapped extent of heritage places on the Planning Scheme overrides the statement of significance for a place and any related heritage policy. Since many of the listed places were included in the Planning Scheme at an early stage, they may not necessarily reflect the existing statements of significance and the mapped curtilages may not be appropriate. Therefore, in situations where the curtilage is much larger than the significant values of the place, the mapped area takes precedence.

It is recommended that the extents (curtilages) for all existing HO places in the study area be incorporated into the FP. However, a review of HO listings should be carried out concurrently with the review of potential places (see above) as part of a future planning stage (e.g. as part of a Precinct Structure Plan or pre-development). The purpose is to assess the suitability of the statements of significance and site curtilages in accordance with the latest Practice Note: *Applying the Heritage Overlay* (DELWP 2015).

Of particular note, reviews should be carried out as follows:

- The current curtilage for the Batesford Quarry Conveyor Belts and Railway (HO1740) is outdated:
 - The curtilage for the conveyor belts includes the entire former extent of this feature. However, the majority of the structures are no longer extant, and only a remnant section between the Moorabool River and the Geelong Ring Road remains. It is recommended that the curtilage for the place be amended to reflect the extant remains only.

- The curtilage for the railway tunnel is created as straight lines with abrupt 'elbows' which may not truly reflect the alignment. Furthermore the majority of the tunnel is within the current quarry extraction area. It is recommended that the curtilage be amended to reflect only those parts that are outside the approved quarry extraction area.
- The current curtilage for Lynnburn Homestead (HO42) incorporates a large area of land between the Midland Highway and the Moorabool River. It is recommended that a review of the heritage curtilage be carried out to determine whether the extent reflects the Statement of Significance for the place, and to scope the potential for a reduction of the place extent.
- The Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel (HO45) is still listed on the Heritage Overlay to the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme. The item is no longer at Batesford Quarry, having been gifted to the Lake Goldsmith Steam Preservation Association several years ago. The place is managed under the *Heritage Act 1995* (listed on the VHR as H1918) and should be listed on the Pyrenees Planning Scheme (but currently is not). The item's association with Batesford Quarry is well established under its Statement of Significance on the VHR. It is recommended that the item is removed from the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme.
- The anomaly in datasets showing HO1959 at the former Presbyterian Manse should be discussed with Strategic Implementation (CoGG) and rectified.

Recommendation 5: Further Investigation of Potential Archaeological Sites

The desktop assessment identified two additional potential historical archaeological or heritage places (Batesford Quarry Railway Tunnel and potential mid-19th century building sites in the Dryden home paddock). The FP should note these locations. Further detailed investigation and consultation with Heritage Victoria regarding their potential for listing on the VHI should be carried out as part of a future planning stage (e.g. as part of a Precinct Structure Plan of pre-development). Note that under the *Heritage Act 1995* a consent from Heritage Victoria is required to damage any historical archaeological site older than 50 years, whether or not they are listed on the VHI.

Recommendation 6: Dry Stone Walls

A number of dry stone walls (DSWs) are present around Batesford and along Friend-in-Hand Road. DSWs are landscape features that often provide aesthetic character to the landscape and contribute to an understanding of the historical pastoral/farming practices of a region. It is recommended that the walls be identified in the FP. Further detailed assessment of their significance values should be carried out as part of a future planning stage (e.g. as part of a Precinct Structure Plan of pre-development) and, if considered to be historically significant (e.g. contributory to existing heritage places in the study area or significant in their own right), then it is recommended that CoGG make a determination on whether to amend the Schedule to cl.52.37 to apply to these walls.

It is also recommended that the project to further investigate the walls be included in the impending Municipal Heritage Strategy.

If CoGG ultimately amends Cl. 52.37 to apply to these walls, then any future proposals to impact the walls that do not comply with listed exemptions, may require a permit from CoGG. In the case where a permit to

damage or demolish a wall is granted, it is recommended that a program of archival recording of representative sections of the walls is implemented.

Recommendation 7: No Requirement for Further Archaeological Investigation

As there are no other known historical heritage sites or areas considered to have historical heritage likelihood there is no requirement for any further historical heritage investigations other than those previously stated.

However, in the event that archaeological surveys (e.g. for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan – see recommendations in Bullers 2016) and/or historical heritage investigations are carried out and historical archaeological places are identified, these should be registered on the VHI and incorporated into the FP.

Recommendation 8: Development

Subject to the legislative requirements above, it is considered that, from a post-contact cultural heritage perspective, there are no constraints to the development of the WGGA. Where possible the heritage places identified in this assessment should be retained in the Framework Plan, unless a Permit to alter or remove is granted. For places that will be retained, a minimum protective buffer of 20 m around the place should be included (note: this requirement would be subject to a review of the Statement of Significance of the place and may, in some cases, require a large buffer to retain the significant values of the place, e.g. a place's setting, not just it's fabric, may be important to the place's significance).

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background and Scope of Works	1
1.1.1	Background	1
1.1.2	Scope of Works	1
1.2	Report Framework	3
1.3	Location of Study Area	4
1.4	Proposed Activity	4
1.5	Name of Client	4
1.6	Name of Heritage Advisor	4
1.7	Aboriginal Heritage	5
1.8	Report Review and Distribution	5
1.9	Heritage Legislation	5
2	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT	6
2.1	Geology, Geomorphology and Soils	6
2.2	Landforms and Hydrology	8
2.3	Vegetation	8
2.4	Climate	8
3	THEMATIC HISTORY AND FRAMEWORK	9
3.1	Introduction	9
3.2	Shaping Victoria's Environment	9
3.3	Peopling Victoria's Places and Landscapes	10
3.3.1	Living as Victoria's original inhabitants (Aboriginal Occupation)	10
3.3.2	Exploring, Surveying and Mapping	10
3.4	Connecting People by Transport and Communication	11
3.4.1	Establishing Pathways	11
3.4.2	Linking Victorians by Rail	11
3.4.3	Linking Victorians by Road in the Twentieth Century	12
3.5	Transforming and Managing the Land	14
3.5.1	Grazing and Raising Livestock	14

3.5.2	Farming	16
3.6	Building Victoria's Industries and Workforce	18
3.6.1	Processing Raw Materials	18
3.6.2	Catering for Tourists	21
3.7	Building Towns, Cities and the Garden State	21
3.7.1	Making Regional Centres	22
3.7.2	Living in Country Towns	22
3.7.3	Living on the Fringes	23
4	DATABASE SEARCHES	26
4.1	Victorian Heritage Register	26
4.2	Victorian Heritage Inventory	26
4.3	Local Council	27
4.4	National Trust Register	27
4.5	Victorian War Heritage Inventory	28
4.6	Commonwealth and International Heritage Lists	28
4.7	Summary	29
5	PREVIOUS HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS	33
5.1.1	Heritage Studies	33
5.1.2	Historical Archaeological Investigations	33
5.2	Historical Archaeological Site Prediction Statement	34
6	DETAILS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE STUDY AREA	36
6.1	Historical Heritage in the Study Area	36
6.1.1	Previously Registered Heritage Places	36
6.1.2	Potential Heritage Places	45
7	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	51
	MAPS	55
	APPENDICES	62
	REFERENCES	76

Tables

Table 1: Summary of the Thematic Framework for the WGGGA and Examples of Potential Evidence.....	24
Table 2: Summary of Previously Identified Historical Heritage Places within the Search Area	29
Table 3: Archaeological Reports Relevant to the Study Area	34

Figures

Figure 1: Topographic Map from 1914 (SLV ma000779)	12
Figure 2: Topographic Map from 1928 (SLV ey000096).....	13
Figure 3: Topographic Map from 1955 (SLV ey000095).....	13
Figure 4: Detail of Skene's 1845 map of the district of Geelong (Source: SLV	14
Figure 5: H.W.H. Smythe's Parish of Gheringhap Map from 1838 showing the land was previously well-timbered (Hewitt et al 2014: 28)	15
Figure 6: Parish of Moorpanyal Map from 1953 showing the north eastern section of the study area with the early land divisions and original grantees (SLV dq200479)	16
Figure 7: Vineyard production areas around Geelong in 1879 (SLV ma000741)	17
Figure 8: Limestone quarry c.1940-c.1954, Fyansford (SLV H2007.25/26).....	19
Figure 9: Part of the 1955 topographic map showing the extent of the 'Private Railway' from the cement works to the Batesford Quarry; the tunnel is marked on the map (highlighted yellow) (SLV ey000095)	19
Figure 10: Aerial image showing the approximate route of the private railway tunnel.....	20
Figure 11: The Old Mill, Batesford on the Moorabool River, c.1880 (Source: SLV H2006.123/8).....	20
Figure 12: Detail of 1863 geological survey map showing Fyansford and Batesford (Source: SLV)	21
Figure 13: Detail of an 1850 map of the town and suburbs of Geelong comprising the lands in the parishes of Gheringhap, Moorpanyal, Barrabool, Duneed, Moolap, Bellerine & Paywit (Source: SLV vc099933-001).....	22
Figure 14: Batesford Township c.1866 (Source: SLV H1893).	23
Figure 15: Former Traveller's Rest Inn, Batesford (Source: VHD).....	36
Figure 16: Frogmore Homestead (Source: VHD)	37
Figure 17: Bridge over Moorabool River, Batesford.....	39
Figure 18: Lynnburn Homestead, Batesford (Source: VHD)	40
Figure 19: Lynnburn Homestead, Batesford (Source: VHD)	41
Figure 20: Bucyrus Steam Shovel (Source: VHD).....	41
Figure 21: Extant tunnel entrance, east of the quarry in 2014 (Hewitt 2014: 35)	49
Figure 22: Tunnel interior in 2014 (Hewitt 2014: 36)	49

Plates

Plate 1: Remnant section of elevated conveyor between Geelong Ring Road and Moorabool River	39
Plate 2: 'Innisfail', Cross Street, Batesford	40
Plate 3: Batesford School (c.1846), Batesford.....	42
Plate 4: Ruins of the former Junction/Keens Hotel, Fyansford	43
Plate 5: Northern section of dry stone wall on the eastern side of Friend-in-Hand Road	46
Plate 6: Southern section of dry stone wall on the eastern side of Friend-in-Hand Road.....	46
Plate 7: A composite dry stone wall on the northern side of Old Ballarat Road, Batesford.....	46
Plate 8: A composite dry stone wall on the southern side of Old Ballarat Road, Batesford.....	47
Plate 9: A section of dry stone wall south of Batesford township forming the northern boundary of Lynnburn (HO42).....	47
Plate 10: Dryden Homestead, looking south.....	48

Maps

Map 1: Location of Study Area.....	56
Map 2: Extent of Study Area and Cadastre	57
Map 3: Geology.....	58
Map 4: Geomorphology	59
Map 5: Previously Recorded Historical Heritage Sites In and Around the Study Area	60
Map 6: Previously Registered Heritage Places and Potentially Significant Heritage Places	61

1 INTRODUCTION

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Golder Associates Pty Ltd, on behalf of the Adelaide-Brighton Cement/McCann Group Joint Venture, and Ramsey Property Group (hereafter referred to as 'the Consortium') for a Phase 1 cultural heritage assessment of parcels of land at Batesford, Fyansford, Hamlyn Heights, Moorabool and Bell Post Hill, Victoria, for the proposed Western Geelong Growth Area (City of Greater Geelong) (Map 1).

1.1 Background and Scope of Works

1.1.1 Background

The G21 Regional Growth Plan (G21 RGP) identified two Further Investigation Areas (FIAs) to set the context for future urban growth in the City of Greater Geelong (CoGG). These FIAs comprise the Northern and Western Geelong Growth Areas (NWGGA). The combined NWGGA includes the Northern Geelong Growth Area (NGGA) at Lovely Banks and the Western Geelong Growth Area (WGGA) at Batesford, Fyansford and Hamlyn Heights. Previous high level assessment has been undertaken and presented in the G21 RGP, Implementation Plan and the associated Background Report, as well as various technical studies.

In April 2016, CoGG released the Context Report for the NWGGA, which scopes the planning process for the NWGGA project in the preparation of an Integrated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IIDP) and a Framework Plan for each of the two Growth Areas. The Framework Plans will set the overall strategic land use and development vision for the two Growth Areas. The Context Report also defined a project plan on how the IIDP and FP will be delivered including timeframes for technical report inputs. The project plan separated the project into three distinct phases, with the initial technical reports forming part of Phase 1. In relation to the scope of works for this project, the project plan identified the need for Indigenous cultural Heritage assessments and Post-Contact (non-Aboriginal) cultural heritage assessment reports to be completed as part of Phase 1 for the WGGA by November 2016.

1.1.2 Scope of Works

Aims of the Assessment

The CoGG scope of works identifies the following aims for both the Indigenous Heritage and the Post-Contact Heritage Assessments:

- Completion of both Cultural Heritage Reports by November 2016, at the latest. The technical report should:
 - Verify the results of any prior assessment and review their implications for the development of the Study Area;
 - Identify any significant archaeological issues, which will constrain development of the Study Area; and

- Provide an outline of further investigations and associated processes for the future resolutions of these issues.
- Completion of the Non-Technical Summary (Template provided in Appendix 1) to input to the Framework Plan Background Report.

Consultation

In accordance with the CoGG SoW all stakeholder consultation will be coordinated through CoGG. An amended consultation methodology will be submitted to CoGG for endorsement based on the following:

- CoGG in relation to endorsement of overall consultation methodology, information regarding overall planning policy, information regarding previous Council Heritage Studies and consultation with the Council Heritage Advisor (if deemed necessary); and
- Heritage Victoria for access to the HERMES register for provision of registered site information and previous archaeological reports.

Desktop Assessment

An up to date review of the relevant cultural heritage databases and literature will be undertaken. The following tasks include investigations for both the Indigenous and Post-Contact assessments, including:

- Victorian statutory heritage databases including:
 - Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) administered by Aboriginal Victoria [AV];
 - Victorian Heritage Register and Inventory (VHR and VHI), administered by Heritage Victoria; and
 - Local Government (CoGG) Heritage Overlay;
- The Australian Government's Protected Matters Search Tool for places listed on the National Heritage List (NHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL);
- Various non-statutory heritage registers, for contributory information, including:
 - Register of the National Estate (RNE);
 - National Trust Register (NTR); and
 - Victorian War Heritage Inventory (VWHI).
- Recent aerial photography will be accessed to determine the locations of any built structures (including houses, homesteads, dry stone walls, outbuildings, etc.), areas of previous ground disturbance and areas of remnant native trees (potential cultural scarring) within the project area and the surrounding landscape;
- Any relevant available literature (e.g. previous archaeological reports or Council Heritage Studies), legislation and policies; and
- A brief review of the land use of the study area.

Reporting

The results of the Phase 1 post-contact heritage assessment will be presented in a technical report containing the following:

- The environmental context of the study area, including the geology, geomorphology, hydrology, soils, vegetation and recorded fauna;
- A review of the historical context of the study area;
- The thematic history of the region and the study area;
- The results of the database searches/desktop assessment as discussed above;
- Provision of maps showing:
 - locations and extent of any recorded historical heritage places;
 - any identified areas of historical archaeological sensitivity (as identified through desktop assessment of previous reports and/or aerial photo interpretation).
- Identify legislative implications and determine potential impacts on heritage values under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (the local Planning Scheme and Heritage Overlay), which may be impacted by the proposed works;
- Describe any potential impacts to cultural heritage values as a result of the proposed action;
- Recommend any additional assessments likely to be required (e.g. Heritage Impact Assessment); and
- Identify and describe measures and options for the future Framework Plan to avoid and/or mitigate potential adverse impacts on cultural heritage values.

The results of the Phase 1 cultural heritage assessment will also be presented in a:

- Non-Technical Summary - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

1.2 Report Framework

The report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the ICOMOS Burra Charter and referencing relevant Heritage Victoria and CoGG guidelines including:

- *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 1999);
- *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of Victoria 2009);
- *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* (Heritage Council of Victoria and Heritage Victoria 2008);
- *Ruined Places: A Guide to their Conservation and Management* (Heritage Victoria 2012); and
- *Landscape Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Victoria 2009); and

1.3 Location of Study Area

The study area comprises the whole of the WGGGA, is approximately 3,240 ha in size and is bounded by the Geelong Ballarat Railway line to the north, the Geelong Ring Road to the east, the Barwon River to the south, and Merrawarp Road, Friend-in-Hand Road, Dog Rocks Road and the Moorabool River to the west. The land parcels of the study area are shown in Map 2.

The study area is characterised primarily by the deeply incised valley of the Moorabool River, which cuts from north west to south east through the central section of the study area, and also by the Barwon River valley which passes along the southern boundary. The land is largely open, treeless pasture, primarily used for pastoral and cropping activities.

The study area comprises multiple land titles and ownership, and several road reserves.

There are currently multiple land use zones across the study area. The largest percentage is Farming Zone (FZ), mostly in the southern and northern thirds of the study area and along the eastern boundary. The second largest area is Special Use Zone (SUZ) in the centre of the study area where the Batesford Quarry is located (excluding the course of the Moorabool River and its diversion channel, which is zoned Public Conservation and Recreation Zone [PCRZ]). Other zones include Rural Conservation Zone (RCZ) at the Dog Rocks Reserve, Town Zone (TZ) in the Batesford township, Rural Land Zone (RLZ) immediately east of Batesford and in the north eastern corner at Bell Post Hill, and Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ) next to the Geelong Ring Road at Bell Post Hill.

1.4 Proposed Activity

The City of Greater Geelong is preparing a Framework Plan for the WGGGA to guide the future development of the area. The Framework Plan will provide a guide to the more detailed planning of this area to accommodate the planned growth for Geelong. The plan will set out Council's long term, high level vision for the future residential expansion of Geelong.

As a high level plan, there are no specific development proposals at this early stage.

1.5 Name of Client

This report was commissioned by Golder Associates Pty Ltd, on behalf of the Adelaide-Brighton Cement/McCann Group Joint Venture, and Ramsey Property Group.

1.6 Name of Heritage Advisor

The Heritage Advisor for this project is Rick Bullers (Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor). The report was prepared by Rick Bullers, Meredith Filihia and Caiti Holtzheimer (Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors). The quality assurance review was undertaken by Oona Nicolson (Director/Principal Heritage Advisor). Mapping was provided by Monique Elsley (GIS Coordinator).

1.7 Aboriginal Heritage

A separate desktop report detailing the Aboriginal heritage has been prepared for this project (Bullers 2016).

1.8 Report Review and Distribution

Copies of this PCHA will be lodged with the following organisations:

- Golder Associates Pty Ltd (and Adelaide-Brighton Cement and McCann Group);
- Ramsey Property Group;
- The City of Greater Geelong; and
- Heritage Victoria.

1.9 Heritage Legislation

An overview of the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, the Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* is included in Appendix 1. This legislation is subordinate to the Victorian *Coroners Act 2008* in relation to the discovery of human remains.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Environmental factors influence how land may have been used in the past. This section reviews the environmental context of the study area to gain an understanding of environmental factors relevant to post-contact cultural heritage.

2.1 Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

Geology

The study area lies in the Victorian Western Plains (Map 3). These plains are generally characterised as low-lying and undulating, formed on both volcanic and sedimentary lithology (Birch 2003). The volcanic landscapes were formed on some of the youngest rocks in Victoria, and therefore their soils reflect the underlying lithology. The youngest landscapes, the stony rises, consist of skeletal uniform or gradational soils, while the older landscapes, the earlier lava flows, have deeper soils ranging from friable gradational to strongly texture contrast soils (DEDJTR 2016). The Batesford Limestone is part of the Torquay Group laid down between the Miocene and Oligocene (Geoscience Australia 2016) with overlying soils varying from clay-rich (medium or heavy textured) gradational to strongly texture contrast soils and generally heavy (uniform) clays. This formation is currently being quarried at the Batesford Quarry. The sedimentary plains lie on unconsolidated deposits and mainly comprise marine sands deposited by the retreating Pliocene sea (DEDJTR 2016).

