

Appendix H

Historic Heritage Assessment

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Giddi Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Trafalgar East

Historical Heritage Assessment

Prepared for WSP

December 2025

Giddi Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Trafalgar East

Historical Heritage Assessment

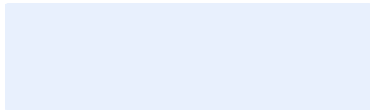
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Executive Summary

ES1 Project Overview

The Giddi Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and Trafalgar East Hybrid Solar Farm project proposes to redevelop approximately 360 hectares at 59 Rowells Road and 363 Embletons Road, Trafalgar East. The project will be undertaken in two stages. The objective of the redevelopment is to establish renewable energy sources in the local region.

Stage 1 of the proposed project will include the Giddi BESS development on approximately 18 hectares of the 59 Rowells Road property. The Giddi BESS includes the construction and installation of:

- The 360 MW BESS.
- A substation with a 220 kV internal transmission line connecting to the existing double 220kV SP Rowville to Yallourn AusNet transmission lines that runs through the property.
- A switchyard.
- Associated internal roads, construction laydown areas and supporting infrastructure for control, operation and maintenance and perimeter fencing.

The proposed works will largely be concentrated on a concrete pad that is currently being used for goat milking sheds and land immediately adjacent.

Stage 2 of the proposed project will include the development of the Trafalgar East Hybrid Solar Farm. Stage 2 includes the installation of an additional 200 MW BESS and a 200 MW solar power generation array configured with a single 200MW point of connection. This stage is located across the remainder of the Rowells Road property and the adjacent property at 363 Embletons Road which is currently used for grazing beef cattle.

This report relates to Stage 1 – Giddi BESS.

ES2 Study area

The study area is situated at 59 Rowells Road, Trafalgar East 3824 (2\LP62063) and covers an area of approximately 18.081 ha. The study area is situated within Baw Baw Shire Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 134 kilometres (km) east of Melbourne, and is currently zoned as Farming Zone (FZ).

ES3 Legislative and policy context

There are several Commonwealth and State Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect historical cultural heritage. These are summarised in Table ES1.

Table ES1 Commonwealth, State, and local legislation with potential relevance to the project

Legislation	Description	Relevant for the project?	Details
Commonwealth			

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Legislation	Description	Relevant for the project?	Details
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Recognises sites with universal value on the World Heritage List (WHL). Protects heritage places with outstanding heritage value to the nation on the National Heritage List (NHL), and significant heritage value on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).	No	There are no heritage places within the construction area that are listed on the WHL, NHL, or the CHL.
State			
<i>Heritage Act 2017</i>	Protects and manages items of environmental heritage that are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)/ Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). Items listed on the VHI/VHR are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect heritage significance.	No	There are previously recorded or newly identified Historical places within the study area.
Local			
<i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>	Requires local councils to identify, conserve, and enhance buildings, areas or other places of local heritage significance through planning schemes. Heritage places are identified through either local historical society and community nominations, and/or identification through a heritage study prepared by a heritage consultant.	No	There are no heritage overlays, or list of places ('schedule to the Heritage Overlay') within the Baw Baw Shire Council local heritage planning scheme.

ES4 Assessment methods

The assessment of potential impacts related to historic heritage arising from the project included the following key steps:

- Desktop assessment – review of historical and current documents, aerials, maps to identify areas of interest (AOI) for follow-up targeted survey to determine if the locations may hold heritage values.
- Heritage survey – undertake survey of areas of interest and identify potential historical items which might not have been identified during the desktop assessment.
- Assessment of Historical heritage values and/or potential within the study area (if applicable)

ES5 Results

No previously recorded historical heritage items were identified during the desktop assessment. An archaeological field survey did not identify any new Historical heritage places or areas of Historical archaeological potential. Due to findings from both desktop and survey assessments, recommendations for the management of

Historical heritage within the study area were not warranted on the basis of no identifiable recorded Historical sites, overlays, value, or areas of potential within the study area.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Alternating current
AHC	Australian Heritage Council
AOI	Area of Interest
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EMM	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
ES	Executive Summary
FZ	Farming Zone
HCV	Heritage Council of Victoria
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ha	hectare
km	Kilometre
LGA	Local Government Area
m	Metre
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MW	MegaWatts
NSW	New South Wales
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SPI	Standard Parcel Identifier
VIC	Victoria
VHI	Victorian Heritage Register
VHR	Victorian Heritage Inventory
WHL	World Heritage List
WSP	WSP Australia Pty Ltd

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1 Introduction

EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) has been engaged by WSP Australia on behalf of Ib Vogt Development Australia Pty Limited to complete an Historical heritage assessment for the Giddi Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) that forms Stage 1 of the proposed Giddi BESS and Trafalgar East Hybrid Solar Farm (the project). The 360 MW BESS and substation will cover an ~18-hectare area on Lot 2\LP62063, 59 Rowells Road, Trafalgar East, with a 220 kV internal transmission line connecting to existing AusNet transmission lines that run through the property (the study area).

The objective of this assessment is to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed Stage 1 Giddi BESS works on the potential archaeological resources of the study area. To achieve this, the report will provide a description of the existing site, offering an overview of its historical and cultural background. Additionally, detailed information on the proposed works will be included, accompanied by an assessment of their potential heritage impacts. The report will also present recommendations and suggested measures to manage potential adverse effects on the heritage value of the study area.

