

**PRINCES HIGHWAY WEST DUPLICATION:
WAURN PONDS TO WINCHELSEA**

**DESKTOP AND STANDARD ASSESSMENT
ONLY**



Name and Location of Activity: Princes Highway West Duplication: Waurn Ponds To Winchelsea

Sponsor: VicRoads
Cultural Heritage Advisor: Zvonka Stanin (Terraculture Pty Ltd)

Plan Author: Zvonka Stanin

Report Date: 1/7/2009

Information regarding specific locations of new and existing Aboriginal heritage sites have been suppressed in this report in order to protect the cultural heritage values of the respective sites. For further information please contact the Cultural Heritage Registrar at Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following investigation is part of a broad preliminary assessment of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values for the Princes Highway West Duplication from Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea. This preliminary assessment however, focuses on non-Aboriginal heritage values. It will assist VicRoads to ensure that the project is undertaken in a manner consistent with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development and relevant State and Commonwealth Legislation.

The Activity

This project involves the duplication of the Princes Highway West from Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea and includes the following;

- Construction of a new carriageway to 'M' Road standard,
- Regrading substandard sections of the existing carriageway,
- Intersection improvements including the construction of at grade intersections at major cross roads,
- Construction of a new bridge structure over the Geelong-Warrnambool railway line,
- Associated drainage works and service relocation.

Results

Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Desktop Assessment:

A search of the Victorian Heritage Register indicated that there are no identified historical places on the Heritage Inventory or the Heritage Register. Other registers and heritage studies listed the following sites as being historically significant:

- Kellaway and Rowe's 2008 Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study 2B 2007-2008 (Former Laketown State School, at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, Place number B094); with the recommendation to be included in the Shire's Heritage Overlay and on the Heritage Register:
- One building adjacent to the Activity Area is registered on the National Trust Register (St Patrick's Catholic Church [B2195], located approximately 1 kilometre to the west of Mount Moriac).
- The Winchelsea stone barrel culvert – situated at the end of the Activity Area in Winchelsea – is recognised by the Surf Coast Shire in the form of a commemorative plaque. The culvert is also mentioned in the Land Conservation Council's 1997 *Historic Places Special Investigation, South – Western Victoria, Final Recommendations* (Site Id. CL0106 and final recommendation C360).
- An Aboriginal scarred red gum (██████████) (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register id. 7721-0108), in Winchelsea, has similarly been recognised in the form of a nearby Surf Coast Shire commemorative plaque (and previously as H033 on the Surf Coast Shire Heritage overlay). There is no current listing of the site on the Planning Scheme.

Standard assessment:

The standard assessment found that the activity has the potential to impact on several identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values included in the Heritage Inventory, as below:

- D7721-0432, Winchelsea Barrel Culvert; CL0106 (C360) according to LCC 1997;
- H7721-0431, Artefact Scatter at Considines Road;
- H7721-0433, Mt Moriac House Scatter;
- H7721-0434, Lady of the Lake Hotel;
- H7721-0435, Princes Quarry;
- H7721-0436, Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins;
- H7721-0437, Mt Moriac Blacksmith's Shop;
- H7721-0441, Mt Moriac Hall and Store;
- H7721-0442, Former Clifford Township.

The activity has the potential to impact on several standing buildings and other structures and/or vegetation that may have (local) historical value, but for which the current assessment has not identified any areas of archaeological potential;

- N3 1170 Princes Highway;
- N4 St Patrick's Gates;
- N5 & N8 Culverts under Princes Highway West;
- N6 Walton's Road Complex;
- [REDACTED] (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Site Number 7721-0108).

At present, there appears to be no impact to the following historical places located within and adjacent to the Activity Area:

- N1 Mt Moriac Primary School and Police Station;
- N2 Arthur Streeton Memorial;
- N7 Modewarre Gates;
- St Patrick's Church (B2915 National Trust)
- Former Laketown School, B094 (Kellaway and Rowe 2008).

Management Recommendations

The Princes Highway West Duplication, Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea, will be conducted in a way that avoids and minimises harm to cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage management processes to be applied and initiatives to be implemented in relation to the activity are outlined in the table below.

Table A. Minimisation of harm to non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Site No.	Impact and Potential to Minimise Harm
D7721-0432	No Consent form Heritage Victoria is required. Any disturbance to the site will require consultation with the Surf Coast Shire.
H7721-0431 H7721-0433 H7721-0434 H7721-0435 H7721-0436 H7721-0437 H7721-0441 H7721-0442	Any disturbance to the site will require an appropriate Consent from Heritage Victoria, and may require full assessment, and sub-surface testing.
B094	Activity will avoid – VicRoads is to provide a suitable buffer zone around the school building and any associated structures during works to avoid harm (in consultation with Heritage Victoria and Surf

Site No.	Impact and Potential to Minimise Harm
	Coast Shire) Any disturbance to the site will require consultation with Heritage Victoria and the Surf Coast Shire, and may require full assessment, including Built Heritage and Archaeological Assessment and sub-surface testing.
N1, N6, B2915	Activity will avoid – VicRoads is to provide a suitable buffer zone between the relevant property and the activity to avoid harm. Any disturbance to the site will require consultation with Heritage Victoria and the Surf Coast Shire, and may require full assessment, including Built Heritage and Archaeological Assessment and sub-surface testing.
N2, N7	Activity will avoid – VicRoads is to provide a suitable buffer zone between the relevant property and the activity to avoid harm. Consultation with the Surf Coast Shire and relevant land owners/occupiers recommended if harm cannot be avoided.
N3, N4, N5, N8	Consultation with the Surf Coast Shire and relevant land owners/occupiers recommended. Inventory of the historical place/structure recommended prior to any harm.
HO33 VAHR7721- 0108	Protected under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> : Management recommendations to be outlined in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan Consultation with Surf Coast Shire recommended.

Table A continued.

Minimisation of harm to non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

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PRINCES HIGHWAY WEST DUPLICATION, WAURN PONDS TO WINCHELSEA CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT ASSESSMENT– NON-ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

PART 1

RESULTS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The following investigation is part of a broad preliminary assessment of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values for the Princes Highway West Duplication from Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea. This preliminary assessment however, focuses on non-Aboriginal heritage values. It will assist VicRoads to ensure that the project is undertaken in a manner consistent with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development and relevant State and Commonwealth Legislation.

The Activity

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- Associated drainage works and service relocation.

The Activity Area

The length of the study area is approximately 23 kilometres in length defined as the Princes Highway West from Draytons Road, Waurn Ponds to Worland Street, Winchelsea. The width of the study area varies along the route and comprises the existing highway reservation as well as additional land abutting the existing reservation that has been defined for the duplication of the highway. The width varies to a maximum of approximately 75m. Refer to layout plans for the duplication of the highway that include a photographic base covering the Study Area (attached as a CD, listed in Appendix E) for further details.

- Please note that as part of this project, the possibility of a truck parking / rest area is being investigated along the route but is not indicated on the current study area plans shown in Appendix D. This additional area of study (approximately 1 to 2 Ha) will be advised once the study has commenced and shall be included in the tender price.

Consultation

The assessment is based on only a brief initial consultation with landowners regarding access to their property. Any comments or additional information regarding the history of any archaeological sites were collected incidentally, as noted in text (marked as pers. comm.).

Other information

The majority of the adjacent land has been highly disturbed as it has and is still being used for grazing/farming however, there are some areas of high conservation land where the ground is less disturbed.

DIVISION 1

DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

This stage of assessment involved the completion of a Desktop Assessment to identify non-Aboriginal cultural heritage issues and constraints affecting the Activity Area. The Desktop Assessment involved minimal consultation with cultural heritage stakeholders outside of researching existing registers and heritage report information.

1. PERSONNEL AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

1.1. *Cultural Heritage Advisor*

The Cultural Heritage Advisor for this assessment is Zvonka Stanin who has a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in archaeology and seven years experience in archaeological survey and excavation of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage within Victoria and southern New South Wales. Paul Bazalicki did the mapping of the activity and survey areas. Jasma Walker did the background research at Heritage Victoria (HV). Catherine Webb (Phd) and Zvonka Stanin undertook the editing of this assessment.

1.2. *Desktop Assessment Methodology*

The Desktop Assessment into both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage present in the Activity Area was conducted between 1 September and 21 October 2008. This is a report on non-Aboriginal heritage values only.

This investigation was undertaken by searching relevant Commonwealth, State and local registers for any known heritage sites or places in the Activity Area, which includes:

- Victorian Heritage Register and Victorian Heritage Inventory (Heritage Victoria);
- National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Government Department of Environment and Water Resources);
- Local Council Heritage Overlays and/or Planning Schemes (Local Government);
- Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council); and
- National Trust Register (National Trust Victoria).

Background research was also undertaken into the cultural heritage context and environmental history of the Activity Area. This involved reviewing existing information on the Activity Area including:

- Any reports from previous heritage surveys undertaken in or within the vicinity of the study area or on any relevant cultural heritage matters;
- Any published works about cultural heritage in the relevant geographic region;
- Any historical and ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal occupation of the relevant geographic region; and
- Any relevant community submissions received by VicRoads.

Further information was sought regarding:

- Details of any efforts made by the Heritage Advisor to consult with any cultural heritage stakeholders in the study;

- Details of any obstacles encountered in completing the assessment.

2. RESULTS OF DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

2.1. Physical Background

The following section provides background information on the physical context of the Activity Area. This information is used to model past human use of the landscape and the potential for archaeological remains or other types of heritage in the area.

Extending between Waurn Ponds and Winchelsea, from the municipalities of City of Greater Geelong to the Surf Coast Shire, the Activity Area crosses three parishes in the County of Grant and several small towns, as follows:

City of Greater Geelong

- From Drayton Road, Waurn Ponds to Pettavel Road, Pettavel in the Parish of Duneed.

Surf Coast Shire

- From Pettavel Road, Pettavel, in Parish of Duneed to Lot TP344300, Mount Moriac, Parish of Modewarre;
- From Mount Moriac (as above), Parish of Modewarre to Mt Pollack Road, Buckley, Parish of Lake Lake Wollard; and
- From Buckley to Winchelsea, Parish of Lake Lake Wollard.

The Activity Area is located in the centre of the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA) region. It comprises three broad geomorphic divisions including the Western uplands, Western Plains and Southern Plains (Robinson et al 2003: ii); totalling almost 13 350 km of south-western Victoria. The Activity Area forms only a small part of the CCMA's Western Plains division and it crosses over the Otway Plain (between Considines Road and Buckley Roads).

2.1.1. Climate and Rainfall

The Corangamite in general has a temperate climate with cold to mild winters and hot summers. Average rainfall is spread relatively evenly throughout the year, but achieved its highest in July. Summer temperatures are hot to warm but are ameliorated by close proximity to Port Phillip Bay. Mean maximum temperatures of 24.9°C are reached in February. Winter temperatures are cold with the lowest winter mean minimum temperature of 5.4°C normally occurred in July (Bureau of Meteorology 2008).

2.1.2. Flora and Fauna

Today, the central Western Plains are characterised by cultivated paddocks, interspersed with historical garden remnants to cypress avenue wind-breaks. Some may date to the nineteenth century, but little remains of the vegetation that dominated the Western plains in this area prior to European arrival. The western part of the Activity Area, would have comprised of the dominant of Plains Grassy Woodlands (Plains Woodlands or Forests), with grassy woodlands located on the lower slopes and hills of the Otway Plain. Grassy woodland would have also characterised the eastern section of the Activity Area within the Parish of Duneed. Plains Grassland and Chenopod Grasslands are common around the clay soils near Pettavel Road (EVC 1750 layer; DPI website Nov 2008).

2.1.3. Regional Geology and Geomorphology

The Activity Area falls within the Geelong and Colac Geological map sheets (Department of Mines 1:63,360 map sheet). Spencer Jones, who presents the explanatory note for the Geelong mapsheet, stated that:

“Broadly speaking the area is a plain, consisting of extensive basalt flows overlying and partly

blanketing flat-lying Tertiary sediments. This plain has been broken into several units by block faulting and is dominated by the raised Barrabool Hills fault block or horst, which exerts a controlling influence on the outcrop geology and drainage pattern. The Rowsley Fault and Lovely Banks Monocline, both orientated broadly north-south are part of the major fault system which forms the western side of the Port Phillip Sunklands or graben. These structures progressively step down the plain level of the country from northwest to the east across the Geelong standard sheet area” (Spencer Jones 1970: 7).

Online geological/geomorphological mapping (DPI website Nov 2008 - sourced from Vandenberg 1997 Queenscliff SJ 55-9 Edition 2, 1:250 000 Geological Map Series) - indicate that the Activity Area comprises a range of geological units extending over a landscape dominated by gently inclined flat, undulating ground with low rises throughout.

From Drayton Road to just west of Pettavel Road, the Activity Area samples basalt that is part of the Quaternary Newer Volcanics, associated with Mount Duneed. A former volcano, Mount Duneed is a low hill (~300m above sea level) surrounded by Plio-Pleistocene lava flows and located south-east of the Activity Area. The Jan Juc Formation, which dominates most of Waurm Ponds, is briefly sampled just west of Pettavel Road. To its west, is the Eumeralla Formation. It extends as far as Mount Moriac and comprises Early Cretaceous sediments including conglomerates, coarse sandstones and mudstones. Further details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Geology / Geomorphology of the Activity Area

Geological Unit	Unit Type (subtype)	Unit Name	Age	Classification / Environment	Lithological Description
1	Rock unit	Newer Volcanic Group	Quaternary (Holocene) to Neogene (Pliocene)	Sedimentary (Non-Marine / Colluvial)	Extrusive: tholeiitic to alkaline basalts, minor scoria and ash
2	Rock Formation	Jan Juc Formation	Palaeogene (Oligocene)	Sedimentary (Marine)	Marine: marl, clay, silt, glauconitic
3	Rock Formation	Eumeralla Formation	Cretaceous (Early Cretaceous)	Sedimentary (Non-Marine (Alluvial))	Fluvial, braided stream deposits: volcanolithic sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, with feldspar and quartz grains, fine to medium grained
4	Rock Formation	Unnamed alluvium	Quaternary (Holocene)	Sedimentary (Non-Marine (Alluvial))	Fluvial: alluvium, gravel, sand, silt
5	Rock Formation	Moorabool Viaduct Sand	Neogene (Pliocene) to Neogene (Miocene)	Sedimentary (Marine)	Gravel, sand, silt
6	Rock Formation	Unnamed colluvium	Quaternary (Holocene)	Sedimentary (Non-Marine (Colluvial))	Fluvial: "gully" alluvium, colluvium: gravel, sand, silt

Hydrology

According to Catchment Information Mapping (DPI website Nov 2008) the Activity Area does not impinge upon any significant wetlands or floodways; despite the proximity of Lake Dubbin and Lake Modewarre. The area is relatively dry with one in 100 year flood occurring only between Wainwrights Road and Buckley School Road in the west. Any creeks are tributary and ephemeral.

The best known waterway within the Activity Area is the modified natural drainage system (a tributary of Waurm Ponds Creek) that dissects the northern (and middle) boundary of the Activity Area adjacent to the Princes Highway and Drayton Road. Waurm Ponds Creek itself is approximately 16 km long and commences in the Barrabool Hills near Mount Moriac. It flows west to east towards Barwon River to later join it at Marshall.

The Activity Area is situated adjacent to several lakes including Lake Dubbin (< 500 m) and Lake Modewarre (< 2 km), south of Waltons Road at Buckley. Furthermore, the name of Parish of Lake Lake Wollard betrays its origins as an ancient waterway; its most recognisable remnant being Lake Corangamite, near Colac (to the west of the Activity Area).

Soils

Soil types within the central Western Plains reflect its diverse geological base. As an example, early Parish maps depicted a range of soil types from light soils timbered with gum to rich loamy soils suitable for cultivation. A more up to date reference for the soils within the Activity Area can be sourced via general surveys of soils within the Otway region by Pitt (1981), Maher and Martin (1987) and through the DPI website (Robinson et al. 2003, sourced in November 2008).

2.2. Historical Background

The following section provides background information on the history of European settlement within the Activity Area; including a summary of early contact with Aboriginal people. Its purpose is to provide a historical context for the field investigation.

2.2.1. Aboriginal Pre-Contact History

Europeans began to make written observations on the Aboriginal people of the Western Plains in 1802, when explorers began to chart the entrance of Port Phillip Bay. However, most of the text relates to 1836 onwards when there was a permanent European presence. Clark (1990) collated the primary sources of this ethnohistory in his reconstruction of traditional language boundaries in western Victoria. These sources include journal entries and government correspondence produced by explorers such as Matthew Flinders and Charles Grimes, as well as settlers and missionaries, particularly G.A. Robinson, the Chief Aboriginal Protector.

Aboriginal Pre-Contact History

William Buckley - an escaped convict from an aborted 1803 settlement at Sorrento - was adopted by the *Wada wurrung* people and lived with them until July 1834. As recorded by Morgan (1852), Buckley's reminiscences have become an important source of historical data on the Aboriginal clans in the *Wada wurrung* area. Excluding Morgan (1852), most of the historical data for the early contact period refers to specific events, usually involving contact and conflict between settlers and the local Aboriginal clan.

There is little historic data from this period. However it could be assumed that at least some clans continued to live in traditional ways, and this could be useful to understand how the *Wada wurrung* peoples lived in earlier pre-contact times. Corris (1968) cited in Clark (1990) believes "*(that) there is so little known about the social organisation of the 'Wada wurrung' bespeaks the rapidity with which they were physically destroyed by settlers seeking undisputed possession of their land*" (Clark 1990: 277).

The *Wada wurrung* Language Group

Following Clark (1990), at the time of European contact Geelong was part of the *Wada wurrung* language area. The *Wada wurrung* territory extended along the coast from Painkalac Creek at Aireys Inlet east into Port Phillip Bay to the Werribee River. It extended north as far as Fiery and Mt Emu creeks.

The social and spatial organisation of traditional Aboriginal societies have been the subject of considerable debate. It is considered by most that Aboriginal societies were organised according to local descent groups called clans (ie. various authors cited in Clark 1990). Clans were the "*landowning, land renewing and land sustaining unit of Aboriginal society*" (Clark 1990: 4, 5). Clans occupied estates or home country. The area of land over which the clan hunted and gathered has been called the range, as explained by Clark "*...the tract or stretch of country identifiable as the economic range, normally included the estate and was thus owned by clans. The band seasonally occupied and utilised various parts of the range in a settlement pattern that was a response to the group's habitat*" (Clark 1990: 4, 5).

He goes on to state that:

"the clans within a language grouping are capable of being distinguished on the basis of differing

linguistic and cultural characteristics” (Clark 1990: 9).

Clark suggests there were twenty-seven *Wada wurrung* clans at the time of European contact:

“I have been able to reconstruct 27 ‘Wada wurrung’ clans. using Lourandos’ (1977) estimates that clan sizes ranged from between 40 to 60, this would give a ‘Wada wurrung’ population of between 1080 and 1620 at the time of contact. Dawson (1991) estimated clan sizes were 120, and this would give ‘Wada wurrung’ a population of 3240. The real figure was probably somewhere between 1620 and 3240” (Clark 1990: 307).

Wada wurrung clans were patrilineal and organised into moieties belonging to either the *Waa* (crow) or *Bunjil* (eaglehawk) moiety. Marriage partners were required to belong to different moieties (Clark 1990: 276-7). The *Wada wurrung* clans who lived on the coast were the first to come into direct contact with Europeans. The clan that occupied the areas around Geelong, the *Wada wurrung balug*, was probably the next to have direct contact with the white explorers and continued to have the same between 1802 and 1835.

The *Wada wurrung balug* Territory

The Activity Area was probably in the territory of the *Wada wurrung balug* as this included *“the country between the Barwon and Werribee Rivers”* (Massola 1969: 66, in Clark 1990: 330). The clan location is given as the Barrabool Hills (Clark 1990: 333). The clan moiety was *Bunjil*. It is thought that the *Wada wurrung balug* was the clan who adopted William Buckley in 1803 (Clark 1990: 331). Robinson considered that the *Wada wurrung balug* exercised considerable influence over other clans in the eastern section of the Western District.

Located around Geelong, the *Wada wurrung balug* was highly exposed to Europeans in the early days of Victorian settlement, and members of the clan were being employed by settlers to collect stray stock and cut wood from as early as about 1839 (Clark 1990: 331-332). This contact led to the rapid demise of traditional lifeways and indeed to the *Wada wurrung balug* clan. Recorded to number 300 people in 1837, by 1853 there were only 17 surviving clan members. The survivors refused to occupy a reserve set up along the Barwon River at Buntingdale, as it was not in their territory (Clark 1990: 293, 332). According to Brownhill, the *“last full-blood male of the clan”* reportedly died in 1885 (Brownhill 1955, in Clark 1990: 333).

The Activity Area may occupy the former territory of the *Gerartture* clan who settled land west of Lake Modewarre (Wedge 1836 in Croll and Wettenhall 1937: 27).

2.2.2. *Aboriginal Post-Contact History*

The presence of *Wada wurrung* people on land comprising the present day municipalities of City of Greater Geelong and the Surf Coast Shire, continued to be written about throughout the latter 19th century - mostly in government correspondence – and until being forced onto mission stations such as at Buntingdale or until their integration into the broader community. As an indication of their decline Clark records:

“Fyans noted that when he arrived in the Geelong district in 1837 he was ordered to assemble all the Aboriginal population to receive gifts. Assisted by William Buckley all the Aborigines within 30 miles of Geelong were assembled, amounting to 297 men, women and children. Each received a blanket and a portion of flour. In 1858 Fyans considered that no more than 20 of these 297 people were alive” (Clark 1990: 299).

In 1861, the *Wada wurrung* survivors were gathered onto a parcel of land at Mt Duneed, the Duneed Reserve, on which a ‘shelter hut’ had been installed (Clark 1990: 300). The remnant population, which around this time appeared to have numbered eleven people, were encouraged to stay at the Duneed Reserve and were prohibited from staying in the Geelong Township after sundown. There are considerable historic details on the fate of particular individuals. According to Clark the last *“full blood” Wada wurrung balug* was known as *“King Billy....whose Aboriginal name was ‘Waurrn Bunyip’ or ‘Worm Banip’ died at the Geelong hospital on the 11th of November 1885”* (Clark 1990: 306). In relation to other *Wada wurrung* clans Clark records the demise of Billy Leigh of the *Yaawangi* (You

Yangs):

“Billy Leigh, purported to be the last of the ‘Yawangi’ (sic ‘Yaawangi’) clan, died on the 9th of August 1912. Billy had been adopted by Fredrick Armytage and his wife, the owners of Woolloomanata Station. He was baptized and confirmed in the Trinity Church of England in Lara, and when he died the Armytages erected a memorial above his grave in the eastern cemetery in Geelong” (Clark 1990: 335).

2.2.3. Non-Aboriginal Post-Contact History

The non-Aboriginal history of the Activity Area has been documented broadly in a number of published and unpublished texts, including Wynd (1971, 1979), Wild (1950), Anderson (1994), Rowe and Huddle (2000) and the Port of Geelong Authority (1959). Wynd’s 1992 account of the Barrabool Shire (‘Barrabool; Land of the Magpie’ 1992) - the primary antecedent of the current municipality of Surf Coast Shire in particular – provides the main source of information for the history of settlement along the Princes Highway east of Winchelsea. This and other sources have been brought together in the recent revision of the Surf Coast Heritage Study Stage 2 (Kellaway and Rowe 2008) which - following on from Wynd - cites the influence of the Western district land boom in the 1860s and the formation of the County Roads Board for the development of the highway. The following summaries are based primarily on these latter studies.

Early History 1800-1835

James Grant in 1800 and John Murray in 1802 had explored the Victorian coastline east of Cape Otway and up to Port Phillip Bay. However it was not until mid-1802 that Corio Bay itself was discovered. It was then that Matthew Flinders entered Port Phillip Bay, named and camped at Indented Head, before rowing across Corio Bay and climbing the You-Yangs, to gain a view of what he considered a pleasing and fertile country. Flinders briefly encountered members of the *Wada wurrung*. Port Phillip Bay was surveyed on foot by Charles Grimes the following year. From this time to 1824, the only European to visit the area was William Buckley.

In 1824 Hume & Hovell traversed the north shore of Corio Bay between Point Wilson and Hovells Creek, where they learned from a *Wada wurrung* party that the name of the bay was Jillong. Ten years later, due to serious limitations on available land in Van Diemens Land, leaders of the Port Phillip Association, Batman and Fawkner, made inroads into the settlement of the Bay. In 1835 Batman once again set up a base camp for exploration at Indented Head and traversed the area around Geelong on his way to the You Yangs.

1836-1850

In 1836 the first wave of squatters arrived in near Geelong. In 1837, in response to a petition from local settlers wanting protection from the Aborigines, the Governor of the colony, Governor Bourke, appointed Captain Foster Fyans to the Magistracy and “*instructed the Surveyor General of New South Wales to lay out two townships in Geelong – one near the bay and the other near the river*” (cited in Kaskadanis 2008: 19). Hoddle reserved the land at the junction between the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers for this town but the bridge further upstream became the focus of the settlement. Fyans was also appointed to issue pasturing licenses in the area, the first official recognition that Geelong existed. A town was surveyed between the Barwon River and Corio Bay and the town of Geelong officially came into existence on 26th October 1838. However, the first sale of town lots was not held until February 1839. Large parcels of land were purchased from the Crown from 1840 onwards.

Shires and Local Councils

- Greater City of Geelong (former Barrabool Shire)

The municipality of Waurin Ponds and Pettavel are located in the City of Greater Geelong, which stretches from the Barwon River to the north, to Lorne along the Great Ocean Road in the south. These settlements were located predominantly along major waterways such as the Barwon River and local creeks including Waurin Ponds Creek and Thompson Creek. The most attractive land within the Barrabool shire was located along Waurin Ponds Creek, with land to the southwest considered too

rough to settle (Wynd 1992: 9):

John Charles Dark was one of the earliest pastoralists in the Barrabool Shire area. He developed a sheep run in 1836 near today's Pollocksford. A surveyor who had worked in Tasmania prior to coming to Port Philip Bay, Dark left the area a year later but was rapidly followed by Captain Frederick Dewing and William Roadknight, who settled to the east of Pollocksford along the Barwon River (Wynd 1992: 7-8).

The introduction of squatters into the area was characterised by the occupation of large pastoral runs close to major rivers and creeks. By 1842 most of the available land within the Barrabool Shire was occupied, with squatters who then expanded further south to areas previously deemed unappealing, predominantly scrub land (Pescott 1985: 28). Dr. Alexander Thompson settled in the area in late 1836. He developed 'Thompson's Old Station', which was close to the junction of the Barwon and Moorabool rivers. By 1840, he moved south of the township of Geelong, purchased 640 acres of land east of the Barwon River and built a homestead he named 'Kardinia'. He also took up another pastoral run extending south from the Barwon River to Spring Creek.

- Parish of Duneed

The first sale of the divided lots within the Parish of Duneed occurred in 1840 and continued until the mid 1850s. The sale was of 25 blocks of varying sizes of land in the newly defined Barrabool Shire, which was located between the Barwon River and Waurm Ponds Creek. The land in the Barrabool hills proved popular. The Shire was slowly divided into eight parishes, although by 1847 only the parishes of Barrabool, Duneed, Modewarre, and Gnarwarre were mapped and proclaimed. The remaining shires were slowly divided up and sold over the next 30 years. A census for the Parish of Barrabool in 1854 showed a total population of 857 and commented on the variety of immigrant populations inhabiting the area (Wynd 1992: 16).

This shift in land ownership and sale put considerable pressure on squatters in the area who were forced to relinquish the land or buy it from the government. Much of the land within the Parish of Barrabool was bought by speculators and subsequently sold or leased to settlers and pastoralists. The land associated with the chain of ponds between the Barwon River and Waurm Ponds was predominantly agricultural, with large farms located on both sides of the Barwon River. Barrabool maintained a reputation as a farming area where it was common to subdivide larger farms into smaller holdings to maintain agricultural growth and development in wheat, oats, and hay production (Wynd 1992: 21-22).

- Parish of Modewarre

Wynd (1992: 94) writes that to the west of Duneed lied Modewarre Parish, "*large part of which is occupied by the lake of the same name*".

Primarily a pastoral centre, in the late 1850s Modewarre was the focus of two small communities, Laketown (later changed to Buckley) and the eponymous Modewarre (also Layard). The name Buckley is likely to derive from the pioneering Buckley family, who first settled in Modewarre at a property called 'Westbank' (Wynd 1992: 204).

- Parish of Lake Lake Wollard (including parts of the former Shire of Winchelsea)

Parish of Lake Lake Wollard is dominated by the town of Winchelsea, the history of which had been summarised in Kellaway and Rowe 2008 'Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study 2B 2007-2008' (Kellaway and Rowe 2008). The study combined some of the major texts relating to the township (Kiddle 1961, Koster and Lloyd 1990 and Gregory et al. 1985 for full reference see original) into the following discussion:

"By 1837, settlement on the Barwon River within the former Shire of Winchelsea had been well established. Those in possession of significant landholdings included: The Derwent Company, Thomas and S.L. Learmonth, John Highett and William Harding, Hugh Murray, G.T. Lloyd, G.A. Anstey, A. Morris and W. Carter, the Austin brothers Thomas, Josiah and Solomon, Henry Hopkins, C. Armytage and Sons, and Thomas Ricketts. As a result of the European settlement of the land came the

establishment of overland trade routes.

The transportation of provisions between the fledgling towns, centres and pastoral stations in Victoria witnessed the development of country stores. The rapid progress of Geelong and the Western District at this time brought about the beginnings of a settlement on the Barwon River now known as Winchelsea, on the route between Geelong and Colac. was in December 1842 when Charles Beal, accompanied by P.N. Trebeck, founded the township of Winchelsea which they originally called 'The Barwon'. It was situated near a natural ford in the Barwon River. There, they built the Barwon Hotel and the first general store (sic).

The township of Winchelsea was first surveyed and laid out by A.J. Skene on 4 December 1850 to 1851, Governor Latrobe, then Superintendent, submitted the name of 'Winchelsea' for approval. It was named after the English port of Winchelsea. The township was laid out on the western bank of the River, with some suburban' residential allotments on the opposite bank (sic). Settlement soon developed, particularly after the construction of the timber bridge over the Barwon in c.1851 when the volume of bullock drays and other traffic increased. In 1867, this bridge was replaced by the existing bluestone bridge" (Kellaway and Rowe 2008: 51-52).

It is likely that transport in the Winchelsea area in the early settlement period involved travelling along bullock tracks, many of which are still in use today. The former 'Barwon' or 'Austin's Ford' provided a natural stopping place along the route between Geelong and Warrnambool Colac Road. This road was actually a rough track that followed Waurn Pond's Creek, and as a main route to Colac, it was one of the first tracks to receive attention. By 1858 the Colac Road, whilst still being a track, was receiving regular maintenance. During the mid 1800s, funds from ratepayers were insufficient to improve roads and to construct bridges. A toll system was put in place during the 1860s to pay for major bridges and road works (Kellaway and Rowe 2008:52). Also according to the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study:

"From the mid 19th century, Winchelsea became an early centre for commerce, education, postal services and social activities; the home of station hands, shearers and some tradesmen who worked for the numerous graziers and farmers that constituted the outlying population; the retirement location for a number of people from the land; and the place of residence of the population providing the support infrastructure - including bankers, store keepers, hotel keepers, teachers and employees of the Winchelsea Shire. The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed further developments in the town. St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church was built in 1892-3 (the Anglican church had established itself at Winchelsea over 45 years earlier in 1846), while the original public library behind the Barwon Hotel was replaced with a new building on the triangular block on the Geelong side of the bridge in 1894. In 1908, the Winchelsea Shire Hall was replaced with a commodious new building . In 1914, the Winchelsea Water Works Trust was constituted. After the Great War a substantial grandstand was erected at the Eastern Reserve in 1923 as a functional memorial to the people of Winchelsea and district who served in the armed services.