The basal Palaeozoic geology is the You Yangs Granite, known locally as Dog Rocks Granite. This is a formation of coarse-grained granites laid down during the late Devonian or early Carboniferous periods, between about 370 and 355 million years ago. It outcrops at Batesford as distinctive rounded pink granite exposures in the Dog Rocks Flora and Fauna Sanctuary west of the Moorabool River, northwest of the present quarry. The Dog Rocks outcrops also feature remnant boulders of hard, dense, Cambrian greenstone (lepidolite), which are among the few sources of greenstone in the region (Geoscience Australia 2016).

Overlying the You Yangs/Dog Rocks Granite is a succession of bedded marine, sedimentary and volcanic formations laid down during the greater part of the Cainozoic era, from 23 to 2 million years ago. At the base of this sequence are deep limestone beds, laid down in the warm Miocene seas from about 23 to 5 million years ago. At Batesford, the lower beds extend to a depth below 20 m and were formed at the beginning of the Miocene (Geoscience Australia 2016). These beds lie below the depth currently worked by the Batesford Quarry. The upper Batesford Limestone, which has higher calcium carbonate content, reaches to a height of 10 m, and is the formation which is excavated in the current quarry.

The limestone formations are overlain by a succession of clays, silts and sands known as the Fyansford Formation and the Moorabool Viaduct Sands. The Fyansford Formation (also known as Gellibrand Marl and Newport Silts) are grey marls, silts and clays laid down in muddy seas during the later Miocene (DEDJTR 2016). These are overlain by the Moorabool Viaduct Sands, which are sandy clays with quartz and lime, dating to the early Pliocene epoch at around 5 million years ago.

The Moorabool Viaduct Sands are overlain by Newer Volcanics basalt flows from eruptions during the upper Pliocene, around two million years ago. The wide ancestral Moorabool river floodplain, two or three times wider than its modern counterpart, was infilled with deep basalt flows to a depth of 10 m.

During the successive ice ages of the Pleistocene, the basalt was deeply incised along the eastern side of the old Moorabool valley. The valley floor became infilled with glacial sediments and windblown sands and clays which extend across the modern floodplain, creating terraces along the deeply incised river channels (Birch 2003). Since the end of the last full glaciation, the floodplain has been masked by Holocene alluvial silts and clays which form the modern surfaces across the river valley (DEDJTR 2016).

Geomorphology and Soils

Within the study area itself, there three geomorphological units present (Map 4; DEDJTR 2016):

- Sedimentary Plains, which mainly comprise the marine sands deposited by the retreating Pliocene sea and sometimes the older underlying Gellibrand Marl and Port Campbell Limestone is also exposed. These sand plains also appear in 'windows' within the area of the volcanic plains, where they have not been covered by lava flows. The study area contains two subunits:
 - GMU 6.2.5, which is associated with the Alluvium, alluvial terraces and floodplains of the Moorabool River, forming a band across the study area from north west to south east, and the alluvial floodplain and terraces of the Barwon River along the southern boundary. This unit tends to form brown Dermosol soils. Associated soil types include mottled sodic texture contrast soils (Sodosols), grey and black cracking clays (Vertosols) and some dark loams (Dermosols).
 - GMU 6.2.4 (Plains and Plains with Low Rises), derived from Aeolian (wind-born) deposition. This unit is located in the higher elevations in central-western section of the study area. The undissected sand plains form generally flat landscapes with very gentle low rises. Associated soil types include sodic and non-sodic mottled texture contrast soils (Sodosols, Kurosols) and pale or grey sandy soils with 'coffee rock' or clay at depth (Podosols).
- Volcanic Plains, built up by sporadic eruptions over a period of about 5 million years, of which there is one subunit in the study area:
 - GMU 6.1.3 (Plains with Poorly Developed Drainage and Shallow Regolith), derived from volcanic deposition from the older Newer Volcanics that formed in the Late Pliocene about two million year ago and during the Pleistocene, up to one million years ago. This unit is generally characterised by thin regolith development and poorly developed drainage. In these landscapes, flow boundaries are obvious, and corestones ('floaters') are often seen at the surface. Shallow drainage lines have developed, often along the boundaries of lava flows. Discontinuous drainage lines may end in ephemeral wetlands and swamps. This unit is located across the remainder of the study area, including the entire north eastern section, a band either side of the Hamilton Highway and elevated areas along the western boundary.

2.2 Landforms and Hydrology

Topographically, the study area is defined by the course of three primary waterways (see below), which are separated by large expanses of flat to gently rolling landforms with occasional hills, knolls, and the valley escarpments and associated floodplains. Excluding the Batesford Quarry pit, the study area has a topographic relief of over 70 m from its highest points (>80 m amsl) on the elevated granite rise in the DoG Rocks Reserve to the bottom of the Moorabool River valley and floodplain (<10 m amsl). The most rugged part of the study area is south of the Moorabool River at Dog Rocks where a number of steep valley and hills are present; many of the watercourses have been modified by the storage of overburden from the Batesford Quarry to the east.

There are two major river systems within the study area, the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers discussed below.

Consequently there are six primary landforms present in the study area:

- Ridges and Hill Crests;;
- River Escarpment/Steep Slopes;
- Moderate Slopes;
- Flat to Gentle Slopes/Undulating Plains;
- Floodplain and River Terraces (Moorabool and Barwon Rivers. Cowies Creek); and
- Modified Landscape (quarry pit and extensive overburden dumps).

2.3 Vegetation

Prior to European settlement, the soils types of the study area would have historically supported a mosaic of vegetation communities combining open woodland and grassland characteristics. According to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning's (DELWP) mapping of vegetation (EVCs), the study area comprises five different vegetation communities: Plains Grassland (EVC132), Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC55), Grassy Woodland (EVC175), Floodplain Riparian Woodland (EVC56) and Streambank Shrubland (EVC851).

2.4 Climate

The climate of Batesford area is characterised by cool summers and wet winters, with climatic factors influenced by the Otway Ranges to the west. Temperatures range between an average maximum of 24.1°C in summer and minimum of 4.0°C in winter. Rainfall varies between a maximum average of 68.2 mm in October and a minimum of 42.0 mm in January, with annual average rainfalls of 679.7 mm (BOM 2016).

3 THEMATIC HISTORY AND FRAMEWORK

The section reviews the historical context of the study area and includes an examination of historical sources, previously recorded historical archaeological site types and locations in the study area, previous Council heritage studies and previous archaeological studies undertaken in the area. Together, these sources of information can be used to formulate a predictive site statement concerning what types of sites are most likely to occur in the study area, and where these are most likely to occur.

3.1 Introduction

The WGGGA falls within the CoGG municipal area, an area of some 1,247 sq km that was formed in 1993 following the amalgamation of six former Shires/Councils including Bellarine, Corio Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown, South Barwon and part of a seventh (Barrabool). The region is characterised by the Bellarine Peninsula, undulating uplands (e.g. the Barrabool Hills) and flat volcanic plains to the north.

Early exploration gave favourable reviews of the landscape and was followed by settlement of large pastoral estates. Increased population expansion, resulting in subdivision of the pastoral estates, together with the introduction of the Selection Acts in the 1860s and the Closer Settlement Scheme during the early 20th century, saw a marked change in use of the landscape from the vast sheep runs to smaller, mixed-use, small-scale freehold farming enterprises.

Within *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of Victoria 2010) there are nine main themes with a variety of sub-themes addressing natural, historical and Aboriginal cultural heritage. The aim of the thematic framework is to provide a holistic and strategic approach to heritage understanding and management.

Although a broad range of themes and sub-themes are relevant to the City of Greater Geelong as a whole, not all are relevant for the study area itself. Those that are considered directly relevant to the study area are discussed in the following sections and summarised in Table 1. For a detailed thematic framework for the broader Lara region, refer to the *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study Vol 2* (Rowe and Huddle 1998-2000).

3.2 Shaping Victoria's Environment

At a broader level, the natural environment helped to shape the character of the local area and the way it developed. The highly fertile lands were favourable for pastoral activities, providing ample fodder for grazing stock (sheep and cattle), particularly along permanent waterways such as the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers and Cowies Creek. The scenic qualities of the Geelong coastline has attracted holiday makers for decades, and local communities have benefitted from the increasing tourism potential of the area. Relevant historical themes include:

- 1.5 Living with natural processes (e.g. responding to and experiencing drought; utilizing natural and seasonal resources).

3.3 Peopling Victoria's Places and Landscapes

Following favourable reports from early explorers regarding the Western District's suitability for pastoral activities, large tracts of land were taken up in squatting runs. The increased settlement during the 1850s as a result of the gold rush, together with the opening up of the land to smallholders as a result of the Selection Acts of the 1860s, allowed the establishment of small farming operations.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 2.1 Living as Victoria's original inhabitants;
- 2.2 Exploring, surveying and mapping;
- 2.5 Migrating and making a home;
- 2.6 Promoting settlement (e.g. Crown survey and sales of country and town lands; Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming).

3.3.1 Living as Victoria's original inhabitants (Aboriginal Occupation)

Prior to European settlement, the lands in the Geelong region were occupied by the *Wadawurring* people. Further information in relation to the study area is provided in a separate Aboriginal heritage assessment report (Bullers 2016).

3.3.2 Exploring, Surveying and Mapping

The history of European exploration and occupation of the region dates from the beginning of the 19th century, although prior 1835, when Victoria was formally settled, European exploration or occupation in the area was sparse. The first European person in the region was probably Matthew Flinders when he walked from the north east coast of Corio Bay to the You Yangs in 1802 (Brownhill 1955). A year later, in 1803, a convict named William Buckley escaped from the established settlement at Sorrento and lived with local Aboriginal people (the *Wadawurrung/Wathaurung*) for 32 years before returning to the European colony.

In 1824, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell traversed the region, naming Kennedy's Creek (later Hovell Creek) after camping near where the memorial now stands (LHF 2004: 18-19). According to Brownhill (1955: 4) Hume and Hovell were told by the local Aboriginal people that the bay was called 'Jilong' (Geelong) and the land was called 'Corayo' (Corio).

John Batman arrived in 1835 and, with John Helder Wedge, established the Port Phillip Association. This body of men aimed to settle the Port Phillip district, and carried out many surveys around the Port Phillip area with the assistance of William Buckley. After exploring parts of the Bellarine Peninsula they sailed across Corio Bay and landed at the mouth of Hovells Creek.

Batman's party was followed soon after by John Helder Wedge, a PPA surveyor, who declared it suitable for sheep and cattle grazing (LHF 2004: 18-19). Batman's and Wedge's glowing accounts of the area encouraged formal settlement of Victoria in 1835, and the PPA to take up land within the region.

The Barwon River was named in 1835 by surveyor John Wedge and was originally spelt Barwourne. The name is derived from the Aboriginal word meaning "great, wide or deep water", although some other

sources claim it was the Wandouro word for magpie or perhaps after “Kondak Barrwon”, one of the Wathaurung chiefs (Dedman et al. 1987: 12). Wedge also named Buckley's Falls after William Buckley, the escaped convict, who took Wedge to see the Wathaurung people in 1834. According to Buckley, the spot was called “Woorongo” (Dedman et al. 1987: 45). Buckley is reputed to have lived in a cave in the area but the location has not been identified (DCE 1990).

Parishes

The study area is located within two historical parishes bounded by the Moorabool River. The northern and eastern section of the study area lies within the Parish of Moorpanyal to the east of the river and the Parish of Gheringhap to the west. Historical Parish maps are often useful to trace the pattern of occupation across the landscape (see below).

3.4 Connecting People by Transport and Communication

Prior to the 1850s inland travel was rudimentary but, with the breakup of the vast pastoral estates for small-scale farming in the early 20th century, new roads were constructed to service the farms and small communities in the region such as nearby Batesford and outlying areas of Fyansford. The road layout existing today is little changed from the layout from the middle of the 19th century. However, minor re-alignments have occurred and new roads/streets developed in recent years to service the smaller subdivisions in the east and north of the study area.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 3.1 Establishing pathways;
- 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail;
- 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century.

3.4.1 Establishing Pathways

The first road reserves in and around the study area were laid out in the 1850s during the first land subdivisions. With minor alterations, the general layout is still largely the same today.

During the mid-19th century a toll gate was established on the Midland Highway, near the intersection with present day Matthews Road in Bell Post Hill. The location is shown on an 1863 geological map of the region (see Figure 12below).

3.4.2 Linking Victorians by Rail

The northern edge of the study area is bounded by the Geelong - Ballarat railway line. Francis Bell designed and surveyed the line in 1854 and his plans were used as the basis of the present-day railway line by George Darbyshire, the engineer-in-chief of the Victorian Railways. The Geelong-Melbourne railway line was commenced in 1854 and completed in 1857 (Rowe and Jacobs 2009: 259); the landscape was modified in the form of cuttings and embankments, and the closure of previously existing thoroughfares in western Geelong was met with ire by residents (Rowe and Jacobs 2009: 259-60). Similar modifications to the landscape were made when the Geelong-Ballarat railway line was constructed, commencing in 1858. Bridges

and viaducts were constructed over the Moorabool River; one such bridge is that over the river at Batesford, constructed in 1859. Until 1889, when the Ballarat-Melbourne railway was completed, the only rail route between Melbourne and Ballarat was via the Geelong-Ballararat rail connection.

3.4.3 Linking Victorians by Road in the Twentieth Century

Although many of the main road routes through and around the study area were established early in the region's history, the advent of more reliable cars and trucks has required the periodic upgrade and maintenance of the roads.

The eastern boundary of the study area is partially defined by the Geelong Ring Road, a major piece of road construction that has been undertaken in stages with the most recent stage being finished in 2012. However, planning for the road commenced in the mid-1970s when the alignment of the road was finalised.

Often the names of local roads reflect the historical occupation of the landscape, e.g. McCann Road is named after the McCann family who instigated the Batesford Quarry and still have major landholdings in the study area today.

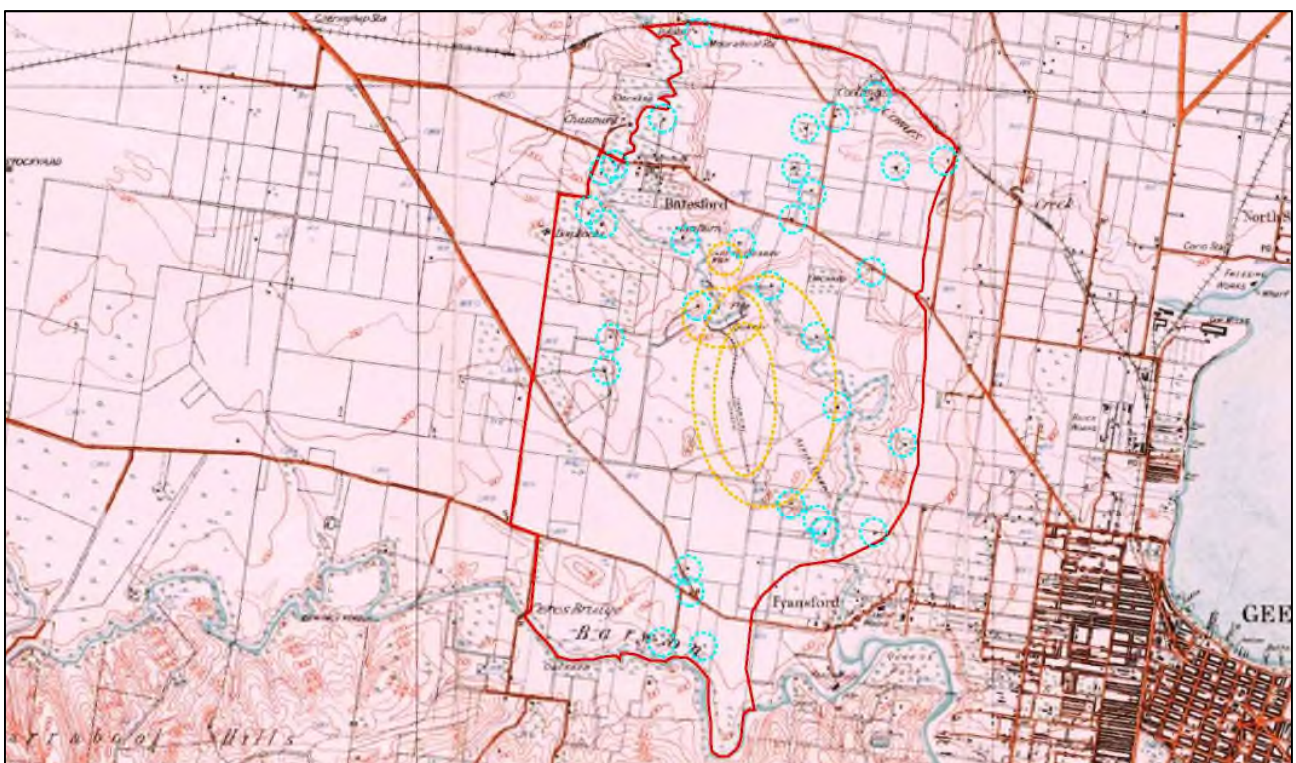


Figure 1: Topographic Map from 1914 (SLV ma000779)

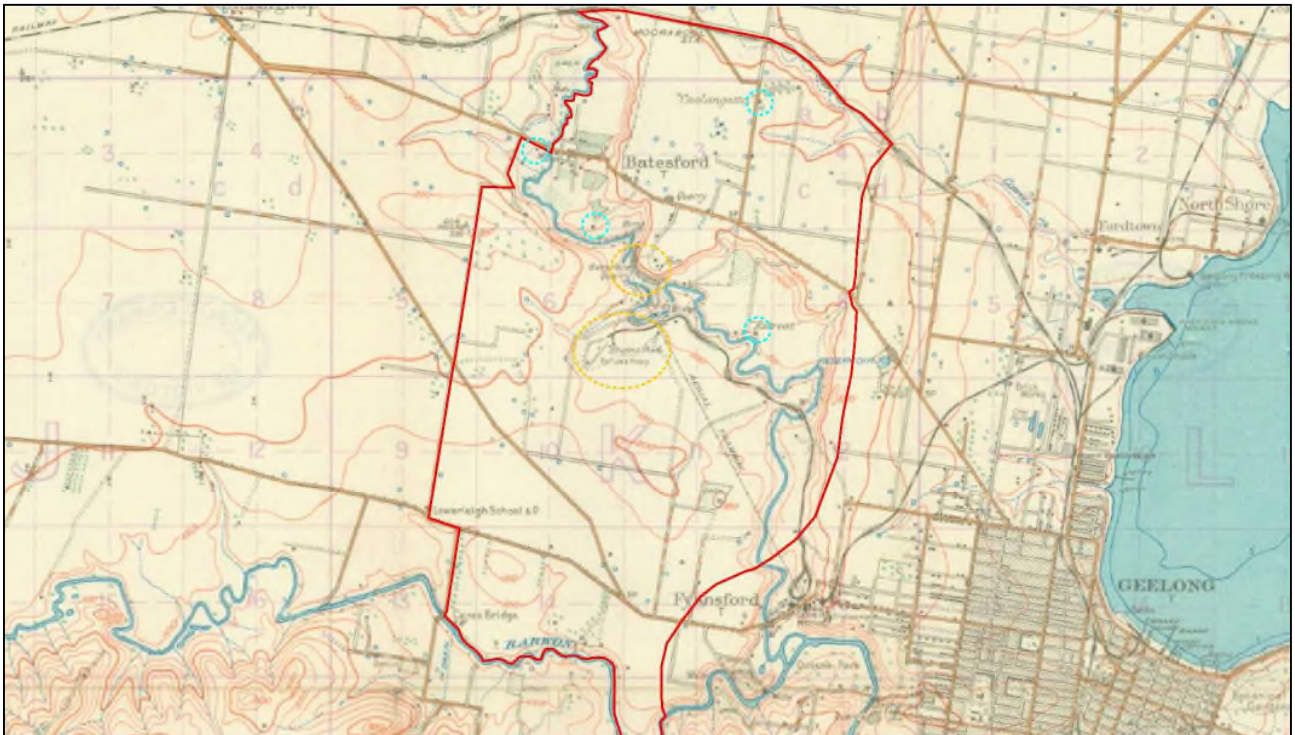


Figure 2: Topographic Map from 1928 (SLV ey000096)



Figure 3: Topographic Map from 1955 (SLV ey000095)

3.5 Transforming and Managing the Land

Following the sell-off of Crown land during the 1850s and the introduction of the Selection Acts in the 1850-60s, the large pastoral estates gave way to small-scale, mixed farming enterprises in the form of freehold farming on subdivided land or with tenant farming on larger pastoral properties. Further subdivision took place following the establishment of the Closer Settlement Board, who purchased large pastoral properties with the intention of subdividing them to encourage denser settlement of regional areas.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock;
- 4.4 Farming;
- 4.6 Exploiting mineral, forest and water resources;
- 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways (e.g. clearing the land and 'civilising' the landscape).