1.1 Study area location

The location of the study area is presented in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 and relevant cadastral details provided below in Table 1.1. The study area is situated at 59 Rowells Road, Trafalgar East 3824 (2\LP62063) and covers an area of approximately 18.081 ha. The study area is situated within Baw Baw Shire Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 134 kilometres (km) east of Melbourne, and is currently zoned as Farming Zone (FZ).

Table 1.1 Cadastral Information

Address	59 Rowells Road, Trafalgar East VIC 3824
Local Government Authority	Baw Baw Shire Council
Parish	Yarragon, County Buln Buln
Lot and Plan Number	Lot 2 LP62063
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI)	2\LP62063
Map Reference	8121

1.2 Proposed Development

The Giddi Hybrid Solar Farm project proposes to redevelop 59 Rowells Road, Trafalgar East, as the site of a solar array and battery. The objective of the redevelopment is to establish renewable energy sources in the local region.

Stage 1 of the proposed Giddi Hybrid Solar Farm development includes the construction and installation of:

- The 360 MW BESS, including a battery of 160MW AC and 320MWh AC (Stage 1).
- A solar farm of up to 160MW AC (Stage 2).
- A substation with a 220 kV internal transmission line connecting to the existing double 220kV SP Rowville to Yallourn AusNet transmission lines that runs through the property.

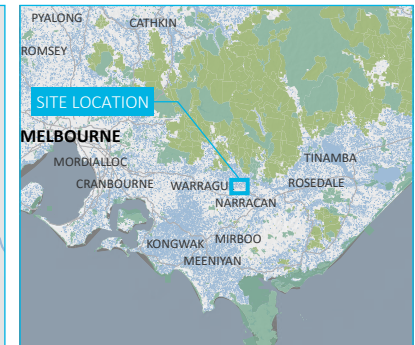
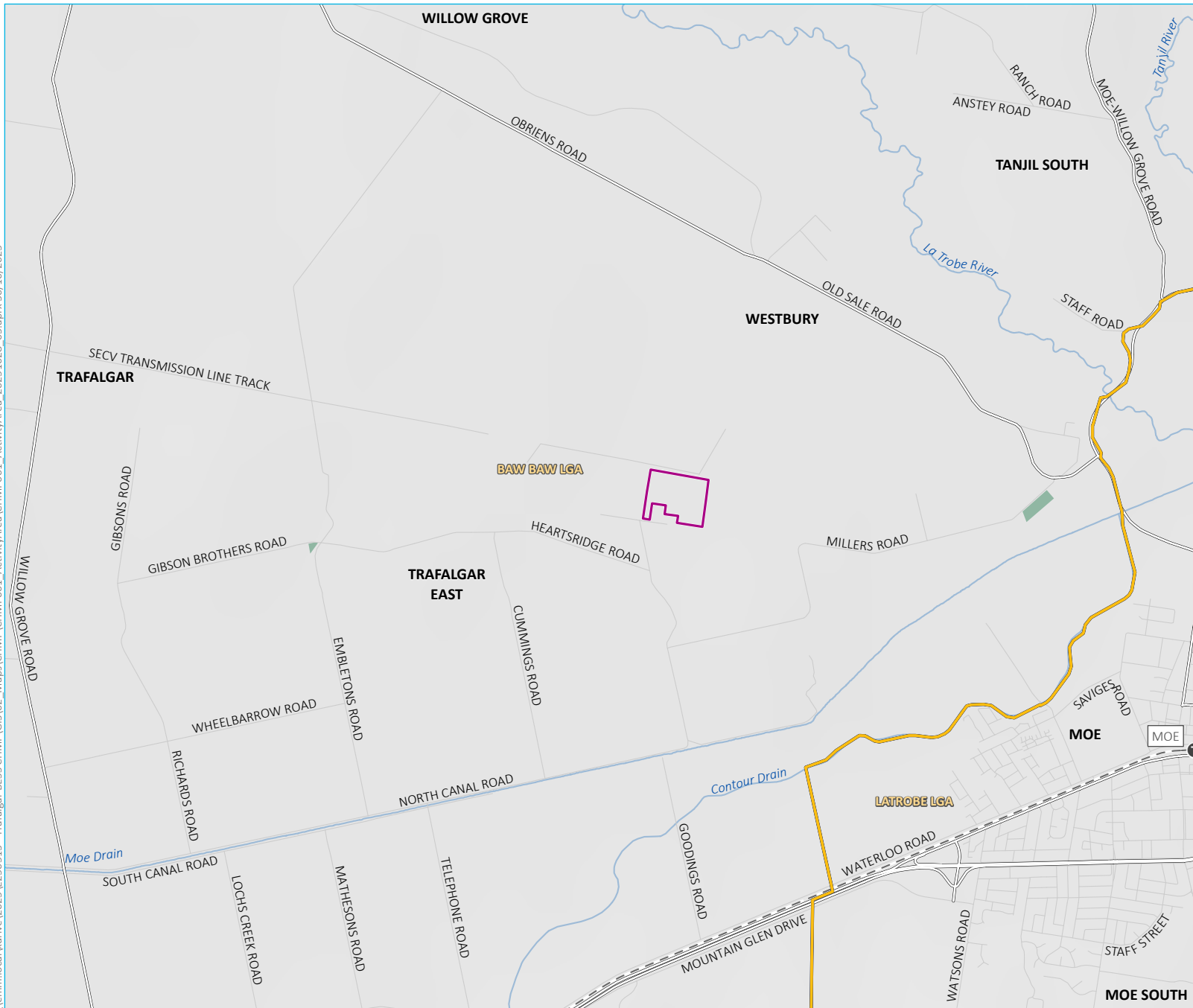
The proposed works will largely be concentrated on a concrete pad that is currently being used for goat milking sheds and land immediately adjacent (Figure 1.2).