...By the mid 20th century, the steady progress in the evolution and development of Winchelsea had slowed. This resulted from the opening of the Great Ocean Road (initially between Torquay and Eastern View from 1922), drawing the passing tourist trade away from Winchelsea. The rapid decline of the town as a stopping place also resulted from technological advances in vehicular transport, with the ability of motor cars and truck to travel great distances without the need for roadside stops. A small increase in the population came in the 1950s, when Housing Commission homes were built for employees of the nearby coal mine" (Kellaway and Rowe 2008:52).

2.2.4. Land Use History

While the broad history of Parishes within which the Activity Area is situated illustrate – for the most part - deceptively consistent land-use patterns (see also Table 2), a detailed land-use history of the many allotments that make up the Activity Area is highly complex; and not within the scope of this assessment. The following discussion is, therefore, largely based on Wynd's (1992) description of the towns developed directly on the Princes Highway, and set against Anderson's (1994) history of Victorian roads. Current conditions and other land-use details, according to chainage (based on VicRoads layout plans, Appendix E) are provided in the table below:

Table 2 Broad chronological summary of land-use, associated activities and effects on archaeological deposits throughout various historical time periods

Time Period	Land-use	Activities	Effects on archaeological deposits
1830s	Establishment of squatters runs	Cattle and sheep grazing	Disturbance of surface artefacts only. Minimal vegetation removal would have occurred. No building construction.
1840	Government land sales commence	Continuation of grazing	Little additional disturbance.
1840s	Further subdivision	Small farms	Minimal disturbance through farming activity, such as fencing.
1850s	Cropping predominates in region	Ploughing	Disturbance of deposits within the plough zone. Erosion likely to be initiated in areas.
1850s	Beginning of vineyards in region	Cultivation	Several vineyards apparent in vicinity of road alignment, at Pettavel Road (Wynd 1992: Fig 4.1). Deep disturbance of sediments would result.
1880s	End of vineyards, decline of cropping, return to animal husbandry including dairying	Construction of animal enclosures, buildings and other facilities for dairying etc. small town infrastructure	Continued disturbance of sediments; to varying depths .
1840s onwards	Road construction	Construction, reconstruction, road widening, provision of drainage of several roads throughout area including	Disturbance of sediments, particularly after bituminisation and the construction of modern roads.

Princes Highway West

Starting out as a series of dirt tracks in the 1850s, Princes Highway West was the first major inland link between Geelong and the Western District.

Separated by ocean and sparsely populated, Western District's prime attraction was whaling, with the Henty brothers first establishing whaling stations at Port Fairy and Portland in the early 1830s. Mitchell's account of his exploration of the Western interior in 'Australia Felix' stimulated overland exploration, and by the mid 1840s, squatters occupied most of the Western District (MHSBC 1985).

The general demand for livestock and farm produce in the colony as a result of the Goldrush, contributed to development of the Western District from the 1850s onwards and increased demand for new routes between the interior and coast. Bush tracks first developed between older centres such as Hamilton, Portland and Geelong (MHSBC 1985: 20), with subsequent establishments of several major roads; including the Princes Highway West between Geelong and Warrnambool.

In his history of Victorian roads, Anderson (1994: 72) writes that the construction of the Princes Highway West (also known as *Melbourne Road West*) featured uniform construction that was far less turbulent than that of its eastern section. However, until the advent of the CRB (Country Roads Board in 1913) the road was in places a "little more than a dirt track" (Anderson 1994: 72). By 1913, the road was of an acceptable standard. Anderson's reading of the First Annual Report of the Board for example, suggests that "clearly the roads in the western section of what would later become the Princes Highway were either already in good condition or could be brought up to an acceptable standard with relative ease" (Andersons 1994: 73). The Report also noted the "massive bluestone bridges and culverts".

Today, much of what appears on the highway is the result of improvements made in the 20th century as the "Princes Highway came in for its fair share of funding and reached standards of design and construction equalled to any road in the country" (Anderson 1994: 74). Current conditions include wide reserves, road-side drainage, and wide crossings linking the location of several historic townships, some of which are no longer in existence.

Clifford, Parish of Duneed

Wynd (1992: 83) writes that Clifford was established strategically around the Cape Otway/Devon Roads and the Princes Road as early as 1853 and it "soon had a school/church, hotel, store and smithy". The four buildings situated within the vicinity of the intersection, are as follows:

- The Church of England (1853 - closing in 1875);
- The Store/ Post Office (ref. 1869);
- Hotel (ref. 1871-1877 destroyed by fire);
- Blacksmith (1872).

By the year 1890, all of the people living in the town were listed as farmers; suggesting that the town was no longer in existence. Current conditions appear to confirm this with aerial photographs indicating that the Princes Highway here has been considerably altered from the small road it would have been in the 1870s. A passing lane has been introduced and there's a deviation to the northeast. A private residence has also been constructed in the northwest corner of the intersection.

Figure 1 Detail from Figure 5.7 in Wynd 1992: 83, showing the approximate location of places mentioned in the text. Wynd cites 1 as being the location of the Store 2. Clifford Hotel 3. Church of England 4. Smithy



Mount Moriac, Parish of Duneed

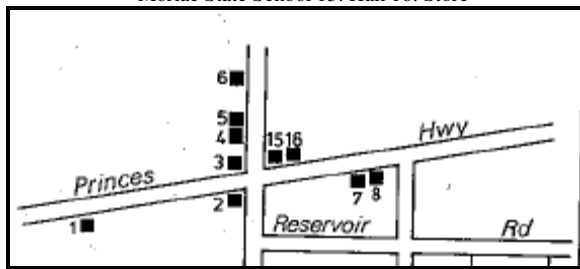
Mount Moriac is the most western hamlet in the Parish of Duneed. It expanded around a church school constructed in 1853. Originally a hut with a thatched roof, by the 1860s the school was expanded to become the Mount Moriac Catholic Church (St Patricks), which is located across 1170 Princes Highway. Wynd's (1992: 84-88) history of the town refers to several other features historically associated with the Activity Area, including:

- The Mount Moriac Church School (1853, 1860 – closed 1875, church rebuilt in original position – 1953);
- Duneed/Mount Moriac Hotel (1855 - after 1890s rebuilt; to present);
- Blacksmith (ref. 1861 – 1900s, one of a number of smiths in the town);
- Mount Moriac State School (1875- rebuilt in another location in 1968);
- Police Barracks (ref. 1869);
- The Parish Hall (ref. 1869, replaced by a new building in 1903 – 1962);
- The store (one of several recorded in town: see photo of Moriac in Wynd 1992: 87).

Mount Moriac was the centre of thriving farming population for most of the 19th century. However, the opening of the Colac railway in 1877 and the establishment of Moriac Station some kilometres away led to a decrease in population. By the 20th century the town began to fully decline.

Despite this, the town boasts the remnants of several older buildings, including the Mount Moriac Hotel and weatherboard homes (for example, 1170 Princes Highway, the Hoveys, see Murphy 2000). Furthermore, while a petrol station might have been built over the remains of one of the local blacksmith's shop, historical artefacts continued to be collected from the location. The Hovey family, who are long term residents and current land owners of the neighbouring property, have also noted historical rubbish on their own adjacent allotment. It has been suggested that the rubbish is part of the remains of a dwelling owned by the Gower family; a dwelling destroyed in the 1960s (Ms Hovey pers. comm.).

Figure 2 Detail from Figure 5.8 in Wynd 1992: 84, showing the approximate location of places near the Princes Highway Activity Area. Wynd refers to 1. as being the location of the St. Patricks Church., 2. Duneed/Mount Moriac Hotel 3. Smithy 4. Shire Hall 5. Church of England 6. Bible Christian Methodists Chapel 7. Police Barracks 8. Mount Moriac State School 15. Hall 16. Store



Laketown (now Buckley), Parish of Modewarre

Laketown was the northern most of the two communities that sprung around Lake Modewarre in the 1860s. Three former buildings appeared to have been situated within the Princes Highway alignment between Considines and Waltons Road (Figure 3, as depicted on a copy of the 1861 Parish Plan held at the National Library of Australia). These include:

- the State School (marked as S.S.);
- the Post Office (P.O.);
- a note referring to 'Hotel, Mt Moriac'; however the note is clearly erroneous and seems to be referring to the Mount Moriac Hotel located several kilometres to the east.
- and another feature, located within the property of James C. Wallace, west of Considines Road.

The features are also described in Wynd's brief history of Barrabool (1992: 94, Figure 2), including the Lady of the Lake Hotel (1854, destroyed by fire in 1965). The Hotel is likely to have been situated just north of the Princes Highway (Figure 4).

Figure 3 Known Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within or near the Princes Highway, Waurm Ponds to Winchelsea Activity Area (Victoria. Dept. of Crown Lands and Survey. Modewarre, County of Grant, part of cartographic material marked as 1891. MAP RM 2741/303 within the catalogue.nla.gov.au 10/11/2008)

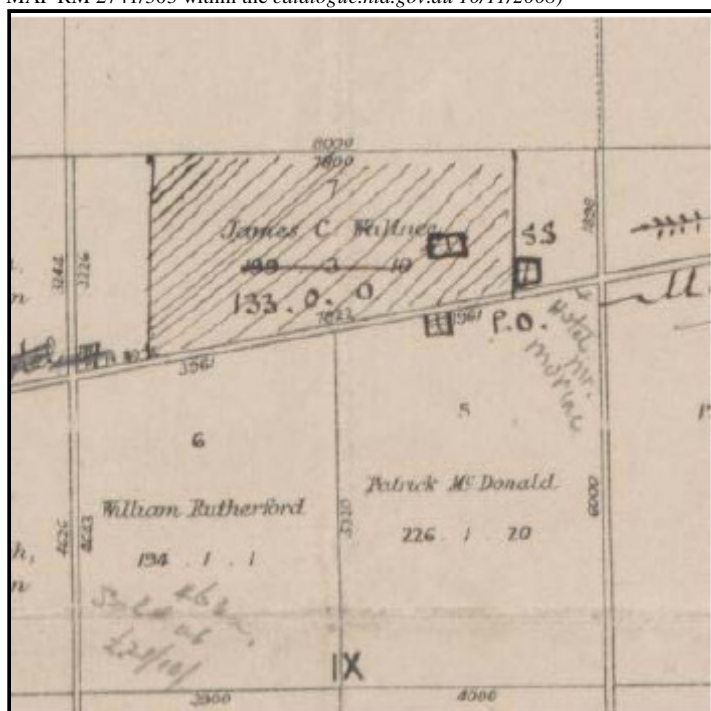


Figure 4 Detail from Figure 5.11 in Wynd 1992: 94, showing the approximate location of places mentioned in the text. Wynd cites 1 as being the location of the Mount Moriac National School, 2. Laketown School and 3. Lady of the Lake Hotel.

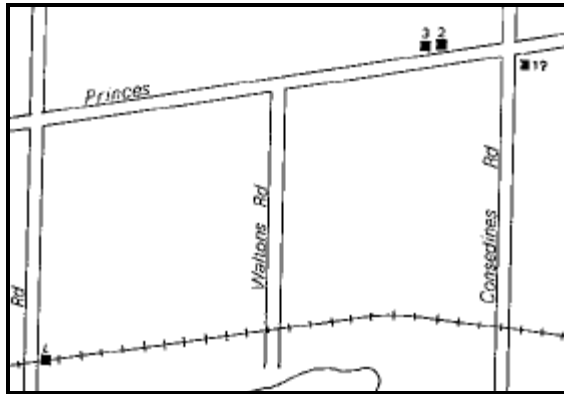


Table 3 Current land-use, according to chainage; utilities are depicted in the VicRoads layout plans (Appendix E)

Areas	Current Land-use	Landform	Potential Survey
86.7 – 87.4 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams	Creek; vegetation	Yes – creek line; testing
87.3 - 88.1 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway to Pettavel winery	Grazing land; some trees	Yes - entrance to Pettavel winery
88.1 – 88.8 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads	Possible drainage channel; irrigation only	None
88.8 – 89.5 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads	Plain	Yes
89.5 – 90.2 km	Grassland flats	Grassland flats	Yes: Cape Otway Road
90.2 – 90.9 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads	Gentle rise; cypress avenues – wind breaks	Yes: check two areas over private land
90.9 – 91.6 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads	Gentle rise	Road reserve for testing
91.6 – 92.3 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads; Simmonds Road	Gentle rise	None
92.3 – 93.0 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads; Evans Road	Hill:	Old School; Arthur Streeton Memorial; Yes
93.0 – 93.7 km Big Road Reserve	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads; Hendy Main Road – hotel on corner; heavily disturbed	Slopes down and perhaps old water channel	Yes; but disturbed
93.7 – 94.4 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads; Hendy Main Road – hotel on corner; heavily disturbed	Big road reserve: old gate posts; hill; St Patricks – Mount Moriac	Yes – likely historical
94.4 – 95.1 km	Road reserve and private landholdings: crossing roads and dams; private driveway and roads; Hendy Main Road – hotel on corner; heavily disturbed	Cropped; flat land	No
95.1 – 95.8 km	As above	Hill in south; possible creek	Yes; northern reserve
95.8 – 96.5 km	As above	Flat land	No
96.5 - 97.2 km	As above; grand gate	Old stump; flat land;	No
97.2 – 97.9 km	As above; Channel Crossing: Considines Road	Creek Crossing	Yes;
97.9 – 98.6 km	As above	Flat land	No
98.6 – 99.3 km	As above : Waltons Road	Flat land	Historical well: Yes- Watson Road
99.3 – 100 km	As above:	Flat Land: eucalyptus no scar	No
100.0 – 100.7 km	As above	Flat land; some cropping	No
100.7 – 101.4 km	As above; over Buckley Road	Flat land: some cropping	No

Table 3 Current land-use, according to chainage; utilities are depicted in the VicRoads layout plans (Appendix E)

Areas Area	Current Land-use	Landform	Potential Survey
101.4 – 102.1 km	As above	Plain: possible quarry ?	Yes
102.1 – 102.8 km	As above; Mt Pollock Road	Gentle rise, plain; Some eucalyptus	Yes
102.8 – 103.5 km	As above: close to Lake Dubbin	Old avenue of tress; hill slope – close to sensitive area?	No: next area
103.5 – 104.2 km	As above: historical gates	Historical gates: hill; lake	Yes: several areas
104.2 – 104.9 km	As above:	Lower slopes of hill	No
104.9 – 105.6 km	As above; reservoir or channel over Wainwright Lane; new pine plantation	Flat land: lower slopes of the hill	Yes: testing west of the plantation
105.6 – 106.3 km	As above: Buckley School Road & Melbourne _Warrnambool Railway ; big intersection	Regenerated area; flat land	Yes
106.3 – 107. 0 km	As above: railway overpass	Floodplain	Yes
107.0 – 107.7 km	As above; old animal coral and avenue of cypress trees, private and road reserve	Hillside: flat area scarred tree area; check tree	Yes
107.7 - 108.4 km	Road reserve, drainage	Lower hill side	No
108.4 – 109.1 km	As above	Flat Land	Yes: Collins Street
109.1 – 109.8 km	As above, creek crossing	Creek drainage and crossing	Yes: checkout reserve between Lennox Street and Worland

Implications for cultural heritage within the Activity Area

The history of land-use for the Activity Area indicates significant ground disturbance over large sections of the area as a result of road-works and the provision of services over many decades. Most road reserves have been ‘dressed’, cross over private drive-ways and have road side-drainage (see VicRoads layout plans in Appendix E). Most of the landform sampled by the Activity Area features Victoria’s historical heritage (see below) and modern construction:

- The construction and improvements to the roadway/s, and associated utilities over the last 150 years would have included random amounts of soil removal, stabilisation, compaction and stockpiling within the road reserves;
- The construction/modification and subsequent destruction of buildings; construction of dams and other agricultural structures;
- The introduction of irrigation channels;
- Widespread clearing of native vegetation for pasture.

These modifications were likely to have covered over or destroyed a suite of earlier historical cultural heritage; including features such as artefact scatters and rural huts. Furthermore, they would have an adverse affect on the ground integrity, vegetation, hydrology and wider environment of the Activity Area - and therefore the survival and intactness of archaeological material within the Activity Area in general.

However given the lack of widespread development along the Activity Area over the last 150 years, the occasionally more robust nature of buildings and other historical remains, means that the potential for historical sites within the Activity Area was high.

2.3. Previous Archaeological Assessments

There has been only one previous archaeological assessment of non-Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area (Murphy 2000).

This absence of previous assessments of non-Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area is not surprising given the lack of urban development between Waurn Pond and Winchelsea, and a prior focus on European built heritage. Several historical buildings within and adjacent to the Activity Area have been recorded as part of broad scale heritage studies commissioned for the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Planning Scheme (Kellaway and Rowe 2008) or the City of Greater Geelong Heritage Planning Scheme (Rowe and Huddle 2000). Other assessments have dealt with specific heritage types, lime burning kilns at Waurn Ponds for example (Harrington 2000). The Former Laketown School at 1600 Princes Highway and within the Activity Area has been recorded in detail in Kellaway and Rowe 2008 (original draft by Kellaway 1998), Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B. As well as listing hundreds of other built structures within the Shire, the document is useful as it provides a broad overview of the wide range of heritage themes that dominate within the municipality. An understanding of the location of built heritage is also important as it may include an archaeological component.

One heritage sites, a stone culvert on the Princes Highway in Winchelsea has also been recorded as part of the Land Conservation Council's 1997 *Historic Places Special Investigation, South – Western Victoria, Final Recommendations* (see Section 2.4 below).

Murphy 2000

Murphy (2000) conducted a survey for a proposed duplication of about 11 kilometres of the Princes Highway between Anglesea Road, Waurn Ponds and Hendy Main Road, Mount Moriac. For much of this area the Princes Highway runs parallel to Waurn Ponds Creek, crossing it near the Anglesea Road turn off and again further west near Bogans Lane at Mount Duneed. As a result of this survey several Aboriginal archaeological sites were recorded (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register [VAHR] Site numbers 7721-0443, -0444 and -0445), all surface stone artefact scatters.

Murphy's assessment also included a desktop and standard assessment of non-Aboriginal cultural heritage along the route, including a desktop of all of the sites mentioned in Wynd (1992). In conclusion she noted:

- that the previously identified sites of St Patrick's Church, Mt Moriac Estate and Mt Moriac Hotel were all located outside the study area;
- a group of old oak/trees and two old cypress trees at end of Pettavel Road (chainage 85,980) should be retained;
- a weatherboard house at 1170 Princes Highway should be retained; and
- that no archaeological evidence was located of the documented sites: Clifford Blacksmith, Mt Moriac State School, Mt Moriac Hall, Mt Moriac Store, and the Mt Moriac blacksmith. No further investigation was recommended for these sites however, if any evidence of these sites was to be exposed then a suitable qualified archaeologists should be called on site to access, record and manage the remains.

2.4. Registered Non-Aboriginal Archaeological and Historic Sites and Places

Maps and plans showing the location of the cultural heritage sites and places described below can be found in Parts 7 and 8 of this Plan.

2.4.1. Non-Aboriginal Sites and Places - Legislative Protection

Historical sites and places of cultural heritage significance are protected by State and Commonwealth legislation.

State Heritage Legislation

The Heritage Act (1995)

The Victorian Government introduced the Heritage Act in 1995. The main purposes of the Act are:

- To provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects;
- To establish a Heritage Council; and
- To establish a Victorian Heritage Register.

The *Heritage Act* (1995) serves to protect all categories of Non-Indigenous cultural heritage relating to the non-Aboriginal settlement of Victoria, including Non-Indigenous buildings, shipwrecks and archaeological sites. The Act defines an archaeological relic as:

- a) Any archaeological deposit
- b) Any artefact, remains or material evidence associated with an archaeological deposit which
- c) Relates to the non-Aboriginal settlement or visitation of Victoria; and is more than 50 years old.

There are two categories of listing provided for under the *Heritage Act* (1995); the Heritage Register and the Heritage Inventory. The Heritage Register is established under Section 18 of the Act and the Heritage Inventory under Section 120.

The Heritage Register

The Heritage Register is a list of all heritage places, relics, buildings, objects or shipwrecks deemed to be of outstanding cultural significance within the State of Victoria. Section 23 of the Act sets out procedures for nomination of a place or object to the Heritage Register. Section 23(4) of the Act states that nominations are required to clearly specify why the place or object must be included in the Heritage Register, and are to include an assessment of cultural significance against the criteria published by the Heritage Council. The Executive Director of Heritage Victoria assesses nominations, and if accepted, the Executive Director may then recommend to the Heritage Council that the nomination be accepted for inclusion in the Heritage Register. The notice of recommendation must be published in a newspaper within the area where the place or object is located. Submissions in relation to a recommendation for inclusion in the Heritage Register can be made within 60 days, after notification of a decision by the Executive Director. A person with a specific interest in the place or object, such as a property owner or local historical society, may request a hearing by the Heritage Council into a recommendation by the Executive Director for nomination. Archaeological sites or places and relics from any such sites or places can also be nominated for the Heritage Register.

Section 64 of the *Heritage Act* (1995), states that it is an offence under the Act to disturb or destroy a place or object on the Heritage Register. Under Section 67 of the Act, a person may apply to the Executive Director for a 'Permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a registered place or a registered object'. Permit applications within the classes of works identified in Section 64 must be referred to the Heritage Council. They must also be publicly advertised and formal notification provided to local government authorities by the Executive Director. The Heritage Council will state, within 30 days of receiving a permit application, whether it objects to the issue of a permit after a period of 30 days.

The Heritage Inventory

Section 121 of the Act states that the Heritage Inventory is a listing of all:

- Places or objects identified as Non-Indigenous archaeological sites, areas or relics on the register under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*;
- 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 or unique specimens that include archaeological relics.

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

Consent from Heritage Victoria is required to disturb or destroy Non-Indigenous archaeological sites,

places, buildings or structures listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. An application may be made to the Executive Director for Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological site or relic listed on the Heritage Inventory under Section 129. Consent application fees apply. An application for Consent to uncover or expose an archaeological site or relic or to excavate land for the purpose of uncovering a site or relic is presently \$225.00. The fee scale for an application for Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological relic has a fee scale ranging from \$420.00.

- Heritage Victoria has introduced a 'D' classification for places of low historical or scientific significance. Sites assigned a 'D' classification are listed on the Heritage Inventory but there is no requirement to obtain Consent from Heritage Victoria to allow the removal of these sites.

There are no 'D' listed sites within the proposed alignment (Activity Area). A search of the State Heritage Inventory and the Register, showed that – in general - there are no registered places located within or adjacent to the Activity Area. This is most likely due to the lack of prior development along the Princes Highway, and hence the absence of associated heritage assessments. However, a range of archaeological sites both east and west of the road duplication area - within Wauron Ponds and Winchelsea in particular – are listed on the Heritage Inventory (HI). Some of these are:

- Wauron Ponds lime kiln (H7721-0009), just east of the Activity Area near the corner of Princes Highway and 110 Lemmins Road, Wauron Ponds;
- Quarry, Wauron Ponds (H7721-0069)
- Highbury Farm Complex (H7721-0087), at Ghazeeopore Road, Wauron Ponds;
- Mt Pollock Drystone Wall, Winchelsea (D7721-0427)
- Mt Pollock Historical Site 1, Winchelsea (H7721-0428)
- Wensleydale Coal Mine, Winchelsea (H7621-0024)
- Mooleric Quarry, Winchelsea (D7621-0019)

A number of other sites and places at Winchelsea and Wauron Ponds are listed on the Heritage Register, comprising a range of structures including;

- industrial remains (ie. the lime-burning kiln [H0866] at Wauron Ponds);
- bridges (ie. bridge over the Barwon River, Princes Highway, at Winchelsea [H1456]);
- historical homesteads and other standing structures (ie Memorial grandstand and gates, Winchelsea [H1525] and Ingleby Homestead and Outbuildings [H0364]).

Commonwealth Heritage Legislation

Heritage Legislation and the EPBC Act

Changes to the way heritage legislation is managed by the Commonwealth occurred with the introduction of new laws from 1 January 2004. These new laws incorporate elements from previous systems as well as the implementation of additional provisions and are administered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The new heritage system was implemented by the passage of three new acts through Parliament in September 2003. These acts were:

- *Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2003* (which amended the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to include Cultural Heritage);
- *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (which established the Australian Heritage Council, thus replacing the Australian Heritage Commission. It also permitted the retention of the Register of the National Estate); and
- *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003* (which repealed the Australian Heritage Commission Act and permitted the transition of the new heritage system).

The implementation of these acts and the amendment to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* resulted in cultural heritage (indigenous and non-indigenous) that is of National significance being administered under this legislation. The main features of the new heritage system are;

- The establishment of a new National Heritage List;
- Creation of a new Commonwealth Heritage List for places owned or managed by the Commonwealth;
- Creation of the Australian Heritage Council (which replaced the Australian Heritage Commission); and
- Management of the Register of the National Estate

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The main aim of the EPBC Act 1999 was to protect natural places of importance to Australia from negative actions. However, the Act could also be applied to places of cultural heritage, and in 2004 the EPBC Act (1999) was amended to include provision for Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural sites that are of importance to the Nation. Under this law an application must be made to the Federal Minister for the Environment and Heritage for actions likely to have a negative impact upon sites or places listed on the National or Commonwealth Heritage lists. In order for the action to take place it requires approval under the EPBC Act (1999). The Australian Heritage Council is the Federal Government's principle advisor on heritage issues.

The EPBC Act 1999 enabled two new heritage lists to be established, the National List and the Commonwealth List. In addition, the Act permits the ongoing management of The Register of the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Council. Each of these lists has its own set of criteria and thresholds, and all sites or places are assessed by The Australian Heritage Council for their suitability for inclusion on the lists. These lists are further explained below.

National Heritage List (NHL)

This list consists of sites (both within and outside Australian territory) that are of **outstanding** national Indigenous, historic or natural value to the Nation of Australia. The list applies to sites that have 'special meaning for all Australians' and demonstrate important aspects of the history of Australia. A site or place on the National Heritage List will only be listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List if it is owned or managed by the Commonwealth.

There are no heritage sites detailed in this report that are listed on the NHL.

Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)

The Commonwealth Heritage List consists of sites that are owned or controlled (leased) by the Australian Government. The sites listed on this list will have been assessed as to whether they have **significant** heritage value to the Nation of Australia. This list may apply to sites owned or leased by the Commonwealth, including defence, communications and customs. A site or place on the Commonwealth Heritage List can also be listed on the National Heritage List.

There are no heritage sites detailed in this report that are listed on the CHL.

Register of the National Estate (RNE)

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a register that was established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, but is now administered by the EPBC Act (2004) as a result of changes to heritage laws. The Commonwealth is the only body within Australia who is affected by constraints as a result of a site listing on the RNE. While there is no legislative protection under the EPBC Act for privately owned sites on the RNE, these sites however are usually listed on other State or Commonwealth registers that do provide statutory protection. The Register of the National Estate contains natural, cultural and Indigenous places that are **special** to Australians and that are worth preserving for the future.

There are no heritage sites detailed in this report that are listed on the RNE.

Other Heritage Registers

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is a non-profit, non-government organisation that has been operating since 1956. The National Trust Register contains over 7000 listed historical and cultural heritage places within Victoria.

Classification on the National Trust (NT) register does not in itself provide any legal protection to a heritage place. However, it can often lead to legal protection as classified places are nominated for inclusion on either the Victorian Heritage Register (for places of State significance) or local government (for places of regional or local significance), which does provide legal protection. The Trust is also a strong lobbyist body that have campaigned for heritage issues in the State of Victoria.

One building along the Activity Area is registered on the National Trust Register. This is the St Patricks Catholic Church, which is located approximately 1 kilometre to the west of Mount Moriac and directly adjacent to the Princes Highway (NT Place number B2915).

Wynd (1992: 84-85), in his brief history of the church - suggests that it first started out as a common school and church in 1853. A brief period of improvements followed, so that in 1860, "*Andrew McWilliams was calling for roofing, slating and plumbing and the church was consecrated on November 11, 1860*" (Wynd 1992: 85). The school/church complex was in use until 1875, although it seems that informal use of the buildings continued into the 20th century. However, by 1947, the church had fallen into disrepair, resulting in a call for the dangerous parts of the building to be rebuilt or demolished. The current building reopened in 1953, as a replica built upon the original foundations.

While it is likely that any archaeological remains were destroyed during the repair work, remnants of earlier periods remain – largely behind the current church - including a cess pit behind the building and a circular well. The fence, separating the church from the road, is modern and has little heritage value.

Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay

The Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay maintains a list of heritage elements that are contained within their jurisdiction boundary and are administered under the State *Planning and Environmental Act (1987)*. The Heritage Overlay listing is a work in progress, and largely based on one major heritage study;

- C. Kellaway and D. Rowe 2008 (original draft 1998), Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B, draft commissioned by the Surf Coast Shire

At least one site of historical significance along this Activity Area has been included within Kellaway and Rowe's 2008 Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study 2B 2007-2008 with the recommendation to be included on the Shire's Heritage Overlay and on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The site is the Former Laketown School, at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley. The school dates to the 1860s and today it is used as a private residence (Appendix D). According to David Rowe's site assessment (Kellaway and Rowe 2008, heritage citation, Place No. B094), the school has its significance "*as a predominantly intact and now rare example of the Victorian Education Department's standard 60 Type school design with attached residence used for the construction of State school buildings throughout Victoria in the 1870s and 1880s*".

While the full extent of the nomination for the Heritage Register is not known, it is likely that it will include any archaeological remains associated with the school, including outbuildings and any other associated features.

A large and impressive *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) at Collins Street, Winchelsea (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register id. 7721-0108) has been recognised in the form of a nearby Surf Coast Shire commemorative plaque (and previously as H033 on the Surf Coast Shire Heritage overlay). There is no current listing of the site on the Planning Scheme.

Other listings

The Winchelsea Stone Barrel Culvert (C360) is recorded within the Land Conservation Council's 1997 *Historic Places Special Investigation, South – Western Victoria, Final Recommendations* (LCC 1997). This bluestone barrel culvert, is located at the Winchelsea end of the Princes Highway, and has been described as follows;

“This barrel culvert, located under the Princes Highway at Winchelsea, is constructed clearly of bluestone. It originally carried water from the old Winchelsea Common, and is believed to date from c1860” (LCC 1997:159).

The LCC identifies the culvert as a Category C place, ie. a *Notable Place*:

- Category C places, which are selected places of local significance. High levels of protection were generally not recommended for these places, though they should be listed, where appropriate, for recognition in park and forest management plans, or local municipal planning schemes (LCC 1997: 16, 116).

These results are summarised in the table below:

Table 4 Known non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within or near the Princes Highway Duplication, Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea Activity Area (* recommended to be placed on the Heritage Register and the Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme, Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study 2B 2007-2008, ** LCC 1997, VAHR-Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. ***National Trust)

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Proximity to Activity Area
B094 *	Former Laketown School	Community Life – Historical Place	Immediately adjacent to the Activity Area
CL0106 (C360) **	Stone Barrel Culvert	Notable Place	Within Activity Area
VAHR 7721– 0108	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , River Red Gum	Notable Place	Within Activity Area
B2915***	St. Patricks Church Mount Moriac	File Only	Immediately adjacent to the Activity Area

More detailed information on the sites identified during the Desktop Assessment that will be impacted by the Project is provided in the table below:

Table 5 Known non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that will be impacted by the Project

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No. and Name	Coordinates (MGA Zone 55)	Site Dimensions (L x W x Depth) (m)	Cultural Material & Context	Cadastral Information
CL0106 (C360) Stone Barrel Culvert	237571E 5763800N (AGD 84 - 237459E 5763615N)	10 x 10	Bluestone culvert	Approx chainage: 92.85 – 98.4 km; 1600 Princes Highway, Lot 1 on TP 021354H Vol. 10569 Folio 144
VAHR7721-0108	See details for scarred tree in Table 5 & 6	9 metres drip line	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , River Red Gum; and plaque	See details for scarred tree in Tables 5 & 6, above
BO94 Former <i>Laketown</i> School	258425E 5766580N	115 x 115	Historical buildings and potential archaeological remains	Approx chainage: 109.5 - 109. 8; VicRoads Princes Highway, Winchelsea, Parish of Lake Lake Wollard, County of Grant

STANDARD ASSESSMENT

This stage of assessment involved a detailed field survey, by foot, of the specified Activity Area to locate sites of cultural heritage significance and areas of potential sensitivity, and to identify any cultural heritage constraints affecting the Activity Area.