3.5.1 Grazing and Raising Livestock

Pastoralism and Squatting

The settlement of Victoria began in 1835 when large numbers of sheep were shipped from Van Diemen's Land to the extensive grazing lands of Port Phillip and Western Port by members of the Port Phillip Association. Following Batman's Treaty in 1835 European graziers settled the area and Geelong was established in 1836. By 1838 pastoral squatters had arrived in the region forming large sheep and cattle pastoral runs within a 40 km radius of the town (Clark 1990: 291). These runs dominated the region through to the 1850s.



Figure 4: Detail of Skene's 1845 map of the district of Geelong (Source: SLV)

Renowned architect and surveyor Alexander Skene produced a map of the region west of Geelong, indicating the names of landholders in the area (Figure 4). For example Thomas Learmonth was a merchant from Leith and India (Shaw 2003: 88). According to Shaw (2003: 88), by the end of 1840 there were 41 runs on the Wannon River and more than 1200 in the entire Western District by the end of 1841.

In the early years of settlement, land to south and west of the Moorabool River in the Gheringhap Parish was claimed by the Port Phillip Association (Figure 5).



Figure 5: H.W.H. Smythe's Parish of Gheringhap Map from 1838 showing the land was previously well-timbered (Hewitt et al 2014: 28)

Boundary Definition

During the squatting era, fencing of properties was largely unknown because of the huge capital investment involved. However from the 1850s and 60s, once freehold was obtained, property fencing became far more prevalent particularly when the gold-rush resulted in a shortage of labour for shepherding (which was the primary form of stock management during the squatting era). In some areas of south western Victoria, dry stone walls were constructed; however, these forms of boundary definitions were largely confined to areas where basaltic fieldstone were readily available and usually where such fieldstone was available at or near to the ground surface. These areas are located on lava flows from the many volcanic eruption points scattered across the western volcanic plain.

Hedges were also used as windbreaks or to mark boundaries; many of these recorded on topographic maps of 1916, are still visible in present day aerial images. Stock yards, although not usually shown on topographic maps are integral in many farming landscapes; some of these are considered significant enough to be

recorded on the Victorian Heritage Database. Although none have been recorded within the study area itself there are a number of such sites within a 1 km radius of the study area

Pre-Emptive Rights

From 1844, new squatting regulations were developed and five years of occupation of a run entitled squatters to Pre-emptive Rights. Land was usually purchased in 640 acre blocks for £1 per acre. The home station was frequently built on this block, as freehold rights resulted in greater security over land tenure (Peel 1974).

It is unlikely that any of the land in the study area formed part of a Pre-emptive Selection, and therefore there is unlikely to be any domestic or home station infrastructure associated with the pastoral era within the study area.

3.5.2 Farming

During the 1850s and 1860s the Land Acts sought to open up the squatter's lands for Closer Settlement, and the big pastoral runs were subdivided for more intensive farming. A Moorpanyal parish map from 1953 shows the original 1850s land subdivision with the names of the original grantees (Figure 6). Much of the land around Batesford was granted to two large landowners John Hyett and George Hope.

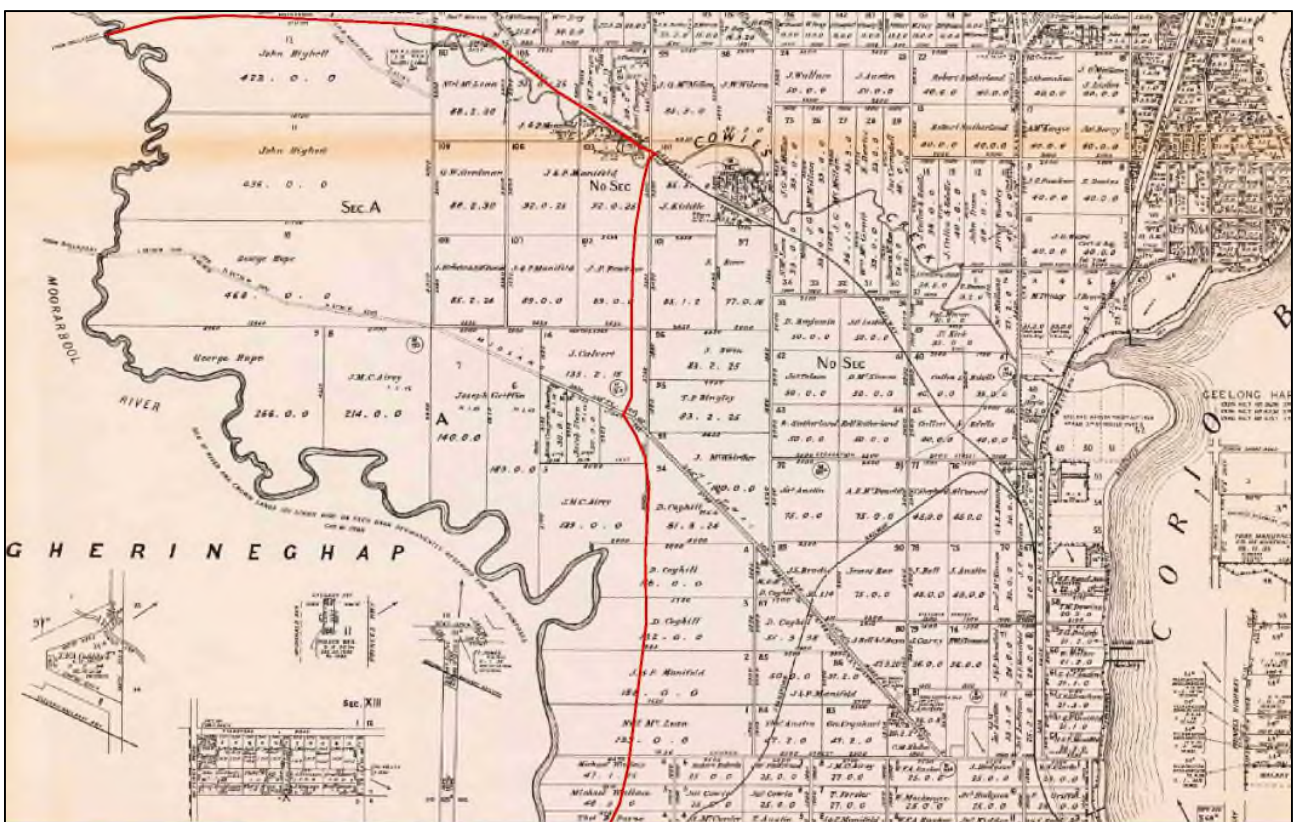


Figure 6: Parish of Moorpanyal Map from 1953 showing the north eastern section of the study area with the early land divisions and original grantees (SLV dq200479)

Graziers and pastoralists established their properties and assigned names that were often reflective of the country of origin of the settlers. Topographic (ordnance) maps from 1916 and 1928 show properties with names like 'Coolangatta', 'Avonleas', 'Lilydale', 'Dryden', 'Frogmore', 'Lynburn', and 'Retreat' (Figures 1 to 3).

Land clearance allowed the land to be opened for grazing, although most of the study area was naturally occurring grassland to begin with. The land was used primarily for grazing and some properties in the study area are still used for that purpose.

Farming landscapes often show efforts to manage resources in order to extract the best returns from their lands, including dams, waterholes and irrigation channels.

A report produced by the City of Greater Geelong lists poultry (meat and eggs), cut flowers and turf, meat and wool, grains and wine grapes as the industries showing the greatest amount of growth, with aquaculture being a source of potential growth (CoGG 2007: 12).

Property Fencing and Stock Management

According to Peel (1974) one of the first 'permanent improvements' that pastoralists instigated after achieving security of tenure was to erect fences and sink waterholes. A topographic ordnance map from 1914 shows the road alignments during the early decades of the 20th century. Querying the map legend indicates that many roadsides were fenced, and internal paddock/property boundary fences are also shown (Figure 1). These fences are not shown in the 1928 topographic map (Figure 2).

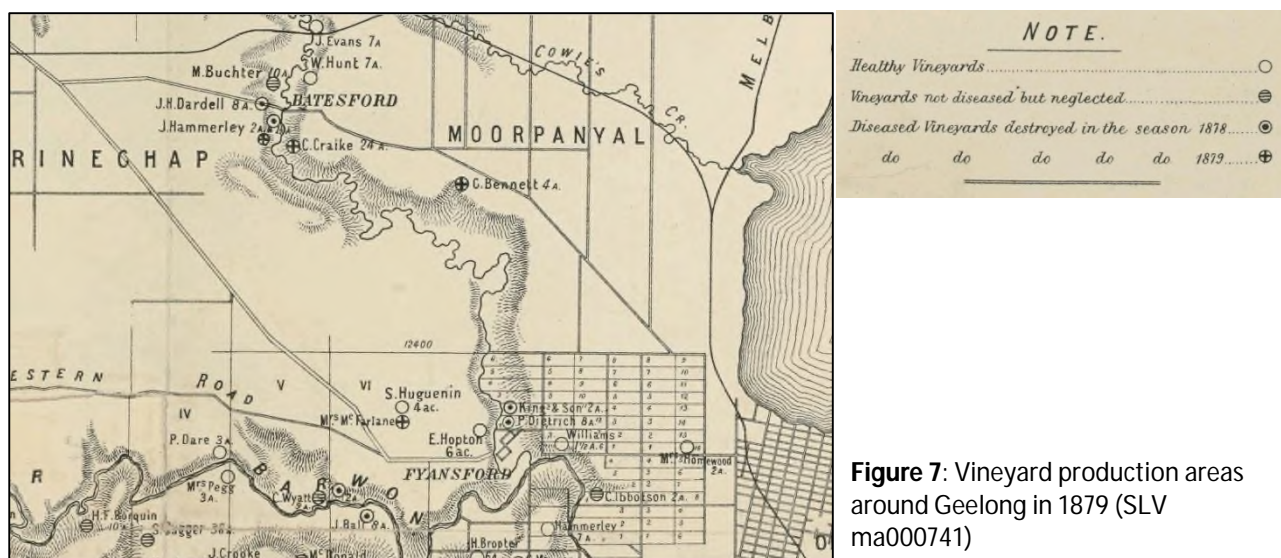


Figure 7: Vineyard production areas around Geelong in 1879 (SLV ma000741)

Grapes

Grape growing was a major industry in the region during the 1860s and 1870s, until this was severely curtailed by a grape louse epidemic in the 1870s (GHC website) – Paradise Vineyards just outside the northeast corner of the study area has been listed by National Trust, a reminder of the viticultural past of the region. Also in the northeast corner of the study area, the topographic (ordnance) map from 1914 shows that orchards were planted.

An 1878 map of vineyards in the Geelong region (Figure 7) shows that grape production was well-established by then. The map usefully indicates vineyards that were in a healthy condition, as well as those that were either diseased or destroyed by the grape louse epidemic.

3.6 Building Victoria's Industries and Workforce

Early industries in the study area included primary production (sheep, cattle and horses), farming and agriculture, dairying, vineyards, orchards, quarrying and cement production. Of these, primary production, farming and quarrying are the most relevant to the study area. However, the study area is situated in the hinterland of the seaside city of Geelong. In addition to primary industries, services and infrastructure for tourists to Geelong and its surrounding attractions are also provided.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 5.1 Processing raw materials;
- 5.7 Catering for tourists.

3.6.1 Processing Raw Materials

A number of extractive industries operate or once operated within the study area; a major industry in the study area is the limestone quarry (Batesford Quarry) which, together with the quarry at Fyansford, supplied the Geelong Cement Company Ltd with lime for use in cement manufacture. In 1888 Peter McCann and his eldest son John Nicholas McCann bought 1,200 acres (486 ha) at Batesford to exploit limestone and clay deposits for the manufacture of Portland cement. The following year they registered the Australian Portland Cement Company Ltd (McKay 1986). The first quarry was opened on the north side of the Moorabool, south east of Batesford. This early quarry is shown on the 1914 topographic map (Figure 1).

In the late 1920s the limestone deposits of the first quarry were becoming difficult to extract and, following the discovery of suitable deposits on the Dryden Estate owned by the McCann family, a second quarry was opened in 1928 and the first quarry closed. The second quarry became a huge extractive industry and is still being worked today. The new quarry resulted in extensive modifications to the course of the Moorabool River. The first diversion occurred in the 1930s when overburden from the second quarry was dumped in the original river course to the west of the quarry (the river was diverted to flow through the first quarry). The second diversion was created when an artificial channel, 2 km long, was created north east of the second quarry to allow for a proposed quarry expansion to the east (Robb et al. 2016; Bullers 2016).

Extensive infrastructure was installed to transport the limestone deposits from the quarry to the cement works at Fyansford. During the operation of the first quarry (on the north side of the river), kilns were constructed on the south side of the river resulting in the need to transport quarried materials up to 5 km to be processed in the kilns (the kilns are shown in the 1914 map in Figure 1), originally a very slow journey by horse and cart. Following the liquidation of the first cement business in 1905, a tramway was constructed to the nearest road reserve to continue haulage by road (the tramway is shown in the 1928 map in Figure 2).



Figure 8: Limestone quarry c.1940-c.1954, Fyansford (SLV H2007.25/26)

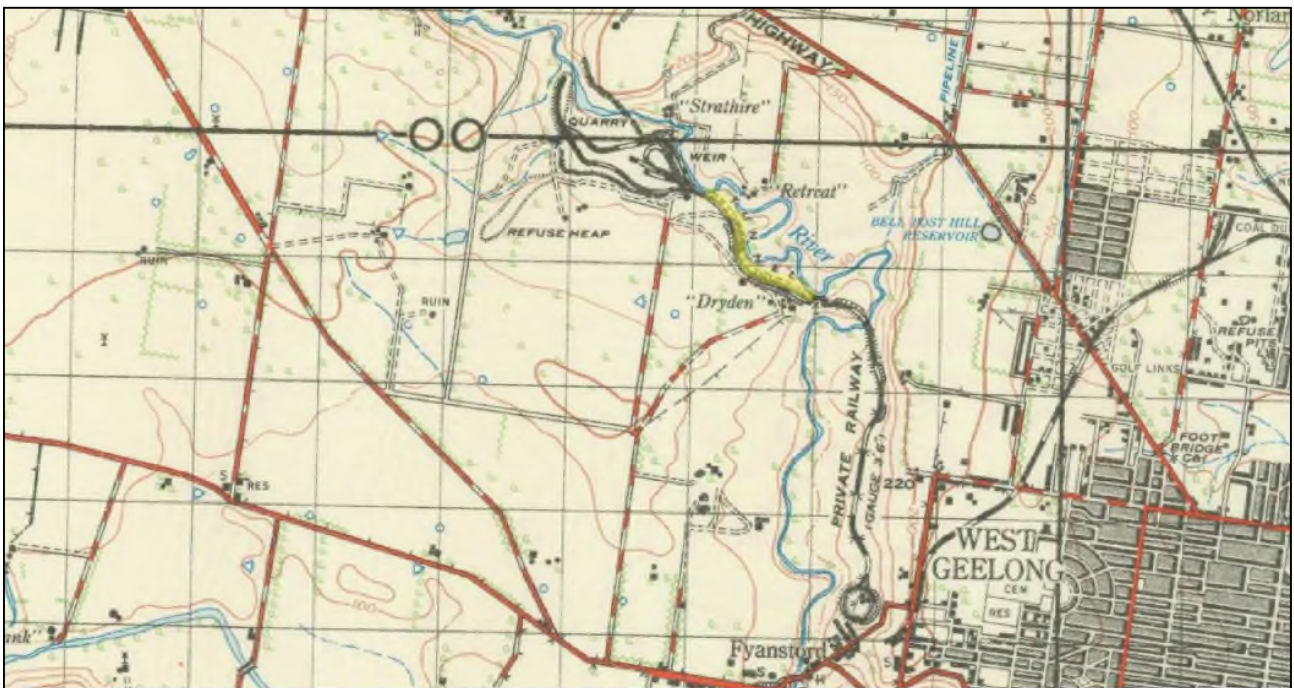


Figure 9: Part of the 1955 topographic map showing the extent of the 'Private Railway' from the cement works to the Batesford Quarry; the tunnel is marked on the map (highlighted yellow) (SLV ey000095)

Eventually a private railway and bridge was built in 1924 and is shown on topographic maps from 1928 (Figure 2) and 1955 (Figure 3). Some of these lines in the quarry pit are shown in Figure 8. Access for the trains into the base of the pit was via a 1.3 km tunnel that traversed onto the Moorabool floodplain to the east (see tunnel image on front cover). The tunnel is said to have been the longest of its type in Victoria at the time (McCann 1943: 56). According to Robb et al. (2016: 42) the tunnel still exists, although both ends of the tunnel have collapsed. The tunnel was ventilated by four air shafts to disperse the accumulated smoke

from locomotives in the tunnel. The tunnel was used until 1966 when large road transportation and more efficient quarrying machinery were introduced. A report by Hewitt (2014) describes an archaeological investigation of the tunnel. The investigation found that the surviving length of the tunnel has become truncated and blocked in some areas with the result that only 50 m of tunnel was intact and able to be inspected in 2014.



Figure 10: Aerial image showing the approximate route of the private railway tunnel

Extensive elevated conveyors were also constructed to transport materials to the cement works at Fyansford. Most of these have been removed, but a remnant is still present on the Moorabool River floodplain just west of the Geelong Ring Road. These conveyors are marked as 'elevated tramways' in the 1914 and 1928 maps.



Figure 11: The Old Mill, Batesford on the Moorabool River, c.1880 (Source: SLV H2006.123/8).

An image of an old mill on the banks of the Moorabool River at Batesford is located in the SLV collection (Figure 11). The location of this mill is not known at this stage; it is not shown on any of the 1914, 1928 or 1955 maps.