1.3 Report Limitations

This report is based on existing and publicly available environmental and archaeological information (including relevant State and local government heritage registers and previous reports about the project area). The background research did not include independent verification of the results and interpretations of externally sourced existing reports (except where the ground-truthing was undertaken). The report further makes archaeological predictions based on these existing data, which may contain errors depending on the accuracy of these third-party studies, and the extent of ground-truthing investigations.

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- KEY**
- Activity area
 - Existing environment
 - Train station
 - Rail line
 - Major road
 - Minor road
 - Named watercourse
 - National park/reserve
 - Local government area

- INSET KEY**
- Major road
 - State forest
 - National park/reserve
 - Waterbody

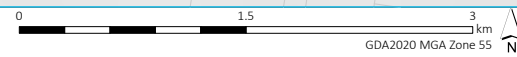
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Location of the study area

Giddi BESS-Stage 1
Historical Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.1



Source: EMM (2025); ABS (2021); DEECA (2023); GA (2009)



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- KEY**
- Activity area
 - Existing environment
 - Topographic contour (5 m interval)
 - Cadastral boundary

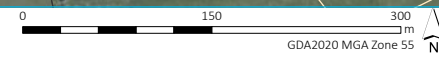
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Photomap of the study area

Giddi BESS-Stage 1
Historical Heritage Assessment
Figure 1.2



Source: EMM (2025); DEECA (2023); MetroMap (2025)



2 Statutory Context

This section describes the Commonwealth and State legislation and policies relevant to the assessment of historical heritage within the study area.

2.1 Commonwealth legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999¹

The Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important heritage places, as well as flora, fauna, ecological communities and water resources which are defined as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items are listed on the World Heritage List (WHL), National Heritage List (NHL) (items of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) (items belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies). The NHL and CHL replaced the Register of the National Estate (RNE), which has been suspended and is no longer a statutory list; however, it remains as an archive.

The EPBC Act identifies nine MNES, including world heritage properties and places listed on the National Heritage Register. The EPBC Act defines 'environment' as both natural and cultural environments and therefore includes Aboriginal and historic heritage items.

Under the EPBC Act, an action that may have a significant impact on a MNES is deemed to be a 'controlled action' and can only proceed with the approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment. An action that may potentially have a significant impact on a MNES is to be referred to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) for determination as to whether or not it is a controlled action. If deemed a controlled action the project is assessed under the EPBC Act for approval.

There would be no direct impacts to heritage items listed in the World Heritage List, NHL or CHL as a result of the project. Therefore, there would be no significant heritage impacts as defined under the EPBC Act and the project would not require referral for heritage values under the EPBC Act.

2.2 State Legislation

2.2.1 Heritage Act 2017 (VIC)²

Historical heritage sites and objects that are of significance to the state of Victoria are protected by the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic). Protected Historical heritage site and object are recorded within the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), and the Heritage Council of Victoria (HCV). The Heritage Council of Victoria is the expert statutory authority who independently review and decide Victoria Heritage Register applications and provide advice and guidance on cultural heritage protection. Both the Heritage Council of Victoria and Heritage Victoria are responsible to issue heritage permits, and consents to damage, as well as other approvals in addition to maintaining the VHR and WHI databases. Sites recognised as state significant are captured in the VHR and legally protected under provisions stipulated within the *Heritage Act 2017*.

The Act aims to protect shipwrecks, archaeological sites, and historic buildings that make up non-Aboriginal historical cultural heritage in Victoria.

The Heritage Act defines an archaeological site as:

¹ <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc> - Accessed 24 October 2025

² <https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/heritage-act-2017/005> - Accessed 24 October 2025; <https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/> - Accessed 24 October 2025.

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A place (other than a shipwreck) which –

- (a) Contains an artefacts, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old; and
- (b) Provides information of past activity in the State; and
- (c) Requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place; and
- (d) Is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place

As per sections 87,88, and 89 of the Heritage Act:

A person must not knowingly or recklessly remove, relocate, or demolish, damage or despoil, develop or alter, or excavate, all or any part of a registered place.

Unless proposed works are carried out in accordance with an approved permit issued under the Heritage Act or are for the purposes of religious services or rise (Section 90), or works that are determined by Heritage Victoria, Executive Director, or Heritage Council to not require a permit (Section 92).

2.3 Local Government Area legislation

2.3.1 Local Heritage Planning Schemes and Overlay³

Section 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* requires local councils to identify, conserve, and enhance buildings, areas or other places of local heritage significance through planning schemes. Heritage places are identified through either local historical society and community nominations, and/or identification through a heritage study prepared by a heritage consultant. Places identified are then assessed to determine whether they are of local heritage significance.

Places identified to be of local heritage significance to the local community, and are captured within the local planning scheme, can be protected by a heritage overlay. Rules associated with places identified within heritage overlay, and a list of places (known as the ‘Schedule to the Heritage Overlay’), are presented in Clause 43.01 of the Local Government Area planning scheme. Any changes to local heritage places require planning permits acquired through local councils.

The study area is situated within the Baw Baw Shire Council Local Government Area.