3. PERSONNEL AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1. Cultural Heritage Advisor

Zvonka Stanin, John Hyett and Luke Falvey (Terraculture Pty Ltd) were involved in finding, discovering, researching and/or documenting the cultural heritage of the Activity Area. Zvonka Stanin (Bachelor of Archaeology) is the cultural heritage advisor on the project.

3.2. Standard Assessment Methodology

The Standard Assessment, in the form of foot survey, was conducted on Friday, 11 & 28 October 2008 (focusing on non-Aboriginal cultural heritage) and throughout the week of 21 to 24 October 2008 (focusing on Aboriginal cultural heritage).

The pedestrian survey of non –Aboriginal cultural heritage focused on known sites (those recorded in Wynd 1992 and listed on various heritage registers) and entailed a brief inspection, if a site was located. However, because Aboriginal cultural heritage was also being targeted other sections of the Activity Area were also targeted (see Section 5) entailing more than 50% of the Activity Area. As such:

- the survey of Aboriginal cultural heritage was based on a judgemental sampling strategy as described in Burke and Smith (2004: 67-68) and accompanied by a drive-through survey.
- most sampled sections were chosen on the basis of representativeness - focusing on landform, proximity to water and visibility.

Each sample was surveyed for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage and walked in closely spaced transects (2 metres apart, see Burke and Smith 2004: 67-68). The following information was collected during the survey:

- information regarding surface exposure and ground surface visibility were collected and all of the sections along the route that were walked through; and
- notes, GPS (MGA GDA 94) coordinates and photographs were taken in order to illustrate prior ground disturbance; and
- the presence of archaeological sites, and other associated heritage, their contents, GPS location and approximate extent was recorded.

Limitations of the Assessment

The assessment is based on the presence of archaeological sites in surface contexts and did not involve any subsurface testing for buried deposits. Surface visibility also varied across the surveyed areas, reducing the actual extent of actual survey coverage even further (50-80%). However, the assessment of landform, vegetation and prior documentary evidence - although broad - was sufficient to determine the probability for archaeological sites within most of the Activity Area.

While the location of various features within sites was recorded, individual features were not mapped or recorded in detail, as this was not within the scope of this assessment. In each case where a site was placed on the Heritage Inventory, the inspection was sufficient to identify the potential function and significance of the site. Similarly, a detailed inspection of built heritage is not within the scope of this assessment, and further consultation with the shire or architectural historians regarding these types of

sites. Potentially significant buildings are noted (Section 5 below), as far as possible. Areas or locations that are potentially sensitive for non-Aboriginal cultural heritage are also noted.

4. CONSULTATION DURING ASSESSMENT

The assessment included a brief initial consultation with landowners regarding access to their property. Any comments or additional information regarding the history of any archaeological sites were collected incidentally, as noted in text (marked as pers. comm.).

5. RESULTS OF STANDARD ASSESSMENT

It should be noted that while the pedestrian survey focused on Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the majority of the targeted areas were also places where historical artefacts were common; reflecting the emphasis on water and other elements of importance for both Aboriginal and European settlers.

Drive through survey

The drive-through inspection demonstrated the general uniformity of the landform and some of the major disturbances along the highway. These included stockpiling and mounding of fill along long tracts of road reserve, as well as extensive drainage throughout. The drive-through survey also identified areas of native versus imported vegetation and any potential for scarred trees.

Apart from this, the majority of the Activity Area was found to be either under crop (private allotments), or covered by long grass (road reserves) and visibility was therefore generally poor. Visibility was best close to the roadways, at intersections and across driveways and particularly areas identified to be sensitive for non-Aboriginal heritage; that is on tops of hills and near water.

Pedestrian survey of sampled sections of the Activity Area

The pedestrian survey targeted twenty two sections (referred to by S prefix throughout the report) of the Activity Area for a more detailed inspection. The targeted areas included:

- a range of landforms and aspects (creek: S1,S6: hill slope: S2, S4, S6, S16, lower hill slope: S5, top of hill: S7, S9 flat plain: S15, S13, S18, S19);
- proximity to known sites (S1, S2, S21, S16);
- native vegetation (S20, S22 and S10 in particular);
- proximity to water (S10, S8, S9, S22, S20, S13, S16, 17);
- areas where historical research indicated the presence of a former building or sites on any of the heritage registers (see Part 1 - S3, S11, S15, S6, S7, S12, S13).

One hundred percent of each area was inspected, except S11 (the location of the Former Laketown School) which could not be accessed on the day of the inspection and was examined from the road reserve.

The results are presented in detail in the table below, sorted into Sections corresponding to VicRoads layout plans (see Map 2, and Appendix E). Approximate road chainage is also noted whenever possible. Non-Aboriginal cultural heritage is marked by the prefix H for sites that have been placed on the Heritage Inventory and D for sites that are “D” listed (see Section 2.4 for a summary of Legislative Protection for non-Aboriginal cultural heritage). Sites marked as N refer to places and locations that require further assessment or are standing structures and as such, are not suitable to be placed on the Heritage Inventory.

Maps, photographs and detailed plans showing the location and extent of all identified cultural heritage sites and places can be found in the Gazetteer and Parts 6 to 8 of this Plan.

Table 6 Pedestrian Survey Conditions within or near the Princes Highway (Waurm Ponds to Winchelsea) Activity Area

S	Chainage (km) - refer to layout plans	Ground Surface	Landform and Vegetation	Visibility	Non-Aboriginal Heritages	Cultural
S1	86.7 - 87.4 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, possible quarrying, road fill, stockpiling and road crossings, showing limestone substrate, rabbit activity Private: grading, short grass, natural landform near creek, rabbit activity	Creek; proximity to Aboriginal sites and water; native trees; regenerated; short grass in PR and long in RR	Poor <50 % in RR Good 50 - 75% in PR	None	
S2	87.4 - 88.1 km	Road reserve – as above Nearby artefact scatter 7721-0899 could not be relocated at this time; co-ordinates outside Activity Area	Low hill; grassed; short grass	Good 50 - 75%	None	
S3	90.2 - 90.9 km	Road reserve – as above Private: eucalyptus revegetation, grading, short grass, rabbit activity	Base of hill; plain; grassed	Poor <50 %	None Location of former Clifford Township H7721-0442	
S4	90.9 - 92.3 km	Road reserve – as above	Base of hill; grassed	Poor <50 %	None	
S5	92.3 - 93.0 km	Road reserve- as above Private (VicRoads allotment): historical disturbance, construction and removal of buildings	Base of hill; grassed, cypress	Good 50 - 75%	Mount Moriac Primary School and Police Station Complex (N1), Arthur Streeton Memorial (N2)	
S6	93.0 - 93.85 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts services, grading, redistribution of sediments and historical structures Private (VicRoads allotment): historical disturbance, construction and removal of buildings	Proximity to water; ephemeral creek drainage line; hill slope Grassed, cypress	Good 50 - 75%	Former Mt Moriac Blacksmiths Shop site H7721- 0437 Mt Moriac House site H7721-0433 Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store H7721- 0441 House at 1170 Princes Highway West (N3)	
S7	93.85 - 94.4 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, road fill, and road crossings, rabbit activity Private (VicRoads allotment): historical disturbance, construction and removal of buildings	Grassed, cypress – new avenue	Good 50 - 75%	St Patrick’s Church (B2915) Gate Posts (N4)	
S8	94.4 - 95.1 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private (VicRoads allotment): historical disturbance, construction and removal of buildings	Top of hill in close proximity to water; grassed and cypress cluster	Good 50 – 60 %	Mount Moriac Bluestone Ruins Site H722-0436	
S9	95.1 - 95.8 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: historical disturbance, irrigation channel	Hill slope modified; close to modified natural drainage; cypress avenue around irrigation channel	Good 50 – 60 %	None	

Table 6 cont Pedestrian Survey Conditions within or near the Princes Highway (Warrn Ponds to Winchelsea) Activity Area

S	Chainage (km) - refer to layout plans	Ground Surface	Landform and Vegetation	Visibility	Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritages
S10	97.2 – 97.9 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: historical disturbance, irrigation channel – Considines Road, deep cuts to 2 metres in depth	Plain, proximity to modified natural drainage	Poor 30 - 50 % Coverage: 100%	Artefact Scatter at Considines Road H7721-0431 Bluestone culverts under road (~97.6.km chainage) between Considines Road/Princes Highway West (N5)
S11	97.9 – 98.6 km	As above - Road Reserve and private Private: historical disturbance	Plain: cypress avenue; other exotics	Poor 30 - 50 %	Former Laketown School B094, 1600 Princes Highway – not inspected internally – yard examined from road reserve
S12	98.6 – 99.3 km plain, within 1 kilometre of major Lake (Modewarre)	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: historical disturbance	Plain within 1 km of major waterway; native vegetation eucalyptus – no scarring	Good 50 – 80 %	Bluestone remains, brick structure; Lady of the Lake Hotel H7721-0434
S13	99.3 – 100 km	As above	Some – eucalyptus – no scarring, cypress avenues and gardens	Poor 30 - 50 %	Location of several standing structures including well, barn and standing buildings; potentially dating to 1860 (Walton's Road Complex N6)
S14	101.4 – 102.1 km	Road reserve: services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: historical disturbance, including quarry, otherwise grazing land	Plain: non-native trees and grassland	Good 50 – 80 %	Princes Quarry H7721-0435
S15	102.5 – 102.8 km	As above; private land mainly grazing	Some eucalyptus; no scarring	Poor 30 - 50 %	None
S16	102.8 – 104.2 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: proximity to channel, natural drainage	Plain; lower hill slope; within 1 km of Lake Dubbin and natural drainage; cypress avenue on northern side; introduced vegetation	Poor 0 - 50 % None	Location of gates and cypress avenue at Princes Highway, possibly 19 th century (N7)
S17	104.9 – 105.6 km	As above; reservoir or channel over new plantation Private: tree plantation, proximity to channel, natural drainage	Lower hill slopes; grassed,	Good visibility >50% within plantation to none	None
S18	105.6 – 106.3 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: historical disturbance	Floodplain to low hill slopes; eucalyptus and box; regenerated	20-70% visibility	None

Table 6 cont Pedestrian Survey Conditions within or near the Princes Highway (Waurin Ponds to Winchelsea) Activity Area

S	Chainage (km) - refer to layout plans	Ground Surface	Landform and Vegetation	Visibility	Non-Aboriginal Heritages	Cultural
S19	106.3 – 107.0 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity Private: under crop	Artificial land form (part of rail and road approach) and floodplain	None	Fruit Tree – Road Reserve (Bluestone culvert ~106.8 chainage N8 near rail overpass)	
S20	107.0 – 107.7 km	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity, cypress planting Private: Cultivated, includes old coral and avenue of trees	Plain: under crop, some native trees remaining; none modified by Aboriginal people; cypress avenue	Poor 30 - 50 %	Coral appears to be late 20 th century: recent	
S21	108.4 – 109.1 km S19	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity, cypress planting Private: Cultivated	Lower hill slope; grassed and cypress avenue,	Poor 30 - 50 %	None H033 Historical River Red Gum [REDACTED] (VAHR 7721-0108 [REDACTED])	
S22	109.1 – 109.8 km S20	Road reserve: prior significant ground disturbance – due to road cuts, services, grading, redistribution of soil, mounding, stockpiling and road crossings, rabbit activity, cypress planting Private: Cultivated	Plain, close proximity to natural drainage, some eucalyptus adjacent to road side; no scarring	Good 50 – 80 %	Winchelsea Barrel Culvert D7721-0432	

Visibility and Coverage:

As noted in the table above, visibility varied. While 100% of each area was surveyed (except for S11) this means that the actual coverage was less, but still high at around 80% in most urban areas. The actual survey coverage at the Former Clifford Township (H7721-0442) was less (~ 50%) due to long grass.

5.1.1. Non-Aboriginal Sites and Places

Based on the results of documentary evidence and/or the pedestrian survey – including surface indications of archaeological material – six historical sites have been placed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (Table 7, for details see Gazetteer). Both the Former Clifford Township (H7721-0442) and the Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store (H7721-0441) were placed on the Heritage Inventory on the basis of prior documentary evidence and oral history only. No archaeological remains were located on the surface of either of the two sites, and there is a strong possibility that, due to prior destruction, neither may contain any *in situ* elements.

However as the range of remains located at Mt Moriac suggests (H7721-0433, 0436, 0437), prior destruction varies greatly. Built structures are particularly difficult to destroy completely, resulting in a continuing potential for archaeology within sub-surface contexts.

The standard assessment confirmed the location of several sites that are, either recorded on an existing heritage register (see Section 2.4), or have been recommended for one in the past. They are the Former Laketown School at Buckley (B094 in Kellaway and Rowe 2008), the Winchelsea Barrel Culvert (CL0106 (C360) in LCC 1997), St. Patrick’s Church at Mt Moriac (B2915 National Trust) and the historical Eucalyptus ([REDACTED] Winchelsea (VAHR7721-0108).

In case of both, the Winchelsea eucalyptus and the culvert, the survey found that the archaeological

potential for associated non-Aboriginal material, is low. The Winchelsea Barrel Culvert, has been designated a 'D' listing by Heritage Victoria as a result (D7721-0432). The allotments relevant to St. Patrick's Church and the Former Laketown School have a higher archaeological potential (medium), however they will be avoided by the Activity.

The survey also located several standing structures within and adjacent to the Activity Area, which are not suitable to be placed on the Heritage Inventory, but may have specific local historical values. These include:

- standing features, with no identified archaeological component (the Arthur Streeton Memorial [N2], house at 1170 Princes Highway [N3], St Patrick's Gates [N4], Modewarre Gates [N7], culverts [N5 & N8 Plate 5a-c];
- historical building complexes that are partly ruined (Mt Moriac Primary School and Police Station [N1] and/or contain features such as wells that have higher archaeological potential (Walton's Road Complex [N6]).

At present, the historical building complexes will not be impacted on by the proposed activity.

Figure 5a to c. Culverts identified as result of VicRoads inspection of the Princes Highway West



The Activity Area also includes a number of highly established cypress and oak tree avenues, as previously highlighted by Murphy (2000). Most appear to be related to domestic structures and are therefore of local importance. However as Murphy (2000: 43) notes, while such trees are not included within heritage overlays or on the heritage register, consideration should be given to retaining at least some of these. In particular, further consideration should be given to tree avenues and other vegetation associated with complexes that retain historical and archaeological values. Tree avenues relating to the intersection of Princes Highway and Waltons Road, Buckley, for example (Walton's Road Complex), the Modewarre Gates should not be destroyed until a full impact assessment of the site is considered.

The results are summarised in the table below:

Table 7: Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within or near the Princes Highway, Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea Road Duplication Activity Area

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Proximity to Activity Area
B094 (Kellaway and Rowe 2008) HTBR (pending)	Former Laketown School	Standing Structure: 1850s settlement, education	Adjacent to the Activity Area
B2915 (Nat. Trust)	St Patricks Church	Standing Structure: as above, religious	Adjacent to the Activity Area
D7721-0432 Heritage Overlay CL0106 (C360) in LCC 1997	Winchelsea Barrel Culvert	Standing Structure: 1850s 1860s transport infrastructure; road improvements	Within Activity Area – may be avoided
H033 Surf Coast Shire (VAHR7721-0108)	██████████	Aboriginal scarred tree	Within Activity Area – may be avoided
H7721-0431	Artefact Scatter at Considines Road	Archaeological Remains; mid 19 th to early 20 th century; domestic scatter	Within Activity Area
H7721-0433	Mt Moriac House Scatter	Archaeological Remains: as above	Within Activity Area
H7721-0434	Lady of the Lake Hotel	Archaeological Remains: mid 19 th to early 20 th century; transport and hospitality	Within Activity Area
H7721-0435	Princes Quarry	Archaeological Remains: early 20 th century;	Within Activity Area
H7721-0436	Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins	Archaeological Remains: mid 19 th century domestic	Within Activity Area

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Proximity to Activity Area
H7721-0437	Mt Moriac Blacksmith's Shop	Archaeological Remains: mid to late 19 th century industrial	Within Activity Area
H7721-0441	Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store	Documentary only/sensitive for archaeological remains: mid to late 19 th century commercial and social	Within Activity Area
H7721-0442	Former Clifford Township	Documentary only: mid to late 19 th century industrial	Within Activity Area
N1	Mount Moriac Primary School and Police Station	Sensitive for archaeological remains: mid 19 th to early 20 th century education and commerce, law and order	Adjacent to Activity Area
N2	Arthur Streeton Memorial	Memorial/standing structure: late 20 th century	Adjacent to Activity Area
N3	1170 Princes Highway House	Standing Structure: late 19 th domestic	Within Activity Area
N4	St Patricks Gates	Standing Structure/land sensitive for archaeological remains: late 19 th architecture	Within Activity Area
N5	Bluestone Culvert at Considines Road	Standing Structure: 1850s 1860s transport infrastructure; road improvements	Within Activity Area – impact may be avoided
N6	Waltons Road Complex	Standing Structure and cypress avenue; 1860s domestic settlement; early agriculture	Within and Adjacent to Activity Area
N7	Modewarre Gates	Standing Structure; 19 th to early 20 th century architectural element	Adjacent to Activity Area
N8	Bluestone Culvert, rail overpass Melbourne Warrnambool rail	Standing Structure; 1850s 1860s transport infrastructure; road improvements	Within Activity Area – impact may be avoided

Table 7 cont Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within or near the Princes Highway, Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea Road Duplication Activity Area

More detailed information on the sites identified during the Standard Assessment that will be impacted by the Project is provided in the Gazetteer and Table 8 below:

Table 8 Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that will be impacted by the activity.

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No. and Name	Coordinates (MGA Zone 55)	Site Dimensions (L x W x Depth) (metres)	Cultural Material & Context	Cadastral Information
D7721-0432 Winchelsea Barrel Culvert CL0106 (C360) according to LCC 1997	237571E 5763800N	10 X 5 m	Historical Place – Standing Structure, 19 th century, original road infrastructure	Approx chainage: 109.5 -109.8; VicRoads Princes Highway, Winchelsea, Parish of Lake Lake Wollard, County of Grant
H7721-0431 Artefact Scatter at Considines Road	249046E 5766482N	10 x 10 m	Archaeological Remains – Artefact Scatter on the north east side of the Princes Highway	Intersection of Considines and Princes Highway, south west corner near irrigation channel, road reserve; chainage ~ 97.5 to 97.6 km
H7721-0433 Mt Moriac House Scatter	253081E 5766800N	80 x 60 m	Archaeological Remains - Artefact Scatter – well	Approx chainage: 93.5 – 93.8; Lot 1 on TP 365446G Vol. 06504 Folio 731,
H7721-0434 Lady of the Lake Hotel	247866E 5766538N	100 x 100 m	Archaeological Remains – Bluestone Ruins (local knowledge); 19 th to 20 th century	Approx chainage: 98.6– 99.5 km; 1640 Princes Highway, Buckley – formerly Laketown, Parish of Modewarre, County of Grant
H7721-0435 Princes Quarry	245294E 5766347N	100 x 100 m	Archaeological Remains- Quarry and chimney remains; early to mid 20 th century	Approx chainage: 101.38 – 101.45; Lot 1 on TP 0198558D Vol. 10564 Folio 380, Parish of Modewarre, County of Grant
H7721-0436 Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins	251636E 5766768N	50 X 50 m	Archaeological Remains – collapsed chimney and cypress grove; 19 th century, no documentation	Approx chainage: 94.95 – 95.5; Lot 1 on TP 344300F Vol. 06203 Folio 549, (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No. and Name	Coordinates (MGA Zone 55)	Site Dimensions (L x W x Depth) (metres)	Cultural Material & Context	Cadastral Information
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H7721-0437 Mt Moriac Blacksmith's Shop	253165E 5766855N	20 x 20 m	Archaeological Remains - Artefact Scatter – possibly blacksmith shop remains	Approx chainage: 93.5 – 93.8; VicRoads, Part of Government Dec A Portion 1 (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)
H7721-0441 Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store	Between 253187E 5766805N & 253333E 5766805N	(see site card for approximate extent)	Documentary evidence only – potential sub-surface deposits	Approx chainage: 93.3 – 93.5 km Ch. VicRoads, Part of Government Dec A Portion 1 (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant) Conveyance 489 Book 733
H7721-0442 Former Clifford Township	256421E 5766966N	(see site card for approximate extent)	Documentary only	Approx chainage: 90.2 – 90.3 km VicRoads, Part of Government Dec crn Otway /Devon Roads (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)
N3 1170 Princes Highway	252352E 5766758N	NA	Standing Structure (existing house site) and possible archaeological remains	Approx chainage: Lot 1 on TP 343306X, Vol. 08554 Folio 441(Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)
N4 St Patrick's Gates	252352E 5766758N	NA	Standing Structure – not known if in situ	Approx chainage: 94.3 – 94.4; Lot 1 on TP 344300F Vol. 06203 Folio 549 (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)
N5 & N8 Culverts	~ VicRoad's records – see chainage	NA – see Winchelsea Barrel Culvert	Standing structure – mid 19 th century; both have been built in to modern roadway	Approx chainage: ~ 97.6 & 106.8 Princes Highway West, the latter west of Buckley Road School
N6 Walton's Road Complex	247437E 5766508N	~200 m length	Several 19 th century /early 20 th century standing structures including sheds, well - archaeological potential medium near buildings, less so near cypress avenue that may be affected by the activity	Approx chainage: ~99.1-99.3, Modewarre Activity Area impacts on cypress avenue in 1 PS 405717; 1860s building at 1 LP135899
██████████ H033 on the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay	██████████ ██████████	18 metre radius	Historical Place -	Approx chainage: ██████████ ██████████ Winchelsea (Parish of Lake Lake Wollard, County of Grant)

Table 8 continued: Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that will be impacted by the activity.

Figure 6 Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within and adjacent to the activity.

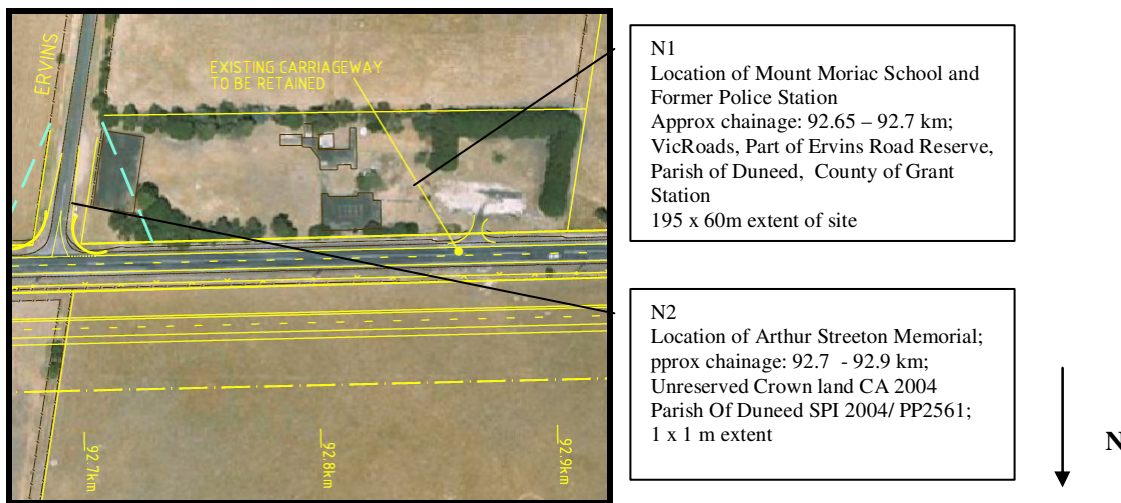


Figure 7 Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that are located adjacent to the Activity Area.

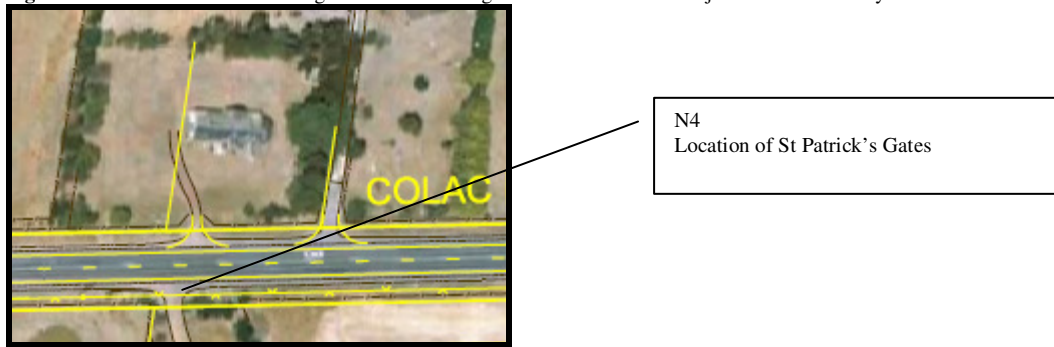
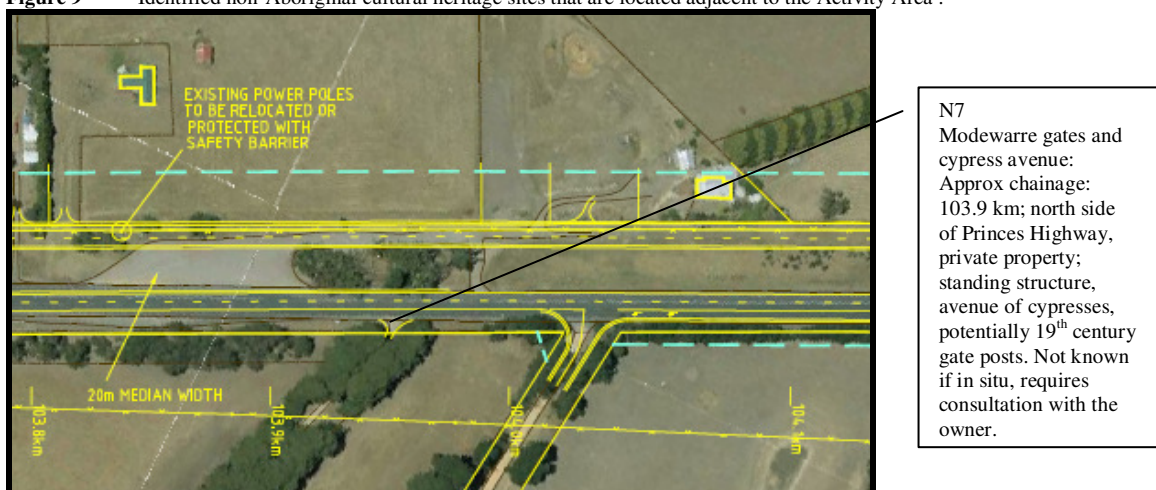


Figure 8 Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that are located within or adjacent to the Activity Area.



Figure 9 Identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that are located adjacent to the Activity Area .



DIVISION 3

CONCLUSIONS

6. CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE – NON-ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES

6.1. *Criteria for Significance*

The assessment criteria for non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values is outlined below.

The assessment of significance uses criteria that encompass four values from the Australia 'ICOMOS Burra Charter', which are commonly accepted as generic values by Australian heritage agencies and professional consultants. These are **historical significance**, **aesthetic significance**, **scientific significance**, and **social significance**.

In Victoria a series of criteria have been established upon these values. An item will be considered to be of State (or local) significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

(Criteria adopted by the Heritage Council on 6 March 1997 pursuant to Sections 8(c) and 8(2) of the Heritage Act 1995)

- A. The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history of the place or object.
- B. The importance of a place or object in demonstrating rarity or uniqueness.
- C. The place or object's potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage.
- D. The importance of a place or object in exhibiting the principal characteristics or the representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of place or objects.
- E. The importance of the place or object in exhibiting good design or aesthetic characteristics and/or in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features.
- F. The importance of the place or object in demonstrating or being associated with scientific or technical innovations or achievements.
- G. The importance of the place or object in demonstrating social or cultural associations.
- H. Any other matter which the council considers relevant to the determination of cultural heritage significance.

6.2. *Cultural Heritage Values in the Activity Area*

The following provides the significance of the non-Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that have been listed (or 'D' listed) on the Heritage Inventory as part of this assessment, in accordance with the above criteria (marked by letter in brackets). Further details are included on individual site cards (Gazeteer).

A statement of significance for the Former Laketown School, B094 (Kellaway and Rowe 2008) is provided in the Heritage Citation, in Appendix D. The chief significance for the [REDACTED] is as an Aboriginal place. However the Surf Coast Shire has commemorated the tree as an important object due to its age and therefore consultation with the Shire is necessary prior to attempting any activity that may cause harm.

- H7721-0431, Artefact Scatter at Considines Road;

The site is of medium significance. Rubbish dumps that are representative of pastoralist era within the Surf Coast Shire, west of Winchelsea and specifically - the 19th century settlement of Laketown - are moderately rare (A, C). An archaeological assessment of the scatter (through excavation), together with an analysis of some of the extant buildings in the town (school & hotel remains) can provide a more

complete understanding of domestic and pastoral life within Buckley during the 19th century.

- D7721-0432, Winchelsea Barrel Culvert; CL0106 (C360) according to LCC 1997

Heritage Victoria has introduced a 'D' classification for places of low historical or scientific significance. Sites assigned a 'D' classification are listed on the Heritage Inventory but there is no requirement to obtain Consent from Heritage Victoria to allow the removal of these sites.

- H7721-0433, Mt Moriac House Scatter;

A rare and almost complete domestic household remains representing the 19th century settlement of Mt Moriac, one of the major farming settlements within the Parish of Duneed (A, B). It is of medium significance. With the absence of detailed histories of 19th century domestic life in this area of the Princes Highway - other than in respect of wealthy landowners. The investigation of this archaeological site has the potential to provide further information regarding a range of aspects of domestic life in this area and more generally, to add the ever-growing corpus of information regarding early settlement in Victoria (C).

- H7721-0434, Lady of the Lake Hotel;

Apart from the still standing and occupied Mount Moriac Hotel, there are no commercial structures along the Princes Highway between Waurm Ponds and Winchelsea that date to the 1860s (A, B). It is of medium significance. There is also little historical detail regarding commercial and domestic life along the road. Further historical and archaeological analysis of this site, therefore, has the potential to provide information regarding commerce over a longer period (C); information that may be used as a comparison with changes in transport and other local industries, for example.

- H7721-0435, Princes Quarry;

While quarries are common and often well documented, not all are associated with other structural remains. The site is therefore significant locally (medium significance), not only as a source of stone, but also as a complex that seems to date to the early 20th century - significantly later than other similar local sites (ie. Mooleric Quarry Winchelsea D7621-001). The archaeological assessment of the accompanying structure (through excavation) may provide a better understanding of its age and function, leading to a better understanding of material source and its relationship to local road works and of quarrying in general (C).