3.6.2 Catering for Tourists

By 1863 a number of hotels were operating in and around Fyansford and Batesford, catering to travellers on the way to Ballarat on the Midland Highway. An 1863 geological map (Figure 12) shows local hotels in the study area including the Travellers Rest Inn, which was built in 1849 for its licensee John Primrose, was situated near a ford on the Moorabool River and is now the oldest surviving building in Batesford (VHC). The map also shows a bridge crossing the Moorabool River to the south of the township, just near the Swan Hotel. Near Batesford, the Talbot Hotel and the Bradshaws Family Hotel are shown on the north side of the present day Midland Highway; they are shown again on the 1914 ordnance map. A small inn The Junction (Keens) Hotel) was also established at the intersection of Fyansford-Gheringhap Road with the Hamilton Highway.

Other local hotels include the Swan Hotel in Fyansford (outside the study area), which was built in 1842 by John Atkins and was originally named Fyansford Inn. It failed soon afterwards due to economic depression and became a private house.



Figure 12: Detail of 1863 geological survey map showing Fyansford and Batesford (Source: SLV)

3.7 Building Towns, Cities and the Garden State

The City of Greater Geelong is the second largest city in the state of Victoria and the largest of the regional centres. Batesford is a small country town on the outskirts of Geelong. Fyansford was once a small township but is now largely a suburb of Geelong, as are Hamlyn Heights and Bell Post Hill. The following themes are relevant to the investigation of the post-contact history of the study area:

- 6.4 Making regional centres;
- 6.5 Living in country towns;
- 6.8 Living on the fringes.

3.7.1 Making Regional Centres

In 1837 Governor Bourke 'instructed the Surveyor General of New South Wales to lay out the township of Geelong, between the Barwon River and Corio Bay. The town of Geelong was officially gazetted on 26 October 1838, though the first sale of town lots was not held until February 1839. Large parcels of land were purchased from the Crown from 1840 onwards (Broome 1984; Bonwick 1983). A map published by Garrard and Shaw Surveyors in 1850 (Figure 13) shows the towns of Batesford and Fyansford (Fyans Ford) with an area to the south of Fyansford set aside as a Reserve. By 1863, this reserved area was shown on maps as Queens Garden (see Figure 12).

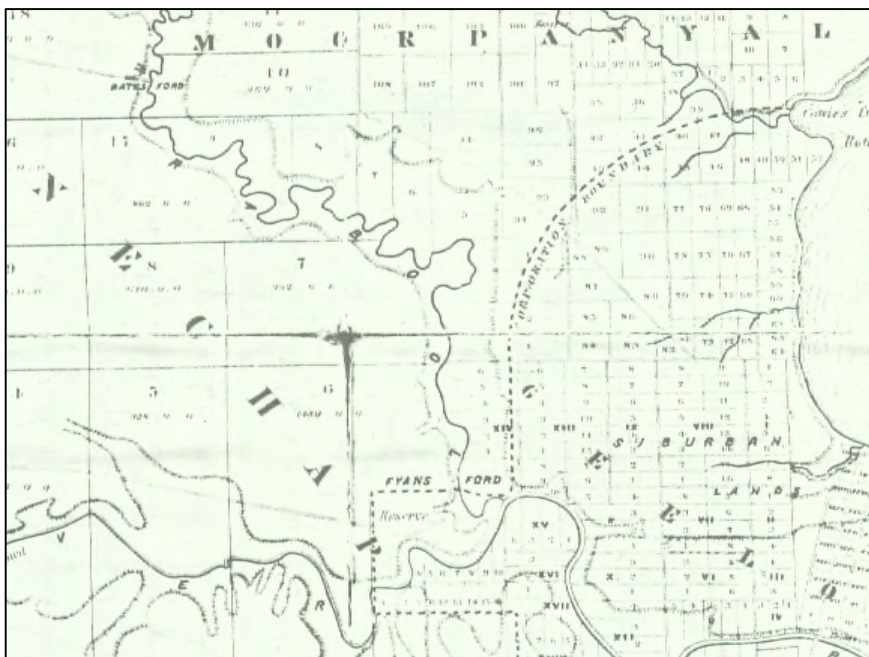


Figure 13: Detail of an 1850 map of the town and suburbs of Geelong comprising the lands in the parishes of Gheringhap, Moorpanyal, Barrabool, Duneed, Moolap, Bellerine & Paywit (Source: SLV vc099933-001).

3.7.2 Living in Country Towns

Fyansford

The first settlement in the area was Fyansford, which grew around the Moorabool River bridge. The town was first proclaimed in 1861. One of the reasons for the settlement location was the fact that the river above Buckley Falls was the nearest fresh water source available until Captain Foster Fyans had the breakwater built (DCE 1990). Fyans's Breakwater was constructed using convict labour between 1839 and 1841 (Roberts 1993: 7). By 1855 a mill had been constructed on the right (south) bank of the Barwon above Buckley's Falls. The mill was known as Highett's Mill (more properly the Barrabool Water Mill). The mill ceased operation in 1922 and the machinery and buildings were sold in 1929 (Dedman et al. 1987: 19-20).

Batesford

Batesford is named after Alfred and John Bates who settled in the area in 1837 at a place where the river could be forded. The township was surveyed in 1854 and was originally named Hopeton after George Hope who owned the land on which it was established. The ford was replaced in 1859 by a substantial bluestone bridge which now forms part of the service road past the Dog Rocks Hotel (formerly the Derwent or

Batesford Hotel). The Post Office opened on 18 August 1856 and closed in 1949. An image of the township in 1866 is shown in Figure 14.



Figure 14: Batesford Township c.1866 (Source: SLV H1893).

Bell Post Hill

Amongst the first Europeans to permanently settle Geelong were John Cowie and David Stead. They landed their sheep in 1836 and camped on a flat adjacent to the Moorabool River, west of Bell Post Hill. They occupied the Bungeeltap Run, which had an area of approximately 30,000 acres. The run was first gazetted on 23 February 1849, and in May 1850, was subdivided into Bungeeltap East and West (Wynd 1981: 18; Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: 90). Bell Post Hill was a popular location for settlers due to its close proximity to the Moorabool River and its elevated position. A number of Aborigines still frequented the area in 1836 and a large bell was erected on Bell Post Hill so that the watchman could alarm others of their approach, allowing time for stock to be herded and men to be assembled in case of attack. The same bell is located within the grounds of the Kardinia International College (Wynd 1981: 22).

3.7.3 Living on the Fringes

A review of topographic maps of the study area between 1914 and 1955 shows a slightly changing landscape during that period. These historical maps and aerial photography shows that domestic/farm structures were present on several properties in the study area between 1914 and 1955, and the remaining properties were largely unmodified. The cadastre in much of the study area is similar to its original layout in the 1850s, although the eastern and southern margins have undergone additional subdivision to create large rural living allotments.

Table 1: Summary of the Thematic Framework for the WGGA and Examples of Potential Evidence

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
1.0 Shaping Victoria's environment	1.5 Living with natural processes	Responding to and experiencing drought, bushfire and floods	Irrigation channels, tanks, dams, water holes, reservoirs, windmills
2.0 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes	2.3 Adapting to diverse environments	Responding to drier climates	Irrigation channels, tanks, dams, water holes, reservoirs, windmills
	2.7 Promoting settlement	Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming	Former property boundaries (tree lines, fencing)
3.0 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications	3.1 Establishing pathways	Providing stream crossings	Fords, bridges, culverts, avenue plantings
	3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20 th century	Formalising early routes	milestones
4.0 Transforming and managing land and natural resources 4.0 cont.	4.3 Grazing and raising livestock	Squatting and the beef/dairy industry	Pastoral landscapes: Homesteads and outbuildings (shearing sheds, shepherd's huts, wool stores, sheep washes, stock yards, dairies, windmills);
		Dealing with failure and hardship	Abandoned pastoral stations;
	4.3 cont.	Marking property boundaries	Boundary markers; Fencing (exc. dry stone walls)
	4.4 Farming	Protecting and containing crops and stock	Fences (exc. dry stone walls); Windrows and hedges;
		Dealing with hardship and failure	Abandoned farm houses
		Stock management	Stock yards; Stock watering (troughs, pipes, dams, windmills)
	4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources	Exploiting natural resources for building materials	Quarries and clay pits; Timber industry places (e.g. saw pits); Stone building ruins.
		Using and managing water for irrigation and industry	Irrigation channels; Water holes and dams
	4.7 Transforming the land and 'civilising' the landscape	Farming cultural landscapes	Tree clearance
	5.0 Building Victoria's industry and workforce	5.1 Processing raw materials	Processing primary produce for local and export markets

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
		Quarrying	Landscape scars; former tunnel entrances
		Farming	Crops and vineyards
6.0 Building towns, cities and the garden state	6.1 Making regional centres	Places of first settlement	Squatting sites (unlikely)
8.0 Building community life	8.6 Marking the phases of life	Birth, life, death	Isolated graves; cemeteries

4 DATABASE SEARCHES

A review of the various relevant databases was conducted on 29 July 2016 for historical heritage places within a 1 km radius of the study area. As a result, a total of 15 registered historical places were identified within the study area. The database review is discussed below in relation to the study area and surrounding region.

4.1 Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), established by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, provides the highest level of statutory protection for historical sites in Victoria. Only the State's most significant historical places are listed on the VHR.

The VHR also lists historic shipwrecks in Victorian State waters. Under the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, all shipwrecks in Victorian State waters that wrecked 75 years¹ or more ago (including any parts that were originally from that shipwreck) are protected. Certain shipwrecks that are less than 75 years old may also be declared historic shipwrecks.

A search of the VHR identified a total of three registered historical heritage place in the study area (Map 5):

- H0846 (Former Travellers Rest Inn), 750 Midland Highway, Batesford
- H0696 (Frogmore), 425-465 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford
- H1115 (Bridge Over Moorabool River), Batesford.

4.2 Victorian Heritage Inventory

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), established by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, provides the statutory protection for all historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and private collections of relics, in Victoria. Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance.

A search of the VHI identified two (formerly) registered historical heritage place in the study area (Map 5):

- D7721-0104 (Elevated Conveyor, Cement Works), Batesford Quarry, Batesford; and
- D7721-0113 (Hawthorn Hedge – Creamery Road), 110 Creamery Road, Batesford.

It should be noted that these places have been delisted and no longer has statutory protection.

¹ Note that that this is a blanket, 75-year, rolling provision. This means that more shipwrecks become protected each year as the 75th anniversary of their loss is reached

4.3 Local Council

The study area is located within the City of Greater Geelong and is governed by the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme. Planning schemes set out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land.

A search of the Heritage Overlay (HO) of the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme identified a total of 14 registered historical heritage places in the study area (Map 5). These sites include:

- HO35 (Bridge Over Moorabool River), Batesford;
- HO39 ("Innisfail" Residence), 45 Cross Street, Batesford;
- HO42 (Lynnburn Homestead), Off Midland Highway, Batesford;
- HO43 (Batesford Presbyterian Church), 31 Cross Street, Batesford;
- HO44 (Former Travellers Rest Inn), 750 Midland Highway, Batesford;
- HO45 (Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel), Batesford Quarry, Batesford;
- HO46 (Batesford School [original building c. 1846]), 25 Old Ballarat Road, Batesford;
- HO89 (Frogmore), 425-465 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford;
- HO370 (Greenstone Axe Quarry), Dog Rocks Reserve, Batesford;
- HO1735 ("Petriwil" Residence), 75 Clarkes Road, Fyansford;
- HO1736 (Former Junction/Keens Hotel Ruins), 5 Fyansford-Gheringhap Road, Fyansford;
- HO1738 ("Condie" Residence), 370 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford;
- HO1739 ("Tulchan" Ruins), 335 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford; and
- HO1740 (Elevated Conveyor – Cement Works), Batesford Quarry, Batesford.

Three of these places (HO35, HO44 and HO89) are also listed on the VHR and consequently have statutory protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*.

One additional place is including in the GIS overlay provided by Heritage Victoria. HO1959 is shown at 35 Cross Street, Batesford (former Presbyterian Manse), but HO1959 is actually the Great Western Road Heritage Area, a Heritage Precinct in Geelong West. Therefore this place is discounted from the assessment.

4.4 National Trust Register

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that classifies a number of heritage places. Listing on the National Trust Register (NTR) does not impose any statutory protection, however often National Trust listings are supported by the local council Planning Scheme.

A search of the NTR identified five registered historical heritage places in the study area (Map 5):

- B1850 (Former Travellers Rest Inn), 750 Midland Highway, Batesford;
- B1339 (Bridge Over Moorabool River), Batesford;

- B1727 (Lynnburn Homestead), Off Midland Highway, Batesford;
- B2072 (Batesford Presbyterian Church), 31 Cross Street, Batesford; and
- B2365 (“Innisfail” Residence), 45 Cross Street, Batesford.

All five places are also listed on State or local statutory heritage registers (VHR and/or HO).

4.5 Victorian War Heritage Inventory

The Victorian War Heritage Inventory (VWHI) was established in 2011 as a means to catalogue Victoria’s war history such as war memorials, avenues of honour, memorial buildings, former defence sites and places of commemoration. Places listed on the VWHI do not currently have discrete statutory protection, however many are concurrently listed on the VHR, VHI, or local planning schemes.

No heritage places listed on the VWHI are within the study area, but four places are located immediately adjacent (Map 5):

- Fyansford State School Honour Roll (First World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road;
- Fyansford State School Honour Roll (Second World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road;
- Lower Leigh Honour Roll (First World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road; and
- Stonehaven School Honour Roll (Second World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road.

4.6 Commonwealth and International Heritage Lists

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) maintains the following heritage lists under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act):

- National Heritage List (NHL), which is a register of exceptional natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage places which contribute to Australia’s national identity.
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), which is a register of natural, Aboriginal or historical heritage places located on Commonwealth land which have Commonwealth heritage values.
- World Heritage List (WHL), which lists cultural and natural heritage places which are considered by the World Heritage Council to have outstanding universal value.

A place can be listed on one or more lists, and placement on either list gives the place statutory protection under the EPBC Act.

DoEE also maintains the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. Following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, and no new places have been added or removed since then.

The RNE ceased as a statutory register in February 2012, although items listed on the RNE may continue to be considered during approvals processes. Many items on the RNE have been listed on the NHL or CHL. They may also be registered on State or local heritage registers. In these cases, those items are protected under the relevant Commonwealth or State heritage legislation. However, items that are only listed on the RNE no longer have statutory heritage protection.

Listings on the NHL, CHL, WHL and RNE are accessed via the Australian Heritage Database (AHD) and mapping can be accessed via the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), both managed by DoE.

DoEE also maintains the Commonwealth Historic Shipwreck Database (HSD). Under the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*, all shipwrecks in Commonwealth waters that were lost 75 years or more ago are protected. For Victoria, the majority of these are also reflected as listings on the VHR.

No heritage places were listed in the NHL, CHL, WHL or RNE within the search area, including in the study area.

4.7 Summary

A total of 66 historical heritage places and sites were identified within 1 km of the study area. A summary of the relevant historical heritage sites appears in Table 2. A total of 15 registered historical heritage places are located within the study area and a further 10 are located immediately adjacent.

Table 2: Summary of Previously Identified Historical Heritage Places within the Search Area

Register & Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Within Study Area?
VHR H0846 HO44 NTR B1850	Former Travellers Rest Inn 750 Midland Highway, Batesford	Commercial	Yes
VHR H0696 HO89	Frogmore 425-465 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford	Farming and Grazing/ Residential Buildings	Yes
VHR H2240 HO1970	Cowies Creek Rail Bridge No. 1	Railway Infrastructure	No, immediately adjacent
VHR H2241 HO1971	Cowie's Creek Rail Bridge No. 2	Railway Infrastructure	No, immediately adjacent
VHR H1579 HO312	Former Moorabool Railway Station	Railway Infrastructure	No, immediately adjacent
VHR H1105 HO36 NTR B5142	Railway Viaduct	Railway Infrastructure	No, immediately adjacent
VHR0887 HO5	Laurence Park Homestead	Domestic/Residential	No

Register & Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Within Study Area?
VHR HO744 HO87	Fyansford Hotel	Commercial	No
VHR H1108 VHI H7721-0444 National Trust B2841	Old Fyansford Bridge (Bridge over Moorabool River 1900)	Transport - Road	No
VHR H1138	Morongo Private Boarding School	Educational Institution	No
VHR H1115 HO35 NTR B1339	Bridge Over Moorabool River, Batesford	Railway Infrastructure	Yes
VHR H0267 VHI H7721-0461 HO4	Old Swan Inn (former) c. 1842	Commercial	No
VHI H7721-0046	Post and Rail Fence, Craigton	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7221-0053	Barrabool Flour Mill Site Buckleys Falls	Industrial	No
VHI H7721-0056	Bell Post Hill Service Basin	Infrastructure - water	No
VHI H7721-0058	Brandons Hill 2	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7721-0081	Viaduct Road Ruins	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7721-0105	Clarkes Road 1 Structure	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7721-0106	Clarkes Road 2 Structure	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7721-0111	Midland Highway House Site	Domestic	No
VHI D7721-0113	Hawthorn Hedge – Creamery Road 110 Creamery Road, Batesford	Farming and Grazing	Yes
VHI H7721-0118	De Goldis Road Cattle Race	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7721-0242	Ceres Vineyard	Farming and Grazing/ Orchard	No
VHI H7721-0243	Morongo Gatehouse	Education	No
VHI 7721-0457	Orana Road Structure Ruins	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI H7721-0462	Fyans Ford and Bullock Track	Transport - Road	No
VHI H7721-0465	Steam Flour Mill	Industrial	No
VHI H7721-0466	Moorabool River Tea House and Ornamental Gardens	Commercial	No
VHI H7721-0468	King Harvey House	Domestic/Residential	No
VHI H7721-0470	Australian Portland Cement Works Switch Ard	Industrial	No
VHI H7721-0471	Small Black Bull Artefact Scatter	Commercial	No
VHI H7721-0467	Small Black Bull Inn	Commercial	No
VHI D7721-0104 HO 1740	Elevated Conveyor – Cement Works Batesford Quarry, Batesford	Industrial	Yes

Register & Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Within Study Area?
VHI D7721-0113	Hawthorn Hedge, Creamery Road	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI D7721-0108	Midland Highway Road Marker	Transport - Road	No
VHI D7721-0110	Cattle Yards, Midland Highway	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI D7721-0109	Midlands Highway Post and Rail Fence	Farming and Grazing	No
VHI D7721-0117	De Goldis Road Weatherboard House	Domestic/Residential	No
HO15	St. Paul's Anglican Church	Religion	No, immediately adjacent
HO39 NTR B2365	"Innisfail" Residence 45 Cross Street, Batesford	Domestic/Residential Buildings	Yes
HO42 NTR B1727	Lynnburn Homestead Off Midland Highway, Batesford	Domestic/Residential Buildings	Yes
HO43 NTR B2072	Batesford Presbyterian Church 31 Cross Street, Batesford	Religion	Yes
HO45	Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel Batesford Quarry, Batesford	Extractive Industry Machinery	Yes
HO46	Batesford School (original building c. 1846), 25 Old Ballarat Road, Batesford	Education	Yes
HO72	Temperance Hall	Community Facilities	No
HO85	Balmoral Hotel (former)	Commercial	No
HO92	J. F. Archibald Memorial	Memorial	No, immediately adjacent
HO149	Portable House	Domestic/Residential	No
HO151	"Glenpanyal" Residence	Domestic/Residential	No
HO208	Barwon Paper Mills and Mill Race Complex and Workers' Cottages	Industrial	No
HO310	"Craigton" Homestead	Domestic/Residential	No
HO370	Greenstone Axe Quarry, Batesford Dog Rocks Reserve,	Aboriginal	Yes
HO1533	Fyansford Primary School (Former)	Educational	No
HO1724	c.1920 Former Geelong Cement Chimney Pedestal ruins in Hyland Street	Industrial	No
HO1732	Fyansford Heritage Area	Domestic/residential	No
HO1735	'Petriwil' Residence 75 Clarkes Road, Fyansford	Domestic/Residential Buildings	Yes
HO1736	Former Junction/Keens Hotel Ruins 5 Fyansford-Gheringhap Road, Fyansford	Commercial	Yes
HO1737	Bicentennial Memorial Plaque	Memorial	No

Register & Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Within Study Area?
HO1738	"Condie" Residence 370 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford	Domestic/Residential Buildings	Yes
HO1739	"Tulchan" Ruins 335 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford	Domestic/Residential Buildings	Yes
HO1742	Former Post Office now Fyansford Antique and Doll Shop	Commercial	No
HO1959	Great Western Road Heritage Area* * Anomaly: map shows HO1959 at 35 Cross Street, Batesford, but Schedule says it is a Heritage Precinct in Geelong West	Domestic/residential	Yes
National Trust B 5101	Paradise Vineyards	Commercial/industrial	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory	War Fyansford State School Honour Roll (First World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road	Memorial	No, immediately adjacent
Victorian Heritage Inventory	War Fyansford State School Honour Roll (Second World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road	Memorial	No, immediately adjacent
Victorian Heritage Inventory	War Lower Leigh Honour Roll (First World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road	Memorial	No, immediately adjacent
Victorian Heritage Inventory	War Stonehaven School Honour Roll (Second World War), Corner Fyansford-Gheringhap Road and Dog Rocks Road	Memorial	No, immediately adjacent

5 PREVIOUS HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

A variety of heritage studies have been conducted for the Greater Geelong Local Government Area (LGA). These studies often define the historical character of the LGA or for a specific township, predominantly for built heritage but also for archaeological heritage. Regional and localised archaeological investigations have also established the general character of historical archaeological sites located in the region. This information, together with the information gathered in Section 4, can be used to form the basis for a site prediction statement (Section 5.2).