No sites within the study area are captured within the Local Heritage Overlay of Baw Baw Shire Council.

2.4 Non-Statutory Registers

2.4.1 Register of the National Estate⁴

The RNE is a list of important Aboriginal, historic, and natural heritage places throughout Australia, established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. In 2003, the RNE was superseded by the NHL and CHL under the EPBC Act and the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (AHC Act) and, in 2007, the register was frozen. In 2012, all references to the RNE were removed from both the EPBC Act and the AHC Act, and the register now exists primarily as an archive of places with potential heritage value.

No items within the non-statutory Register of the National Estate intersect within the Historical Heritage Assessment study area.

³ <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/guides-and-resources/guides/all-guides/local-heritage-protection> - Accessed 24 October 2025

⁴ <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/publications/about/national-estate> - Accessed 24 October 2025

3 Assessment Methods

3.1 Overview

This Historical Heritage Assessment has been prepared as part of the permit application for the Giddi BESS project. The following assessment methodology of this Historic Heritage Assessment comprises:

- Desktop assessment
- Field survey
- Assessment of Historical Heritage values and/or potential (if applicable)

3.2 Study Area

The study area is situated at 59 Rowells Road, Trafalgar East 3824 (2\LP62063) and covers an area of approximately 18 ha. A 500 m buffer around the study area was investigated to determine any nearby or adjacent historical heritage places and/or objects that may be directly or indirectly (i.e visual amenity) impacted.

3.3 Desktop Assessment

The aim of the desktop assessment was to:

- Develop an understanding of the known and potential historic heritage values (built and archaeological) of the study area through literature review and analysis of relevant heritage registers and databases
- Identify areas of known or potential heritage value for subsequent inspection to be investigated further through field survey and/or archival research.
- Provide a context against which the significance of these values was assessed.

A three-stage process was used to fulfil these aims, comprising: register searches, analysis of historical mapping, and review of previous studies.

3.3.1 Heritage register and database searches

The following heritage registers and databases were searched to identify previously recorded heritage places within the study area for this assessment:

- **Commonwealth:** World Heritage List; National Heritage List; Commonwealth Heritage List
- **State:** Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Way Heritage Inventory
- **Local:** Local council Heritage Overlay (Baw Baw Shire Council), local council planning scheme (Baw Baw Shire Council)
- **Non-Statutory:** Register of the National Estate; National Trust Register.

3.3.2 Analysis of historical mapping

Analysis of historical maps and other images was undertaken to develop understanding of the historical landscape of the study area. These included:

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- Cadastral and parish mapping (showing property owners, reserves, roads and other infrastructure)
- Topographic mapping (showing the location of structures, types of landforms, the extent of vegetation clearance and the alignment of roads and railway)
- Aerial imagery (showing the location of structures, the extent of vegetation clearance and the alignment of roads and railway).

Early topographic and parish maps and crown plans for the study area were analysed for early structures and other points of interest (such as named locations), enabling an accurate understanding of the location of the study area relative to elements of the historical landscape that may hint to previous land use. No early structures, points of interest and/or areas for potential archaeological deposits were identified within the study area.

3.3.3 Literature review of previous studies

A review was undertaken of previous heritage studies relevant to the study area. This information collated information from previous historical report, and investigations to generate an overview of the history of the wider area.

3.4 Historical heritage field survey

A field survey to assess the historical heritage landscape of the study area was conducted on 12 November 2025. The aims of the historical heritage field survey were to:

- validate the findings of the desktop assessment
- record features of interest that may have historical heritage significance and would therefore require management within the study area.

The field survey targeted areas of interest and potential heritage items and potential heritage places, identified through desktop assessment, with the aim of validating potential heritage values within and adjacent to the construction area. Any potential heritage items, potential heritage places and their details were recorded with digital tablets using site recording forms as part of ArcGIS Field Maps (Esri) software. The digital tablets had a location accuracy of up to ± 3 m which is similar to hand-held non-differential GPS units (~ 5 m). The digital forms allowed for a site's location, details and representative photographs to be linked together, which avoids potential post-fieldwork issues around data integrity.

The survey was undertaken across all accessible areas within the study area.

The field survey involved and an assessment of the potential for archaeological material. The field survey involved inspection both on foot and via vehicle, depending on property access and ground visibility constraints.

3.5 Historical Heritage Assessment Framework

3.5.1 Significance Assessment

The assessment of heritage significance is based on the *Burra Charter* (ICOMOS (Australia) 2013) and is further expanded by Heritage Victoria's guiding principles. Cultural significance, as defined by the Burra Charter, 'means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present, or future generations (Article 1.2).' For the purpose of this Historical Heritage Assessment, the levels of significance are assessed against significance levels presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 **Levels of cultural heritage significance**

Significance	Description
World	Heritage values contribute to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of world history and heritage and the place is considered to be of outstanding value to humanity
National	Heritage values make an outstanding contribution to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of Australia’s history and heritage.
State	Heritage values contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Victorian history and heritage.
Local	Heritage values contribute to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of local history and heritage.

3.5.2 Impact Assessment

i Impact and magnitude of change

Impacts on heritage items can be divided into two main types: direct and indirect. Direct impacts occur if a heritage place or site would be physically impacted by development with intent. Such impacts include the demolition or substantial alteration of a building, or the disturbance of an archaeological site.