- H7721-0436, Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins;

The site is of medium significance. The site is significant locally and perhaps regionally within the Surf Coast Shire, as an example of a simple rural hut located away from the Shire's major town centres. As such, it is a likely representative of the 19th century pastoralist beginning of the Shire. While, not well preserved, the chimney is relatively intact and lies in a large undisturbed area, that has the potential for yielding further artefact material (through archaeological excavation) and additional structural features that will provide a range of information regarding pastoral settlement in this part of rural Victoria (particularly between Waurm Ponds and Winchelsea).

- H7721-0437, Mt Moriac Blacksmith's Shop;

The site is of medium significance, as being representative of three 19th century blacksmiths' shops in the area. It is the only known remnant of many other local industries associated with the boom in settlement at Mt Moriac, in mid 19th century. The site is therefore also representative of the industries associated with Princes Highway between Waurm Ponds and Winchelsea at this time; many a horse would have been shod here. While only artefacts have been located so far, there is also a likelihood that not all the building features have been destroyed by subsequent development. Further assessment of these features will provide more comparative information for understanding the industry as a whole.

- H7721-0441, Former Clifford Township;

The site is of low to medium significance, as having the potential to contain archaeological remains of one of the few early townships located on the Princes Highway, between Waurn Ponds and Winchelsea. Comparative sites of this nature are rare and include the former locations of 19th and 20th century buildings at Mount Moriac, and Buckley to the west; the latter being similar in size and context. Unlike some of the locations and historical features associated with Buckley, which continued to be used until the 20th century, Clifford had a relatively short time span and therefore is most likely to be representative of the 19th century settlement along the Princes Highway.

- H7721-0442, Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store;

The site is of medium significance, being relatively undisturbed/undeveloped and thereby having the potential for archaeological remains of several 19th century commercial establishments associated with the Princes Highway and the beginnings of Mount Moriac. Such sites are rare along the highway - particularly between Waurn Ponds and Winchelsea. Most are pubs, schools; some of which have survived relatively intact. The former Mt Moriac store and hall therefore is able to provide another reference for understanding the local and regional transport history and early settlement.

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1. Cultural Heritage Values in the Activity Area

The desktop and standard assessment has shown that there is a range of non-Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Activity Area, most of which are important in terms of the mid 19th century settlement of the Surf Coast Shire. The sites represent a range of types, including the remains of former hotels, blacksmith's shops, a school, rural huts, quarry and homes; most of which appear to have a range of intact features and a good potential for further sub-surface remains. Some of the sites are significant locally as the only remnants of early commercial and public endeavours – education, smithing and inn keeping - along the Princes Highway, the major thorough fare between Melbourne and the Western District; such as smithing and inn keeping. At least one of the sites, the Mt Moriac hut ruins are also likely to present information about life of individuals – rural workers – that is not usually accessible through text and other means.

A summary of the assessment is presented below.

Desktop Assessment:

A search of the Victorian Heritage Register indicated that there are no identified historical places on the Heritage Inventory or the Heritage Register.

At least one non-Aboriginal place of historical significance has been included within the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study 2B 2007-2008 (Place number B094 in Kellaway and Rowe 2008), with the recommendation to be included in the Shire's Heritage Overlay and on the Heritage Register. This is the Laketown State School, at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley.

One building along the Activity Area is registered on the National Trust Register. This is the St Patrick's Catholic Church (B2915), which is located approximately 1 kilometre to the west of Mount Moriac and directly adjacent to the Princes Highway. It will not be impacted on by the activity.

A stone barrel culvert – situated at the end of the Activity Area in Winchelsea – is identified as a historical place within a nearby Surf Coast Shire, via a commemorative plaque. The culvert is also mentioned in the Land Conservation Council's 1997 *Historic Places Special Investigation, South – Western Victoria, Final Recommendations* (Site Id. CL0106 and final recommendation C360).

An Aboriginal scarred red gum (██████████) (Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register id. 7721-0108), in Winchelsea, has similarly been recognised in the form of a nearby Surf Coast Shire commemorative plaque (and previously as H033 on the Surf Coast Shire Heritage overlay). There is no current listing of the site on the Planning Scheme.

Standard assessment:

Based on the results of documentary evidence and/or the pedestrian survey – including surface indications of archaeological material – six historical sites have been placed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (Table 7, for details see Gazetteer). Both the Former Clifford Township (H7721-0442) and the Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store (H7721-0441) were placed on the Heritage Inventory on the basis of prior documentary evidence and oral history only. No archaeological remains were located on the surface of either of the two sites, and there is a strong possibility that, due to prior destruction, neither may contain any *in situ* elements.

However as the range of remains located at Mt Moriac suggests (H7721-0433, 0436, 0437), prior destruction varies greatly. Built structures are particularly difficult to destroy completely, resulting in a continuing potential for archaeology within sub-surface contexts.

The standard assessment relocated several sites that are, either recorded on an existing heritage register (see Section 2.4), or have been recommended for one in the past. They are the Former Laketown School at Buckley (B094 in Kellaway and Rowe 2008), the Winchelsea stone barrel culvert (CL0106 (C360) in LCC 1997), St. Patrick's Church at Mt Moriac (B2915 National Trust) and the historical Eucalyptus [REDACTED] Winchelsea (VAHR7721-0108).

In case of, both, the Winchelsea eucalyptus (VAHR7721-0108) and the culvert (CL0106), the survey found that the archaeological potential for associated non-Aboriginal material, is low. The Winchelsea Barrel Culvert, has been designated a 'D' listing by Heritage Victoria as a result (D7721-0432). The allotments relevant to St. Patrick's Church and the Former Laketown School have a higher archaeological potential (medium), however they will be avoided by the Activity.

The survey also located several standing structures within and adjacent to the Activity Area, which are not suitable to be placed on the Heritage Inventory, but may have specific local historical values. These include:

- standing features, with no identified archaeological component (the Arthur Streeton Memorial [N2], house at 1170 Princes Highway [N3], St Patrick's Gates [N4], Modewarre Gates [N7], culverts [N5 & N8 Plate 5a-c];
- historical building complexes that are partly ruined (Mt Moriac Primary School and Police Station [N1] and/or contain features such as wells that have higher archaeological potential (Walton's Road Complex [N6]).

At present, the historical building complexes will not be impacted on by the proposed activity.

7.2. Impact of the Activity on Identified Cultural Heritage Values

Non- Aboriginal Heritage Values

The activity has the potential to impact on several identified non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values included in the Heritage Inventory or other registers, as below;

- D7721-0432, Winchelsea Barrel Culvert; CL0106 (C360) according to LCC 1997;
- H7721-0431, Artefact Scatter at Considines Road;
- H7721-0433, Mt Moriac House Scatter;
- H7721-0434, Lady of the Lake Hotel;
- H7721-0435, Princes Quarry;
- H7721-0436, Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins;
- H7721-0437, Mt Moriac Blacksmith's Shop;
- H7721-0441, Mt Moriac Hall and Store;
- H7721-0442, Former Clifford Township.

The activity has the potential to impact on several standing buildings and other structures and/or vegetation that may have (local) historical value, but for which the current assessment has not identified any areas of archaeological potential;

- N3 1170 Princes Highway;
- N4 St Patrick's Gates;
- N5 & N8 Culverts under Princes Highway West;
- N6 Walton's Road Complex (cypress avenue only);
- [REDACTED] (VAHR7721-0108).

At present, there appears to be no impact to the following historical places located within and adjacent to the Activity Area:

- N1 Mt Moriac Primary School and Police Station;
- N2 Arthur Streeton Memorial;
- N7 Modewarre Gates;
- St Patrick's Church (B2915 National Trust)
- Former Laketown School, B094 (Kellaway and Rowe 2008).

7.3. Minimisation of Harm to Cultural Heritage- Preliminary Recommendations

The Princes Highway West Duplication, Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea will be conducted in a way that avoids and minimises harm to cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage management processes to be applied and initiatives to be implemented in relation to the activity are outlined in the table below.

Table 9 Minimisation of harm of non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Site No.	Impact and Potential to Minimise Harm
D7721-0432	No Consent form Heritage Victoria is required. Any disturbance to the site will require consultation with the Surf Coast Shire.
H7721-0431 H7721-0433 H7721-0434 H7721-0435 H7721-0436 H7721-0437 H7721-0441 H7721-0442	Any disturbance to the site will require an appropriate Consent from Heritage Victoria, and may require full assessment, and sub-surface testing.
B094	Activity will avoid – VicRoads is to provide a suitable buffer zone around the school building and any associated structures during works to avoid harm (in consultation with Heritage Victoria and Surf Coast Shire) Any disturbance to the site will require consultation with Heritage Victoria and the Surf Coast Shire, and may require full assessment, including Built Heritage and Archaeological Assessment and sub-surface testing.
N1, N6, B2915	Activity will avoid – VicRoads is to provide a suitable buffer zone between the relevant property and the activity to avoid harm. Any disturbance to the site will require consultation with Heritage Victoria and the Surf Coast Shire, and may require full assessment, including Built Heritage and Archaeological Assessment and sub-surface testing.
N2, N7	Activity will avoid – VicRoads is to provide a suitable buffer zone between the relevant property and the activity to avoid harm. Consultation with the Surf Coast Shire and relevant land owners/occupiers recommended if harm cannot be avoided.
N3, N4, N5, N8	Consultation with the Surf Coast Shire and relevant land owners/occupiers recommended. Inventory of the historical place/structure recommended prior to any harm.
VAHR7721-0108	Protected under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> : Management recommendations to be outlined in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan Consultation with Surf Coast Shire recommended.

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Maps

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Parish of Modewarre, Victoria. Dept. of Crown Lands and Survey. Modewarre, County of Grant [cartographic material 1891. MAP RM 2741/303 - located in *catalogue.nla.gov.au 10/11/2008*)

Glossary of Terms

The following glossary presents definitions for words and terms that may have been used in the preceding TerraCulture report. Archaeological site types or specific stone artefact types that have counterparts elsewhere in the world are usually defined according to their known or inferred use in Aboriginal Australia. The definitions of some terms are based on common usage or convention rather than literal meaning. Italicised words within any definition have also been separately defined.

Aboriginal: Referring to indigenous people and their descendants who occupied Australia at the time of European colonisation.

Aboriginal Archaeology: The scientific study of the material remains of past indigenous peoples. Aboriginal archaeology covers both the *pre-contact* (also known as prehistoric) and the *post-contact* period.

Aboriginal Archaeological Site: A location with material evidence of past activity by indigenous people. Activities such as the manufacture and use of stone artefacts have a recognisable archaeological signature. Other activities will have little or no material consequences and are regarded as being archaeologically invisible.

Aboriginal Archaeological Site Types: Aboriginal archaeological sites can be classified into generic types according to their context, fabric and probable function. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria currently recognises some 10-site types including stone artefact scatters, shell middens and scarred trees.

Aboriginal Artefact Scatter: A collection of Aboriginal artefacts usually distributed across the surface of the ground. Stone artefacts are a common component and can be found in association with organic remains, shell, ochre and charcoal. Artefact scatters are the material remains of past Aboriginal use of a location and are generally referable to technological and economic behaviour. They are also called surface scatters.

Aboriginal Burial: Aboriginal interment consisting of human skeletal remains. Aboriginal burials occur in a wide range of forms and physical contexts and may be found with grave goods.

Aboriginal Historic Place: Aboriginal historic places are the locations of events, places or place names that were recorded in historical documents or in oral tradition during the *post contact period*. Unlike Aboriginal archaeological sites, Aboriginal historic places do not necessarily retain any physical evidence of any former structures, activities or specific events.

Anvil: A flat stone used as a platform in the manufacture of stone artefacts (bi-polar flaking) or in the processing of foods, ochre and other materials. With bipolar flaking the *core* is rested on the anvil and struck with a *hammer stone* creating a *flake*. Use leaves small circular depressions (pitting) on the anvil surface usually towards the centre. Anvil stones are often recovered as broken halves; the break being across the centre line of the stone where there has been most wear.

Archaeology: Conventionally, the scientific study of the material remains of past human activity.

Artefact: Any object created or modified by humans.

Artefact Scatter: A collection of artefacts usually distributed across the surface of the ground.

Assemblage: Archaeological term used to describe a collection of artefacts associated by a particular place or time and assumed to have been generated

by a single group of people. An assemblage can be made from different *artefact* types.

Axe Blank: A stone that has been shaped through the removal of *flakes* but not yet sharpened.

Axe Grinding Groove: Oval shaped indentations in stony outcrops that are the result of grinding during the manufacturing and sharpening of *ground edge axes*. These indentations are usually but not exclusively formed in sandstone outcrops and can occur singly or in multiples. Axe-grinding grooves are typically found close to water, which appears to have been used to maintain the sandstone's abrasiveness.

Backed Blade: A stone blade that has been retouched along one of its lateral margins to prepare the edge for hafting.

Basalt: Igneous volcanic rock that can be used to make *stone artefacts*. Basalt is common in western Victoria where there has been recent volcanic activity.

Before Present (BP): referring to years before present, which for radiocarbon dating is arbitrarily fixed at 1950.

Bi-polar Flaking: The process of manufacturing stone artefacts through the use of a hammer and anvil. A *core* is struck with a hammerstone while resting on an anvil, detaching angular *flakes* that display bruising or crushing at either end.

Blade: A *flake* that is at least twice as long as it is wide.

Bulb of Percussion: A rounded protrusion on the interior surface of a *flake* caused when the *core* is struck with the *hammerstone*. The bulb is located below the striking platform and allows the identification of the orientation of the flake. The bulb of percussion is often considered the best evidence for a human agency in the manufacture of a stone flake.

Bulbar Scar: A small scar or removal of stone on the *bulb of percussion*.

Ceramics: Generic term used to describe *historical artefacts* that are made from ceramic material.

Chert: A hard fine-grained sedimentary rock high in silica and commonly used in the manufacture of stone artefacts.

Civic: A term used to describe historic structures or material culture relating to past government or public activity e.g. town hall, public parks or gardens.

Classification: The ordering of archaeological material according to age, type, fabric or other criteria.

Coastal Flint: Geologically, flint is a type of chert. A coastal form is found in limestone reefs along the Victorian and South Australian coastlines and is often detached as nodules on the roots of kelp and subsequently washed up on beaches. The appearance of the flint varies but is often fine grained with larger white intrusions and a thick outer *cortex* or crust and is blue to cream in colour. Coastal flint is often the dominant rock type in stone artefact sites on or near the Victorian coast.

Contact Site: General term used to describe an *Aboriginal archaeological site* that shows the use of European (non-indigenous) materials such as artefacts made with glass, metal or ceramic. Contact sites are usually considered to be the result of activities performed at or before the time of permanent European settlement.

Context: Refers to the place of artefacts or archaeological features with regards to time and space.

Core: A piece of stone from which other stone artefacts are made. In *freehand flaking* the *core* would be struck with a *hammerstone* removing *flakes* and other fragments of stone often referred to as *debitage*.

Core Tool: A *core* displaying signs of use.

- Core Tool and Scraper Tradition:** Aboriginal stone artefacts belonging to the core tool and scraper tradition include core tools, large steep edged scrapers, round flat scrapers and notched implements. These assemblages are believed to pre-date the *Small Tool Tradition*.
- Cortex:** The weathered external surface of a stone. Cortex often identifies the origins and original form of flaked stone, e.g. river pebbles.
- Cultural Heritage:** The consequences of humanity including its relationship with the natural environment that are ascribed significance and considered to be worth preserving.
- Debitage:** Fragments of stone that are generated during the manufacture and maintenance of *stone artefacts*. These fragments may or may not display the typical characteristics of flaked stone.
- Deposit:** A term used to describe buried archaeological material.
- Desktop Study:** Investigation of the known or potential cultural heritage values according to the landform type, historical records and other archival material and the results of previous archaeological investigations.
- Domestic Assemblage:** A collection of historical artefacts generated by or associated directly with past household activity e.g. *ceramic* plates, bottles and cutlery, food refuse.
- Dry Stone Wall:** A wall that has been constructed using stone without any binding material. Dry stone walls take on many different forms and vary according to stone type and function. In western Victoria they are assembled with basalt stones collected from the surface of paddocks.
- Excavation:** The systematic removal of archaeological deposits using archaeological techniques.
- Fabric:** A synonym for original material.
- Feature:** A notable formation or structure (conventionally immovable) discovered during *excavation*.
- Fish trap:** A structure made from stone, wood or reeds intended to guide fish or eels into a confined space to be collected or speared. Often constructed perpendicular to the main channel of a creek or river, or in the intertidal zone of estuaries, bays and oceans.
- Flake:** A piece of stone detached by percussion or pressure from a *core*. The flake will usually display characteristic features such as a *platform* and *bulb of percussion*. The *core* will display a negative flake scar. These features assist in distinguishing between stone that has been altered through human agency and that which has been naturally shaped.
- Flake Tool:** A flake that has been shaped through the removal of other smaller flakes (*retouched*) or shows evidence of use (*use wear*).
- Freehand Flaking:** A technique of manufacturing or shaping stone artefacts whereby a hand-held stone is hit directly with the hammerstone, also handheld.
- Grinding Stone:** Stone with a flat surface used as a mortar in the processing of food or other hard materials through pounding, crushing or grinding. Grinding stones are identifiable by the presence of wear in the form of shallow depressions and pitting.
- Ground Edge Axes:** Stone axes that are commonly oval or round in shape and that have edges formed by grinding and sharpening. Ground edge axes were attached (hafted) to wooden handles using resin or other binding material. Axes from Mount William a large quarry near Lancefield in Victoria are known to have been traded in the form of *axe blanks* over long distances (see *axe grinding groove and axe blanks*).
- Ground Exposure:** A measure of the quantity of sediment that would normally be buried beneath a modern land surface.
- Ground Visibility:** A term used to describe the area of the ground's surface that is visible during archaeological field surveys. Effective ground visibility refers to the actual area of ground visible during a field survey calculated as the area of ground inspected multiplied by the percentage of ground visibility.
- Hafting:** The process of attaching a stone artefact onto a wooden handle.
- Hammerstone:** A stone that has been used to strike a *core* to create a *flake*, often causing pitting or other wear on the stone's surface.
- Hearth:** Fireplace often recognised archaeologically through the presence of charcoal or burnt (discoloured) ground. Historical hearths are usually associated with brick or stone structures.
- Historical Archaeological Site:** The material remains or other physical evidence of activity associated with the *post-contact* period; including portable artefacts and structural features of former buildings.
- Historical Archaeology:** The study of artefacts and archaeological features relating to the post-contact period.
- Holocene:** The geological period covering the last 10,000 years BP.
- Hornfels:** A metamorphic rock, hard and fine-grained.
- Industry:** A single class of artefacts that are consistent in their form and that can be credited to a single group of people.
- Industrial Archaeology:** *Archaeology* concerned with the material consequences of industrial activity.
- In situ:** In its original place.
- Layer:** A recognisable band of material of varying thickness.
- Limestones:** Carbonate-rich sedimentary rocks that are formed through the accumulation of organic remains.
- Manuport:** An object that is unmodified but has been transported to its find location by humans.
- Makers Marks:** Marks that have been etched, engraved or printed onto the surface of mass manufactured goods, including glasswares and ceramics.
- Maritime Archaeology:** The archaeological investigation of shipwrecks, piers, jetties and other maritime structures.
- Microliths:** Small stone artefacts. In Australia microliths such as *backed blades* are often associated with *assemblages* from the late prehistoric period after ca 6000 years BP.
- Monitoring (see watching brief)**
- Mound:** Aboriginal mounds consist of ground that is artificially elevated above the natural levels. Thought to be a consequence of repeated occupation at the same location particularly through the use of earth ovens, mounds can contain a wide range of artefactual material including burials. Mounds that have all but been destroyed are recognisable through changes in the colour and composition of the ground, especially the presence of charcoal.
- Platform:** Face of core that is struck by a *hammerstone*, leaving remnants on both the *core* and the resultant *flake*.
- Pleistocene:** The geological period equivalent to the last ice age and preceding the *Holocene* from ca 2 million to 10,000 years ago. The late Pleistocene commonly refers to the last 40,000 years BP.
- Post-contact Period:** The time after contact between Aboriginal peoples and Europeans. Also referred to as the historic period. In Victoria the post-contact period begins in early 1800s.

Posthole: A hole that has been dug into the ground to house a post. Postholes are often filled with stone or other packing material (more recently concrete).

Post Deposition: After deposition; term commonly used with reference to factors affecting the preservation of artefacts and archaeological features.

Pre-contact Period: The time period before contact between Aboriginal peoples and Europeans. In Victoria this ends with permanent European settlement.

Quartz: A hard mineral that varies from white to blue in colour and in transparency from opaque to clear.

Quartzite: A metamorphic rock formed through the 'recrystallisation of quartz rich sandstone'.

Radiocarbon Dating: Radiometric dating technique for establishing the age of organic (carbon) remains based on the rate of decay of the radioactive isotope carbon 14 (C14).

Retouch: Secondary modifications to stone artefacts such as trimming or resharpening. Retouch often indicates use of a stone *flake* and therefore its identification of an actual tool (cf waste flake)

Rock Art, Aboriginal: Aboriginal artworks on rock surfaces such as paintings, stencils, etchings and engravings.

Rock Well Aboriginal: A natural depression that may have been augmented through the removal of rock and from which water was collected.

Ruin: what remains of a former historic structure.

Salvage Excavation: The systematic documentation and recovery of an archaeological site prior to its destruction. Also known as rescue archaeology.

Sandstone: Sedimentary rocks that consist mostly of quartz.

Scarred Trees, Aboriginal: Trees that were used as a source of bark to make canoes and other items. Bark was cut using a stone axe and then levered from the sapwood leaving a scar. The bark around the edge of this scar is called regrowth. Natural scarring is common on some trees and is often difficult to distinguish from scars made by Aborigines during the *pre-contact period*.

Scarred Trees, Historic: Bark continued to be used by Aborigines and Europeans alike during the post-contact period for roofing, trail blazes, mile markers etc.

Scraper: A stone tool made on a *flake* or *core* with steep *retouch* along one or more edges.

Shell Middens (Marine or Coastal and Freshwater): The remains of shellfish that were gathered and eaten by Aboriginal people. They may also contain other stone artefacts, charcoal and ash, and the bones of vertebrate prey. *Burials* are also known to occur in shell midden deposits. Aboriginal shell middens are often confused with natural shell deposits.

Shipwreck: The remains of a ship.

Silcrete: A highly silicious rock formed by the replacement of a parent rock (commonly sandstone) by silica in solution.

Small Tool Tradition: Aboriginal stone artefacts belonging to the small tool tradition are characterised by heavily retouched *microliths* and backed implements and are presumed to be a mid to late *Holocene* development.

Spit: arbitrary quantity of excavated ground.

Stratigraphy: A geological term used to describe the sequence of vertical *layers* and *deposits* that comprise an archaeological site.

Stone Arrangement, Aboriginal: Locations where Aboriginal people have positioned rocks to form shapes or patterns. In Victoria, stone arrangements are an uncommon site type.

Stone Artefacts, Aboriginal: Stones that have been modified or used by Aboriginal people.

Stone Quarry, Aboriginal: Sources of stone used for the purpose of manufacturing stone artefacts.

Subject Land: The area that is under investigation. Also referred to as the study area.

Subsurface Testing: The testing for buried archaeological material through manual or mechanical excavation.

Survey, Pedestrian: The act of looking for archaeological material. Also known as foot survey.

Taphonomy: The study of how archaeological sites are formed.

Toe Holds, Aboriginal: Small scars on the trunks and branches of trees which are a result of the removal of bark to form notches to facilitate climbing.

Usewear: The wear displayed on the surface of an artefact as a result of its use.

Waste Flake: An unmodified and unused *flake*.

Watching Brief: The monitoring of earthworks or other forms of disturbance at the location of a known archaeological site or of a landform considered sensitive for artefacts or other archaeological material. A watching brief is often a condition of a grant of Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological site. Also known as monitoring.

Windscreen Survey: Field survey based on observations made from a vehicle. Also known as a drive-through survey (cf pedestrian survey).

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Site Identification Mini Posters No's 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1 Arthur Streeton Memorial N2



Plate 2 N1 Mount Moriac School and Police Station, facing south



Plate 3 N1 Mount Moriac School and Police Station, facing east



Plate 4 N6 Well located at Walton's Road Complex



Plate 5 N6 Walton's Road Complex, showing a shed, water tower platform and corrugated iron shed



Plate 6 Typically good visibility near roadways, Cape Otway Road



Plate 7 Eucalyptus plantation, Wainwrights Lane, Lot 1 on TP 611989W



Plate 8 Typical visibility in road reserves; note the long grass



Plate 9 VAHR number 7721-0108 facing east, note the Surf Coast Shire brass plaque



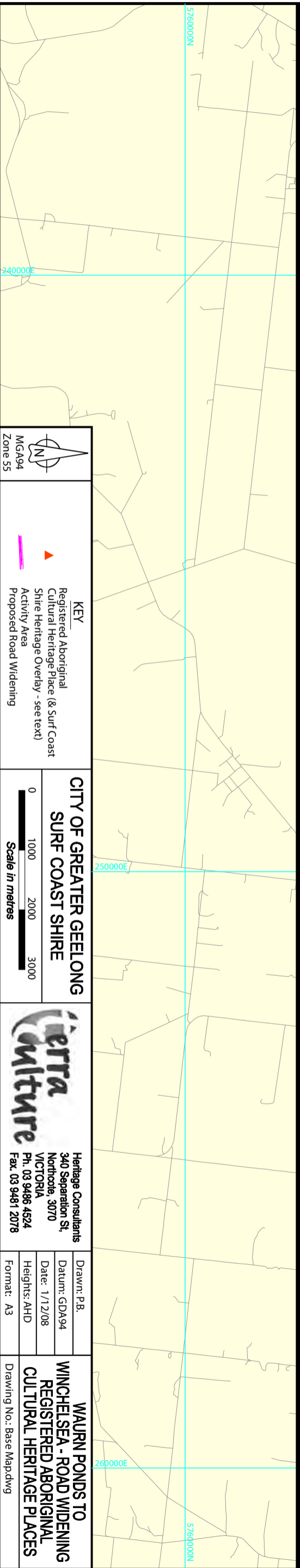
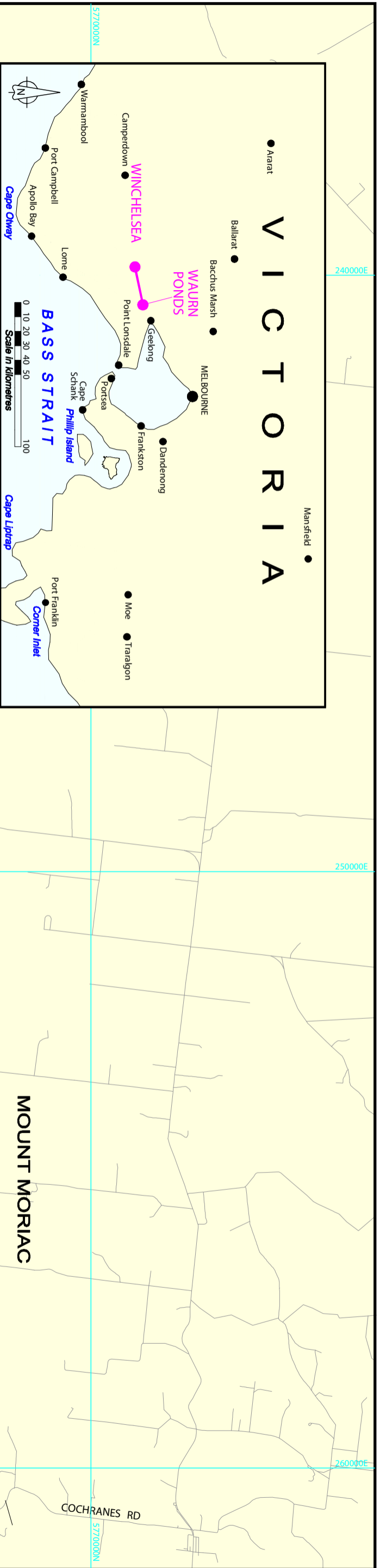
Plate 10 St Patrick's Gates
Plate 11 N7 Modewarre Gates

PART 7

MAPS

MAP 1 – Showing Activity Area and Registered Aboriginal Places

MAP 2 – Showing Areas Surveyed and Cultural Heritage Sites



KEY

- Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Place (& Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay - see text)
- Activity Area
- Proposed Road Widening

**CITY OF GREATER GEELONG
SURF COAST SHIRE**

Scale in metres

0 1000 2000 3000

terra culture

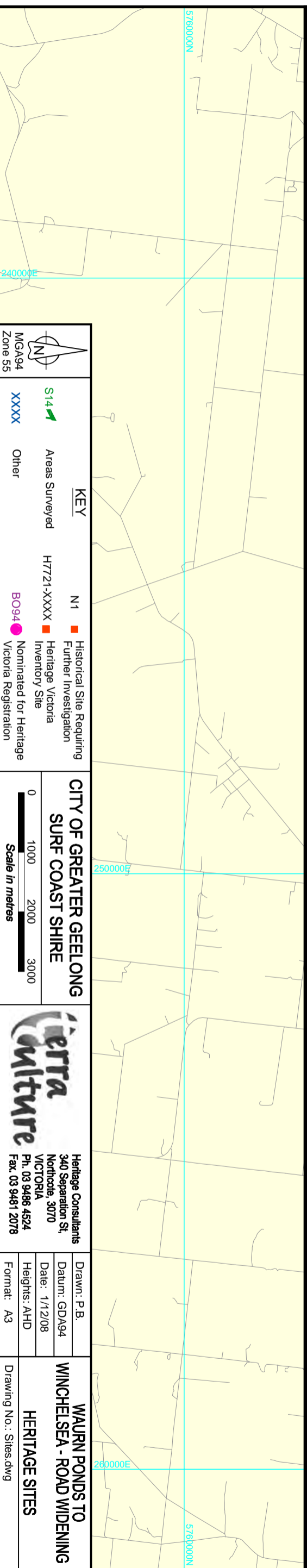
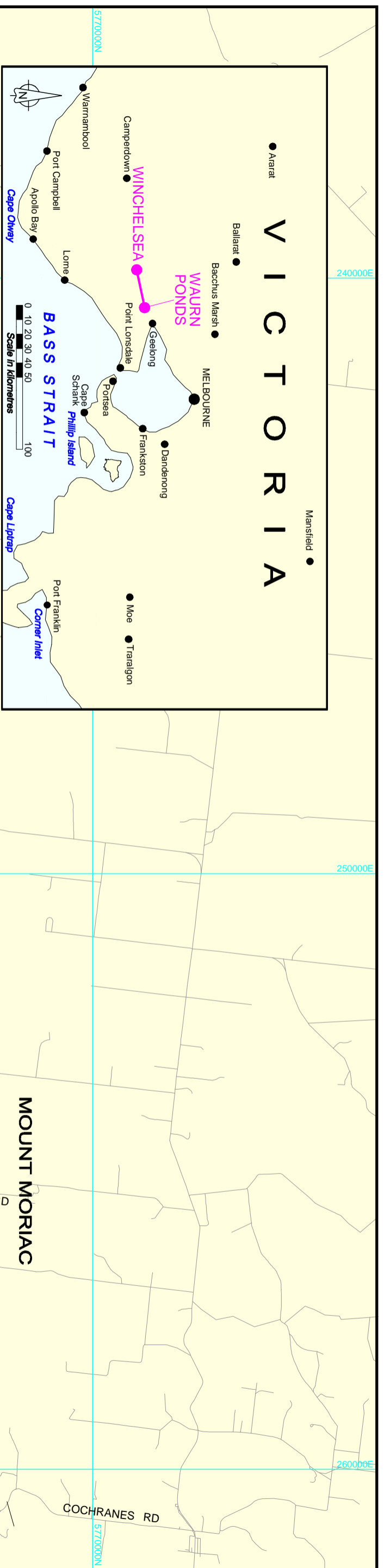
Heritage Consultants
340 Separation St,
Northcote, 3070
VICTORIA
Ph. 03 9486 4524
Fax. 03 9481 2078

Drawn: P.B.
Datum: GDA94
Date: 1/12/08
Heights: AHD
Format: A3

**WAURN PONDS TO
WINCHELSEA - ROAD WIDENING
REGISTERED ABORIGINAL
CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACES**

Drawing No.: Base Map.dwg

MAP 1: Showing Activity Area and Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places.