5.1.1 Heritage Studies

The City of Greater Geelong has prepared one heritage study relevant to the study area, which is discussed below.

Rowe and Huddle (1998-2000) prepared the *Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Review*, a 16-volume report of heritage values in the outlying regions in the Greater Geelong area, including 22 rural townships/centres and 11 Geelong suburbs. The study was commissioned in two stages: Stage 1 aimed to identify and record all post-contact places and precincts of potential cultural significance and prepare a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development. Stage 2 aimed to fully assess and document each of the heritage places identified in Stage 1 (together with additional places identified in Stage 2) and to provide recommendations for a heritage conservation program for the outer areas.

The study identified a total of 1,285 potential heritage places in Stage 1 through fieldwork and research, including 110 places already listed on the Greater Geelong Heritage Overlay (at that time). A total of 1,313 places were assessed in Stage 2. Of these 1,159 were recommended for inclusion in the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme.

5.1.2 Historical Archaeological Investigations

A number of historical archaeological investigations have been carried out in the region, but very few have been carried out in the study area itself. The majority of investigations are for large linear infrastructure such as the Geelong Ring Road or for water pipelines and other utilities.

The most relevant investigation to the study area was an historical archaeological survey conducted by Hewitt (2014) who identified several clusters of historical artefacts, mainly late-19th century domestic ceramic and bottle glass fragments traced to known occupation sites on the Dryden Estate. The background investigation identified the buildings were present in what is now the Dryden home paddock in 1857; the report recommended that care be taken during any future development of this area in order to monitor for the presence of subsurface remnants of the buildings. The report also identified the remnants of the former railway tunnel between the quarry pit and the Moorabool River floodplain, but found that only 50 m of the tunnel was accessible. Should any impacts to this area be conducted, the report recommended that the ventilation shaft, and any unrecorded components of the tunnel, should be structurally recorded.

A review of archaeological reports for the region surrounding the study area is provided in Table 3 (below).

Table 3: Archaeological Reports Relevant to the Study Area

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Brown, S. and Lane, S. 1996 #397	A historic assessment of the Lara to Colac section of the South Western Natural Gas Pipeline.	Thirteen historical sites were recorded, including dry stone walls, foundations and rubbish dumps. All of these sites were considered associated with the pastoral industry, dating back to the 1850s.
Murphy, A. 2001 #1186	An archaeological survey for the proposed optical fibre route between Stonehaven and Batesford.	The survey identified one dry stone wall on the western side of Friend-in-Hand Road, Fyansford, which was assessed as having local significance and registered on the VHI as (H7721-0066). The investigation also noted a sugar gum-lined driveway associated with 'Rocklea' and two 1940s-50s farm sheds. No areas of archaeological deposit were identified.
Collins et al. 2004 #1861	An archaeological survey of the Geelong Ring Road Section 2 from Midland Highway to the Hamilton Highway.	A total of five previously unregistered historical heritage sites were identified during the survey, including D7721-0104 (Elevated Conveyor-Cement Works), H7721-0105 (Clarkes Road 1), -0107 (Midland Highway Culvert), -0108 (Midland Highway Road Marker) and -0109 (Midland Highway).
Marshall, B. et al. 2004 #1863	An archaeological survey of the Geelong Ring Road Section 1 from Corio Interchange to the Midland Highway.	The survey identified a total of six historical heritage places within the GRR corridor: H7721-0111 (Midland Highway House Site), -0112 (Montview Road House Site), and -0115 (Bacchus Marsh Road House Site), and D7721-0110 (Midland Highway Cattle Yards), -0113 (Creamery Road Hawthorn Hedge) and -0014 (Bacchus Marsh Road Hawthorn Hedge).
McGifford, A. 2005 #2488	An archaeological and built heritage survey for the Fyansford Quarry, Midland Highway, Fyansford.	The survey did not identify any previously unknown/registered historical heritage sites.
Tucker, C. 2006 #2838	Archaeological subsurface testing program conducted at 40 Clarkes Road, Fyansford.	A previous investigation of Section 2 of the Geelong Bypass (Ring Road) identified a historical place at 40 Clarkes Road, Fyansford (7721-0105). Further discussions with HV identified another area in the ROW that was potentially sensitive and likely to be the former house site (Area A). A program of test excavation was carried out but no in situ deposits were identified in the two 10 m trenches. This area was likely used for hay storage. A mixture of domestic items were found in Area B.
Hewitt et al. 2014 No #	Historical heritage assessment of the bluestone quarry at Fyansford, Victoria.	Desktop assessment identified a total of 34 historical features in the study area, although only 19 were likely to have archaeological deposits. The investigation identified remnants of the former railway tunnel from the river floodplain into the quarry pit, but found that it was now truncated and only 50 m was accessible.

5.2 Historical Archaeological Site Prediction Statement

The following site prediction statement has been formulated from the review of previous assessments. The statement presented is based on a site type approach. The review of the previously recorded historical archaeological sites and previous archaeological investigations indicates that the most likely² site types in the study area are tree plantings and farming sites.

² **Likely** is an assessment of site types with a 50% or more likelihood of occurring; **Unlikely** is an assessment of site types with 50% or less chance of occurring).

- **Domestic Sites** are likely to occur because there are historical records of occupational use of the study area. Evidence of domestic occupation may include structural remains or ruins of homesteads and/or outbuildings, domestic rubbish dumps or bottle dumps, wells or underground storage tanks.
- **Dry Stone Walls** are known to occur in the study area and there is potential that additional walls are present, particularly in the northern part of the study area closer to known basalt lava flows. Dry stone walls may line internal property divisions or external property boundaries.
- **Tree Plantings** are likely to occur in the study area. Historical tree plantings may be evidenced by large introduced trees planted along original driveways, paddock boundaries or close to homestead sites.
- **Farming Sites** may occur in the study area because of the historical land use as farming properties. Evidence of farming may include fence lines, dams, water channels, plantings (inc. orchards and vineyards) or terracing.
- **Pastoral Sites** are unlikely to occur in the study area because the cadastral layout of the WGGGA is similar to its original survey in the 1850s, with only minor subsequent subdivision. Breeding of livestock and dairying may be evidenced by the remains of stockyards, stables, barns and holding pens.
- **Road Infrastructure Sites** may occur in the study area because many of the roads in the WGGGA follow a historical alignment; however, road upgrades during the 20th century may have removed any historical fabric. Old road routes may be evidenced by bridges, culverts or road embankments.
- **Industrial Sites** are known to occur in the study area, particularly in relation to the historical use and development of the Batesford Quarry.
- **War Heritage Sites** are unlikely to occur in the study area because of the study area's use as private farming property. War heritage sites may include standing monuments and marked locations, but may also include avenues of honour, grave sites, ex-military sites and local memorial sites.

6 DETAILS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE STUDY AREA

6.1 Historical Heritage in the Study Area

6.1.1 Previously Registered Heritage Places

The following section provides further information on the previously identified heritage places identified in Section 4. Much of the information is drawn from the Victorian Heritage Database (VHD).

There are a total of 15 registered heritage places located within the study area. Three built heritage places are listed on both the VHR and HO, one place is listed on the VHI and HO and 11 built heritage places are listed on the HO only. One HO site (HO370) is also listed on the VAHR as an Aboriginal place. These places have statutory protection at either State or local level.

6.1.1.1 Former Travellers Rest Inn

Location: 750 Midland Highway, Batesford.

Registers: VHR H0846, HO44, NTR B1850

Statement of Significance

The former Travellers Rest Inn was erected in 1849 for licensee John Primrose. This rectangular plan Colonial Georgian structure of rendered rubble granite was converted to a residence in 1865 for Jacob Hammerli who acquired the inn and surrounding Paradise 4 Vineyard. The Travellers Rest Inn is the oldest surviving building in Batesford and one of the earliest constructed wayside inns in Victoria. This building which was strategically located at the ford crossing place of the Moorabool River served as a wayside inn for only a short time as the opening of the Ballarat Geelong railway line in April 1862 deprived the proprietors of most of the overnight custom. For many years the building was associated with the vineyards operated by Jacob Hammerli a noted district vigneron (Source: VHD).



Figure 15: Former Traveller's Rest Inn, Batesford (Source: VHD)

6.1.1.2 Frogmore Homestead

Location: 425-465 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford

Registers: VHR H0696, HO89



Figure 16: Frogmore Homestead (Source: VHD)

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The exploration of Hamilton Hume and William Hilton Hovell into inland New South Wales and Victoria on route to the Port Phillip District in 1824-25 and the favourable reports of the land they had seen was a significant event in the colonization of Victoria. While Hume and Hovell discovered major inland rivers and first sighted the mountains of the Great Dividing Range in Victoria, it was the adventurous Launceston sealers, whalers and pastoralists who informally took up land to further their commercial interests on the southern coastal areas of Victoria. In 1835 two exploring parties, representing the interests of settlers John Batman and John Fawkner from Tasmania, established themselves in Port Phillip district. John Batman, on behalf of the Port Phillip Association, carried out exploration in Port Phillip district in 1835 and later in the same year, John Helder Wedge, another member of the Port Phillip Association made an extensive survey of the area around Corio Bay. Wedge's discovery of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers confirmed Batman's opinion that the district was of great potential for grazing, and in 1843, Captain John Montagu, a partner in the Port Phillip Association, established a large pastoral run on the Barwon River near Fyansford. Montagu later acquired property and administered the run until his death in 1853. By 1856 Charles Wyatt had acquired Montagu's run and in October 1857 Geelong architect Edward Prowse called tenders for a bluestone house and outbuildings at Charles Wyatt's Frogmore. In 1859 Wyatt, who had been trained in horticulture at the Frogmore Royal Gardens at Windsor, established a nursery at the edge of the Barwon River escarpment on his holding. By the 1850s, Fyansford had developed into a centre of a vine and fruit growing district and the Geelong area became the largest nineteenth century grape-growing region in Victoria and one of the largest in Australia. It was reported however, that by about 1870, the Frogmore vineyard had showed signs of sickness and in 1877 the presence of the deadly vine disease phylloxera

on a neighbouring property had been definitely identified for the first time in Australia. Frogmore was suspected as being the initial site of the disease. By January 1878, thirteen vineyards in the Geelong district had been identified as carrying the disease and orders issued for their destruction. Charles Wyatt had apparently underestimated the seriousness of the situation at Fyansford and was shocked to discover on his return from an extended stay in Tasmania that his vineyard and vine nursery had been entirely destroyed, having read about it in the newspapers. He was particularly disturbed by the destruction, as he claimed that he had stocked one hundred and fifty varieties in his vineyard, including many that were resistant to phylloxera and other diseases. While the disease spelt the end of the nineteenth century viticulture in the Geelong area, the diversity of plants at Wyatt's nursery ensured its survival. An 1874 catalogue for the Frogmore Nursery listed the general nature of stock held at Frogmore, including fruit trees, ornamental and forest trees, shrubs, ornamental climbers, and a wide variety of plants and bulbs. After Wyatt's death in 1885, the nursery was leased by James Matthew for three years, and after that Frogmore was held by a St Kilda nurseryman W J Lobb. By the turn of the century, the celebrated nursery which had reputedly supplied most of the trees in the parks and gardens of Geelong and the elms along St Kilda Road, was in decline. In 1907, Frogmore was bought by Andrew Condie and it appears that the nursery function was discontinued during his ownership. The property has changed hands a number of times since the end of Condie's ownership and has generally been used for grazing or agistment purposes.

How is it significant?

Frogmore is of architectural, historical and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Frogmore is of historical significance as the site of Charles Wyatt's celebrated Frogmore Nursery, one of the earliest nurseries in the state. Frogmore is significant in the botanical development of the region and the state and of interest for being among the earliest sites in Australia to be identified with the disastrous outbreak of the vine disease phylloxera. The significance of the site is enhanced by the survival of remnants of early planting and the survival of two rare Juniperus thurifera trees, which are the only known remaining trees of this species apart from those at the Geelong Botanical Gardens.

Frogmore is of architectural significance as a typical example of Victorian Italianate bluestone villa and as an early example of the design of the important Geelong architect Edward Prowse.

Frogmore is of archaeological significance for its potential to reveal archaeological material relating to the early structures and occupation of the Frogmore nursery (Source: VHD).

6.1.1.3 Bridge Over Moorabool River

Location: Midland Highway, Batesford

The bridge at Batesford, which was built in 1859, is the third bridge to be built on that site. It is constructed of local bluestone and crosses the Moorabool River in five segmentally arched spans. It has an integral parapet walls and splayed wing walls. The design of the structure is attributed to engineers from the Victorian Government Board of Land and Works. The bridge was constructed by David Barry.

Register: VHR H1115, HO35, NTR B1339

Statement of Significance

The Bridge over Moorabool River, Batesford is of architectural and historical significance to Victoria.

The bridge at Batesford is amongst the earliest and longest stone arch road bridges in the state. The spans of the bridge are unusual in not being fully centered with a keystone at the centre of each arch. It is an essentially intact example of a bridge structure constructed of locally available bluestone, erected during the goldrush period of the 1850's. The bridge played a major role on the main route connecting Ballarat and Geelong during the goldrush period (Source: VHD).



Figure 17: Bridge over Moorabool River, Batesford

6.1.1.4 Elevated Conveyor – Cement Works

Location: Batesford Quarry, Batesford

Register: VHI D7721-0104 (delisted), HO1740

Statement of Significance

Significant because it represents part of a now disused cement works and the only example of this type of conveyor in the Geelong area (Source: VHD).



Plate 1: Remnant section of elevated conveyor between Geelong Ring Road and Moorabool River

The registered curtilage for the HO place (Maps 5 and 6) shows the entire former extent. However, the majority of the structure has been demolished so that only a remnant section between the Geelong Ring Road and the Moorabool River remains.

6.1.1.5 Innisfail Residence

Location: 45 Cross Street, Batesford

Registers: HO39, NTR B2365

Statement of Significance

The history of 'Innisfail' at Cross Street, Batesford, is unrecorded in detail. This single storey basalt rubble house with sandstone quoins and dressings, timber verandah and slate roof was erected in the 1850s as a pair of houses in the colonial vernacular cottage style. The original occupants are unknown. The houses were apparently occupied by a ladies school conducted by the Presbyterian Church from 1866-1878 (Source: VHD).



Plate 2: 'Innisfail', Cross Street, Batesford

6.1.1.6 Lynnburn Homestead

Location: Off Midland Highway, Batesford

Registers: HO42, NTR B1727



Figure 18: Lynnburn Homestead, Batesford
(Source: VHD)

Statement of Significance

'Lynnburn' homestead at Batesford was erected c 1857 for Dr Robert Culbertson Hope as a single storey squared basalt residence with double bay front, slate roof and two storey rear kitchen wing and encircling verandah, now demolished. Walter Sheridan, a Geelong architect/surveyor, may have

designed this austere and virtually unadorned stone structure. A flour mill and cellar were also located on 'Lynnburn' in the nineteenth century. 'Lynnburn' was for many years the country residence of eminent Scottish-born surgeon, pastoralist and politician, Dr R. C. Hope (Source: VHD).

6.1.1.7 Presbyterian Church

Location: 31 Cross Street, Batesford

Registers: HO43, NTR B2072

Statement of Significance

A rudimentary and charming bluestone Gothic church of 1860, with a west front enlivened by a bellcote containing a primitive monolithic arch, and a date plate beautifully carved as a bush below a beribboned log (Source: VHD).



Figure 19: Lynnburn Homestead, Batesford (Source: VHD)

6.1.1.8 Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel

Location: 1234 Carngham-Lake Goldsmith Road, Lake Goldsmith.*

Registers: H1918; HO45 (Greater Geelong); HO43 (Pyrenees)

Statement of Significance

The Bucyrus Steam Shovel at the Batesford Quarry of the Australian Portland Cement Works commenced

work at the Mount Morgan Mine in Queensland in September, 1903, having been imported from the manufacturer's plant in the U.S.A. The 65 ton shovel was purchased by the Australian Portland Cement Work after 1923 and brought to Geelong. The machinery is one of few surviving steam-powered shovels in Australia, and on great significance to the history of industrial archaeology in this country (Source: VHD).



Figure 20: Bucyrus Steam Shovel (Source: VHD)

* The Greater Geelong Planning Scheme still lists this item as being located at Batesford Quarry. However, the item was gifted to the Lake Goldsmith Steam Preservation Association Inc and relocated to Lake Goldsmith in c.2010. The item is listed on the VHR but, unusually, is not yet listed on the Pyrenees Heritage Overlay.

6.1.1.9 Batesford School (original building c. 1846)

Location: 25 Old Ballarat Road, Batesford

Registers: HO46

Statement of Significance

The Batesford School, a single storey brick building with gable roof and asymmetrically located entry porch was erected in 1876-77 to plans prepared by the Public Works Department. The design is extremely austere and utilitarian design, without ornamentation and typical of small country schoolrooms erected by the Victorian Government in the 1870s. A time of rapid development in education in the State and of prolific school building activity. The Batesford School is of interest as an early school in the district, but certainly eclipses for architectural and historical importance by other similar rural schools in the Geelong Region (Source: VHD).