Indirect impacts are those that alter the surrounding physical environment in such a way that a heritage place or site is affected. Indirect impacts, as defined by ICOMOS (2011), are secondary consequence of construction or operation of the development, and can result in physical loss or changes to the setting of an asset beyond the development footprint. This can include vibration from construction activities or associated vehicle movements outside from a heritage item’s curtilage that are not specifically directed at a heritage item but occur incidentally to the item as a result of proximity.

The effects of direct or indirect impacts are measured in terms of the extent to which they alter the heritage values of a heritage place. This is represented as the ‘magnitude of change’ (refer Section 3.5.2.iii). It is acknowledged that a single item may be impacted both directly (mainly during construction activities) and indirectly (through multiple stages of the project beyond construction, (such as where the project would have a detrimental effect on the setting of a place resulting from visual impacts).

Heritage items which have the potential to be both directly and indirectly impacted, are listed as potentially directly impacted (as a worst case impact).

ii Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

The potential impacts on the heritage values are assessed using criteria developed from the Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS 2011), which provides a comprehensive method for assessing impacts at all types of heritage places.

Under ICOMOS guidelines, cultural heritage places can be of differing levels of importance, or significance: local, State, National and World (Australia ICOMOS 2013). Places of local significance are important only to their immediate community, places of State significance to the wider region, and places of National significance to the country as a whole. Places of World significance are important to all of humanity, possessing one or more Outstanding Universal Values.

Places of differing heritage significance have differing sensitivity to impact. Places of World Heritage significance will be more vulnerable to change than a local heritage item and aspects of a World Heritage place that represent Outstanding Universal Values are the most sensitive of all. The differing significance of a place’s heritage values and their relative sensitivity to impact is summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Levels of cultural heritage sensitivity (ICOMOS 2011)

Sensitivity	Justification	Status
Extreme	Attributes which convey Outstanding Universal Values of World Heritage Place	Fulfils criteria for local, state, national and international listing
Very High	Exceptional, rare or outstanding attributes demonstrating important themes in national or international history and heritage.	Fulfils criteria for local, state, national or potentially international listing.
High	Attributes demonstrating important themes in state history and heritage	Fulfils criteria for local and state listing
Moderate	Attributes demonstrating important themes in local history and heritage	Fulfils criteria for local listing and may fulfil criteria for state listing.
Low	Attributes demonstrating minor themes in local history and heritage.	May fulfil criteria for local listing and does not fulfil criteria for state listing
Negligible	Attributes that have no heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing

iii **Magnitude of Change**

The degree of impact an activity will have on a heritage place is assessed in terms of the magnitude of change to the acknowledged heritage values of a place as summarised in Table 3.3. These impacts may be direct, such as the demolition of heritage buildings, or indirect, such as changes to the views or setting of a heritage place. In some cases, indirect impacts might also cause physical damage to a heritage place, such as excessive vibration causing structural damage, or excessive pollution causing damage to surfaces.

Table 3.3 Determining magnitude of change (ICOMOS 2011)

Magnitude	Example criteria
Major	Change to all or most significant aspects of the place, such that its heritage values are substantially reduced or destroyed.
Medium	Change to some significant aspects of the place, such that some of its heritage values are partially reduced
Low	Minor change to significant aspects of the place, such that some of its heritage values are slightly reduced.
Negligible	Changes to insignificant aspects of the places, such that its heritage values are not reduced.
No Change	No change to heritage values.

The final assessment of the significance of impact on a heritage place is a factor of the cultural heritage sensitivity of the place, combined with the predicted magnitude of change, as outlined in the matrix provided in Table 3.4. A prediction of impact significance can be made both before and after the implementation of identified mitigation measures, allowing the efficacy of the measures to be assessed and revealing residual impacts that need to be taken into account.

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Table 3.4 Estimating impact significance (ICOMOS 2011)

Significance of impact		Magnitude of change				
		Major	Medium	Low	Negligible	No change
Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	Extreme	Very large	Large/very large	Moderate/large	Slight	Neutral
	Very high	Very large	Large/very large	Moderate/large	Slight	Neutral
	High	Large/very large	Moderate/large	Slight/moderate	Slight	Neutral
	Moderate	Moderate/large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
	Low	Slight/moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
	Negligible	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral	Neutral

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4 Historical Desktop Assessment

4.1 Study area

The study area is located in the south of Lot 2 LP62063. The property comprises ~18.081 ha and is surrounded by wide, open farmland to the north, east, and west, and Rowells Road to the south. The proposed Stage 1 works focus on the south-central portion of the Lot 2 LP62063, an area currently used for goat husbandry with six large goat-sheds and ancillary buildings comprising most of the west of the study area. The study area has largely been cleared of mature vegetation with areas outside of the building complex turned over to paddocks for grazing and cultivation. A private residence is situated in the south of the lot, adjacent to Rowells Road, and an unsealed private road cuts through the study area from the north-east corner to the south.

Historically, Lot 2 LP62063 was gazetted as 75A in the Parish of Yarragon, County of Buln Buln. The full extent of the study area is presented in Figure 1.2.

4.2 Methods

Research for this report was conducted using publicly available primary and secondary sources. Online databases were consulted including Heritage Victoria, the Public Records Office of Victoria, State Library of Victoria, and the National Library of Australia (including Trove). The Baw Baw Shire Council Heritage Study was reviewed, and relevant heritage and historical information was also compiled from other online sources.