	KEY		S14 Areas Surveyed	N1 Historical Site Requiring Further Investigation Heritage Victoria Inventory Site	BO94 Nominated for Heritage Victoria Registration
	XXXX Other				
CITY OF GREATER GEELONG SURF COAST SHIRE			 Scale in metres		
			Heritage Consultants 340 Separation St, Northcote, 3070 VICTORIA Ph. 03 9486 4524 Fax. 03 9481 2078		
Drawn: P.B. Datum: GDA94 Date: 1/12/08 Heights: AHD Format: A3		WAURN PONDS TO WINCHELSEA - ROAD WIDENING HERITAGE SITES Drawing No.: Sites.dwg			

MAP 2: Showing Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites.

PART 8

GAZETTEER

The following is a Site Gazetteer of all Cultural Heritage found, discovered and/or subject to investigation in the Activity Area indexed by the relevant register numbers.

The following includes:

- Copies of all site cards relevant to the identified Cultural Heritage;
- A full cadastral description of the land where that cultural heritage is located; and
- A detailed plan of each heritage place found in the Study Area

SITE GAZETTEER - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The following is the gazetteer of the Aboriginal archaeological sites located within the Princes Highway, Wearn Ponds to Winchelsea Activity Area.

Site Name	Site Number	Site Type	Grid Co-ordinates GDA94 Easting	Grid Co-ordinates GDA94 Northing
H033 on the Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay	7721-0108	Scarred Tree (and Associated Plaque)		

Cadastral Details (7721-0108): Part of Government Road, Surf Coast Shire, Parish of Lake Lake Wollard, County of Grant

HERITAGE REGISTER NAME _____

HERITAGE REGISTER NUMBER

7	7	2	1
---	---	---	---

 -

0	1	0	8
---	---	---	---

COMPONENT Scarred Tree

Updated Primary Grid Coordinates* E

--	--	--	--

 N

--	--	--	--

*All grid coordinates must be presented with reference to the MGA94 datum Zone 54 Zone 55

Please note on location map/context and extent plans where Primary Grid Coordinate reading was taken

LAND STATUS: Crown Private

DATE OF INSPECTION

1	1
---	---

 -

1	0
---	---

 -

2	0	0	8
---	---	---	---

RELEVANT CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN NUMBER (IF ANY)

--	--	--	--

 If this Aboriginal heritage place was previously subject to a CHMP - state the number of that plan

INSPECTION CONDUCTED BY:

LAND OWNER/MANAGER

Name zvonka stanin
Business terraculture pty ltd
Address 340 separation street
northcote
State VIC Post Code 3070
Phone: (03) 9486 4524
Fax: (03) _____
E-mail: _____

Name co Maya Salim
Business VicRoads
Address 444 Princes Highway
Corio
State VIC Post Code 3214
Phone: (03) 5274 6862
Fax: (03) 5274 6801
E-mail: maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

INDIVIDUALS PRESENT DURING INSPECTION

Name	Function	Organisation
<u>Zvonka Stanin</u>	<u>Heritage advisor</u>	<u>Terraculture Pty Ltd</u>
<u>John Hyett</u>	<u>Heritage advisor</u>	<u>Terraculture Pty Ltd</u>
<u>Richard Fagan</u>	<u>Community representative</u>	<u>Wathaurang Aboriginal Corporation</u>
<u>Malcolm Morgan</u>	<u>Community representative</u>	<u>Wathaurung Traditional Owners Authorising Group</u>

PRESENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT

(Overall condition of heritage site and surrounds)

Excellent (80-100% intact) Fair (40-60% intact) Very poor (<20% intact)
 Good (60-80% intact) Poor (20-40% intact) Destroyed

Area is: Stable Eroding Aggrading

IMPACTS AFFECTING SITE

Actual: vehicular traffic and parking

Potential: Road development - Princes Highway Duplication, Waurrn Ponds to Winchelsea

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS / ACTIONS TAKEN

Tree is healthy and locally well documented - SurfCoast Shire has erected a plaque next to the tree showing its importance.

Site Photographed Material Collected Other _____

LOCATION MAP

(Copy of 1:25,000 or 1:30,000 map, fully labeled, with primary grid coordinate point



North

57 65

57 64

57 63

2 37 000m E

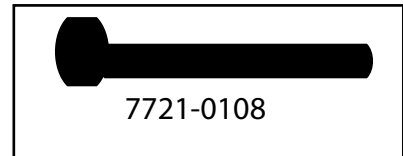
2 38 000m E

2 39 000m E

2 40 000m E

2 41 000m E

+ LAT. / LONG. OF -38 ° 15 ' 00 "



1:25,000 or 1:30,000 Map Sheet Name and Number

Mount Pollock 7721-4-3

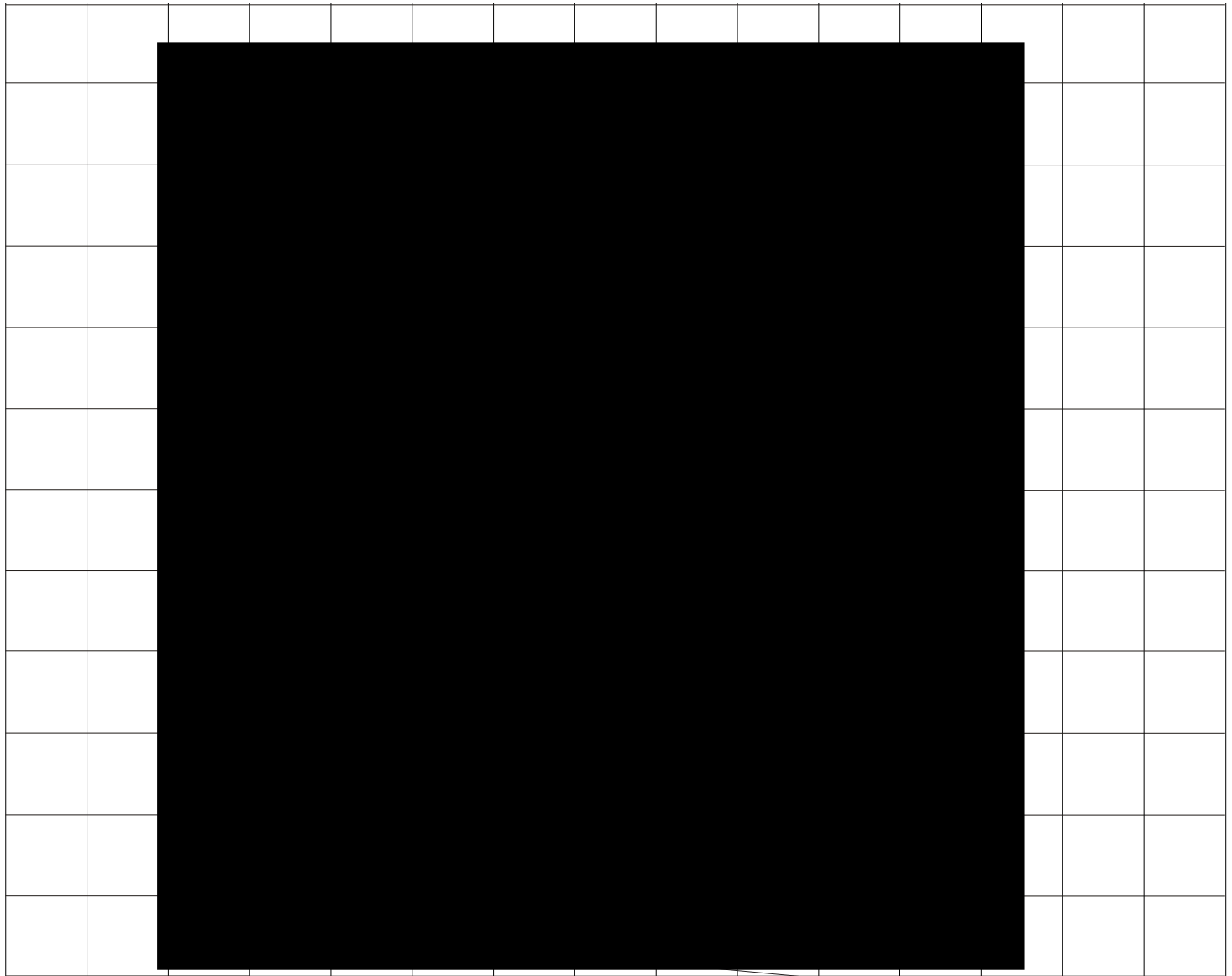
DESCRIBE HOW TO LOCATE PLACE

(Start at known point - eg nearest town)

Handwritten description area with three lines of blacked-out text and several empty horizontal lines for writing.

PRESENT PLACE CONTEXT PLAN

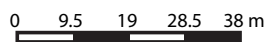
(Show areas of damage, if any. Indicate location of Primary Grid Coordinate Point and any reference points - if possible at this scale).



LEGEND

	Road boundary		Private property	7721-0108 - drip line - full extent (drip line x 2)
	Drive ways		Property boundaries	
	Primary co-ordinate		Road reserve - current	

Scale = 1: 772



Reference Points:

Reference Point 1

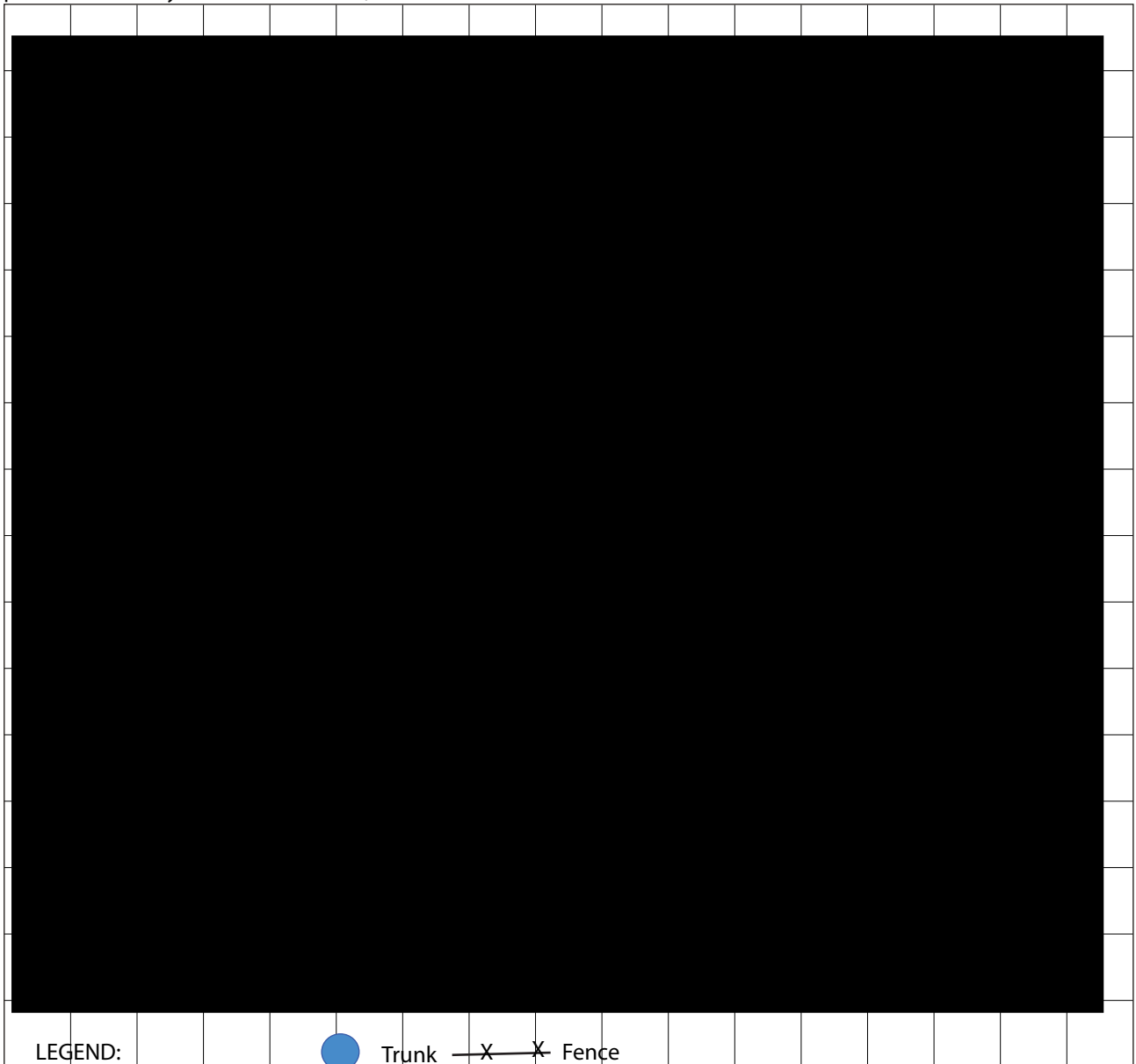
Reference Point 2

Reference Point 3

Reference Point 4:

PRESENT PLACE EXTENT PLAN

(Show areas of damage, if any. Indicate location of Primary Grid Coordinate Point and present boundary extent of the Place).



LEGEND:

■ SurfCoast Shire plaque

□ Road reserve



Trunk



Fence



Road



Site boundary

0 9 18 22.5 m



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This site is the Winchelsea Scarred Tree (7721-0108) recorded by Lawrie Canole as part of a 1986 Victorian
 Archaeological Survey (the predecessor to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria) [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL MATERIAL (sketches, statements, images etc.)

- SurfCoast Shire brass plaque located 4 metres to the southwest of the trunk, acknowledging the importance of the tree - however with no reference to Aboriginal communities.
- within the plaque, the tree is described as a 300 Year – Old Tree, further confirming its importance
- the tree has also been marked on local Winchelsea Heritage Trail maps

Place Extent Measurements for

FROM	TO	Distance	Azimuth	X	Y
1	2	9 metres	0 deg		
2	3	18 metres	360 deg		

Complete circle – 18 metre radius .

SITE GAZETTEER – NON-ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The following is the gazetteer of non-Aboriginal archaeological sites located within the Princes Highway, Waurn Ponds to Winchelsea Activity Area.

Cultural heritage sites on the Victorian Heritage Inventory that will be impacted by the activity.

Non-Aboriginal Heritage Site No. and Name	Coordinates (MGA Zone 55)	Site Dimensions (L x W x Depth) (metres)	Cultural Material & Context	Cadastral Information
	GDA94 in black AGD66 in red			
D7721-0432 Winchelsea Barrel Culvert CL0106 (C360) according to LCC 1997	237571E 5763800N 237459E 5776361N	10 X 5 m	Historical Place – Standing Structure, 19 th century, original road infrastructure	Approx chainage: 109.5 -109.8; VicRoads Princes Highway, Winchelsea, Parish of Lake Lake Wollard, County of Grant
H7721-0431 Artefact Scatter at Considines Road	249046E 5766482N 248934E 5766297N	10 x 10 m	Archaeological Remains – Artefact Scatter on the north east side of the Princes Highway	Intersection of Considines and Princes Highway, south west corner near irrigation channel, road reserve; chainage ~ 97.5 to 97.6 km
H7721-0433 Mt Moriac House Scatter	253081E 5766800N 252969E 5766615N	80 x 60 m	Archaeological Remains - Artefact Scatter – well ; 19 th to 20 th century	Approx chainage: 93. 5 – 93.8; Lot 1 on TP 365446G Vol. 06504 Folio 731,
H7721-0434 Lady of the Lake Hotel	247866E 5766538N 247754E 5766353N	100 x100 m	Archaeological Remains – Bluestone Ruins (local knowledge); 19 th to 20 th century	Approx chainage: 98.6– 99.5 km; 1640 Princes Highway, Buckley – formerly Laketown, Parish of Modewarre, County of Grant
H7721-0435 Princes Quarry	245294E 5766347N 245182E 576662N	100 x 100 m	Archaeological Remains- Quarry and chimney remains; early to mid 20 th century; not in situ?	Approx chainage: 101.38 – 101.45; Lot 1 on TP 0198558D Vol. 10564 Folio 380, Parish of Modewarre, County of Grant
H7721-0436 Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins	251636E 5766768N 251524E 5766583N	50 X 50 m	Archaeological Remains – collapsed chimney and cypress grove; 19 th century, no documentation	Approx chainage: 94. 95 – 95.5; Lot 1 on TP 344300F Vol. 06203 Folio 549, (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)
H7721-0437 Mt Moriac Blacksmith’s Shop	253165E 5766855N 253053E 5766670N	20 x 20 m	Archaeological Remains - Artefact Scatter – possibly blacksmith shop remains; mid 19 th century; industry; commerce	Approx chainage: 93. 5 – 93.8; VicRoads, Part of Government Dec A Portion 1 (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)
H7721-0441 Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store	253187E 5766805N 253075E 5766620N	(see site card for approximate extent)	Documentary evidence only – potential sub-surface deposits; mid 19 th to early 20 th century commercial	Approx chainage: 93.3 – 93.5 km Ch. VicRoads, Part of Government Dec A Portion 1 (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant) Conveyance 489 Book 733
H7721-0442 Former Clifford Township	256421E 5766966N 256309E 5766781N	(see site card for approximate extent)	Documentary only; mid 19 th century, commerce transport related	Approx chainage: 90.2 – 90.3 km VicRoads, Part of Government Dec crn Otway /Devon Roads (Parish of Duneed, County of Grant)

Please note that the lateral extent of the site is an approximation and requires further assessment in most cases.



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D -

I. Place

Name Winchelsea Barrel Culvert

Other/former names

Description of site

The barrel culvert, located under the Princess (sic) Highway at Winchelsea, is constructed clearly of bluestone. It originally carried water from the old Winchelsea Common, and is believed to date from c1860 (LCC 1997:16, 159).

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High

Medium

Low

None

Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Princes Highway, Winchelsea

Street No. Street Suburb Winchelsea

State Victoria Postcode 3241 Local Government Area Surfcoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E 2 3 7 4 5 9 N 5 7 6 3 6 1 5

Projection AGD84 Scale 1:25,000

Mapsheet (map name and number) Mount Pollock 7721-4-3

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Lake Lake Wollard

Township Winchelsea Section NO SEC

Allotment Vicroads _Prince Highway SPI 58 NO SEC

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (if known)

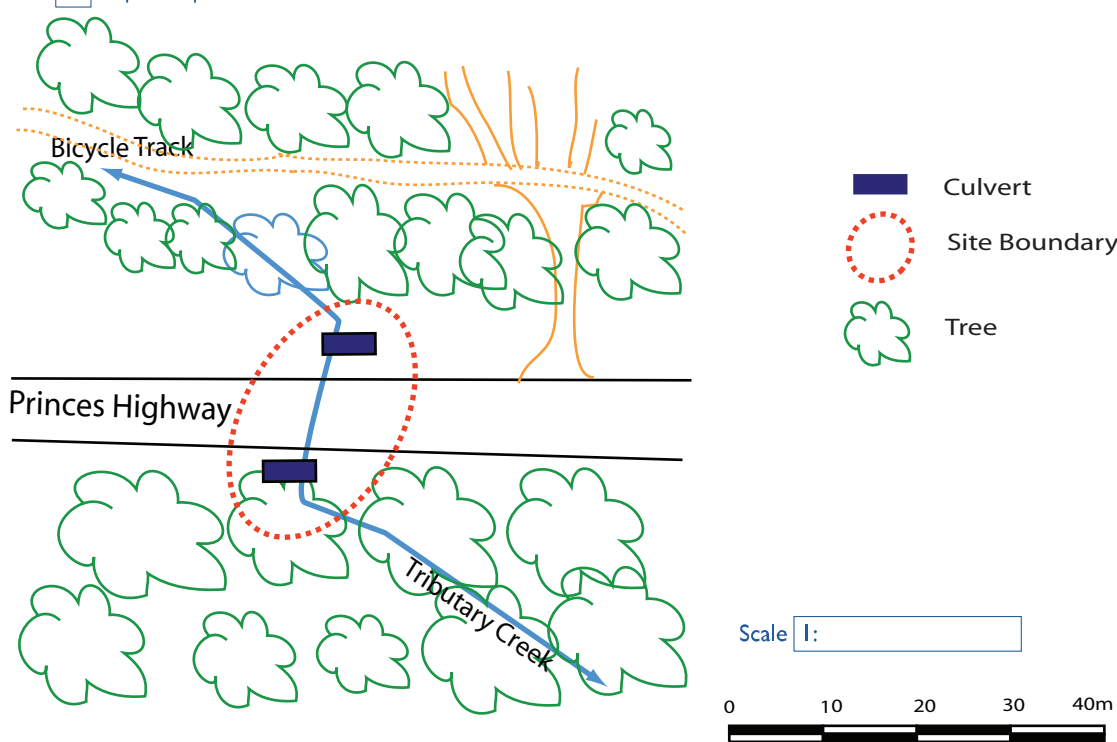
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface | <input type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc
 Located at the intersection between the Princes Highway and Lake Lake Wollard is the Culvert (which is located beneath Princes Highway). A bicycle track runs approximately parallel to the highway and is dissected by many other tracks. The site boundary is approximately 10 x 5m (the size of the Culvert) and is located underneath the highway.

12. Place history The Culvert is documented in the Land Conservation Council's 1997 Historic Places Special Investigations, South - Western Victoria, Final recommendations (LCC 1997).

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

Site is located on Crown property, a tributary to the Barwon River flows through the culvert and it dates to approximately 1860.
The culvert is barrel in shape and constructed of bluestone.
It is likely that the development of the Princes highway will directly impact the site.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

A plaque was erected at the culvert's location by the Surf Coast Shire & Winchelsea historical society.
The site is of low archaeological significance to the area, being primarily a stand alone structure.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The culvert is an example of mid nineteenth-century transport/water infrastructure within the former Parish of Winchelsea. Made out bluestone, like the nearby Barwon Bridge, the culvert is the only such structure between Winchelsea and Waurm Ponds. Likely to be related to the original construction of the road.

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

.....
This is a quaint and handsome example of nineteenth-century water infrastructure.
.....
.....
.....
.....

Social or spiritual significance

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

16. Present use

.....
The present use of the site is of a culvert - a relatively small tunnel which allows water to run under the road.
.....
.....
.....

17. Threats

.....
The imminent development of the Princes Highway.
.....
.....
.....

18 References/ Informants

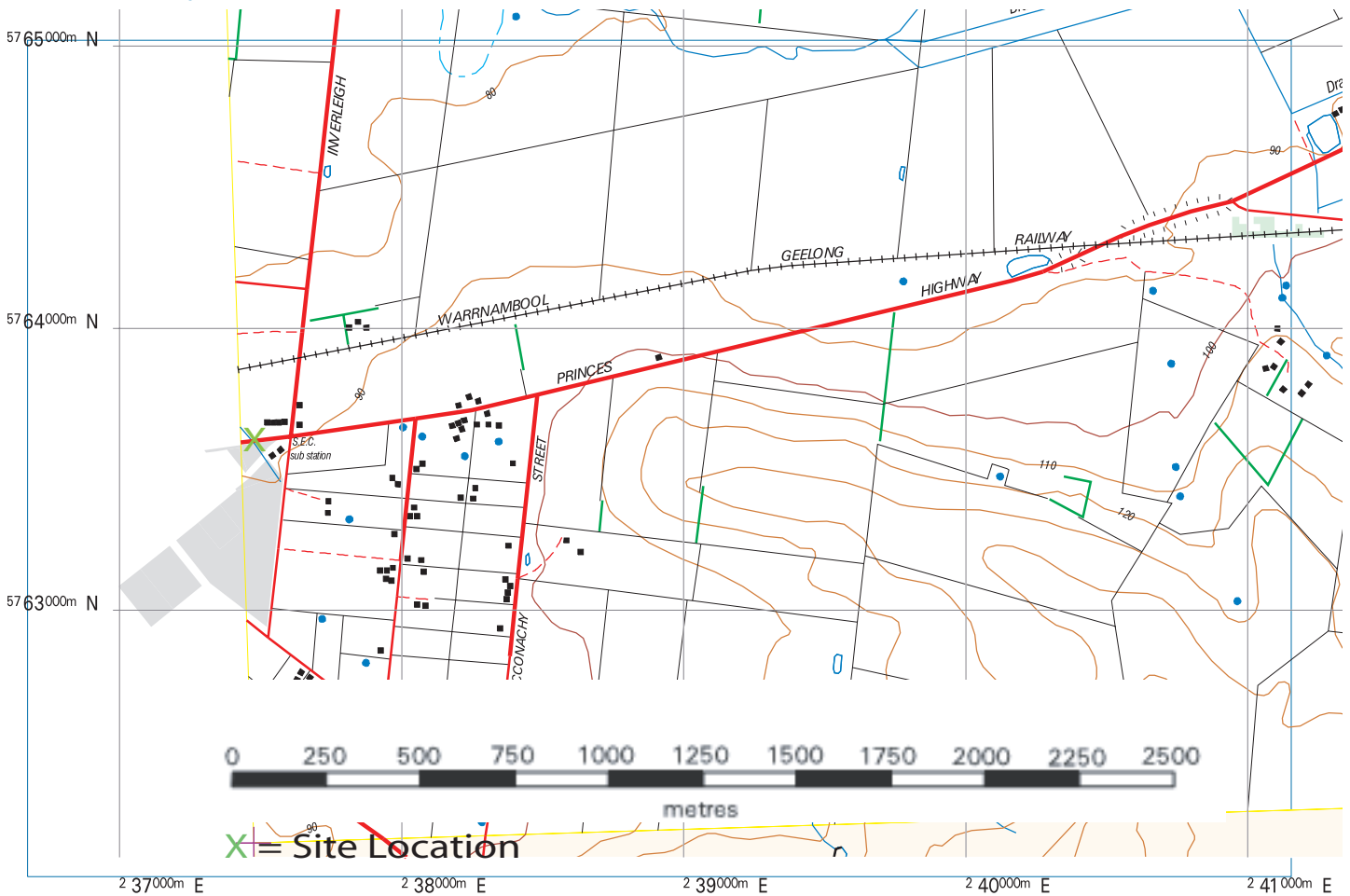
.....
Land Conservation Council's 1997 Historic Places Special Investigation, South - Western Victoria, Final
Recommendations (LCC 1997: 16, 116).
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

19. Photograph(s) of site



20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 1:25000



Directions for relocation

Site located underneath Princes Highway between Gladman/Worland Street and Lennox Street.

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Vicroads, Geelong
Owner's name As above Contact name Maya Salim (Vicroads)
Postal address Vicroads - 444 Princes Highway, Corio 3214
Telephone 03 5274 6862 Facsimile
Email address maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name
Postal address As above
Telephone As above Facsimile
Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by Alison O'Connor	Date 25/11/08	File No.
Updated by	Date	
Associated report No.	Author	Date
Associated consents		



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name **Artefact Scatter at Considines Road Scatter**

Other/former names

Description of site

.. **A scatter of 19th century artefacts located at the intersection of the Princes Highway and Considines Road irrigation channel. No historical reference to houses or other building structures along the intersection.**

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High Medium Low None Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) **Corner of Considines Road and Princes Highway**

Street No. **as above** Street **as above** Suburb **Buckley**

State **Victoria** Postcode **3240** Local Government Area **SurfCoast Shire**

Full AMG co-ordinates E N **MGA55 GDA94
249046E 5766482N**

Projection **MGA AGD 66** Scale 1 : 2 5 0 0 0

Mapsheet (map name and number) **7721- 4 - 2 Mount Moriac (1:100 000, 7721 Geelong)**

7. Cadastral location

County **Grant** Parish **Modewarre**

Township **Buckley** Section **part of Govt. road - Considines Road and Princes Highway
64**

Allotment SPI

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

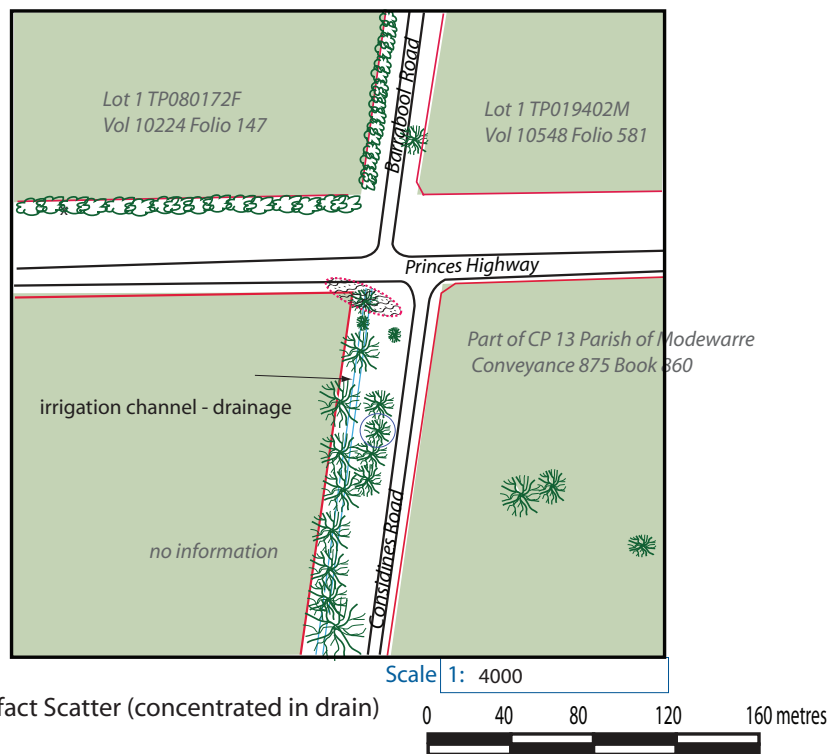
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

Site includes an artefact scatter located within the northwest corner of the Considines Road, irrigation/drainage channel..... and the Princes Highway intersection.... The scatter consists of domestic ceramics extending approximately 40 metres..... within the road side drain.....

.....

12. Place history

A search of 19th century Parish Plans and local histories (ie. Wynd 1992: 94) suggests that the scatter marks the western most extent of the former Laketown (now Buckley), a small community that in the 1860s included a state school, a hotel and a post office. The scatter is not associated with any former buildings.

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

The artefact scatter - composed of 19th century glass and ceramics - is likely to represent domestic rubbish deposited during the 1850s to 1870s; the time when the town of Buckley was booming and the Princes Highway between Geelong and Winchelsea was being finalised. This and other rubbish, may also have been added to in the course of the construction of the adjacent irrigation channel at around the same time; and together with the channel represents some of the earliest remains of agricultural activities within the Surf Coast Shire.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

Rubbish dumps, that are representative of pastoralist era within the Surf Coast Shire, west of Winchelsea and specifically - the 19th century settlement of Laketown - are moderately rare. An archaeological assessment of the scatter (through excavation), together with an analysis of some of the extant buildings in the town (school & hotel remains) can provide a more complete understanding of domestic and pastoral life within Buckley during the 19th century.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The significance of the site may be linked to one historical theme (Victoria's Framework for Historical Themes):

6. Building towns, cities and the garden state; 6.8 Living in country towns

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

The rubbish dump has the potential contain sub-surface archaeological remains that relate to the early pastoral settlement within the Surf Coast Shire, outside the major centres and along the Princes Highway and within the town of Buckley in particular. A scientific analysis of the excavated rubbish in particular can lead to a better understanding of the consumption practices of this era.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

16. Present use

Part of road reserve and irrigation channel; includes modern rubbish, although historical remains visible in exposed cuttings.