Plate 3: Batesford School (c.1846), Batesford

6.1.1.10 Greenstone Axe Quarry

Location: Dog Rocks Road, Batesford

Register: HO370 (also listed on Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register as VAHR 7721-0001)

Statement of Significance

The quarry, which consists of the main outcrops of greenstones (epidorite) and associated granite boulders, occur along the 60m contour of the valley of the Moorabool River. The quarry site is one of a group of such quarries found in Victoria's Cambrian greenstone belts. Information on distribution patterns, shows the development of models of stone axe exchange and further contributes to an understanding of past contact and social interaction between aboriginal groups in South Eastern Australia. These sited also provide information about the aboriginal lithic technology and stone exploitation techniques. Geelong is one of the few greenstone quarries for which there is specific documentation in ethnographic records (Source: VHD).

For further information see references to VAR 7721-0001 in Bullers (2016).

No image available

6.1.1.11 'Petriwil' Residence

The Victorian Vernacular styled house at 75 Clarkes Road is aesthetically significant at a Local level as it demonstrates a now rare bluestone rural homestead in a typical landscape setting of grazing land and mature trees in Fyansford. It is historically significant at a Local level as one of the few remaining 1870s farming properties with a homestead with such a long association with many Fyansford farming families.

Location: 75 Clarkes Road, Fyansford

Register: HO1735

Statement of Significance

The Victorian Vernacular styled house at 75 Clarkes Road is aesthetically significant at a Local level as it demonstrates a now rare bluestone rural homestead in a typical landscape setting of grazing land and mature trees in Fyansford. It is historically significant at a Local level as one of the few remaining 1870s farming properties with a homestead with such a long association with many Fyansford farming families.

Overall, 'Petriwil' house at 75 Clarkes Road is of Local Significance (Source: VHD).

No image available

6.1.1.12 Former Junction/Keens Hotel

Location: 5 Fyansford-Gheringhap Road, Fyansford

Register: HO1736

Statement of Significance

*The ruins of the Junction Hotel (outbuildings and hotel footings) are **scientifically significant** at a **Local level** for their potential to yield evidence of the lifestyle at one of the earliest hotels established at Fyansford during the gold rush period. It is historically significant at a **Local level** for its association with many early Fyansford farming families and the evolution of developments in the broader community. It is also **historically significant** as a now rare surviving example of aspects of Fyansford's heritage. Overall, the Junction Hotel ruins at 5-55 Fyansford-Gheringhap Road are of **Local Significance** (Source: VHD).*



Plate 4: Ruins of the former Junction/Keens Hotel, Fyansford

6.1.1.13 'Condie' Residence

Set a considerable distance back from the road this single storey house nestles into the landscape of flat grazing land and a backdrop of very large cypress trees. The roof form dominates the appearance of the large house. The main hip roof has a diagonal axis which extends to encompass a return verandah under it and extends as a window hood across the gable end of the front projecting wing. Another wing projects at the other end of the verandah but it has no window hood. It is essentially a simplified form of the Federation house design so popular in Geelong and first used by Angus laird on 'Roshane/Clivedon' in Aberdeen Street, Newtown, in 1900. There are pairs of double-hung timber windows with leadlighting. The clear use of Interwar bungalow design is seen in the gable end strapwork, verandah piers and paired posts and window design. The house was constructed some time between 1926 and 1835 for Marshall McCondie. In more recent years, the early wall construction of the house has been painted and a carport and decorative finials have been added. There is also a new front fence (VHD 2016).

Location: 370 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford

Register: HO1738

Statement of Significance

The Interwar Bungalow styled house at 370 Hamilton Highway is aesthetically significant at a Local level as it demonstrates a very good design and visual qualities of a large 1930s rural bungalow homestead in a typical landscape setting of grazing land and cypress trees. It is historically significant at a Local level for its long association with one of Fyansford's early farming families. Overall, the house at 370 Hamilton Highway is of Local Significance (Source: VHD).

No image available

6.1.1.14 'Tulchan' Ruins

Location: 335 Hamilton Highway, Fyansford.

Register: HO1739 (Interestingly, the place is not currently listed on the VHI; however, all historical archaeological sites older than 50 years are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*)

Statement of Significance

The ruins of Tulchan (cottage, outbuildings and retaining wall) are scientifically significant at a Regional level for their potential to yield evidence of the lifestyle at one of the earliest farms established at Fyansford and the Geelong district. It is historically significant at a Local level for its association with many early Fyansford farming families and the evolution of developments in the broader community. It is also historically significant as a now rare surviving example of aspects of Fyansford heritage. Overall, the Tulchan ruins are of Local Significance. Recommendation: That a Conservation Management Plan be carried out on the site, which should further investigate the archaeological potential of the site and comparative analysis with similar sites in Victoria (Source: VHD).

No image available.

6.1.1.15 Hawthorn Hedge – Creamery Road

Location: 110 Creamery Road, Batesford (Map 6).

Register: D7721-0113 (delisted)

Statement of Significance

Illustrates the function of hawthorn hedges in relation to their use within local pastoral land (Source: VHD).

No image available

6.1.2 Potential Heritage Places

The following sites have been identified in this desktop study as have previously assessed heritage significance, or warrant further investigation.

6.1.2.1 Dry Stone Walls

Location: Various locations, primarily Friend-in-Hand Road, Fyansford, and around Batesford (Map 6).

Several dry stone walls are located in the northern and south western sections of the study area, primarily along roadsides; there may be other, internal, walls that were not visible from the roads and therefore are not listed here. The general characteristics of walls in the study area are as follows:

- Friend-in-Hand Road, Fyansford – two separate walls on the eastern side of Friend-in-Hand Road are arguably the most intact and representative of the walls in the area. At least one section is in excellent condition complete with coping stones (Plate 5). Another section to the south is also in good condition (Plate 7). These walls are typical composite-style walls comprising a low stone wall topped with a post and wire fence.
- Old Ballarat Road, Batesford – two composite walls in fair condition: one on the northern side of the (Plate 8) and one on the southern side (Plate 9).
- Cross Street – A composite wall runs east to west across the southern end of Cross Street and continues eastwards and forms the northern boundary of the Lynnburn Homestead (HO42). This wall differs from others in that it was originally a composite wall topped by a post and rail fence; two rail rebates are still evident in each of the posts (Plate 7).

Register: None of the other walls in the study area are listed on the VHR, VHI or HO. However, walls may be subject to the provisions of cl.52.37 of the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme, which may require a permit from the City of Greater Geelong for impacts to any dry stone wall listed on the Schedule. The Schedule currently lists all walls in Lara, Lara Lake, Point Wilson and Sutherlands Creek areas. These provisions may not relate to land in the Fyansford/Batesford areas.



Plate 5: Northern section of dry stone wall on the eastern side of Friend-in-Hand Road



Plate 6: Southern section of dry stone wall on the eastern side of Friend-in-Hand Road



Plate 7: A composite dry stone wall on the northern side of Old Ballarat Road, Batesford



Plate 8: A composite dry stone wall on the southern side of Old Ballarat Road, Batesford



Plate 9: A section of dry stone wall south of Batesford township forming the northern boundary of Lynnburn (HO42)

6.1.2.2 Dryden Homestead

Location: 200 McCanns Lane, Fyansford

Built c.1870 with major changes in the 1920s, Dryden Homestead is a largely intact Victorian period dwelling set on land owned and managed by the McCann family/Batesford Quarry. The building is currently occupied by the Quarry Manager.

Register: None, but recommended for listing on the HO in the *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study Stage 2* (Rowe and Huddle 1998-2000, Vol 10).

Hewitt (2014) recommended that a watching brief be carried out during any development of the Dryden home paddock to monitor for traces of the former buildings dating from c.1857.

No Statement of Significance was provided in the GGOAS.



Plate 10: Dryden Homestead, looking south

6.1.2.3 Batesford Quarry

Location: Batesford

According to the assessment by Rowe and Huddle (1998-2000) the quarry is a large open cut system that “presents as a changing and surreal industrial landscape”. Apart from the quarry pit and administrative/processing facilities, there are the remains of the former private railway, tunnel, ventilation shafts, and the concrete Limestone Belt Conveyor system (the latter is already listed on the HO).

Register: None, but recommended for listing on the HO in the *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study Stage 2* (Rowe and Huddle 1998-2000, Vol 10).

Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance as presented by Rowe and Huddle (1998-2000, Vol 10) is as follows:

*The Limestone quarry and former railway and Limestone Belt Conveyor are **scientifically significant** at a **Regional level** for its potential to yield evidence of particularly appropriate solutions, over a period of 100 years, to a technical problem of extracting and transporting quarry material to the manufacturing plant at Fyansford.*

*It is **historically significant** at a **Regional level** for its association with the production of cement in Geelong for over 100 years, its archaeological deposits which are likely to contain evidence of technological value with particular regard to the former railway, tunnel and ventilation shafts. The quarry has essentially been part of one of Geelong’s most pioneering industrial families, the McCann family business, since they purchased it in 1888.*

*Overall, the Limestone Quarry and former railway are of **Regional Significance**.*

Recommendation: *That a Conservation Management Plan be carried out on the site, which should further investigate the archaeological potential of the site and comparative analysis with similar sites in Victoria and Australia.*

Part of the original railway tunnel is still extant following a historical archaeological investigation in 2014 (Figures 21 and 22). These features were not inspected as part of this investigation but according to the landowners the tunnel entrance (Figure 21) is located on the east face of the quarry which is approximately at the midpoint of the HO1740 curtilage. The 50 m of tunnel that is still intact sits on the quarry floor a few hundred metres to the west of the tunnel entrance. Both the tunnel entrance and 50 m section are located within the current extraction area and will become inundated when the quarry is allowed to fill with water at completion of mining (J. Pelchen, Adelaide-Brighton Cement, pers. comm., 11 December 2016).



Figure 21: Extant tunnel entrance, east of the quarry in 2014 (Hewitt 2014: 35)



Figure 22: Tunnel interior in 2014 (Hewitt 2014: 36)

6.1.2.4 Other Places

A number of other places in the study area were assessed in the *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study Stage 2* (Rowe and Huddle 1998-2000, various volumes). Some were assessed as being of local or regional significance and recommended for listing on the HO, but have not been listed to date. These places are listed below:

Volume 5

- 465 Ballarat Road, Batesford (Macedonian Orthodox Church);
- 70 Bridge Street, Batesford (Drumgold Cottage, Homestead & Underground Tank);
- 30 Cross Street, Batesford (House, former Catholic Church);

- 35 Cross Street, Batesford (Former Batesford Presbyterian Manse);
- 95 Dog Rocks Road, Batesford (Lilydale House);
- 25 Old Ballarat Road (Former Teacher's Residence): this dwelling is within HO46 but is not identified in the statement of significance for the heritage assessment of the Batesford School;
- 700 Old Ballarat Road, Batesford (Batesford Hotel); and
- 30 River Street, Batesford Cottage).

Volume 16

- 2-20 Friend-in-Hand Road, Fyansford (Recreation Hall and Tennis Courts): the recreation hall has subsequently been demolished.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a summary of the recommendations made in relation to the historical heritage values of the study area.

Recommendation 1: NHL Site; EPBC Referral

There are no Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) within the study area. Therefore there is no requirement for a referral to the Minister of the Environment (Commonwealth) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1995*.

Recommendation 2: Permit under *Heritage Act 1995*

There are three Heritage Places listed under the Victorian Heritage Register within the study area:

- The Former Travellers Rest Inn at Batesford;
- Frogmore, south of the Hamilton Highway at Fyansford; and
- The Bridge over the Moorabool River at Batesford.

The curtilage of the VHR places should be incorporated into the Framework Plan. A permit under the *Heritage Act 1995* is not required for the preparation of the Framework Plan. It is unlikely that, due to their location, there will be any material changes to the fabric of the Former Travellers Rest Inn or the Bridge over the Moorabool River. However, if the FP proposes changes to the existing fabric of the places, further assessments are required to determine whether the proposed development is likely to have an impact on the places. This should be determined once the FP has been completed and the detailed design of any development is determined (a Heritage Impact Assessment). If proposed impacts are minor, a permit exception may be granted by Heritage Victoria.

Recommendation 3: Consent under *Heritage Act 1995*

There are two Heritage Places listed under the Victorian Heritage Inventory within the study area (a hawthorn hedge and Batesford Quarry's conveyor belts). A consent under the *Heritage Act 1995* is not required for the preparation of the Framework Plan. For 'active' sites listed on the VHI (i.e. those with an 'H' prefix), a consent would be required if impacts to the sites are proposed during the subsequent subdivision and development. However, since the two places in the study area have been delisted ('D' prefix), there is no longer any statutory protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*. If impacts to these places are proposed as part of the future development of the land, then a courtesy letter should be provided to Heritage Victoria for their records. Note, in the case of the conveyor, although it is not protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*, it is protected under the local Heritage Overlay and other permit requirements apply (see Recommendation 4 below).

Recommendation 4: Heritage Overlay (Greater Geelong Planning Scheme)

There are 14 Heritage Places listed on the Heritage Overlay within the study area (all listed places, of which three are also registered on the VHR and one on the VHI). The curtilages of the places should be incorporated into the FP. If the FP proposes changes to the existing fabric of any of the places, or changes to

the curtilages, further assessments are required to determine whether the proposed development is likely to have an impact on the place. This should be determined once the FP has been completed and the detailed design of any development is determined (a Heritage Impact Assessment). A Permit from CoGG will be required for impacts to a heritage place, except for those three places that are listed on the VHR – the VHR listing takes precedence and no planning permit under the heritage overlay is required (a planning permit for works under different zones or overlays may be required) (Recommendation 2). The following specific recommendations are made:

- A number of places were previously recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay in the *Greater Geelong Outer Areas Heritage Study* (e.g. Dryden and Batesford Quarry infrastructure). For a full list refer to Section 6.1.2.4.
 - It is recommended that a review of the recommended HO listings in the GGOAHS be carried out for the study area similar to the *Lara Heritage Review* (RBA Architects 2012; Rowe and Jacobs 2013).
 - It is recommended that the project to further investigate the recommended HO listings be included in the impending Municipal Heritage Strategy.
- It should be noted that the mapped extent of heritage places on the Planning Scheme overrides the statement of significance for a place and any related heritage policy. Since many of the listed places were included in the Planning Scheme at an early stage, they may not necessarily reflect the existing statements of significance and the mapped curtilages may not be appropriate. Therefore, in situations where the curtilage is much larger than the significant values of the place, the mapped area takes precedence.

It is recommended that the extents (curtilages) for all existing HO places in the study area be incorporated into the FP. However, a review of HO listings should be carried out concurrently with the review of potential places (see above) as part of a future planning stage (e.g. as part of a Precinct Structure Plan or pre-development). The purpose is to assess the suitability of the statements of significance and site curtilages in accordance with the latest Practice Note: *Applying the Heritage Overlay* (DELWP 2015).

Of particular note, reviews should be carried out as follows:

- The current curtilage for the Batesford Quarry Conveyor Belts and Railway (HO1740) is outdated:
 - The curtilage for the conveyor belts includes the entire former extent of this feature. However, the majority of the structures are no longer extant, and only a remnant section between the Moorabool River and the Geelong Ring Road remains. It is recommended that the curtilage for the place be amended to reflect the extant remains only.
 - The curtilage for the railway tunnel is created as straight lines with abrupt 'elbows' which may not truly reflect the alignment. Furthermore the majority of the tunnel is within the current quarry extraction area. It is recommended that the curtilage be

amended to reflect only those parts that are outside the approved quarry extraction area.

- The current curtilage for Lynnburn Homestead (HO42) incorporates a large area of land between the Midland Highway and the Moorabool River. It is recommended that a review of the heritage curtilage be carried out to determine whether the extent reflects the Statement of Significance for the place, and to scope the potential for a reduction of the place extent.
- The Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel (HO45) is still listed on the Heritage Overlay to the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme. The item is no longer at Batesford Quarry, having been gifted to the Lake Goldsmith Steam Preservation Association several years ago. The place is managed under the *Heritage Act 1995* (listed on the VHR as H1918) and should be listed on the Pyrenees Planning Scheme (but currently is not). The item's association with Batesford Quarry is well established under its Statement of Significance on the VHR. It is recommended that the item is removed from the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme.
- The anomaly in datasets showing HO1959 at the former Presbyterian Manse should be discussed with Strategic Implementation (CoGG) and rectified.

Recommendation 5: Further Investigation of Potential Archaeological Sites

The desktop assessment identified two additional potential historical archaeological or heritage places (Batesford Quarry Railway Tunnel and potential mid-19th century building sites in the Dryden home paddock). The FP should note these locations. Further detailed investigation and consultation with Heritage Victoria regarding their potential for listing on the VHI should be carried out as part of a future planning stage (e.g. as part of a Precinct Structure Plan of pre-development). Note that under the *Heritage Act 1995* a consent from Heritage Victoria is required to damage any historical archaeological site older than 50 years, whether or not they are listed on the VHI.

Recommendation 6: Dry Stone Walls

A number of dry stone walls (DSWs) are present around Batesford and along Friend-in-Hand Road. DSWs are landscape features that often provide aesthetic character to the landscape and contribute to an understanding of the historical pastoral/farming practices of a region. It is recommended that the walls be identified in the FP. Further detailed assessment of their significance values should be carried out as part of a future planning stage (e.g. as part of a Precinct Structure Plan of pre-development) and, if considered to be historically significant (e.g. contributory to existing heritage places in the study area or significant in their own right), then it is recommended that CoGG make a determination on whether to amend the Schedule to cl.52.37 to apply to these walls.

It is also recommended that the project to further investigate the walls be included in the impending Municipal Heritage Strategy.

If CoGG ultimately amends Cl. 52.37 to apply to these walls, then any future proposals to impact the walls that do not comply with listed exemptions, may require a permit from CoGG. In the case where a permit to damage or demolish a wall is granted, it is recommended that a program of archival recording of representative sections of the walls is implemented.