4.3 Results of the desktop assessment

4.3.1 Review of registered sites within the study area

The following heritage registers and databases were searched to identify previously recorded heritage sites in the study area for this assessment:

- World Heritage List
- National Heritage List
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- Victorian Heritage Inventory
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Victorian War Heritage Inventory
- Local Council Heritage Overlay
- National Trust of Australia List
- Register of the National Estate

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There are no (0) listed heritage items in or within 500 m of the study area. The outcome of this review is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Summary of listed Historical heritage sites within the study area

Statutory Context	Heritage Register	Heritage place within the study area
World Heritage	World Heritage List	nil
National/Commonwealth	National Heritage List	nil
	Commonwealth Heritage List	nil
State	Victorian Heritage Inventory	nil
	Victorian Heritage Register	nil
	Victorian War Heritage Inventory	nil
Local Government Area	Baw Baw Shire Council Heritage Overlay	nil
Non-Statutory	National Trust of Australia List	nil
	Register of the National Estate	nil

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4.3.2 History of the study area

i Pre and early contact

The study area sits at the boundary of the traditional country of the Woiwurrung, Boonwurrung people of the *Kulin* Nation and the Braiakaulung people of the *Kurnai* (also *Ganai* and *Gunaikurnai*) Nation (Clark, 1990, p. 364; Horton, 1996; Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 1). The *Kulin* Nation encompasses five tribes of central Victoria, who shared similar language, culture and who had close trading and social connections (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 1). Similarly, *Kurnai* Country stretched across east Gippsland between Wilsons Promontory and the New South Wales border and Anthropologist Alfred Howitt defined *Kurnai* as the collective name for the five clans in the Gippsland region— Brabralung, Braiakaulung, Brataulung, Krauatungalung, and Tatalung (Howitt, 1904; Clark, 1990, p. 364). Trafalgar East is located on the edge of the former Moe Swamp and the Woiwurrung people were known to have occupied these marshlands, which were rich in food and material resources (Victorian Places, 2015a). It is believed the name Moe comes from the indigenous place name for the marshland “Mowie” (Victorian Places, 2015a). Moreover, later records state that Moe Swamp featured in local mythologies as the home of a Bunyip (*Truth*, 3 January 1914, p. 7).

European exploration and settlement of the Gippsland region from 1838 resulted in the dispossession of traditional occupation and resource-gathering lands from Aboriginal people (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, pp. 2–4). Dispossession increased tensions between new settlers and local Aboriginal groups as well as between neighbouring Aboriginal groups, which resulted in cycles of resistance and conflict (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 4). Henry Meyrick recorded the extent of the conflict in the East Gippsland region in the 1840s lamenting settlers would not only shoot individuals responsible for spearing or stealing their stock (a justified killing in Meyrick’s opinion) but also hunt down and murder whole Aboriginal camps in retaliation (Henry Meyrick 1840-47, in Morgan 1997, 28). Forced removal from traditional lands, conflict and disease changed the socio-cultural fabric of Aboriginal groups and, following the introduction of the Aboriginal Protection Act in 1869 many were moved to missions at Lake Tyers and Ramahyuck over the late nineteenth century (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 4). Today, the contemporary traditional custodians of the study area maintain their cultural links to *Kulin* and *Kurnai* country, family and aspects of traditional life. They fulfil their cultural responsibilities to care for country and for their cultural heritage places across the West Gippsland region.

ii Exploration and European settlement

Exploration of the study area was driven by the search for grazing land and the development of transport routes between East Gippsland, Port Albert, and Melbourne/ Port Phillip (Context Pty Ltd, 2006). Drought in 1838 drove squatters from the Monaro District of New South Wales south into the East Gippsland region of Victoria in search of viable pasture and the first Gippsland squatting runs were established in the vicinity of Buchan in 1838 (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 4). Connecting the new squatting region to economic markets was essential for the survival of the settled area and in 1840 Paul Edmund Strzelecki led an expedition south-west through Gippsland to find a route overland to Western Port (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 5). During the expedition, the thick scrubland forced the party to abandon their horses and much of their equipment at Koornalla (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 5). A few weeks later, party members including Aboriginal guide Charlie Tarra (from Goulburn), John Rutledge and another Aboriginal man named Pigeon returned to Koornalla to retrieve the horses and gear, passing through West Gippsland, north of the Moe Swamp (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 5). Following the establishment of Port Albert in c.1840, various exploration parties cut pathways through West Gippsland in attempts to connect settlement in Central Gippsland to Melbourne, but dense scrubland and swampy terrain meant they did not pass close to the study area until 1845 when Sergeant Walsh and a party of native police forged a track from central Gippsland to Port Albert through the location of the current Moe township (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, pp. 5–7).

The first squatter in the West Gippsland area was Henry Scott, who established *Merton Rush* on Narracan Creek (south-east of the study area) in 1846 (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 8). By 1848, Merton had established the *Eagle Inn* on the track established by Commissioner Tyers around the same time, which would become the main Gippsland

Road (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, pp. 8, 23–24). The study area is located in the boundaries of the *Moe* squatting run, which was established as a cattle station by William Lyle prior to 1851 (Plate 4.1) (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3).

Following the “Black Thursday” bushfires in February of 1851, much of the native scrub around the Moe Swamp area had been destroyed opening the land to pasture (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3).