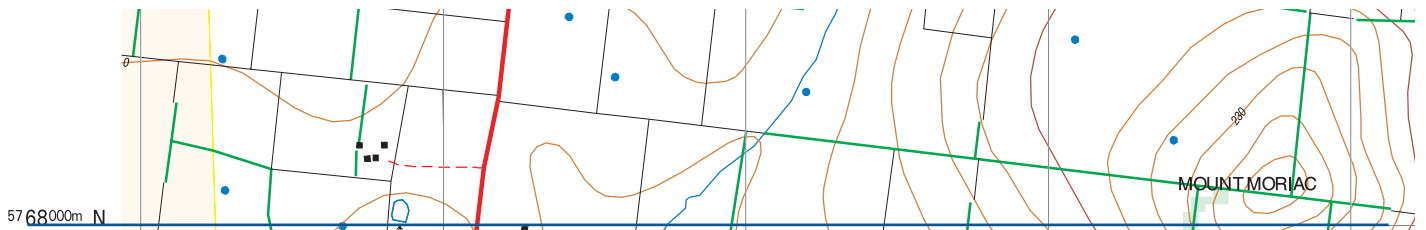
17. Threats

Duplication of the Princes Highway, Waurin Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

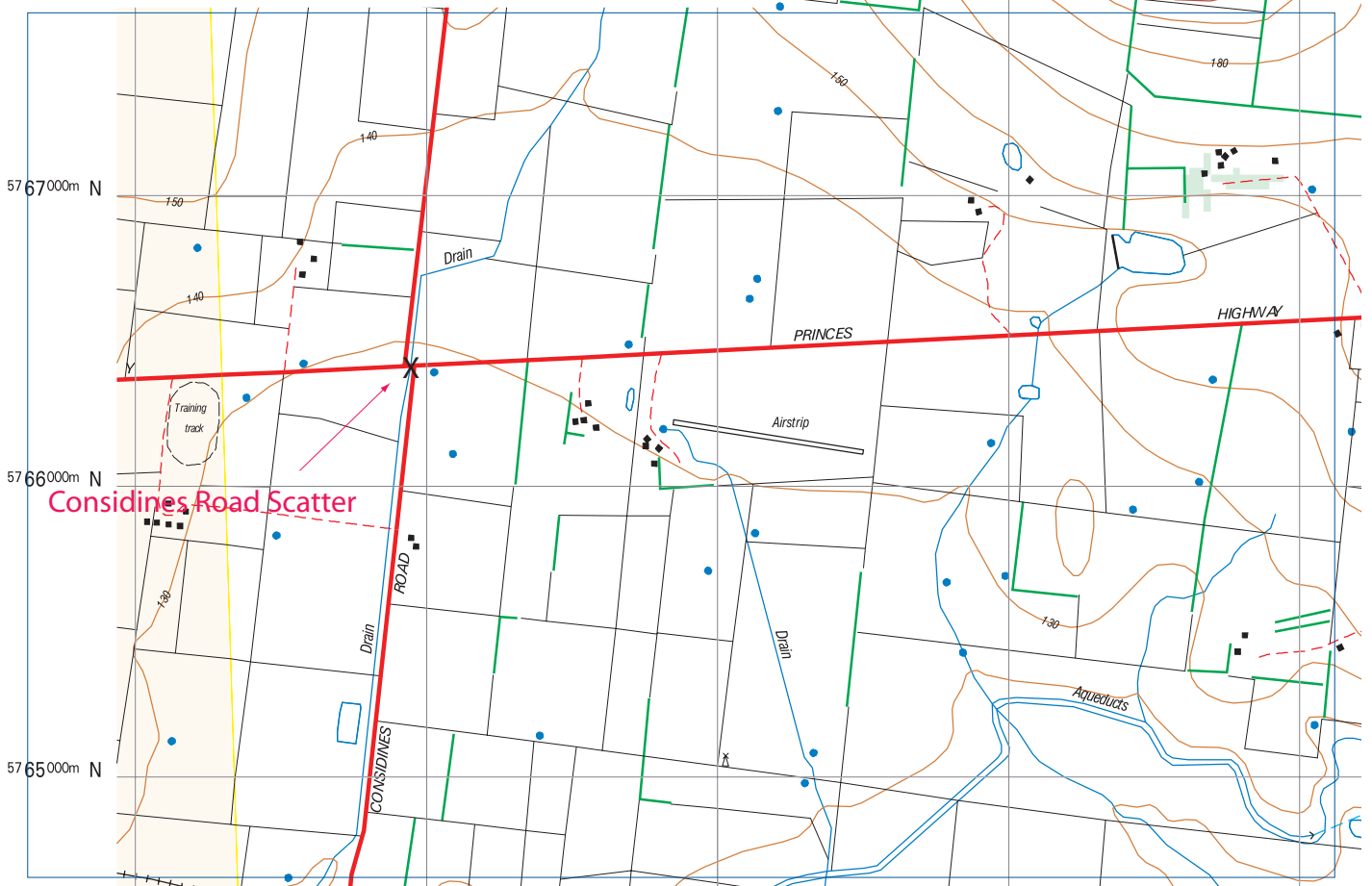
Not referred to in the main reference for this area (Wynd, I. 1992. Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay)

19. Photograph(s) of site



20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1:



Directions for relocation

Site located at the intersection of Considines Road and Princes Highway, Buckley, 4.1 km west of the town of Mount Moriac

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Vicroads, Geelong

Owner's name As above Contact name Maya Salim (Vicroads)

Postal address Vicroads - 444 Princess Highway , Corio 3214

Telephone 03 5274 6862 Facsimile

Email address maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name As above

Postal address as above

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by	Zvonka Stanin	Date	29/10/08	File No.	
Updated by		Date			
Associated report No.		Author		Date	
Associated consents					



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name Mt Moriac House Scatter

Other/former names

Description of site

.....Brick well, tree planting and associated household scatter with bluestone remains, set within.....
.....private property in Mount Moriac. The landowners remember a house in the location, potentially.....
.....dating to the 19th century. Destroyed by the 1960s......

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High

Medium

Low

None

Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Mt Moriac

Street No. 460 Street Hendy Main Road Suburb Mt Moriac

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA 55 GDA 94
253081 5766800

Projection MGA AGD 66 Scale 1 : 2 5 0 0 0

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 42 Mount Moriac (1: 100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Duned

Township Mount Moriac Section

Allotment Lot 1 Vol. 06504 Folio 731 SPI ⁷⁰ 1~\PS613856

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

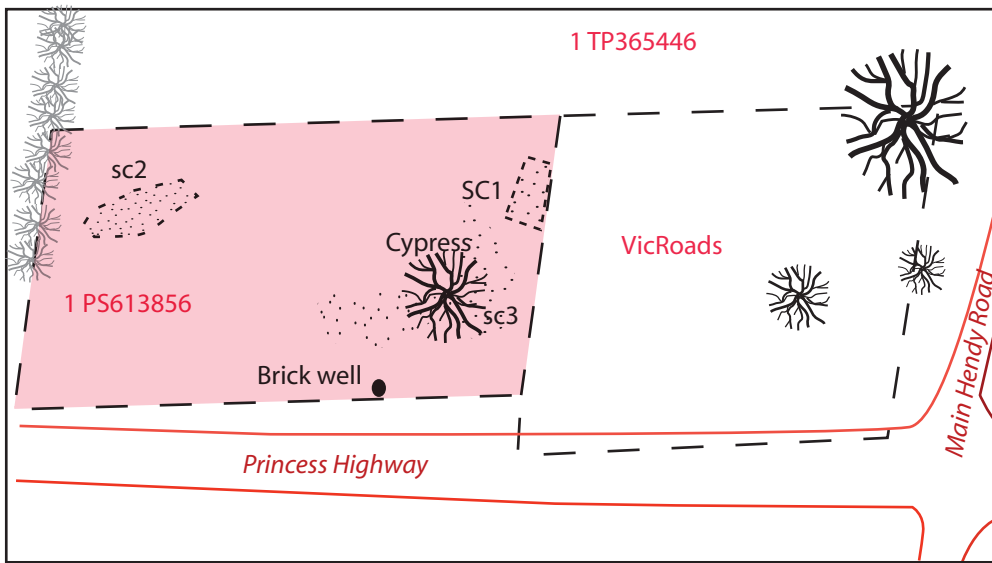
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface | <input type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



Artefact scatter 0 25 50 75 100m Scale 1:

- - - - - Fence line/property boundary Site extent

Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

Brick well, located adjacent to fence line facing Princess Highway, Mount Moriac and associated with a historical scatter (sc3) and rubbish pit (sc1), the latter being used throughout the late 20th century. Another scatter (SC2) is located within the property approximately 20 m to the east.

.....

12. Place history

Oral history (Ms. Hovey landowner pers. comm) suggests that there was a house (see below.) on this property dating to the 19th century Mt Moriac boom period. The house is not mentioned in local histories (ie. Wynd 1992) or appears on Parish Maps. It was probably destroyed in the early to mid 20th century.

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

Site is located within private property Mount Moriac, with local history suggesting that the remains were associated with a household belonging to Gower family (Mrs Hovey - current owner the property remembers it as being there when she was a child but the exact age of the house is unknown pers. comm). The scattered artefacts are largely 19th century in origin and are domestic in nature.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

A rare and almost complete domestic household remains representing the 19th century settlement of Mt Moriac, one of the major farming settlements within the Parish of Duneed. With the absence of detailed histories of 19th century domestic life in this area of the Princes Highway - other than in respect of wealthy landowners - the investigation of this archaeological site has the potential to provide further information regarding a range of aspects of domestic life in this area and more generally, to add the the ever -growing corpus of information regarding early settlement in Victoria.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The house remains are significant locally as being representative of the 19th century beginnings of Mt. Moriac.

The significance of the site may therefore be linked to several themes listed within Victoria's Framework of Historic Themes, the most appropriate being:

6. Building towns, cities and the garden state; 6.5 Living in country towns

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

The house and artefact scatter are located in a relatively undisturbed area that is likely to comprise sub-surface archaeological remains. An archaeological investigation (including excavation) may provide a more complete assemblage and reveal a range of other structural features, allowing for a better understanding of the design, consumption patterns and other aspects of 19th century domestic life in a small early community along the Princes Highway, west of Waurin Ponds; and more generally.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

16. Present use

Part of rural paddock, stock - cow/sheep/horse paddock

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princess Highway, Wauru Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

Wynd, I. 1992.

Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay.

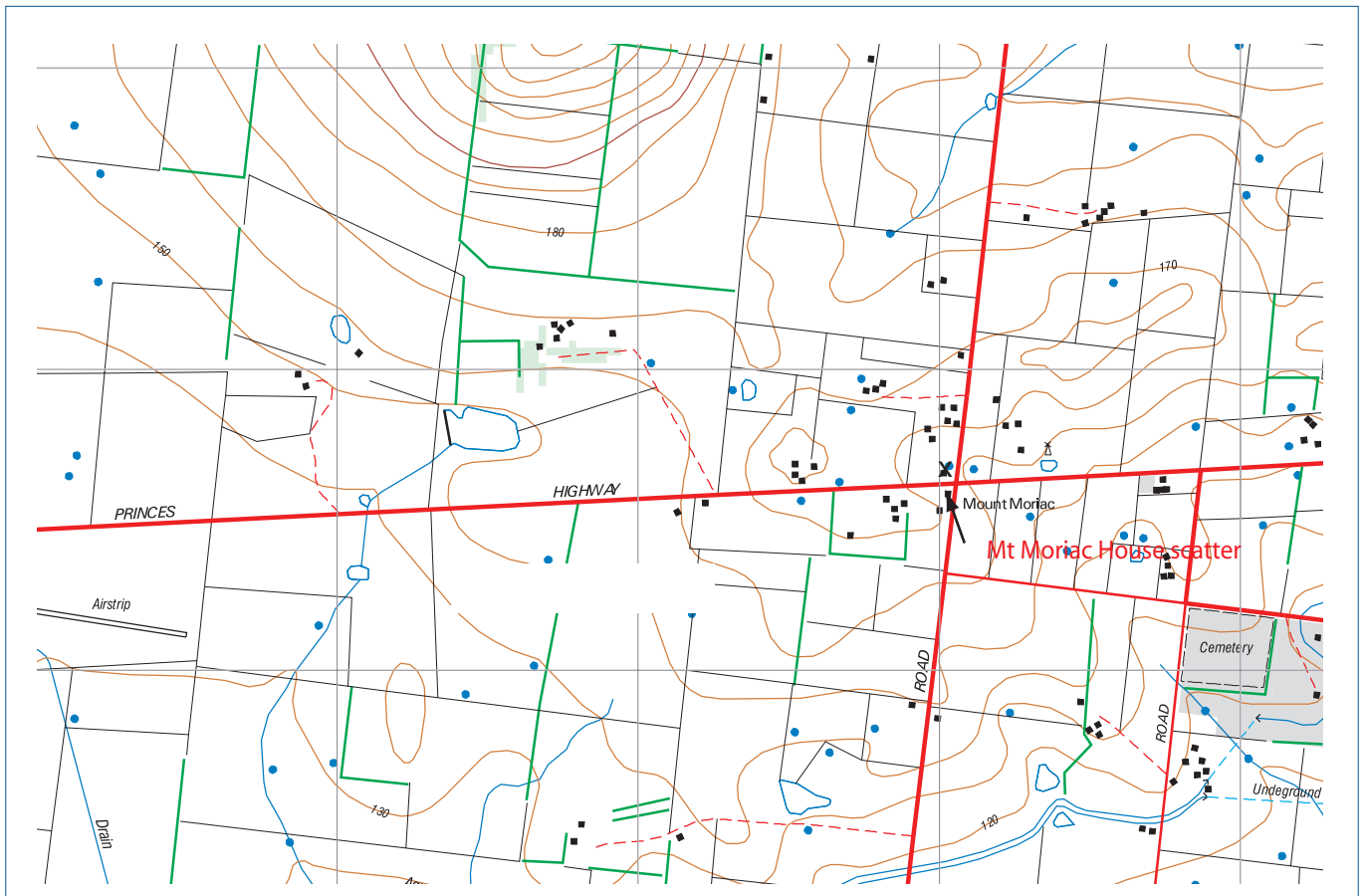
Mrs. Hovey - owner of the property and family

19. Photograph(s) of site



20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

Site located at centre of Mount Moriac, within private property, adjacent to road reserve

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Arthur Stanley Hovey

Owner's name As above Contact name Mr Arthur Stanley Hovey

Postal address P.O. Box 101 Geelong Vic 3220

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name As above

Postal address 460 Hendy Main Road Mount Moriac 3240

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by	Zvonka Stanin	Date	29/10/08	File No.	
Updated by		Date			
Associated report No.		Author		Date	
Associated consents					



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name Lady of the Lake Hotel

Other/former names Lady of the Lake Inn, Laketown

Description of site

..... Bluestone/basalt foundations, in association with storage building made from bricks

..... - likely to be part of the historical "Lady of the Lake" Hotel which functioned from the 1860s to early

..... 20th century and was later turned into a private residence. Last occupied in 1965.

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material Sub-surface cultural deposits Archaeological potential

Features Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High Medium Low None Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Modewarre

Street No. 1640 Street Princes Highway Suburb Buckley

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA55 GDA94
247866E 5766538N

Projection MGA AGD 66 Scale 1 : 2 5 0 0 0

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 4 -2 Mount Moriac (1: 100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Modewarre

Township Buckley Section

Allotment SPI 76
2~/PS422262

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

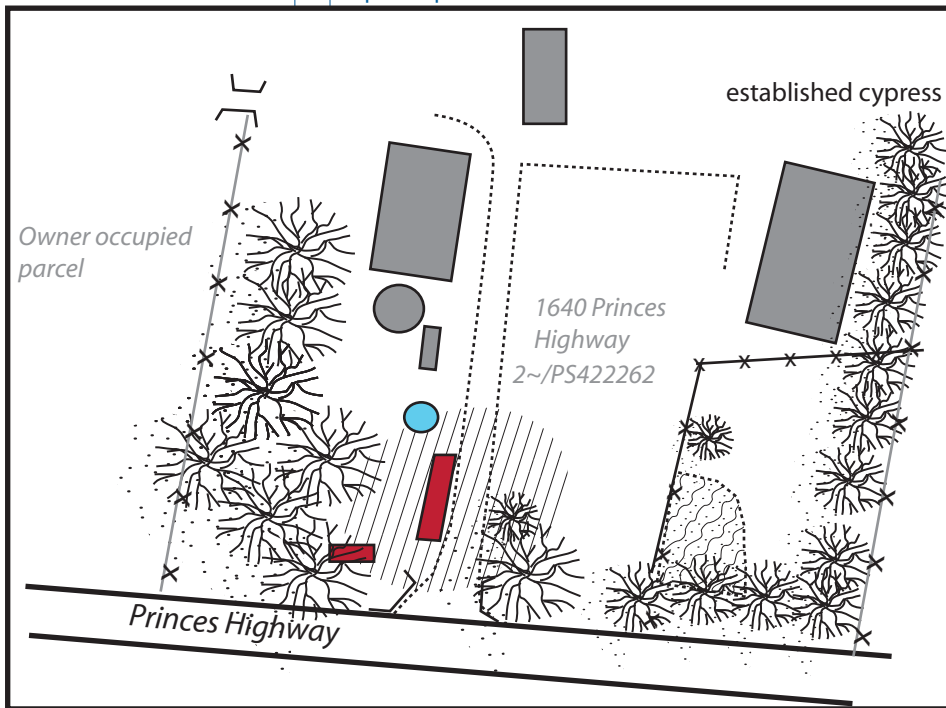
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> surface | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



LEGEND:

- Brick Structure - circular, storage
- Bluestone foundations
- Artefact scatter
- Bluestone pavement- yards
- Modern sheds
- Dirt track
- Modern fence line
- Fence and parcel boundary
- Gates

Scale 1:

SCALE:

Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

..The site, located within private property contains several historical structures including a round brick building, possibly a.....
 ..storage area (owners also believe that is may be related to the brewery that was once possibly located on the site),.....
 ..the remains of substantial bluestone footings and a bluestone pavement. A scatter fo artefacts, including ceramics surrounds the
 ..area; were not examined carefully at this time. Site is bounded within the parcel of the property, between fence lines and extend
 ..as far as the modern sheds in the north and to the Princes Highway in the south.....

12. Place history

According to Wynd 1992:94-95, the hotel was first opened in 1854 by James Callaghan - *the first in a line of publicans bearing Irish names* - and he further notes that the hotel had *four sitting rooms and five bedrooms, and was a coaching stop on the road to Colac... and that the Duke of Edinburgh stopped there in 1870*. The licence for the hotel lapsed in 1912 and it then became a private home, surviving until 1965 when a fire destroyed the weatherboard building. The hotel is marked on an

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

The site comprises a range of features, the construction of which is likely to date throughout the period the hotel was occupied; including animal corals, the stone foundations dating to its earliest phase; the round 'silo' storage feature, which appears to be made of hand-made bricks and may relate to a distillery phase (landowner pers. comm.).

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

Apart from the still standing and occupied Mount Moriac Hotel, there are no commercial structures along the Princes Highway between Waurin Ponds and Winchelsea that date to the 1860s. There is also little historical detail regarding commercial and domestic life along the road. Further historical and archaeological analysis of this site, therefore, has the potential to provide information regarding commerce over a longer period; information that could be used as a comparison with changes in transport and other industries, for example.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

Lady of the Lake is representative of an important early commercial centre and one of the original coach stops from Geelong on the way to Colac. Further assessment has the potential to add to a better understanding of this aspect of the transport industry (through archaeological excavation).

The significance of the site may also be linked to the following theme (listed within Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes).

5: Building Victoria's Industries and Workforce: 5:6 Entertaining and socialising 5:3 Marketing and retailing

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

The hotel remains are located in a relatively undisturbed area so may contain sub-surface archaeological remains relating to several periods of occupation, including the early 1850s. The brick structure, for example, has been sealed by modern fill and given there was a pub in the location, there is also the potential for discovering underground cellars. Further archaeological assessment can provide information regarding changes in the layout, material, function and a consumption practices of the local communities over a range of periods. Few hotels have

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

N/A

16. Present use

Part of rural paddock, being used for goat breeding

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princes Highway, Waurm Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

Wynd, I. 1992.

Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay.

Bluestone pavement - possibly stable area

19. Photograph(s) of site

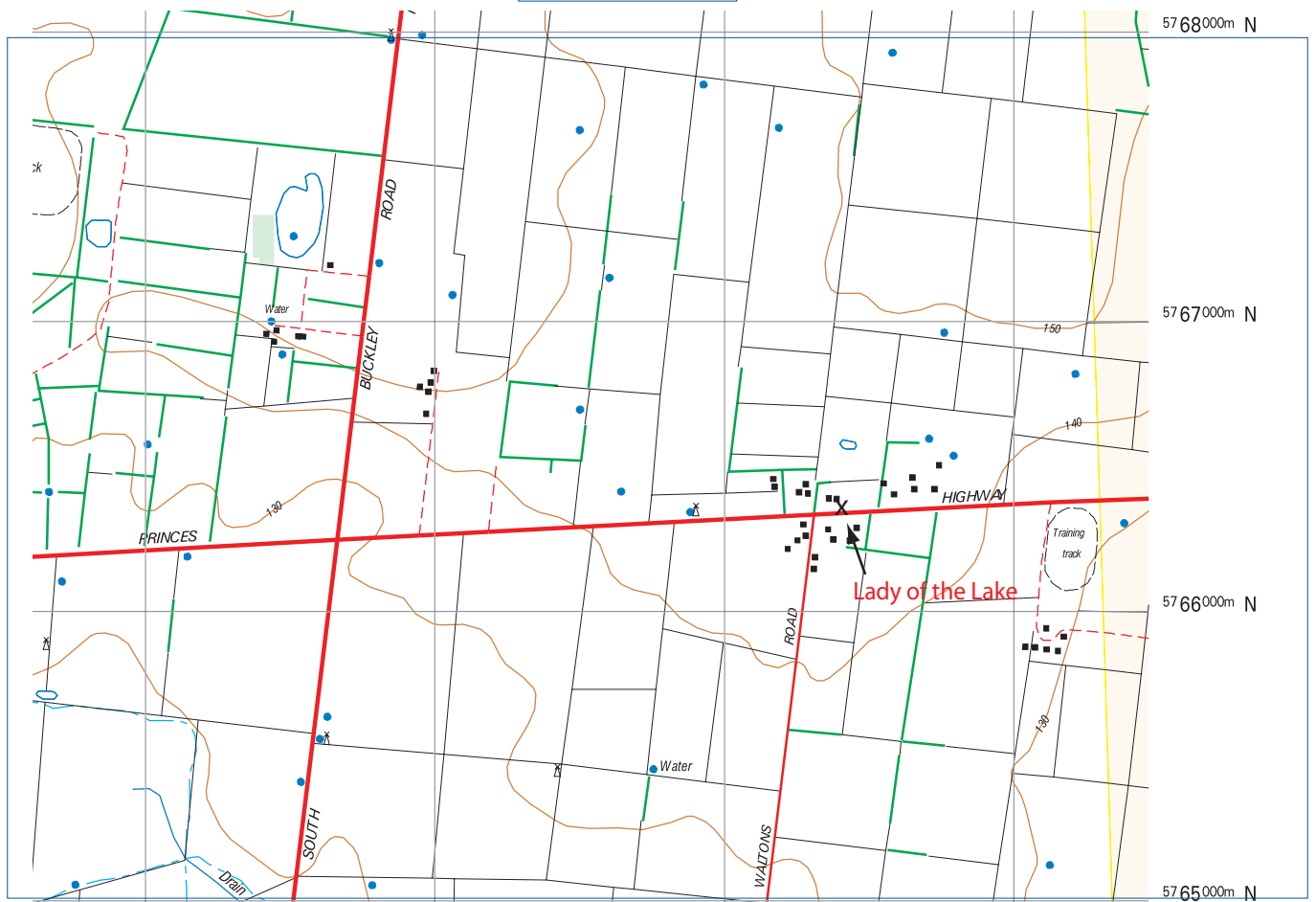


Brick structure - storage

Wall remains, facing south

20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

Entrance to the site located approximately 350 metres east of the Waltons Road and Princes Highway intersection at Buckley, Parish of Modewarre. Within private property north of the highway.

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency for details contact Vicroads, Geelong

Owner's name Contact name Maya Salim (Vicroads)

Postal address ...Vicroads - 444 Princess Highway, Corio 3214

Telephone (Vicroads) 03 5274 6862 Facsimile

Email address ...maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name

Postal address

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by	Zvonka Stanin	Date	29/10/08	File No.	.....
Updated by	.....	Date	.....	
Associated report No.	.....	Author	.....	Date	.....
Associated consents	.....			



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name Princes Quarry

Other/former names

Description of site

..... Bluestone/basalt quarry currently being used as a dam, associated with brick (machine-made) feature
..... and cypress grove. The brick feature may not be in situ; not known from local histories.

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material Sub-surface cultural deposits Archaeological potential

Features Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High Medium Low None Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Modewarre

Street No. 1915 Street Princes Highway Suburb Buckley

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA55 GDA94
245294E & 5766347N

Projection MGA AGD 66 Scale 1 : 25 000

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 4 -2 Mount Moriac (1: 100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Modewarre

Township Buckley Section part of Govt. Road &

Allotment Lot 1 Vol. 10564 Folio 380 SPI 82 1~\TP 019558D

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

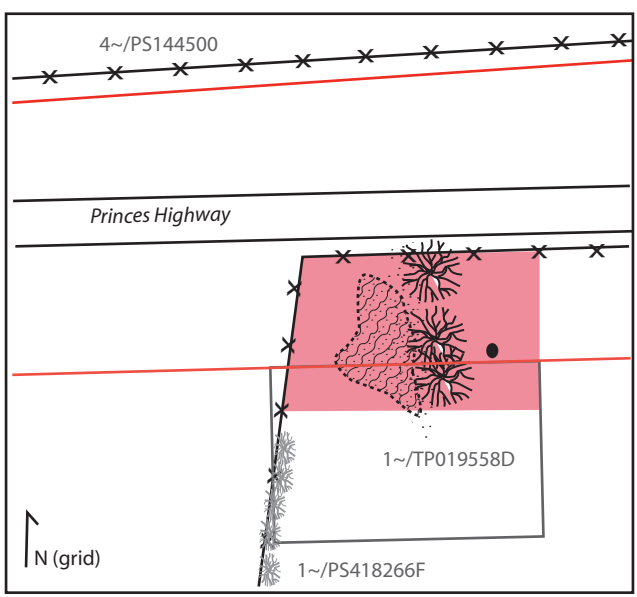
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface | <input type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure | |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



- LEGEND:
- site extent - requires further assessment
 - quarry/dam
 - road reserve
 - boundary -allotment
 - vegetation -wind break
 - cypress -grove
 - fence
 - road
 - brick feature

SCALE:
 0 20 40 60 80 metres

Scale 1:

Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

Quarry located on the south side of Princes Highway, within road reserve and private property and bounded by fence line. Associated features include a brick feature (but not clear if this is *in situ*) made from machine bricks and a grove of large cypress trees.

Visibility during survey was good and no other features visible.

12. Place history

The owner of the property reports was not aware of the history of the site, but knows that it is currently being used as a dam and was likely to have been a quarry previously. There is no reference to the site in local histories (Wynd 1992) and it does not appear on any Parish Plans.

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

Brick feature - machine-made bricks - suggest 20th century occupation. However, at least some of the road works associated with the adjacent Princes Highway employed bluestone as a construction material and also for local housing. The absence of drystone walls in the vicinity would suggest that the material was exported away from the locality.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

While quarries are common and often well documented, not all are associated with other structural remains. The site is therefore significant locally, not only as a source of stone, but also as a complex that seems to date to the early 20th century - significantly later than other similar local sites (ie. Mooleric Quarry Winchelsea D7621-001). The archaeological assessment of the accompanying structure (through excavation) may provide a better understanding of its age and function, leading to a better understanding of material source and its relationship to local road works and of quarrying in general.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The site's significance can be linked to at least one historical theme (listed within the Victorian Historic Themes Network):

4. Transforming the land; 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources.

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

The site is located in a relatively undisturbed area and may contain sub-surface remains associated with the registered brick structure. Further assessment (through archaeological excavation) will provide a better understanding of what material remains and the potential to answer broader questions regarding the local quarrying industry.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

16. Present use

Part of rural paddock, stock - cow

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princess Highway, Waurm Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

Wynd, I. 1992.

Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay.

19. Photograph(s) of site



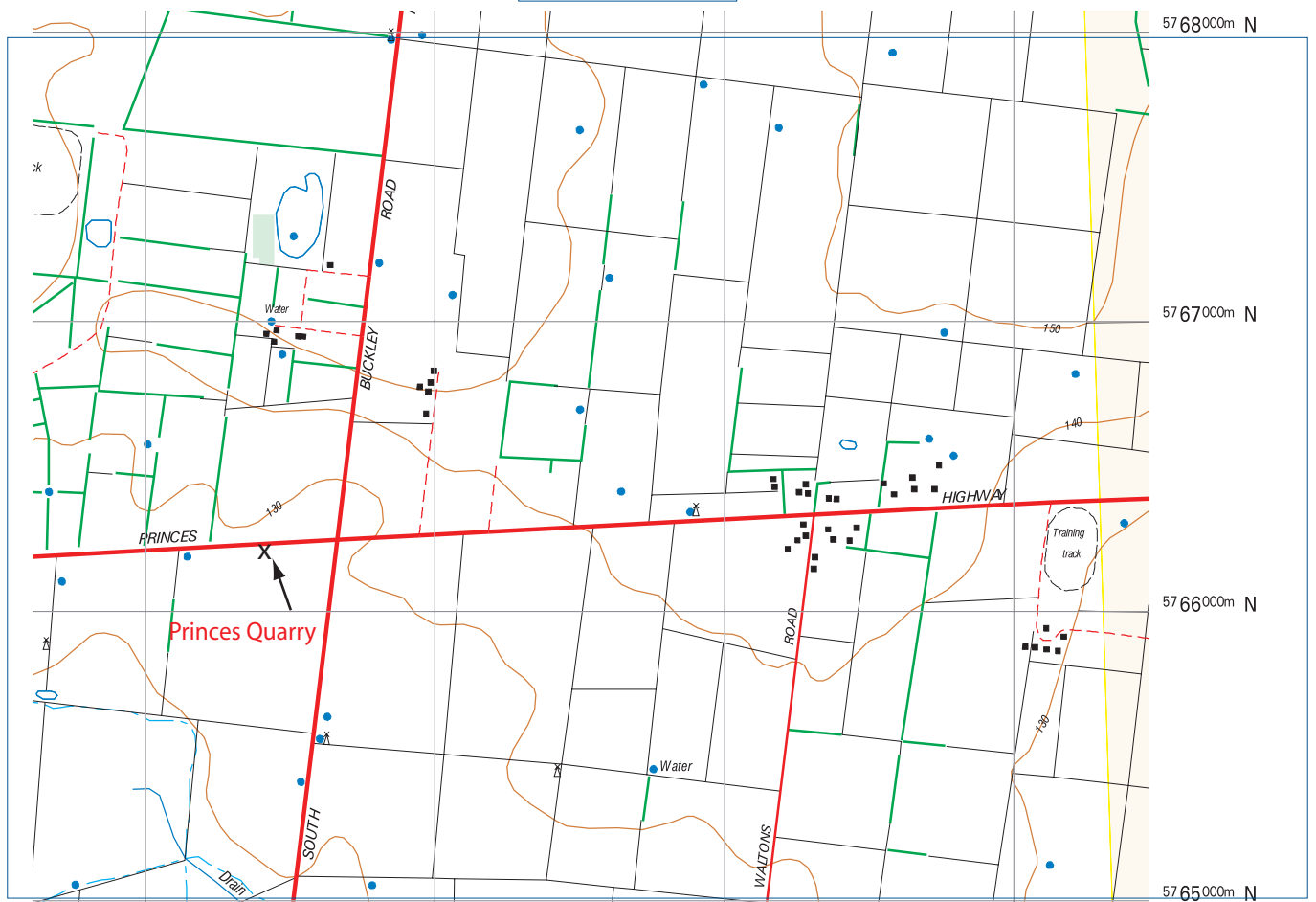
Quarry and cypress grove, facing northeast



Brick and bluestone feature, facing south

20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

Site located approximately 200 metres southwest of the Buckley Road and Princes Highway intersection at Buckley, Parish of Modewarre.