Recommendation 7: No Requirement for Further Archaeological Investigation

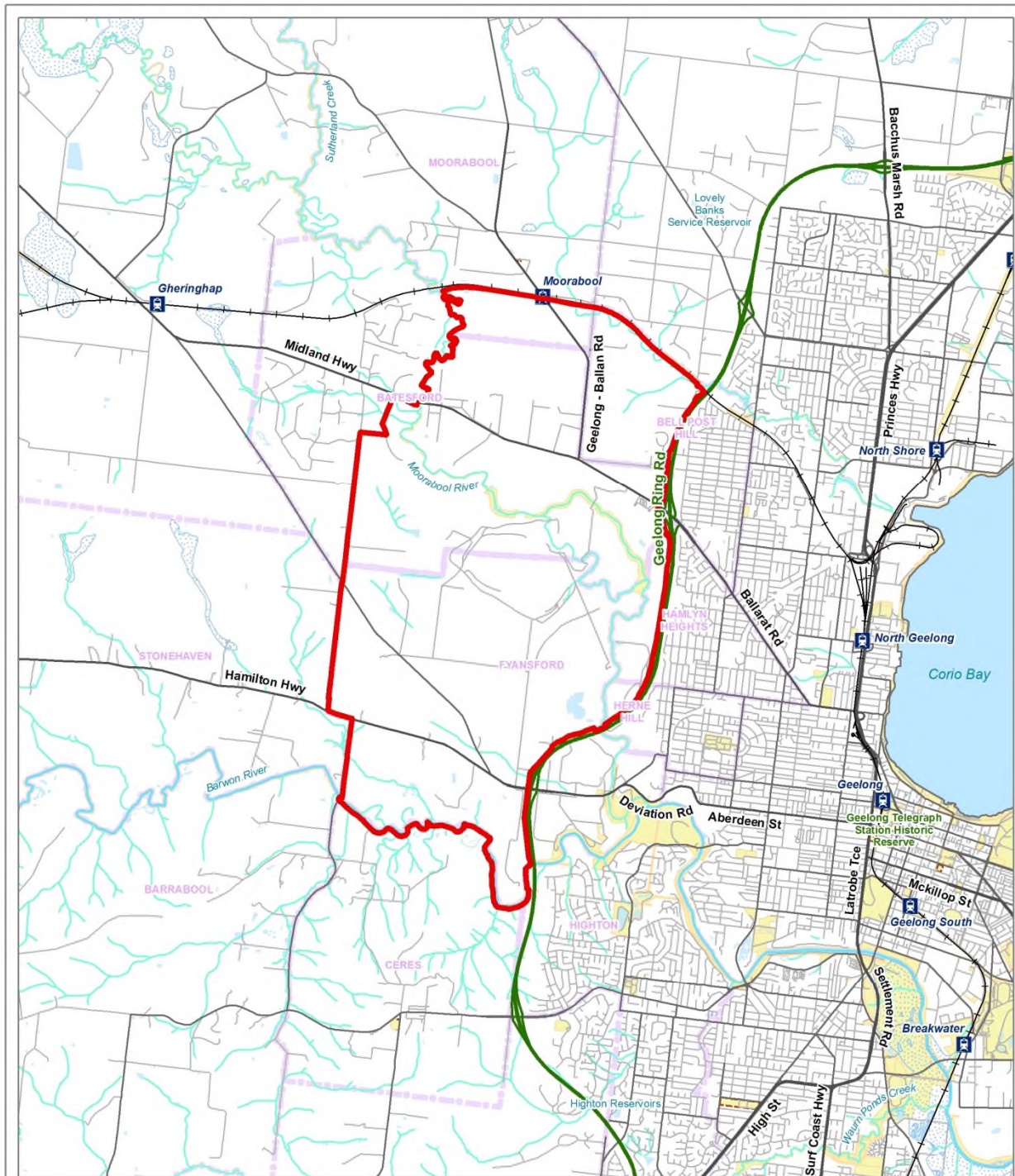
As there are no other known historical heritage sites or areas considered to have historical heritage likelihood there is no requirement for any further historical heritage investigations other than those previously stated.

However, in the event that archaeological surveys (e.g. for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan – see recommendations in Bullers 2016) and/or historical heritage investigations are carried out and historical archaeological places are identified, these should be registered on the VHI and incorporated into the FP.

Recommendation 8: Development

Subject to the legislative requirements above, it is considered that, from a post-contact cultural heritage perspective, there are no constraints to the development of the WGGGA. Where possible the heritage places identified in this assessment should be retained in the Framework Plan, unless a Permit to alter or remove is granted. For places that will be retained, a minimum protective buffer of 20 m around the place should be included (note: this requirement would be subject to a review of the Statement of Significance of the place and may, in some cases, require a large buffer to retain the significant values of the place, e.g. a place's setting, not just it's fabric, may be important to the place's significance).

MAPS



Map 1
Location of the Study Area
Phase 1 Post-Contact Assessment: Western Geelong Growth Area, Batesford, Fyansford and Hamlyn Heights

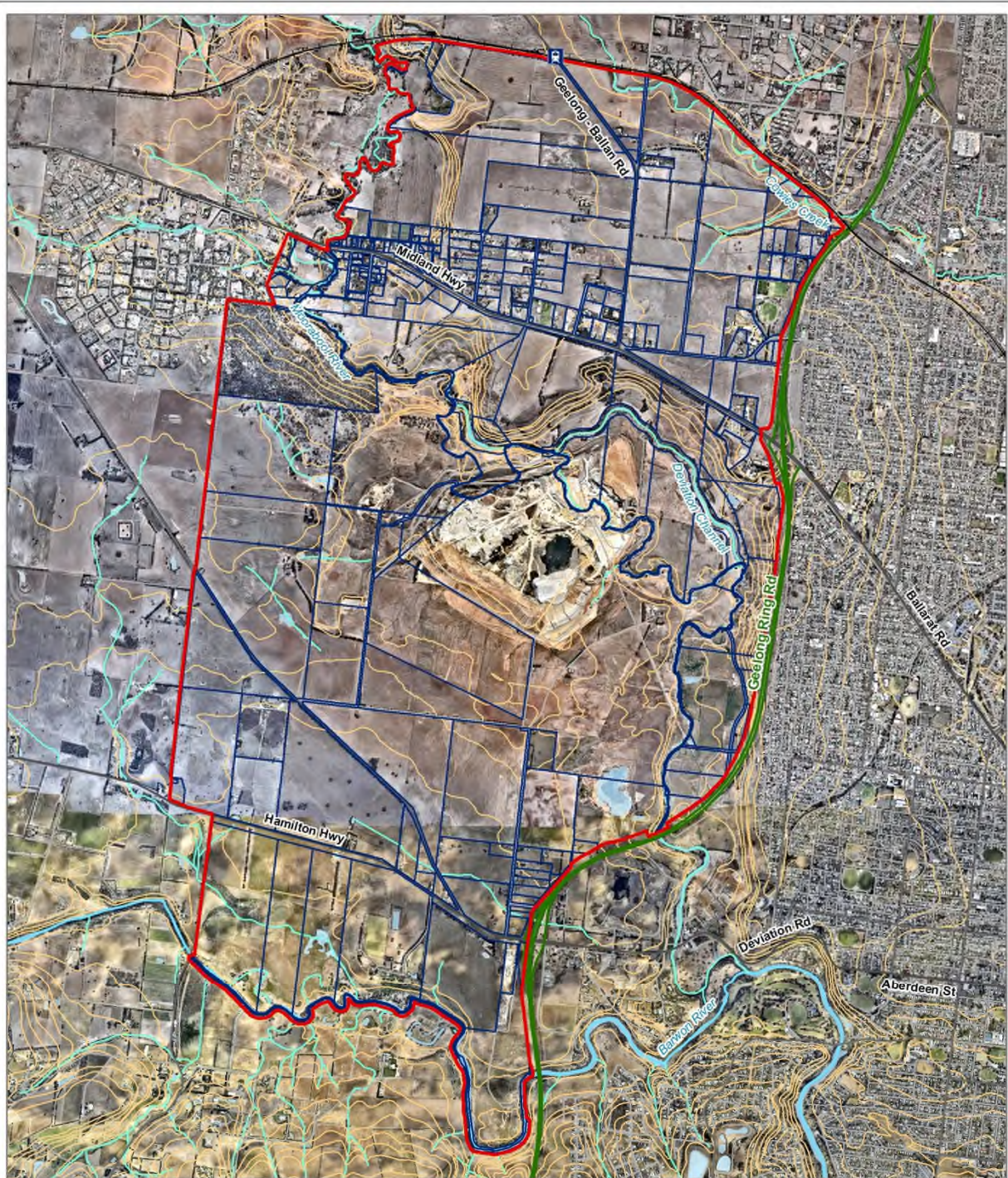
Legend

- Study Area
- Railway
- Freeway
- Major Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Minor Watercourse
- Major Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Land Subject to Inundation
- Parks and Reserves
- Commonwealth Land
- Crown Land
- Localities



Local Government: City of Greater Geelong
 25k Mapsheet: Batesford 7721-1-4
 Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
 Map Scale: 1:75,000

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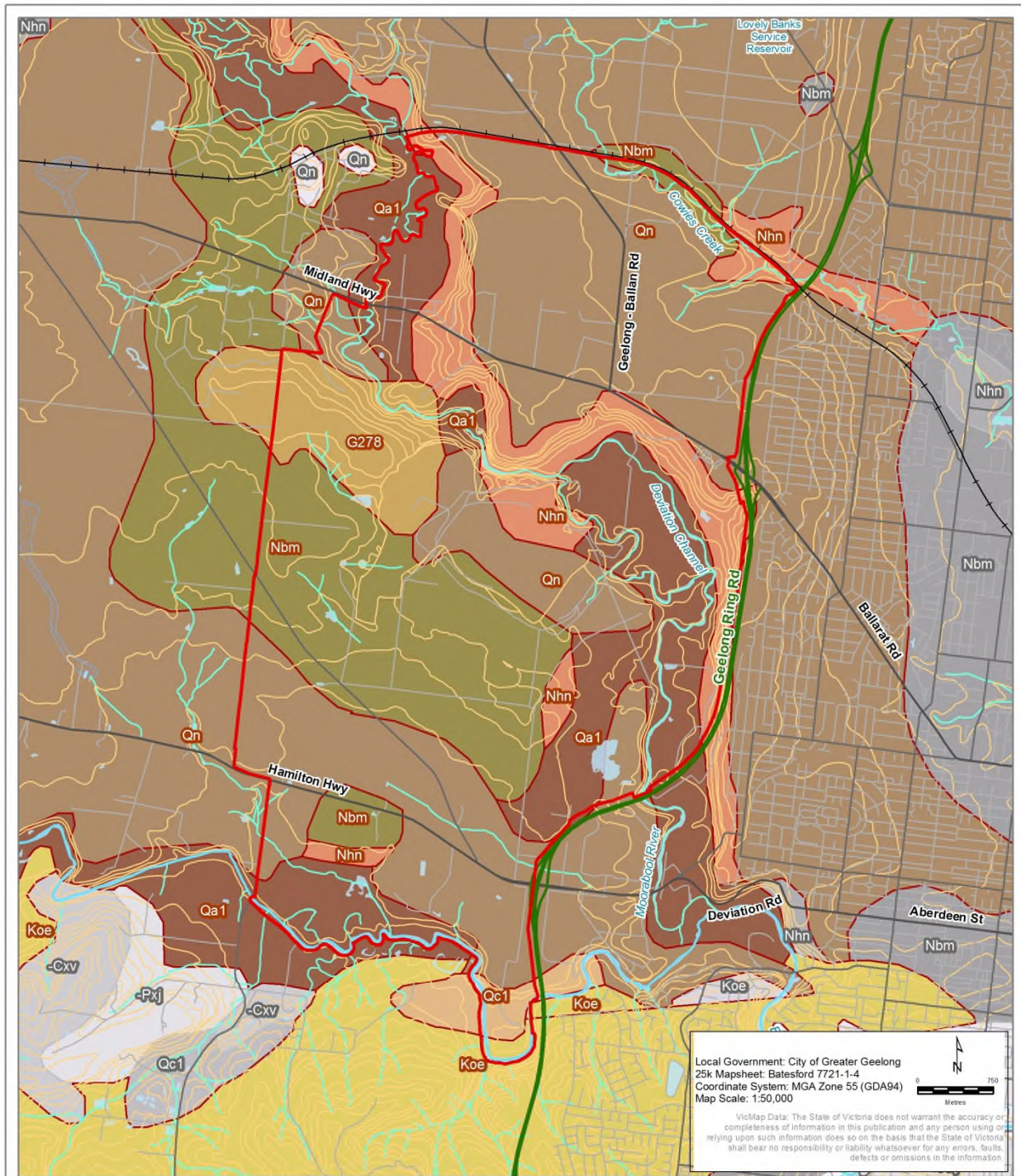
Map 2
Extent of the Study Area
 Phase 1 Post-Contact
 Assessment: Western
 Geelong Growth Area,
 Batesford, Fyansford and
 Hamlyn Heights

- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Contour (10m)
 - Minor Watercourse
 - Major Watercourse
 - Permanent Waterbody
 - Land Subject to Inundation
 - Property boundaries



Local Government: City of Greater Geelong
 25k Mapsheet: Batesford 7721-1-4
 Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
 Map Scale: 1:42,000

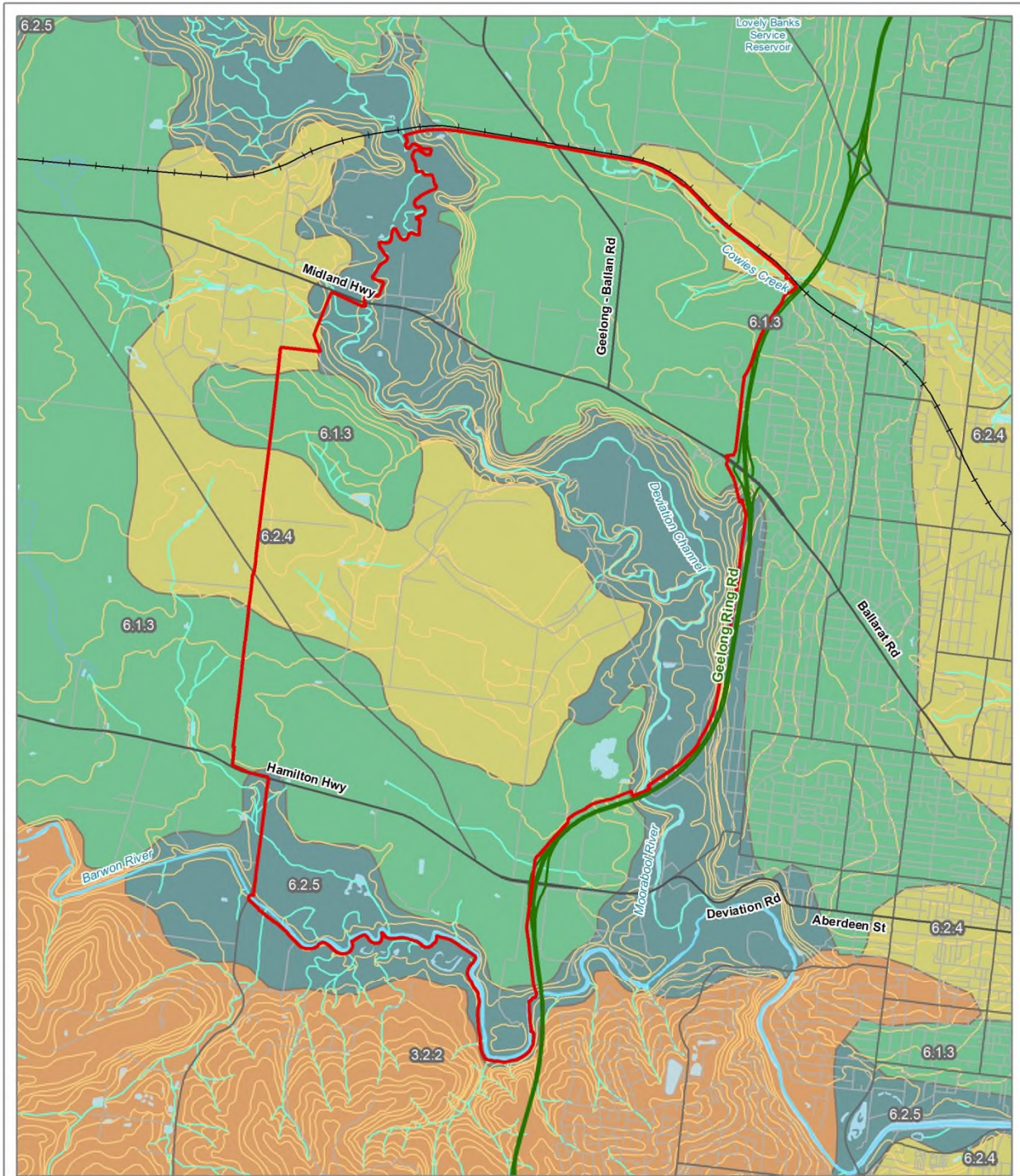
VicMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.



Map 3
Relevant Geology
 Phase 1 Post-Contact Assessment: Western Geelong Growth Area, Batesford, Fyansford and Hamlyn Heights

Legend

- Study Area
- Geology**
- G278 - Dog Rocks Granite (Devonian (Late Devonian) to Devonian (Late Devonian) in age)
- Koe - Eumeralla Formation, Fluvial, braided stream deposits: volcanolithic sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, with feldspar and quartz grains, fine to medium grained (Cretaceous (Early Cretaceous) to Cretaceous (Early Cretaceous) in age)
- Nbm - Moorabool Viaduct Sand, Gravel, sand, silt (Neogene (Miocene) to Neogene (Pliocene) in age)
- Nhn - Newport Silt, Marine: glauconitic silt, marl, minor limestone (Neogene (Miocene) to Neogene (Miocene) in age)
- Qa1 - Unnamed alluvium, Fluvial: alluvium, gravel, sand, silt (Quaternary (Holocene) to Quaternary (Holocene) in age)
- Qc1 - Unnamed colluvium, Fluvial: "gully" alluvium, colluvium: gravel, sand, silt (Quaternary (Holocene) to Quaternary (Holocene) in age)
- Qn - Newer Volcanic Group, Extrusive: tholeiitic to alkaline basalts, minor scoria and ash (Neogene (Pliocene) to Quaternary (Holocene) in age)



Map 4
Relevant Geomorphology
 Phase 1 Post-Contact Assessment: Western Geelong Growth Area, Batesford, Fyansford and Hamlyn Heights

Legend

- Study Area
- Contour (10m)

Geomorphological Units

Western Plains

- 6.1.3 Plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith
- 6.2.4 Plains and plains with low rises
- 6.2.5 Terraces and floodplains and coastal plains

Southern Uplands

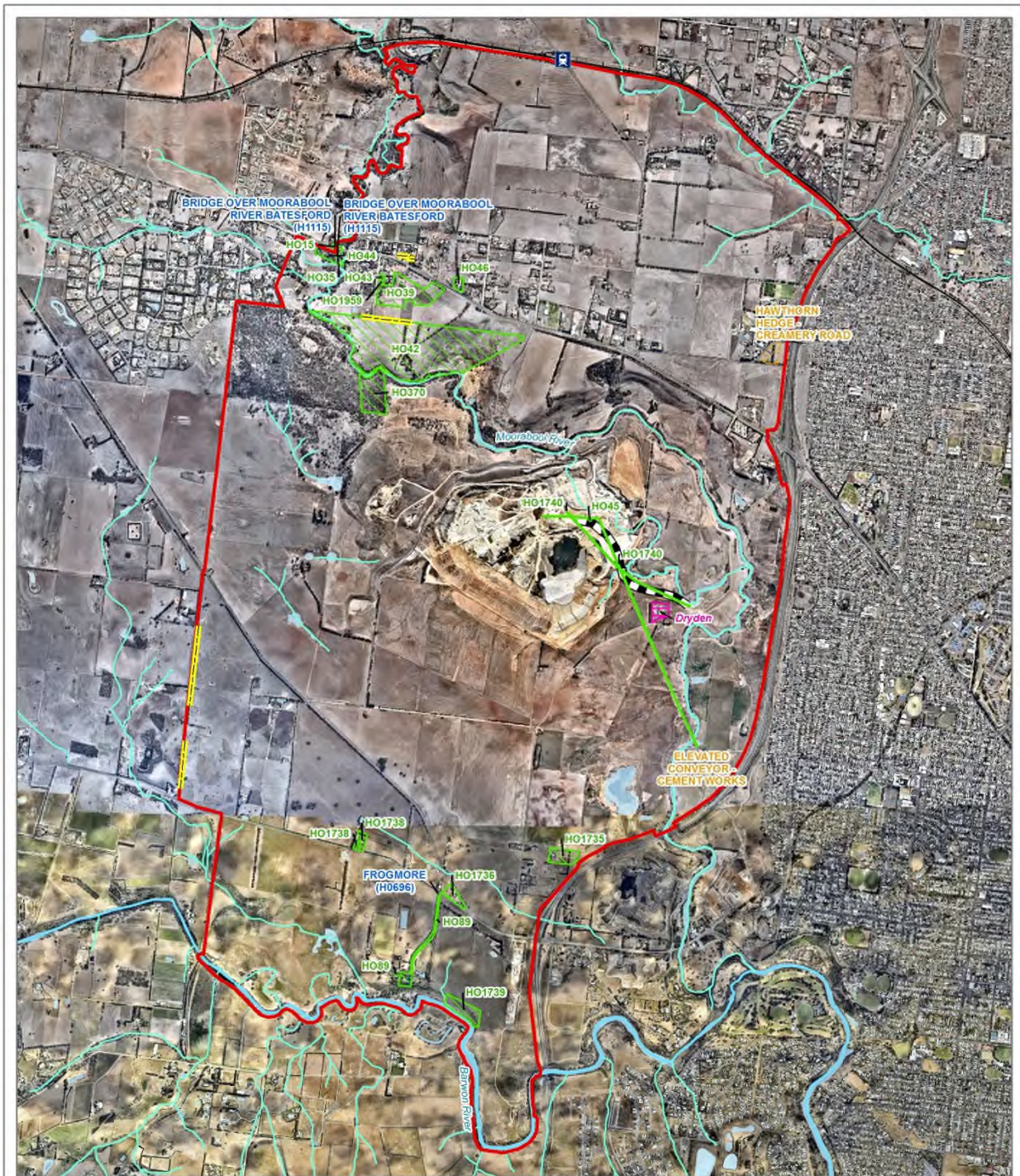
- 3.2.2 Ranges



Local Government: City of Greater Geelong
 25k Mapsheet: Batesford 7721-1-4
 Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
 Map Scale: 1:50,000





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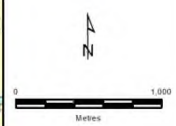
Map 6
Registered Historical Heritage Places and Potential Heritage Places
Phase 1 Post-Contact Assessment: Western Geelong Growth Area, Batesford, Fyansford and Hamlyn Heights

Legend

-  Study Area
-  Homestead
-  Dry Stone Wall
-  Approximate location of Batesford Quarry Private Railway Tunnel

Registered Historical Heritage Sites

-  Heritage Overlay
-  Heritage Register
-  Heritage Inventory (delisted)



Local Government: City of Greater Geelong
 25k Mapsheet: Batesford 7721-1-4
 Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
 Map Scale: 1:42,000

VicMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Heritage Legislation

A1.1 *Heritage Act 1995 (State)*

The Victorian *Heritage Act 1995* (the Act) is administered by Heritage Victoria (HV) and is the Victorian Government's key piece of historical heritage legislation.