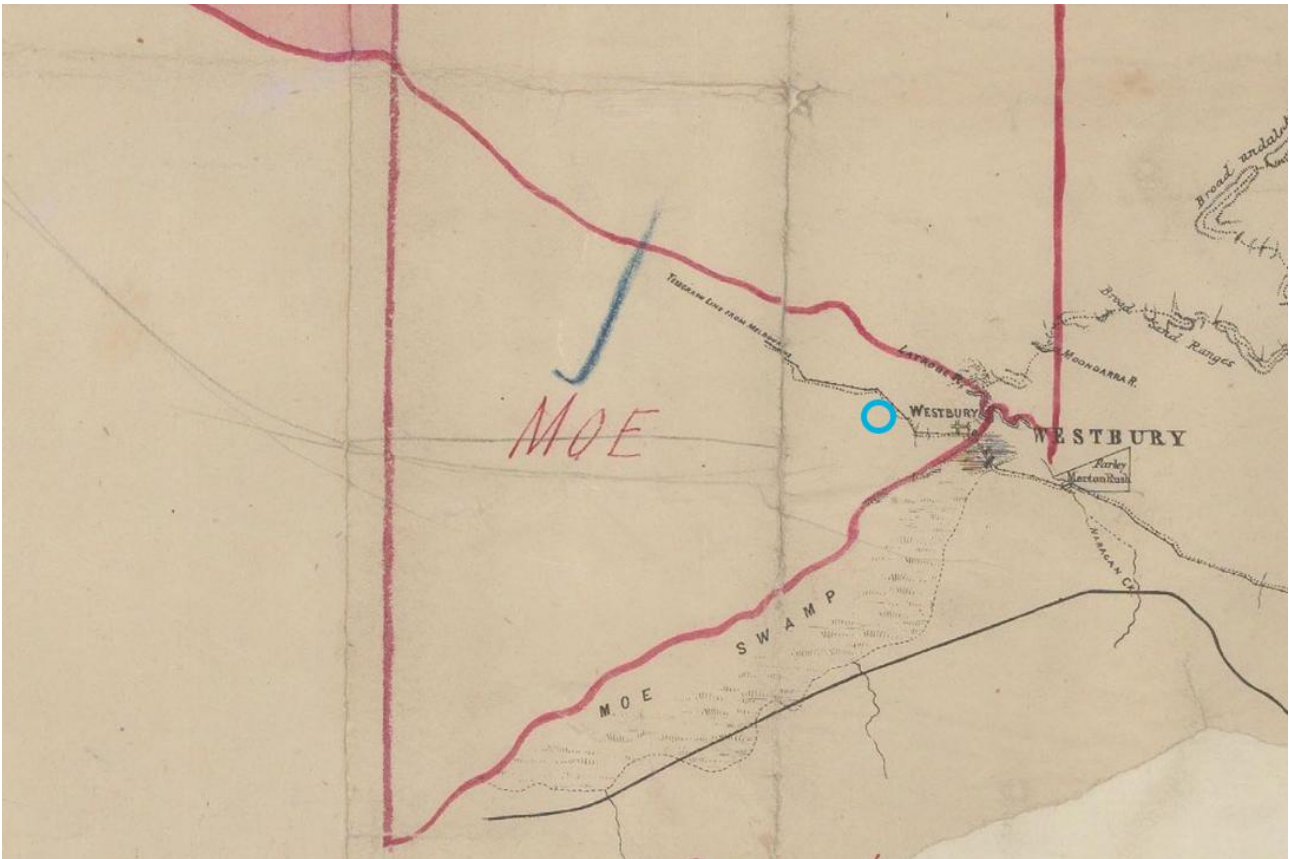
J. Wood Beilby purchased *Moe* run in c.1851 to use as a beef cattle fattening property in association with his other land holdings (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3). Wood Beilby recalls at the time of purchase the property had an estimated carrying capacity for 4000 cattle (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3). Upon arriving at the property, however, Wood Beilby found the local area “swarming with wild cattle” (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3). To deal with the wild cattle, Wood Beilby established a system of fences, fenced paddocks, and cattle yards over the property to muster the wild cows and integrate the feral animals with his 500 head dairy cattle herd and other breeding cattle (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3). Stockmen were employed to muster and brand cows and young bulls and rifleman were employed to shoot the adult bulls (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3). The scheme, however, did not go as planned as in a much of his dairy and breeding herd escaped into the dense scrubland and could not be retrieved unless stockmen went searching on foot (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3).

Stockmen were employed on the *Moe* run and it is likely rudimentary huts, gunyahs and/or tents would have been constructed over the property (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 7). Fences and huts would have used local timbers felled as run owners cleared their land to increase grazing land (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 15; Hanley, 2021, pp. 8–9). In the first decade of Wood Beilby’s tenure, all stock and stores were transported between Moe and Hobart or Launceston via Port Albert (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3). The West Gippsland region became connected to the Melbourne and New South Wales-based economic markets as tracks and roads were built and improved over the 1860s as a result of the gold rush (*The Maffra Spectator*, 2 December 1901, p. 3).

In 1861, a staging post and the small Westbury settlement was established in east boundary of the Moe Run to take economic advantage of the people and products transported into the Central and East Gippsland region (Victorian Places, 2015a). The Gippsland Road ran along the north of the Moe Swamp but the Gippsland Railway was constructed in 1877 along the south edge of the Swamp resulting in settlement activity moving from Westbury to the present-day Moe township (Victorian Places, 2015a).

Over the 1860s, the Victorian Government enacted a series of Lands Acts that broke up squatting runs into small selector farm blocks available for purchase or lease (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 11). The marshlands and scrub of the Moe Swamp, however, meant selectors were not interested settling in the study area, despite the demand for property in the region (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 11). The 1883 map of selector blocks purchased in the local area illustrates the study area was not occupied at that time (Plate 4.2). Settlers did not take up land in the study area until after the draining of the Moe Swamp.