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Lloyd White & Vicroads, Geelong

Owner's name As above Contact name Mr Lloyd White

Postal address 1915 Princes Highway & Maya Salim (Vicroads)
Vicroads - 444 Princess Highway, Corio 3214

Telephone (Vicroads) 03 5274 6862 Facsimile

Email address maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name Lloyd White

Postal address as above

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

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Recorded by	Zvonka Stanin	Date	29/10/08	File No.	
Updated by		Date			
Associated report No.		Author		Date	
Associated consents					



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D

1. Place

Name Mt Moriac Bluestone Ruins Site

Other/former names

Description of site

..... Bluestone chimney ruins, located on top of a hill overlooking the Princes Highway to the south and a natural drainage basin to the north. Set within a private allotment - which appears to have been used as grazing land, the chimney is located just west of an isolated grove of cypress trees. Other cultural material observed during the survey included fragments of brick.

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High

Medium

Low

None

Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Mt Moriac

Street No. 1200 Street Princes Highway Suburb Mt Moriac

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA GDA 94 2 6 1 6 3 6 E 5 7 6 6 7 6 8 N

Projection MGA AGD.66 Scale 1 : 2 5 0 0 0

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 42 Mount Moriac (1: 100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Duned

Township Mount Moriac Section

Allotment Lot 1 Vol. 06203 Folio 549 SPI 88 1~\TP344300

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

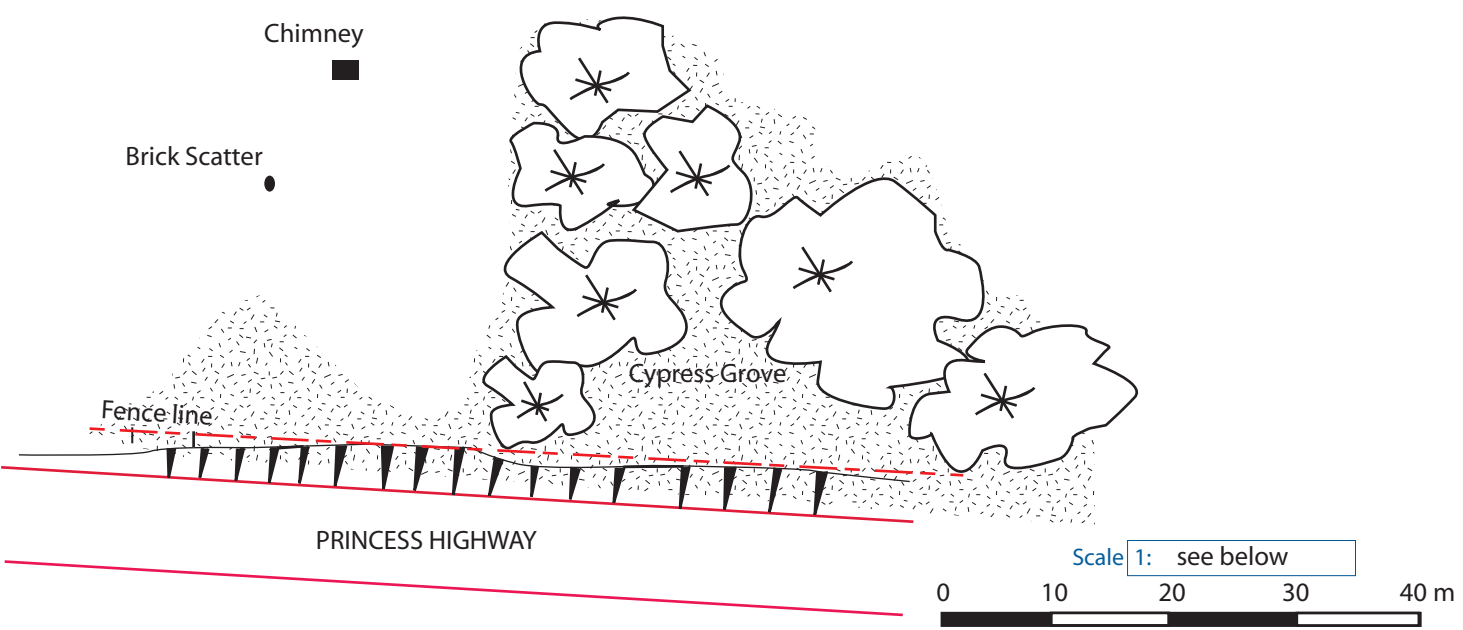
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

Bluestone chimney - local basalt boulders most likely, overgrown with grass and in north-south direction. The chimney is located on top of a hill, facing natural drainage to the north. The Princes Highway cuts the road approximately 43 metres to the south and a cypress grove is located approx. 15 metres to the west. No cultural material was observed during the inspection, except for a few degraded brick fragments.

12. Place history

The site does not appear within local histories (Wynd 1992) or early maps of the adjacent Princes Highway or the Parish.

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

The ruins are located just west of Mount Moriac, and 40 metres north of the Princes Highway. The chimney is likely to pre-date the road cutting for the Princes Highway and is therefore - most likely - a 19th century site. This type of chimney structure is commonly associated with early pastoralists huts and other ad-hoc structures. However, it is in the vicinity of an established cypress grove and hence, may also represent the remains of a permanent settlement.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

The site is highly significant locally and perhaps regionally within the Surf Coast Shire, as an example of a simple rural hut located away from the Shire's major town centres. As such, it is a likely representative of the 19th century pastoralist beginning of the Shire. The chimney is relatively intact and lies in a large undisturbed area, that has the potential for yielding further artefact material (through archaeological excavation) and additional structural features that will provide a range of information regarding pastoral settlement in this part of rural Victoria (particularly between Waurm Ponds and Winchelsea).

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The historical significance of the site may be related to a range of themes (as listed within Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes):

- 4. Transforming the Land; 4.3 Grazing and Raising Livestock
- 2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes; 2.6 Promoting Settlement
- 6. Building Towns, Cities and the Garden State; 6.8 Living on the Fringes

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

While only the chimney is relatively intact, as noted above, it lies in a large undisturbed area, that has the potential for yielding further artefact material (through archaeological excavation) and additional structural features that will make it possible to date the site, understand its layout and function. Because pastoralist hut sites are relatively rare, data gained from the analysis of the site can be used to model broader subsistence patterns, for example.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

Requires further assessment

16. Present use

Part of cultivated paddock, abandoned.

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princess Highway, Waurm Ponds to Winchelsea.

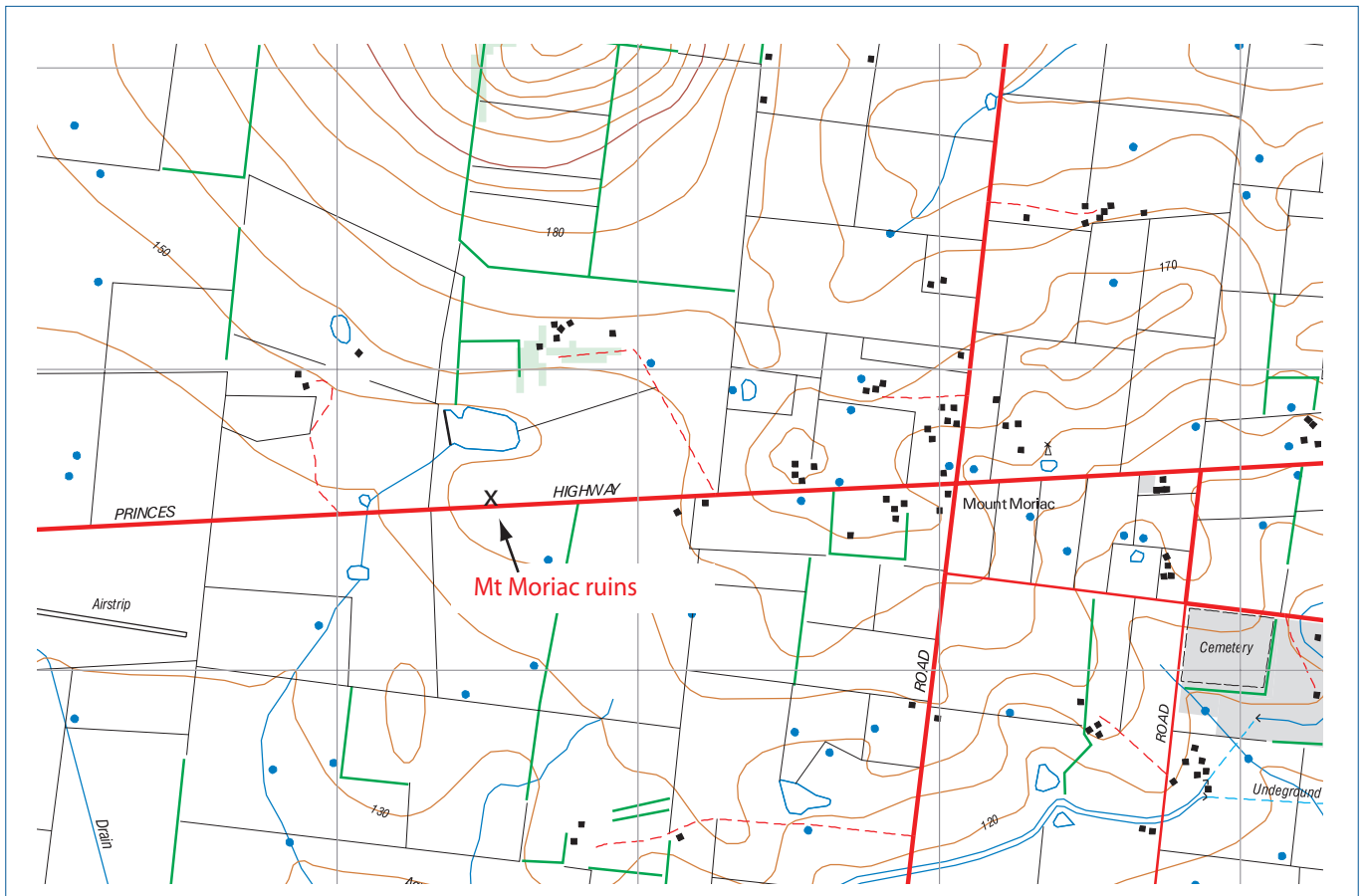
18 References/ Informants

19. Photograph(s) of site



20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

Site located on top of hill, on private property, approximately 1.5 km west of Mount Moriac along the Princess Highway and approximately 40 m north of the road

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Harwood Andrews (Lawyers)

Owner's name Leonard and David Champness Contact name Harwood Andrews (Lawyers)

Postal address P.O. Box 101 Geelong Vic 3220

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name Mrs Champness, as above

Postal address

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by	Date	File No.
Updated by	Date	
Associated report No.	Author	Date
Associated consents		



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name Former Mount Moriac Blacksmith's Shop Site

Other/former names

Description of site

Metal artefact scatter, horse-shoes mainly wrought iron; likely to relate to blacksmith's shop in this former location

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High

Medium

Low

None

Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Mount Moriac

Street No. 460 Street Hendy Main Road Suburb Mount Moriac

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA55 GDA94
253165E 5766855N

Projection MGA AGD 66 Scale 1 : 25 000

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 4 -2 Mount Moriac (1:100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Duned

Township Section part of Govt. Road Sc A Portion 1 Conveyance 489 Book 733

Allotment Lot 1 Vol. 06504 Folio 731 SPI 94 1~\TP 365446G

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

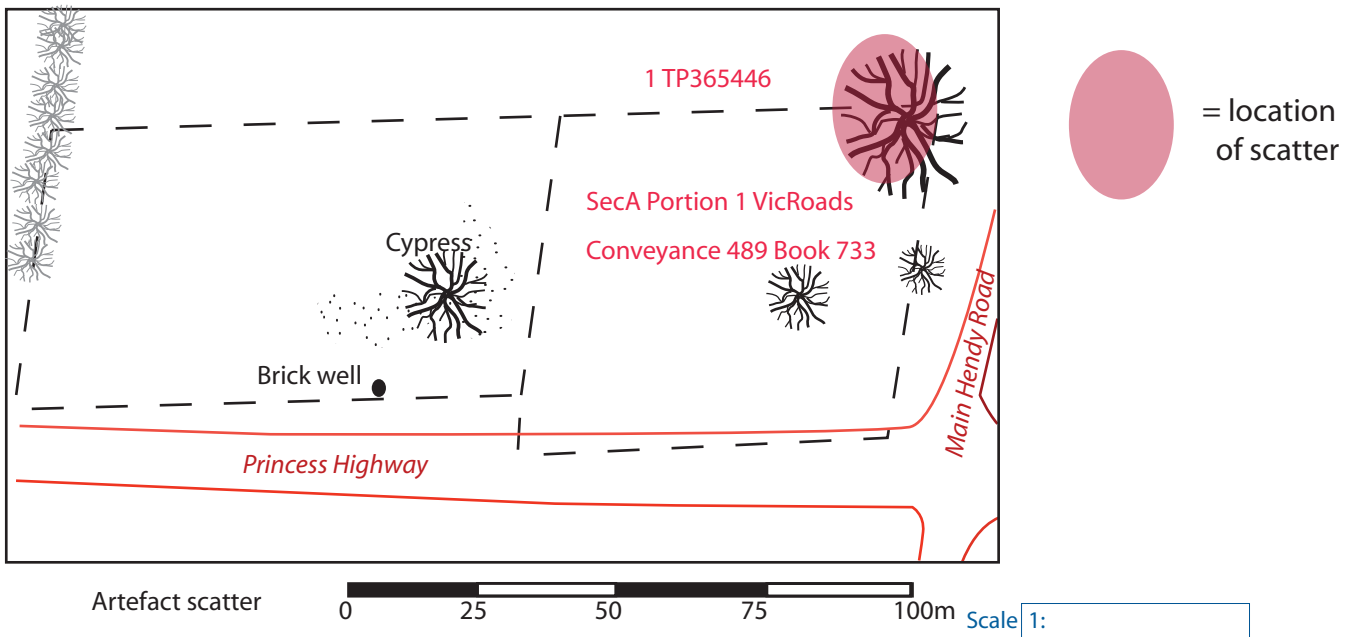
9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface | <input type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



- - - - Fence line/property boundary

Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

.....The owner of the property reports an artefact scatter - metallic objects, horseshoes in particular.....
in the location of the former Mt. Moriac blacksmith's shop. (Wynd. 1992: 87).
The scatter is located at the northeast end of the Vicroads reserve, under trees
and is generally covered by silt and grass. To the west are the remains of a well - and a
domestic rubbish scatter - with the local landowner remembering this place to be the home of
the Gower family.

12. Place history

Wynd.1992:86-87. notes that from the 1860s there were several blacksmith's in the town of Mount Moriac ..which later dwindled to one. This site was likely to be this one. (see also Figure in Wynd.1992: 87).....
..A petrol station was later built in part of its former location. (Wynd.1992: 86 and Mrs. Hovey pers. comm).

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

According to the landowners, metal artefacts - including horse shoes and files - continue to erode from the site. Because this is the known location of the former 19th century blacksmith, the artefacts are likely to be the remains of any metal objects left in the ground after the site was destroyed. Given that the petrol station was not built over the whole property, part of the original structure may also remain below ground.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

The site is of medium significance, as being representative of three 19th century blacksmiths' shops in the area. It is the only known remnant of many other local industries associated with the boom in settlement at Mt Moriac, in mid 19th century. The site is therefore also representative of the industries associated with Princes Highway between Waurin Ponds and Winchelsea at this time; many a horse would have been shod here. While only artefacts have been located so far, there is also a likelihood that not all the building features have been destroyed by subsequent development. Further assessment of these features will provide more comparative information for understanding the industry as a whole.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The significance of the site may be linked to several historical themes (based on Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes):

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce; 5.7 Working
- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state; 6.5 Living in Country Towns

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

An analysis of the artefact scatter - although small - provides further information regarding the local blacksmith's industry, local manufacturing techniques, hand-crafted and designed tools, as well as specific consumer patterns and choices of the 19th century. As it is unlikely that all structural features have been destroyed, further assessment of the location of the artefact scatter (archeological subsurface testing) - including of the layout, design, and associated artefact assemblage - may provide comparative information regarding the industry as a whole (adding to the limited corpus of information on 19th century blacksmith's shops in Victoria).

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

16. Present use

Part of rural paddock, stock - cow/sheep/horse paddock

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princess Highway, Wauru Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

Wynd, I. 1992.

Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay.

Mrs. Hovey - owner of the property and family

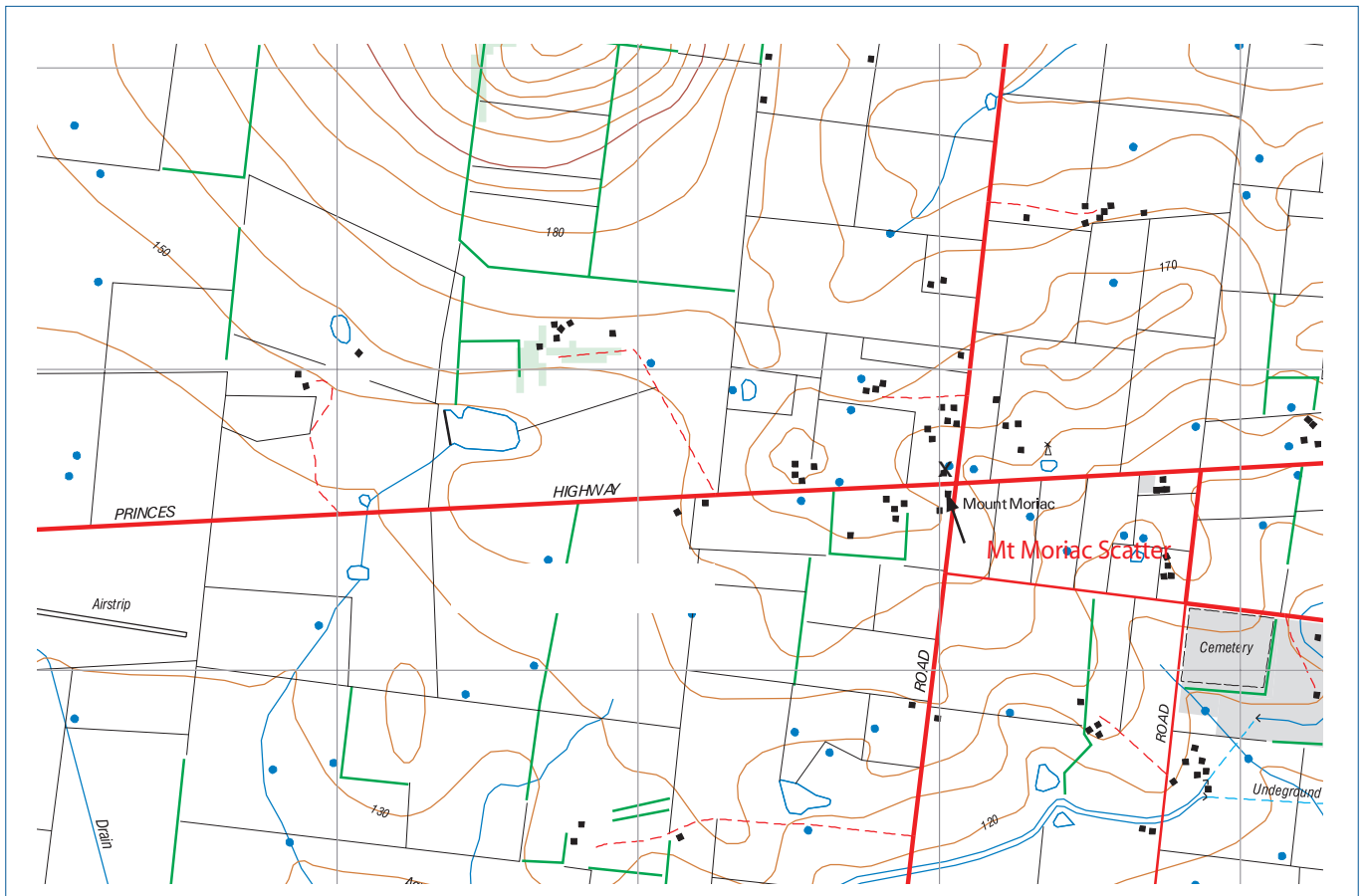
19. Photograph(s) of site

Corner of 2 allotments where site is located.



20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

Site located at centre of Mount Moriac, within private property, adjacent to road reserve

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Arthur Stanley Hovey & Vicroads, Geelong

Owner's name As above Contact name Mr Arthur Stanley Hovey

Postal address 460 Hendy Main Road, Mount Moriac & Maya Salim (Vicroads)
Vicroads - 444 Princess Highway, Corio 3214

Telephone 03 5274 6862 Facsimile

Email address maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name As above

Postal address as above

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by Zvonka Stanin	Date 29/10/08	File No.
Updated by	Date	
Associated report No.	Author	Date
Associated consents		



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name Former Mt Moriac Hall and Store

Other/former names Mt Moriac Hall and Store

Description of site

...North side of the Princes Highway, township of Mt Moriac, Parish of Duneed, including road reserve...
...and parts of adjacent allotments. Based on photographic evidence in Wynd 1992:87, this...
...was the former location of several 19th century commercial buildings - including a store and town hall...
...(and one house) - that were later demolished/destroyed and for which, no surface evidence remains...

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High

Medium

Low

None

Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Mount Moriac, north east cnr of Hendy Main Road

Street No. Street Princes Hwy/Hendy Main Rd Suburb Mount Moriac

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA55 GDA94
253187E 5766805N

Projection MGA AGD 66 Scale 1 : 25 000

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 4 -2 Mount Moriac (1: 100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Duneed

Township Mt Moriac Section &

Allotment Lot 2 on PS328482A SPI 100
2 PS 328482A

Vol. 10141 Folio 598

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> surface | <input type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached



LEGEND
 x Main Co-ordinate
 x2 Co-ordinate:
 253398E
 5766632N
 [Red dashed box] Possible site location

North ↑

Scale 1:



Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

Probable location of a former Mt Moriac hall (1903-1962) and store (based on detail from Figure 5.8 in Wynd 1992: 84, showing the approximate location of places near the Princes Highway. Also see photo of Mt. Moriac in Wynd 1992: 87). The hall was located right near the corner, and the store, further to the east, but the lateral extent of the site is unclear.

No surface features visible, and the area is largely an unoccupied road reserve, covered by grass and several bushes. There also appears to be a depression in the location of the former hall, within the allotment immediately to the east of Hendy Main Road, possibly man-made.

12. Place history

Wynd's (1992: 84-88) history of the town refers to the Parish Hall (at least 1860s -1962.) and includes several references to a store/stores in the town. (see photo in Wynd 1992: 87, also Ms Hovey Pers. comm.)..... According to Wynd, at least one store lasted until 1929 and the hall survived until 1962 (Wynd 1992: 87).

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

There are no visible remains on the surface. Current conditions - comprising unoccupied road reserve - post date the 1960s, when the hall appears to have been demolished.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

The site is of medium significance, being relatively undisturbed/undeveloped and thereby having the potential for archaeological remains of several 19th century commercial establishments associated with the Princes Highway and the beginnings of Mount Moriac. Such sites are rare along the highway - particularly between Wauru Ponds and Winchelsea. Most are pubs, schools; some of which have survived relatively intact. The former Mt Moriac store and hall therefore is able to provide another reference for understanding the local and regional transport history and early settlement.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

The significance of the site may be linked to several historical themes (based on Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes):

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce; 5.7 Working
- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state; 6.5 Living in Country Towns

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

Further archaeological and historical assessment of the former Mount Moriac hall and particularly its store is the main source of artefacts and layout of the sites and therefore, providing comparative information regarding the contents, and day to day commerce along the Princes Highway during the 19th century.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

16. Present use

Part of Princes Highway Road Reserve - unoccupied

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princes Highway, Waurin Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

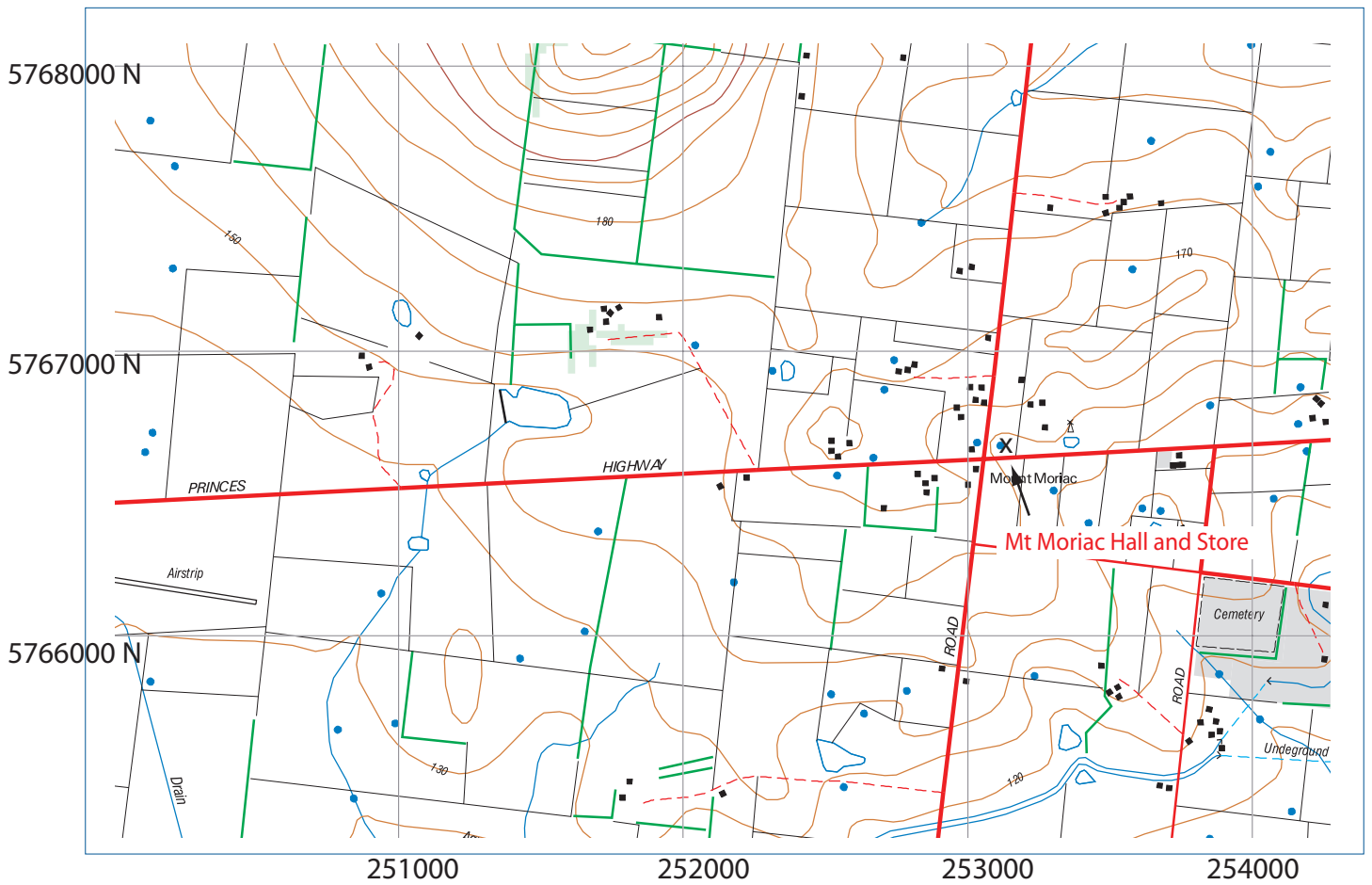
Wynd, I. 1992.

Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay.

19. Photograph(s) of site

20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

Site located at centre of Mount Moriac, mostly within the Princes Highway Road Reserve, on the north side.

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/ Crown

Agency Vicroads, Geelong

Owner's name As above Contact name Maya Salim (Vicroads)

Postal address Vicroads - 444 Princes Highway, Corio 3214

Telephone 03 5274 6862 Facsimile

Email address maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name As above

Postal address as above

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by	Zvonka Stanin	Date	29/10/08	File No.	
Updated by		Date			
Associated report No.		Author		Date	
Associated consents					



Heritage Inventory Site Card

See 'Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys' at www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Heritage Inventory No: H/D H

1. Place

Name Former Clifford Township

Other/former names Clifford

Description of site

Location of the former Clifford Township (1860s to 1890s in Wynd 1992: 83), situated at the intersection of the original Princes Road and Cape Otway and Devon Road. The site comprises several pastoral allotment, a modern residence in the north west corner, road reserves and the two roads, both which have been modified in the 20th century. There are no archaeological features visible in the location.

2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register ID

Heritage Overlay ID

3. Suggested protection

for the Victorian Heritage Register

for the Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material

Sub-surface cultural deposits

Archaeological potential

Features

Disturbance

Artefacts / Artefact scatter

Test Excavation

5. Archaeological significance

High

Medium

Low

None

Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known) Mount Moriac

Street No. intersection Street Princes Highway and Devon Road Suburb

State Victoria Postcode 3240 Local Government Area SurfCoast Shire

Full AMG co-ordinates E N MGA55 GDA94
256421E 5766966N

Projection MGA AGD 66 Scale 1 : 25 000

Mapsheet (map name and number) 7721 - 4 - 2 Mount Moriac (1: 100 000, 7721 Geelong)

7. Cadastral location

County Grant Parish Duned

Township Section 106

Allotment SPI Princes Highway Reserve and 1 PS338719N, 1 PS 323432T

8. Indigenous values

Site has known Indigenous values

VAHR # (If known)

9. Associated sites (VHR, HO, HI, other)

.....

10. Keywords No more than five words from the list

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> sub-surface | <input type="checkbox"/> urban | <input type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> surface | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non-urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> late 19th century | <input type="checkbox"/> disturbed | <input type="checkbox"/> remote | <input type="checkbox"/> timber | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> early 20th century | | <input type="checkbox"/> costal | <input type="checkbox"/> mining | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transport | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20th century | | | <input type="checkbox"/> communication | <input type="checkbox"/> water infrastructure |

11. Plan of site separate plan attached

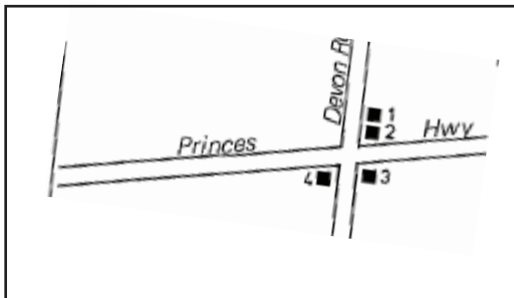
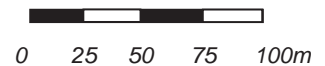


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Scale 1:



Main site features:

List all features noted on the plan of site including site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc

Figure 1.