The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to the State of Victoria including:

- Historic archaeological sites and artefacts;
- Historic buildings, structures and precincts;
- Gardens, trees and cemeteries;
- Cultural landscapes;
- Shipwrecks and relics; and
- Significant objects.

The Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) lists the State's most significant heritage places and objects. These can be searched on the Victorian Heritage Database.

The Heritage Council determines what places and objects are included and only those places and objects of outstanding significance are added. The process for adding a place or object is a considered one.

A place or object cannot be added to the Register before the Heritage Council seeks the views of the owner. If a heritage place or object is recommended to the Register, then owners are given a report that includes a statement of cultural heritage significance, a proposed extent of registration, and any proposed activities that may not require a permit.

A heritage object can include furniture, shipwreck relics, archaeological artefacts, equipment, transport vehicles, and articles of everyday use that contribute to an understanding of Victoria's history. Objects can be registered in association with heritage places, or in their own right.

The Victorian Heritage Inventory

Under Section 121 of the *Heritage Act 1995*, the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) records all places or objects identified as historic archaeological sites, areas or relics, all known areas where archaeological relics are located, all known occurrences of archaeological relics and all persons known to be holding private collections of artefacts.

Under Section 127 of the *Heritage Act 1995* it is an offence to damage or disturb an archaeological site or relic, irrespective of whether it is listed on the Heritage Inventory or Heritage Register.

Under Section 129 of the *Heritage Act 1995* a Consent from Heritage Victoria is required if a person wishes to:

- a) Uncover or expose an archaeological relic;

- b) Excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, uncovering or moving an archaeological relic; or
- c) Deface or damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological relic or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological relic; or
- d) Possess an archaeological relic for the purposes of sale; or
- e) To buy or sell an archaeological relic.

Any application for a consent to the Executive Director must be accompanied by the prescribed fee. Various classes of works apply to the application fees. The Heritage Council may waive the fees if it is satisfied that the activities to which the application relates:

- a) Are for the purposes of conservation or protection of the archaeological relic; or
- b) Are to assist in relevant anthropological, archaeological, ethnographic; historical or scientific research; or
- c) Are to educate the public as to the cultural heritage significance of the archaeological relic in its context; or
- d) Are for the safety of the public; or
- e) Are the same, or primarily the same, as those for which a consent has previously been issued to an applicant in relation to that registered place or registered object.

Up until late 2009, Heritage Victoria had a 'D' classification for places that are considered to have low historical or scientific significance. These sites are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory but are not subject to statutory protection, therefore there is no requirement to obtain a Consent to Disturb or destroy these sites. Heritage Victoria has requested that a letter be sent to them informing them if 'D' listed sites or places are destroyed to maintain records of these destroyed sites.

A1.2 Planning and Environment Act 1987 (State)

All municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls which are prepared and administered by State and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Places of significance to a locality can be listed on a local planning scheme and protected by a Heritage Overlay (or other overlay where appropriate). Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance are not often included on local government planning schemes.

A1.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a national framework for the protection of heritage and the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of Environment (DoE). The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether or not a nominated place is appropriate for listing on either the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists and makes a recommendation to the Minister on that basis. The Minister for the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts makes the final decision on listing. DoE also administers the Register of the National Estate.

The objectives of the EPBC Act are:

- To provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance;
- To promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources;
- To promote the conservation of biodiversity;
- To provide for the protection and conservation of heritage;
- To promote a cooperative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples;
- To assist in the cooperative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities;
- To recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and
- To promote the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.

A1.4 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (State)*

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* protects Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. A key part of the legislation is that Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) are required to be prepared by Sponsors (the developer) and qualified Cultural Heritage Advisors in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and the accompanying *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. A CHMP is the assessment of an area (known as an 'activity area') for Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the results of which form a report (the CHMP) which details the methodology of the assessment and sets out management recommendations and contingency measures to be undertaken before, during and after an activity (development) to manage and protect any Aboriginal cultural heritage present within the area examined.

The preparation of a CHMP is mandatory under the following circumstances:

- If the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* require a CHMP to be prepared (s. 47);
- If the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria requires a CHMP to be prepared (s. 48); or
- If an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required by the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (s. 49).

The *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* require a CHMP to be prepared:

- If all or part of the proposed activity is a 'high impact activity'; and
- If all or part of the activity area is an area of 'cultural heritage sensitivity'; and
- If all or part of the activity area has not been subject to 'significant ground disturbance'.

The preparation of a CHMP can also be undertaken voluntarily. Having an approved CHMP in place can reduce risk for a project during the construction phase by ensuring there are no substantial delays if sites happen to be found. Monitoring construction works is also rarely required if an approved CHMP is in place.

Approval of a CHMP is the responsibility of the Registered Aboriginal Party who evaluates the CHMP and then it is lodged with the Secretary of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) to take effect or, the Secretary of the DPC (OAAV). They will be examining the CHMPs in detail with key points including:

- Addressing whether harm to heritage can be avoided or minimised;
- All assessments (including test excavations) must be completed before management decisions are formulated; and
- Survey and excavation must be in accordance with proper archaeological practice and supervised by a person appropriately qualified in archaeology.

There are three types of CHMPs that may be prepared (*The Guide to preparing a CHMP 2010*). These are:

- Desktop;
- Standard; and
- Complex.

A desktop CHMP is a literature review. If the results of the desktop show it is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage could be present in the activity area, a standard assessment will be required.

A standard assessment involves a literature review and a ground survey of the activity area. Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area, soil and sediment testing, using an auger no larger than 12 cm in diameter, may be used to assist in defining the nature and extent of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 59[4]).

Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area or areas which have the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage subsurface, a complex assessment will be required. A complex assessment involves a literature review, a ground survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing is the disturbance of all or part of the activity area or excavation of all or part of the activity area to uncover or discover evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 62[1]).

It is strongly advised that for further information relating to heritage management (e.g. audits, stop orders, inspectors, forms, evaluation fees, status of RAPs and penalties for breaching the Act) Sponsors should access the OAAV website (<http://www.aboriginalaffairs.vic.gov.au/>).

The flow chart below also assists in explaining the process relating to CHMPs.

A1.5 Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)

Native Title describes the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs. In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's rights and interests in land were recognised in 1992 when the High Court delivered its historic judgment in the case of *Mabo v the State of Queensland*. This decision overturned the legal fiction that Australia upon colonisation was terra nullius (land belonging to no-one). It recognised for the first time that Indigenous Australians may continue to hold native title.

Native Title rights may include the possession, use and occupation of traditional country. In some areas, native title may be a right of access to the area. It can also be the right for native title holders to participate in decisions about how others use their traditional land and waters. Although the content of native title is to be determined according to the traditional laws and customs of the title holders, there are some common characteristics. It may be possessed by a community, group, or individual depending on the content of the traditional laws and customs. It is inalienable (that is, it cannot be sold or transferred) other than by surrender to the Crown or pursuant to traditional laws and customs. Native Title is a legal right that can be protected, where appropriate, by legal action.

Native Title may exist in areas where it has not been extinguished (removed) by an act of government. It will apply to Crown land but not to freehold land. It may exist in areas such as:

- Vacant (or unallocated) Crown land;
- Forests and beaches;
- National parks and public reserves;
- Some types of pastoral leases;
- Land held by government agencies;
- Land held for Aboriginal communities;
- Any other public or Crown lands; and/or
- Oceans, seas, reefs, lakes, rivers, creeks, swamps and other waters that are not privately owned.

Native Title cannot take away anyone else's valid rights, including owning a home, holding a pastoral lease or having a mining lease. Where native title rights and the rights of another person conflict the rights of the other person always prevail. When the public has the right to access places such as parks, recreation reserves and beaches, this right cannot be taken away by Native Title. Native Title does not give Indigenous Australians the right to veto any project. It does mean, however, that everyone's rights and interests in land and waters have to be taken into account.

Indigenous people can apply to have their native title rights recognised by Australian law by filing a native title application (native title claim) with the Federal Court. Applications are required to pass a test to gain certain rights over the area covered in the application. The Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) was established to administer application processes. Once applications are registered, the NNTT will notify other people about the application and will invite them to become involved so all parties can try to reach an agreement that respects everyone's rights and interests. If the parties cannot agree, the NNTT refers the application to the Federal Court and the parties argue their cases before the Court.

As a common law right, native title may exist over areas of Crown land or waters, irrespective of whether there are any native title claims or determinations in the area. Native Title will therefore be a necessary consideration when Government is proposing or permitting any activity on or relating to Crown land that may affect native title³.

³ The information in this section was taken from the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Fact Sheet on Native Title, 2008

A1.5 *Coroners Act 2008* (State)

The Victorian *Coroners Act 2008* requires the reporting of certain deaths and the investigation of certain deaths and fires in Victoria by coroners to contribute to the reduction of preventable deaths. Of most relevance to heritage is the requirement for any “reportable death” to be reported to the police (s. 12[1]). The *Coroners Act 2008* requires that the discovery of human remains in Victoria (s. 4[1]) of a person whose identity is unknown (s. 4[g]) must be reported to the police.

Appendix 2: Significance Assessment

A2.1. The ICOMOS Burra Charter

The standard for determining significance of places is derived from an international formula developed by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). In Australia, the Burra Charter has been developed by ICOMOS which is a Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” (Australia ICOMOS 1999: Section 1.2). Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The Burra Charter Cultural Significance Guidelines definitions of the values implicit in assessing cultural significance are as follows (Australia ICOMOS 1999):

Aesthetic value: Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with its place and use.

Historic value: historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

Scientific value: The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

Social value: Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

National Historic Themes

It is noted that when assessing historic values that the use of historic themes is of benefit. Historic themes are used by heritage professionals to assist in understanding the meanings and connections that historic places may have in addition to the physical fabric of a place. Themes can help explain how particular elements of a place are significant because of their ability to illustrate important aspects of its history (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). The nine theme groups that are most commonly used nationally are:

Theme 1	Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment
Theme 2	Peopling Australia
Theme 3	Developing Local, Regional and National economies
Theme 4	Building settlements, towns and cities
Theme 5	Working

Theme 6	Educating
Theme 7	Governing
Theme 8	Developing Australia's cultural life
Theme 9	Marking the phases of life

These theme groups are further expanded into more focussed sub-themes which will not be expanded on here. The themes are intended to be non-hierarchical and a historic place may have a number of themes, which reflects how we look at the past, allowing for an integrated, diverse and complex human experience (Australian Heritage Commission 2001).

A2.2. The *Heritage Act 1995* Criteria

The *Heritage Act 1995* defines eight criteria against which cultural heritage significance can be assessed. These criteria are used to assist in determining whether places of potential State significance should be included in the Heritage Register. They are as follows:

Criterion A	The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history;
Criterion B	Good design or aesthetic characteristics;
Criterion C	Scientific or technical innovations or achievements;
Criterion D	Social or cultural associations
Criterion E	Potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage;
Criterion F	Importance in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;
Criterion G	Rarity or uniqueness of a place or object; and
Criterion H	The representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects.

In addition it is appropriate when assessing the significance of a site in Victoria to consider whether it is of Local, Regional or State (or potentially National) significance.

A2.3. Scientific Significance

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is also assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment uses three criteria; site contents, site condition and representativeness.

Site Contents Rating

- 1 No cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site contains a small number (e.g. 0-10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.

- 3 Site contains:
 - a. A larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or
 - b. Some intact stratified deposit.
- 4 Site contains:
 - a. A large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or
 - b. Largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
 - c. Surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

Site Condition Rating

- 0 Site destroyed.
- 1 Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance but with some cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.
- 3 Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural material still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid.

Representativeness

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a site type. It is assessed on whether the site type is common, occasional or rare within a given region. Current knowledge on the number of and distribution of archaeological sites in a region can change according depending on the extent of previous archaeological investigation.

The assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a particular site. An example is that in any region, there may be a limited number of sites of a particular type, which have been subject to minimal disturbance. These sorts of undisturbed sites (containing in situ deposits) would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness.

The *representativeness ratings* used for archaeological sites are:

- 1 Common occurrence
- 2 Occasional occurrence
- 3 Rare occurrence

Overall Scientific Significance Rating

An overall scientific significance rating is assigned to the site based on a cumulative score from the assessment. This results in one of the following ratings being assigned for scientific significance:

- 1-3 Low
- 4-6 Moderate
- 7-9 High

A.2.4. Applying the Heritage Overlay

DELWP (2015) has prepared a *Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay* to provide guidance on assessing the suitability of places for listing on a Heritage Overlay.

Places for listing on a Heritage Overlay

The following places should be considered for inclusion:

- Any place that has been listed on the Australian Heritage Council's now closed Register of the National Estate.
- Any place that has been referred by the Heritage Council for consideration for an amendment to the planning scheme.
- Places listed on the National Trust Register of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), provided the significance of the place can be shown to justify the application of the overlay.
- Places identified in a local heritage study, provided the significance of the place can be shown to justify the application of the overlay.

The heritage criteria used for assessment are the same as those listed under the *Heritage Act 1995* (see A.2.2 above).

Statements of Significance

For every heritage place (that is, a precinct or individual place) a statement of significance should be prepared using the three-part format:

1. What is significant?
2. How is it significant?
3. Why is it significant?

Establishing Place Curtilages

The suggested steps in establishing a curtilage and polygon include:

1. Review the heritage study documentation and ask the question 'What is significant?'. The polygon should capture those elements of the place that are significant. If there are multiple elements that are widely dispersed on the property, one option may be to have multiple polygons which share the same Heritage Overlay number.
2. In addition to capturing the elements that are significant, it is almost always necessary to include some surrounding land (a "curtilage") in order to:
 - retain the setting or context of the significant building, structure, tree or feature
 - regulate development (including subdivision) in close proximity to the significant building, tree or feature.
3. Where possible, uncomplicated and easily recognised boundaries (such as a fence line) leave little room for potential dispute in terms of the land affected by any future Overlay.

4. Use aerial photos where they exist to assist in identifying a reduced curtilage.
5. Where access is possible, 'ground truthing' may be of assistance.
6. Explain the basis for the reduced curtilage polygon in the heritage study documentation.
7. Where questions might arise in the future as to the extent of the polygon shown on the planning scheme map, use the entry in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (i.e. column two) to specify the area covered by the polygon.

Appendix 3: Glossary

Items highlighted in ***bold italics*** in the definition are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

Acronym	Description
Assemblage	The name given to encompass the entire collection of artefacts recovered by archaeologists, invariably classified into diagnostic items used to describe the material culture.
AV	Aboriginal Victoria , formerly the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria. A division of DPC responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List . A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, on Commonwealth land or managed by the Commonwealth.
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan . A plan prepared under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning . The Victorian State Government department, of which HV is a part, responsible for management of natural and historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage in Victoria.
DoEE	Department of the Environment and Energy . The Commonwealth Government department responsible for management of heritage places on Commonwealth land or listed on the WHL , NHL or CHL .
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet . The Victorian State Government department, of which AV is a part, responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)
Fabric (Heritage)	Any physical element, feature, material or finish that is associated with the heritage values in all or part of a structure, place, object, feature or site. The original heritage fabric is any such physical element that was an integral part of the original heritage site.
Feature (Archaeological)	A collection of one or more contexts representing some human non-portable activity that generally has a vertical characteristic to it in relation to site stratigraphy.
Heritage Place	A <i>registered</i> historical site listed on a heritage planning instrument that affords statutory protection to the site.
Heritage Values	The values of a heritage site that relate to its historical, social, cultural, spiritual, architectural, archaeological or technological significance.
Historical Heritage Likelihood	An area assessed by a Heritage Advisor as having potential for containing either surface or subsurface historical archaeological deposits or fabric.
Historical Site	An historical site, whether or not recorded in the VHR , VHI or other historical site database (cf. Heritage Place).
PCHA	Post-Contact Heritage Assessment . An assessment of the historical heritage values of a defined study area by a qualified heritage consultant.
HO	Heritage Overlay . A list of Heritage Places of local significance with statutory protection under a local government planning scheme.
HV	Heritage Victoria . A division of DTPLI responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria.
NHL	National Heritage List . A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, of heritage places of national significance.
RNE	Register of the National Estate . A commonwealth-managed register of heritage assets; as of 2012 the RNE no longer provides statutory protection to heritage places.
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register . A register of Aboriginal places and Aboriginal historic Places maintained by AV .

Acronym	Description
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory. A register of places and objects in Victoria identified as historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and all private collections of artefacts, maintained by HV . Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance. Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a site, except in the case where a site has been "D-listed".
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register. A register of the State's most significant heritage places and objects, maintained by HV . Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a site.
WHL	World Heritage List. A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, of heritage places of international significance.

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Maps and Images

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- SLV, View on the Moorabool River Batesford [Vic.] [picture] / Fred Kruger, date unknown, image no. H2006.123/25.
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- SLV, BATESFORD TOWNSHIP. [picture], c1866-1880, image no. H1893.
- SLV, Limestone quarry, Australian Cement Co. Fyansford [Vic.] [picture] / Robert Pockley, c.1940-54, image no. H2007.25/26.
- SLV, Plan showing the vineyards of the Geelong district [cartographic material] : also showing the natural features of the locality, 1879, image no. ma000741.