.....Detail from Figure 5.7 in Wynd 1992: 83, showing the approximate location of places mentioned in the text...Wynd cites 1 as being the location of the Store 2. Clifford Hotel 3. Church of England 4. Smithy

Figure 2.

.....www.google.image.of.the.intersection.of.Devon.Road.and.Princes.Highway.Parish.of.Moriac,showing.current.conditions.in.the.location.of.the....former.Clifford.township,including:1.modern.residence.and.sheds,2.Traffic.diversion.over.former.roadway3.possible.fence.boundary

Note the duplication of the Princes Highway in this location

Wynd (1992: 83) writes that Clifford was established strategically around the Cape Otway/Devon Roads and the Princes Road as early as 1853 and it “soon had a school/church, hotel, store and smithy”. The four buildings situated within the vicinity of the intersection, are as follows:

12. Place history

- The Church of England (1853 - closing in 1875);
- The Store/Post Office (ref: 1869);
- Hotel (ref. 1871-1877 destroyed by fire);
- Blacksmith (1872).

By the year 1890, all of the people living in the town were listed as farmers; suggesting that the town was no longer in existence.

13. Interpretation of site

Including phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented

The current placement of 20th century features - including extant buildings, roadways and reserves - appears to overlay the former location of most of Clifford’s buildings; particularly in the north. However, given that part of the intersection area includes relatively intact road reserve and paddocks; there is a limited possibility that some archaeological features may remain below the surface.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

The site is of low to medium significance, as having the potential to contain archaeological remains of one of the few early townships located on the Princes Highway, between Waurin Ponds and Winchelsea.

Comparative sites of this nature are rare and include the former locations of 19th and 20th century buildings at Mount Moriac, and Buckley to the west; the latter being similar in size and context. Unlike some of the locations and historical features associated with Buckley, which continued to be used until the 20th century, Clifford had a relatively short time span and therefore is most likely to be representative of the 19th century settlement along the Princes Highway.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

(Statement of Significance attached)

Historical significance

Being ‘strategically established’ around Devon Road, the former Clifford township site is important because of its links to the history of Princes Highway.

The significance of the site may also be linked to several historical themes (based on Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes), including 6.5 Living in Country Towns.

Scientific (including archaeological) significance

Nothing of the township remains on the surface, so that archaeology is the main source of identification regarding its former layout, plans and features. This information may in turn provide comparative information regarding life around the local highways, particularly in relation to rural centres built prior to the 20th century.

Assessment of cultural heritage significance (continued)

Aesthetic significance

No

Social or spiritual significance

16. Present use

Part of rural paddock, stock - cow/sheep/horse paddock

17. Threats

Duplication of the Princess Highway, Wauru Ponds to Winchelsea.

18 References/ Informants

Wynd, I. 1992.

Barrabool – Land of the Magpie. Barrabool Shire, Torquay.

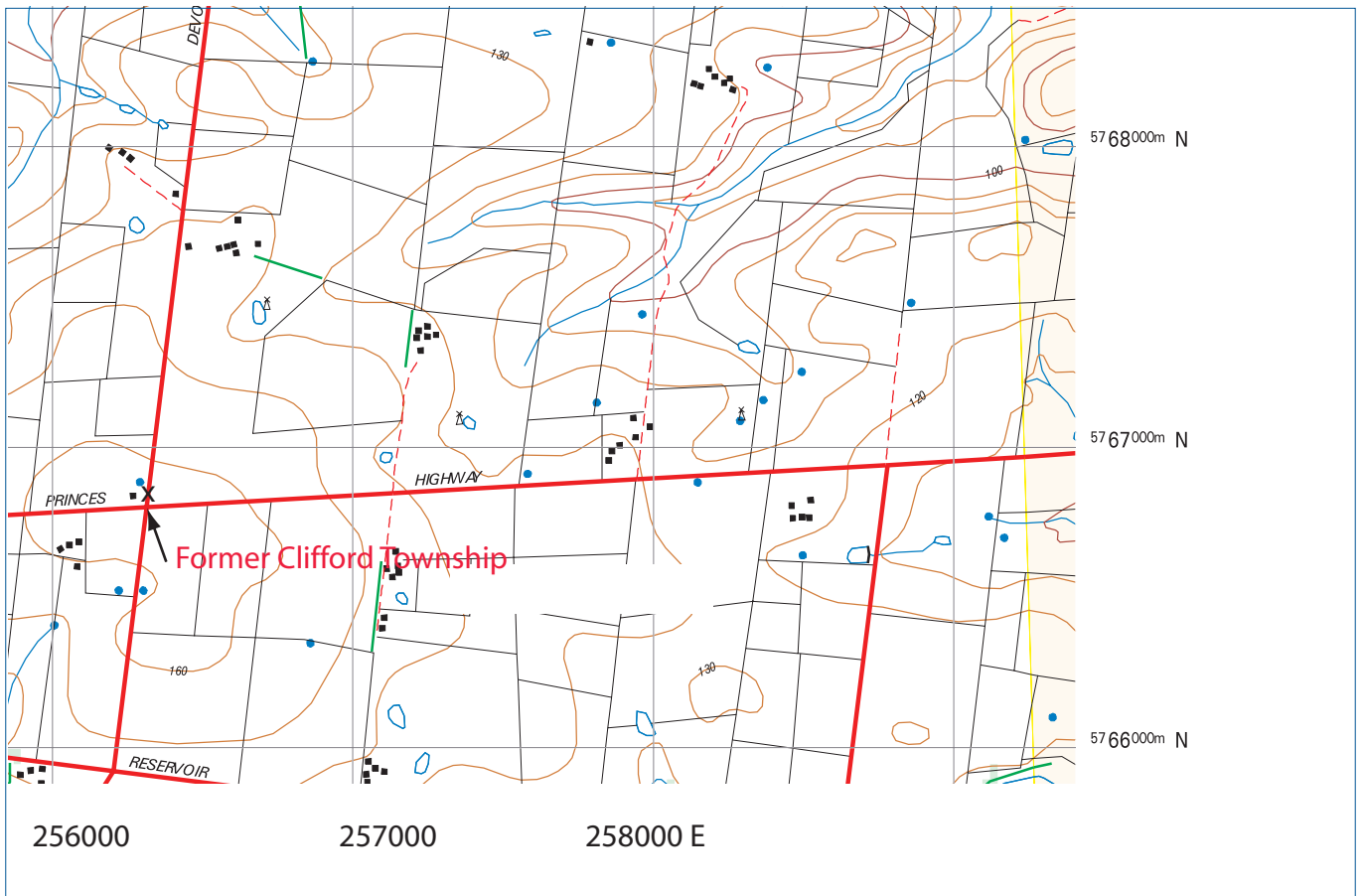
Mrs. Hovey - owner of the property and family

19. Photograph(s) of site

See aerial photo -Section 11. page 2

20 Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 25,000



Directions for relocation

The site is located on the intersection of Devon Road and Princes Highway,
2.5 km east of the town of Mount Moriac.

21. Owner/ Occupier details

Private/Crown both

Agency VicRoads (road reserve) - contact VicRoad for all owners

Owner's name Contact name Maya Salim (Vicroads)

Postal address Vicroads - 444 Princess Highway , Corio 3214

Telephone 03 5274 6862 Facsimile

Email address maya.salim@roads.vic.gov.au

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name As above

Postal address as above

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392 Melbourne 3001

Recorded by	Zvonka Stanin	Date	29/10/08	File No.	
Updated by		Date			
Associated report No.		Author		Date	
Associated consents					

PART 9

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Notices and Correspondence

- HV Response Project 3490, regarding Notice of Intent to Conduct a Survey of non-Aboriginal heritage along the activity area

Appendix B: VicRoads Brief – Desktop and Standard Assessment

Appendix C: Reports -Kellaway and Rowe 2008 draft heritage citation, Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study, Place Number. B094

Appendix D: Summary Legislative Protection for Non-Aboriginal heritage sites

Appendix E: VicRoads Layout Plans for the Activity Area (presented as CD)

APPENDIX A

Notices and Correspondence

The following documents are appended to the report:

- Heritage Victoria's response regarding Notice to undertake a Survey



Ref: PL-HE/01/0008 13

26 November, 2008

Zvonka Stanin
Terraculture
340 Separation Street
Northcote
Vic 3070

Level 7
8 Nicholson Street
East Melbourne 3002
Telephone (03) 9637 9475
Facsimile (03) 9637 9503
www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Dear Zvonka

RE: PROPOSED SURVEY

3490 PRINCES HIGHWAY, WAURN PONDS TO WINCHESTER

Thank you for forwarding the completed Notice of Intent to Carry Out an Archaeological Survey form advising of your intent to conduct a historical archaeological survey at the above site. Please quote the project number listed above in all following correspondence that relates to this survey.

Section 131 of the *Heritage Act 1995* requires that copies of all documentation resulting from a survey or investigation must be lodged with Heritage Victoria for reference and archival purposes. Comprehensive documentation provides the basis for future management of Victoria's historical archaeological resource.

The recently released technical guide, *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* provides details on the statutory processes and required documentation in conducting a survey, completing a Heritage Inventory Site Card and producing a final report. Any incomplete, inaccurate or illegible documentation will be returned for appropriate completion.

As detailed in the technical guide, a report must be submitted even if no new historical archaeological sites have been located during the course of the survey or desktop study.

Should you have any queries or require any further assistance please call Brandi Bugh, Heritage Victoria's Archaeologist, on (03) 9637 9470.

Yours sincerely

RAY TONKIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

APPENDIX B

VicRoads Brief

Available upon request from VicRoads Geelong Ring Road Project Office

APPENDIX C

Heritage Citation for the Former Laketown School (BO94)

Place No. B094

PLACE NAME : Former Laketown School

Assessment: December 2008

ADDRESS : 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley

Historic Theme(s):

Towns (Farming Towns)
Community Life (Education)



Condition Good

Integrity Substantially Intact

Photograph Date/No. 111108030

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS:

Victorian Heritage Register:

Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT NAME (If Located within a Precinct)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register
- Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory
- Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

- External Paint Controls Should Apply
- Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply
- Tree Controls Should Apply
- Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note

Comments

The face brick wall construction and unpainted bluestone plinth contribute to the significance, character and appearance of the former school building.
Extent of Heritage Overlay: whole site.

Opportunities are available to reconstruct the timber finials, using the attached historical photograph (of the similar school building) as a guide.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, has outstanding significance as a substantially intact and now rare surviving brick example of the Victorian Education Department's standard 40-Type school design with attached residence. This standard design was used for the construction of State school buildings throughout Victoria in the 1870s and 1880s. Probably designed by the Department's architect, Henry Bastow, the Laketown State School No. 2063 (originally known as Mount Moriac School No. 2063) opened on 1 June 1878. At that time, the school building formed part of the small Laketown settlement. Today, it is the only surviving physical legacy of Laketown that was established in the mid 1850s with the construction of the Lady of the Lake Hotel, and is the only known

PLACE NAME : Former Laketown School

Assessment: December 2008

ADDRESS : 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley

surviving brick 40-Type school with attached residence in Victoria. The former School building is in good condition.

The former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, is architecturally significant at a STATE level (AHC D.2, E.1). It demonstrates original Victorian stylistic design qualities of the Victorian Education Department's standard 40-Type school design with attached residence, being one of only four known examples of this type surviving in Victoria. These qualities include the steeply-pitched gable roof form to one side (comprising the former school room), together with the minor gabled entry porch at the front and the gabled form comprising the former teacher's residence that traverses the site. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, asymmetrical composition, galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, face brick wall construction, bluestone plinths, timber bargeboards, remnant timber finials, modest eaves with exposed timber rafter ends, ventilator in the gable end, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, bluestone window sills and ventilator sill, door openings at the side of the front porch and centrally located on the traversing former residential wing, and the face brick voussoirs forming the window and door heads.

The former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, is historically and socially significant at a LOCAL level (AHC A.4, G.1, H.1). It is associated with the cultural development of Laketown (now known as Buckley) in the 19th century, and particularly as the centre of education in the district from 1878, when the building opened as the Mount Moriac State School No. 2063. Probably designed by the Education Department's head architect, Henry Bastow, the school building served the local community until its closure in 1893. Over 190 pupils attended the school during its short life of 15 years, the first head teacher being John Taylor. Although the former school building is now a private home, it clearly reflects the standard 40-Type school design of the 1870s, and its historical significance is embodied in the early physical fabric. The former Laketown School building is the only surviving 19th century legacy of the Laketown settlement.

Overall, the former Laketown School building at 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, is of STATE significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Laketown School building, 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley, has a rural setting with a contextually small front setback to the Princes Highway. A gravelled drive provides access to the property, and there are several trees and shrubs, a number of which are located around the perimeter of the site. There are open grassed areas and flower beds near the front of the building. To the rear (north) of the former School building are a number of outbuildings.

The asymmetrical, single storey, face brick, Victorian styled former school building is characterised by a steeply-pitched gable roof form to one side (comprising the former school room), together with a minor gabled entry porch at the front and a gabled form comprising the former teacher's residence that traverses the site. At the rear is also a skillion roof form, comprising the rear room of the former teacher's residence and an original verandah now enclosed as a small kitchen. The roof forms are clad in galvanised corrugated steel. An early face brick chimney with a corbelled top adorns the roofline. Other features of the design include the timber bargeboards and the remnant timber finials, modest eaves with exposed timber rafter ends, ventilator in the gable end, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows and bluestone window sills and ventilator sill. There are also early door openings at the side of the front porch and centrally located on the traversing former residential wing. These openings and the window and ventilator openings have shallow-arched heads accentuated by early face brick voussoirs. The building has an early two-coursed face bluestone plinth. Overall, the early composition, construction and design

PLACE NAME : Former Laketown School

Assessment: December 2008

ADDRESS : 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley

details of the building clearly demonstrates the standard 40-Type school design with attached residence adopted by the Education Department in the 1870s.

Internally, the L-shaped plan comprises the former school room at the side (featuring a coved beaded edged timber lining board ceiling), the three-roomed former teacher's residence and a small kitchen.

HISTORY:

General Background

In the 1850s, the settlement of Laketown (now known as Buckley) was established on the transport route between Geelong and Colac in the northern portion of the Parish of Modewarre. It began with the opening of the Lady of the Lake hotel (see attached photograph) by James Callaghan in 1854. He was the first of a line of publicans bearing Irish names. In 1855, Callaghan organised a race meeting to promote his hotel. According to Ian Wynd in *Barrabool: Land of the Magpie*, "the [Geelong] Advertiser contained a cryptic note to the effect that he was likely to be subject to the law for the 'barefaced manner he treated certain parties'." Aside from this inauspicious beginning, the Lady of the Lake hotel (with its four sitting rooms and five bedrooms) flourished. It was a coaching stop on the road to Colac, providing a regular supply of customers. The hotel became the community focal point for the area, hosting dinners after ploughing matches and sporting events.

In the ensuing years, a store and post office opened and in 1873 the Laketown Football Club was formed. Situated to the west of the Lady of the Lake Hotel, the football ground also became the home of the cricket club that was established in 1874. In 1878, a State School was opened near the hotel, initially known as Mount Moriac No. 2063.

The 20th century witnessed the decline of the small Laketown settlement. The license to the hotel lapsed in 1912 and it was converted into a private home until it was destroyed by fire in 1965. By this time, all that survived of the settlement was the School building.

History of the former Laketown State School No. 2063

In 1861, a National School was established at Mount Moriac (then known as part of Mount Duneed). The head teacher was John Taylor and the small school boasted 24 pupils (15 boys and 9 girls). The school was carried on in a rented building. It was later to become known as Mount Moriac State School No. 401.

On 1 June 1878, a brick school building with teacher's residence was opened at Laketown, known initially as Mount Moriac State School No. 2063, on land that appears to have formed part of James C. Wallace's 133 acre landholdings. The school was probably designed by Henry Bastow, head of the Architecture branch of the Department of Education, on allotment 7, section 9 in the Parish of Modewarre. The head teacher, John Taylor, and his 29 pupils from the former Mount Moriac School transferred to the new building. The names of some of the first children of the school at Laketown included Hugo Anderson, Albert Anderson, Frederick Challis, Salome Plant, Richard Anderson and George Batson. Between 1878 and 1883, enrolments at the school escalated to 111 pupils. The death of John Taylor in 1883 caused William Errey to become head teacher. It appears to have been at this time when the name of the school was changed to Laketown State School No. 2063. E.M. Blake in *Vision and Realisation* states that "some 32 children from the Catholic School at Lake Modewarre transferred to the school" which would have been an unusual occurrence given the divisions between the Catholic and Protestant churches in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1892, Joseph Elliott became head teacher, with his ward, Ethel Palmer, being the last pupil enrolled at the school. In 1893, the Laketown State School closed, with a total of 190 pupils having received an education from this location in its 15 years of operation.

PLACE NAME : Former Laketown School

Assessment: December 2008

ADDRESS : 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley

The school was subsequently purchased by a Mr Stiles from a neighbouring property. It remained in the Stiles family until Keith Stiles sold it in the mid 1970s. Mr Stiles resided in the school building for a brief period in the 1950s. It was also used by the Methodist Church for some years in the 1960s.

It appears that a post-supported bullnosed verandah was added to the front of the building in the early 20th century, as a photograph of 1965 shows the verandah with decorative timber verandah brackets, typical for the Federation era. A concrete verandah floor had been added. The verandah was removed in 1992-93, the same time as the timber floors were replaced internally.

It was also in the 20th century when the rear skillion verandah was enclosed by timber weatherboards and converted into a kitchen. A narrow shallow skillion bathroom was also added at the side, while the chimney was extended. Today, the private property is called "Morango".

The Architect: Henry Bastow

Henry Robert Bastow (1829-1920) emigrated to Australia from Bridport, Dorset, England in c.1862 and first advertised as an architect and surveyor in Tasmania in 1863. In 1866, Bastow was commissioned to design the first Winchelsea Shire Hall at 28 Hesse Street, Winchelsea. He was soon appointed draftsman with the Victorian Water Supply in the same year, before moving to the Victorian Railways Department.

By 1873, Bastow became the head of the new Architecture Branch in the Department of Education. Initially, his attention was confined to the designing of smaller rural Victorian schools. His first design was for a school at Tarnagulla in 1873. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Bastow produced numerous urban and rural school buildings of various sizes using a fixed repertoire of designs.

In 1885, Bastow was appointed Senior Architect of the Public Works Department. He worked in this position until the world wide economic depression of the early 1890s brought about heavy retrenchment in government spending and ultimately, Bastow's position. With his services dispensed with from 30 April 1894, Bastow retired to his property at Harcourt where he lived and worked as an orchardist until his death in 1920.

COMPARATIVE:

Contextual Design Background

The one-room school with attached residence at Buckley formed part of a broad standardized design approach that has its origins in the architectural campaign established by the Victorian Board of Education in the 1860s. The Board had looked to England for ideas, and particularly towards the implementation of the English Privy Council system of school organization including the shape and layout of school buildings. The English Committee of Council on Education established standardized plans in 1851, and it was from these designs where the Victorian Board of Education found ideas to form the standardized schemes in Victoria in the 19th century.

With the establishment of the Education Department in 1873 (and the disbandment of the Board of Education), the standard one-room school plans developed by the previous Department became the foundation of school design until the turn of the century. It was also the Education Department that standardized the exteriors, under the design guidance of Henry Robert Bastow, head of the architectural branch of the Department. The rudimentary construction of these school buildings were largely offset by some minimal ornamentation in the gable ends, with the use of timber finials, gable ventilators, and moulded bargeboards, the school room being accessed by a projecting gabled porch.

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During the first three years under the control of the Education Department from 1873-76, 40 and 60 plan types predominated. The actual size of a school building was dependent on the number of pupils that were estimated to attend, hence the 40 type for 40 children and the 60 type for 60 children.

The former Laketown School comprises an "ordinary brick school for forty children with quarters". This standard school building design featured a steeply-pitched gable roof form at one end (comprising the school room) with a projecting minor gabled porch, together with a traversing gabled roof form comprising the head teacher's residence. The attached historical photograph of a 60-Type school with attached residence shows the remarkable design similarity with the former Laketown school building (apart from the latter being smaller). Further similarities are shown in the original drawings for the Morang South School, built in 1877 and described by Lawrence Burchell in *Victorian Schools* as follows:

"Originally made because of a variation required in the exterior elevation, one - that for Morang South (1877) - is almost identical with the Board of Education plan 8, even to the lengths of the desks. A minor practical improvement in the placing of the external door in the side rather than the front wall of the porch - an arrangement which gave added protection from rain and wind."

Other 40-Type School Buildings with Attached Residences

Richard Peterson in 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study' (1993) claims that only six 40-Type school buildings were constructed of brick. He also states that a "40-Type school with attached residence was the most popular single room school built until the late 1870s" and "from the 1880s, residences had 3 rooms, rather than 2." The only known extant brick 40-Type School building identified by Peterson was State School No. 959 at Elmhurst. It had experienced additions and the timber Ralgan School had been relocated to the site as an additional classroom.

The former Laketown School therefore represents one of only six known brick 40-Type school buildings and the only example of a brick 40-Type school with attached residence. The 'Historic Government Schools' study recommended the former Laketown School for the Historic Buildings Register (now the Victorian Heritage Register). No other brick 40-Type school appears to be currently included on the Register.

REFERENCES:

L.J. Blake (ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973.

I. Wynd, *Barrabool: Land of the Magpie*, Barrabool Shire, Torquay, 1992.

L. Burchell, *Victorian Schools: A Study of Colonial Government Architecture 1837-1900*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 1980.

R. Peterson & Heritage Assets Branch, 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', Department of Planning & Development, June 1993.

Shire of Barrabool Centenary 1865-1965, Shire of Barrabool, Geelong, 1965.

Shire of Barrabool Rate Books, 1878-1952, Geelong Heritage Centre.

Modewarre Parish Plan (part), 20 March 1891, National Library of Australia digital map collection, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-rm2741-303-sd-cd>.

Geoffrey Pfitzner & John Roger, owners, submission to the Surf Coast Shire, 11 September 2008.

John Roger, verbal comments, November 2008.

Aerial image supplied by the Surf Coast Shire.

PLACE NAME : Former Laketown School

Assessment: December 2008

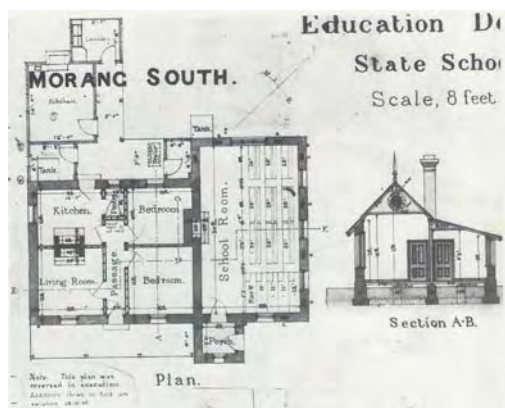
ADDRESS : 1600 Princes Highway, Buckley



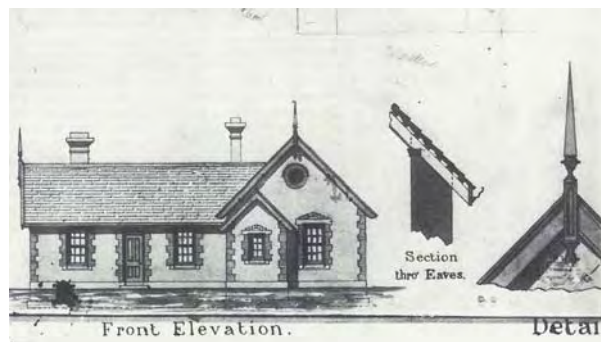
Former Lady of the Lake Hotel, Princes Highway, Buckley (now demolished), n.d. Source: Wynd, *Barrabool: Land of the Magpie*, p. 95.



Historical photograph of a standard 60-Type brick school with attached residence. n.d. Source: Burchell, *Victorian Schools*, p. 115.



Plan & Section Drawing of the Morang South School, 1877. Source; Burchell, *Victorian Schools*, p. 115.



Elevation & Detail Drawing of the Morang South School, 1877. Source: Burchell, *Victorian Schools*, p.115.



Former Laketown School, 1965. Source: *Shire of Barrabool Centenary*, p.61. Note the introduced front verandah.



Former Laketown School, 2008. Source: David Rowe.

APPENDIX D

Summary: Legislative Protection for non-Aboriginal Heritage Sites

Historical sites and places of cultural heritage significance are protected by State and Commonwealth legislation.

State Heritage Legislation

The Heritage Act (1995)

The Victorian Government introduced the Heritage Act in 1995. The main purposes of the Act are:

- To provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects;
- To establish a Heritage Council; and
- To establish a Victorian Heritage Register.

The *Heritage Act* (1995) serves to protect all categories of Non-Indigenous cultural heritage relating to the non-Aboriginal settlement of Victoria, including Non-Indigenous buildings, shipwrecks and archaeological sites. The Act defines an archaeological relic as:

- d) Any archaeological deposit
- e) Any artefact, remains or material evidence associated with an archaeological deposit which
- f) Relates to the non-Aboriginal settlement or visitation of Victoria; and is more than 50 years old.

There are two categories of listing provided for under the *Heritage Act* (1995); the Heritage Register and the Heritage Inventory. The Heritage Register is established under Section 18 of the Act and the Heritage Inventory under Section 120.

The Heritage Register

The Heritage Register is a list of all heritage places, relics, buildings, objects or shipwrecks deemed to be of outstanding cultural significance within the State of Victoria. Section 23 of the Act sets out procedures for nomination of a place or object to the Heritage Register. Section 23(4) of the Act states that nominations are required to clearly specify why the place or object must be included in the Heritage Register, and are to include an assessment of cultural significance against the criteria published by the Heritage Council. The Executive Director of Heritage Victoria assesses nominations, and if accepted, the Executive Director may then recommend to the Heritage Council that the nomination be accepted for inclusion in the Heritage Register. The notice of recommendation must be published in a newspaper within the area where the place or object is located. Submissions in relation to a recommendation for inclusion in the Heritage Register can be made within 60 days, after notification of a decision by the Executive Director. A person with a specific interest in the place or object, such as a property owner or local historical society, may request a hearing by the Heritage Council into a recommendation by the Executive Director for nomination. Archaeological sites or places and relics from any such sites or places can also be nominated for the Heritage Register.

Section 64 of the *Heritage Act* (1995), states that it is an offence under the Act to disturb or destroy a place or object on the Heritage Register. Under Section 67 of the Act, a person may apply to the Executive Director for a 'Permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a registered place or a registered object'. Permit applications within the classes of works identified in Section 64 must be referred to the Heritage Council. They must also be publicly advertised and formal notification provided to local government authorities by the Executive Director. The Heritage Council will state, within 30 days of receiving a permit application, whether it objects to the issue of a permit after a period of 30 days.

The Heritage Inventory

Section 121 of the Act states that the Heritage Inventory is a listing of all:

- Places or objects identified as Non-Indigenous archaeological sites, areas or relics on the register under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*;
- 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 or unique specimens that include archaeological relics.

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

Consent from Heritage Victoria is required to disturb or destroy Non-Indigenous archaeological sites, places, buildings or structures listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. An application may be made to the Executive Director for Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological site or relic listed on the Heritage Inventory under Section 129. Consent application fees apply. An application for Consent to uncover or expose an archaeological site or relic or to excavate land for the purpose of uncovering a site or relic is presently \$225.00. The fee scale for an application for Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological relic has a fee scale ranging from \$420.00.

- Heritage Victoria has introduced a 'D' classification for places of low historical or scientific significance. Sites assigned a 'D' classification are listed on the Heritage Inventory but there is no requirements to obtain Consent from Heritage Victoria to allow the removal of these sites.

Commonwealth Heritage Legislation

Heritage Legislation and the EPBC Act

Changes to the way heritage legislation is managed by the Commonwealth occurred with the introduction of new laws from 1 January 2004. These new laws incorporate elements from previous systems as well as the implementation of additional provisions and are administered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. The new heritage system was implemented by the passage of three new acts through Parliament in September 2003. These acts were:

- *Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2003* (which amended the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* to include Cultural Heritage);
- *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (which established the Australian Heritage Council, thus replacing the Australian Heritage Commission. It also permitted the retention of the Register of the National Estate); and
- *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003* (which repealed the Australian Heritage Commission Act and permitted the transition of the new heritage system).

The implementation of these acts and the amendment to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* resulted in cultural heritage (indigenous and non-indigenous) that is of National significance being administered under this legislation. The main features of the new heritage system are;

- The establishment of a new National Heritage List;
- Creation of a new Commonwealth Heritage List for places owned or managed by the Commonwealth;
- Creation of the Australian Heritage Council (which replaced the Australian Heritage Commission); and
- Management of the Register of the National Estate

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The main aim of the EPBC Act 1999 was to protect natural places of importance to Australia from negative actions. However, the Act could also be applied to places of cultural heritage, and in 2004 the EPBC Act (1999) was amended to include provision for Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural sites that are of importance to the Nation. Under this law an application must be made to the Federal Minister for the Environment and Heritage for actions likely to have a negative impact upon sites or places listed on the National or Commonwealth Heritage lists. In order for the action to take place it requires approval under the EPBC Act (1999). The Australian Heritage Council is the Federal Government's principle advisor on heritage issues.

The EPBC Act 1999 enabled two new heritage lists to be established, the National List and the Commonwealth List. In addition, the Act permits the ongoing management of The Register of the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Council. Each of these lists has its own set of criteria and thresholds, and all sites or places are assessed by The Australian Heritage Council for their suitability for inclusion on the lists. These lists are further explained below.

National Heritage List (NHL)

This list consists of sites (both within and outside Australian territory) that are of **outstanding** national Indigenous, historic or natural value to the Nation of Australia. The list applies to sites that have 'special meaning for all Australians' and demonstrate important aspects of the history of Australia. A site or place on the National Heritage List will only be listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List if it is owned or managed by the Commonwealth.

There are no heritage sites detailed in this report that are listed on the NHL.

Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)

The Commonwealth Heritage List consists of sites that are owned or controlled (leased) by the Australian Government. The sites listed on this list will have been assessed as to whether they have **significant** heritage value to the Nation of Australia. This list may apply to sites owned or leased by the Commonwealth, including defence, communications and customs. A site or place on the Commonwealth Heritage List can also be listed on the National Heritage List.

There are no heritage sites detailed in this report that are listed on the CHL.

Register of the National Estate (RNE)

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a register that was established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, but is now administered by the EPBC Act (2004) as a result of changes to heritage laws. The Commonwealth is the only body within Australia who is affected by constraints as a result of a site listing on the RNE. While there is no legislative protection under the EPBC Act for privately owned sites on the RNE, these sites however are usually listed on other State or Commonwealth registers that do provide statutory protection. The Register of the National Estate contains natural, cultural and Indigenous places that are **special** to Australians and that are worth preserving for the future.

There are no heritage sites detailed in this report that are listed on the RNE.

Other Heritage Registers

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is a non-profit, non-government organisation that has been operating since 1956. The National Trust Register contains over 7000 listed historical and cultural heritage places within Victoria.

Classification on the National Trust (NT) register does not in itself provide any legal protection to a heritage place. However, it can often lead to legal protection as classified places are nominated for

inclusion on either the Victorian Heritage Register (for places of State significance) or local government (for places of regional or local significance), which does provide legal protection. The Trust is also a strong lobbyist body that have campaigned for heritage issues in the State of Victoria.

Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay

The Surf Coast Shire Heritage Overlay maintains a list of heritage elements that are contained within their jurisdiction boundary and are administered under the State *Planning and Environmental Act (1987)*. The Heritage Overlay listing is a work in progress, largely based on one major heritage study;

- C. Kellaway and D. Rowe 2008 (original draft 1998), Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B, draft commissioned by the Surf Coast Shire

APPENDIX E

VicRoads Layout Plans – appended as separate CD