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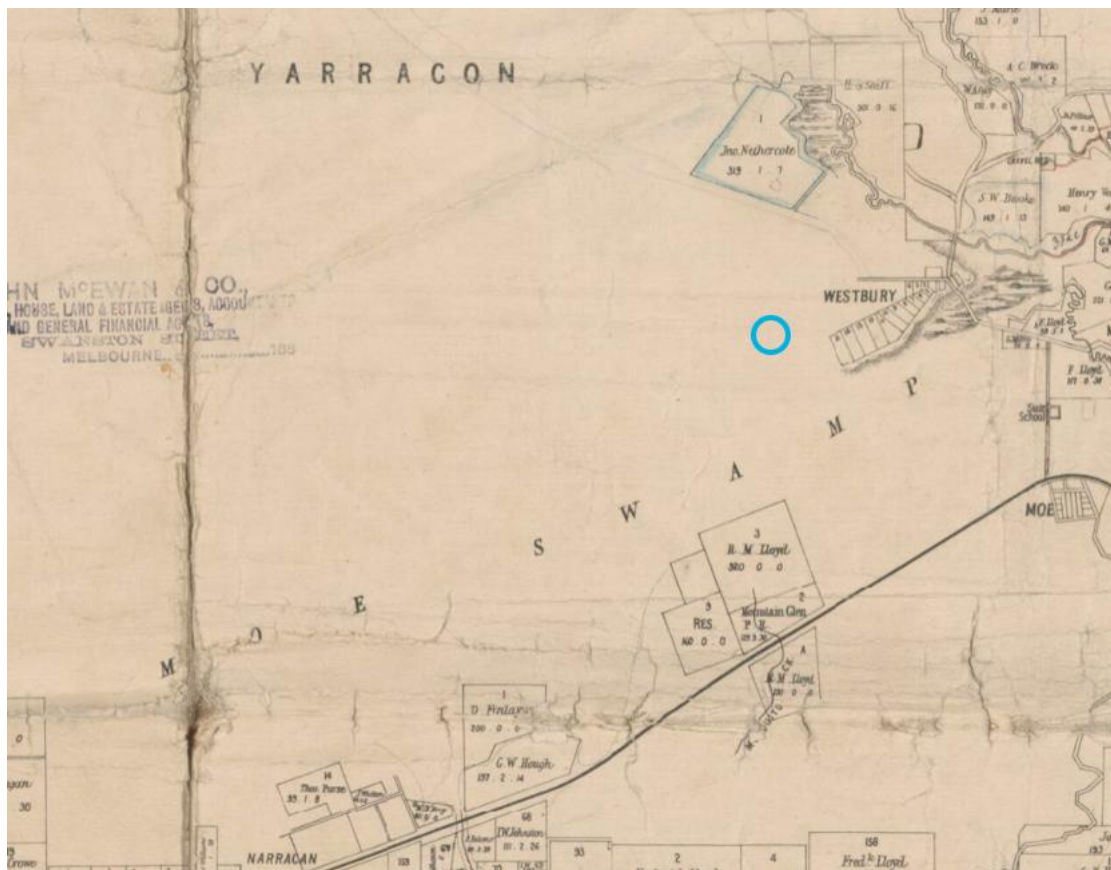
Source: Public Record Office Victoria, Call No. VPRS 8168/P0002

Note: The approximate location of the study area is shown by the blue circle.

Plate 4.1 Detail of the Moe squatting run from the undated (post 1861) map of Run 228; Hill End Moe Tangel Hills.

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Source: NLA MAP RM 2741/184

Note: The approximate location of the study area is shown by the blue circle.

Plate 4.2 **Detail from the 1883 Selections in the Parishes of Warragul, Moe, Narracan & Yarragon, County of Buln – Buln map.**

iii **Draining the Moe Swamp**

The development of the Moe township and extension of the Gippsland railway system over the late nineteenth century increased the demand for farmland in the local area (Victorian Places, 2015a). Much of the fertile land, however, was covered by the Moe Swamp and its associated wetlands (Victorian Places, 2015a). Plans to drain the swamp were proposed from 1881 and the first phase of works began in 1888 (Victorian Places, 2015a). The Moe River was deepened and widened to form the main drainage channel (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 88). Subsidiary channels and contour drains were constructed along the main channel, an irrigation weir was built on the River west of Yarragon, and Narracan Creek was re-channelled (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 88).

Works continued through the years of the 1890s Depression, and, as a result, the State Government subsidised the project bringing unemployed men from Melbourne to work on the scheme from 1891 (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 17). The men were awarded a township block in the newly created Trafalgar village for their labour (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 17). Although settlers began taking up drained blocks from 1895, constant flooding meant the majority of the 12,000 acres (4856.2 ha) of reclaimed land was not subdivided for sale or lease until after the drainage works were completed in 1899 (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 88; Victorian Places, 2015b).

Despite the drainage works minor and major flooding continued through the former swamp area (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 17). Lots were often still waterlogged and settlers excavated and built their own drains across their landscape (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 88). Sub-surface drains were a common method domestic drain construction in the local area, which involved farmers excavating channels and filling them with small logs to allow water drainage before overing with soil and grass (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 88). Improvements to the 1888-1899 drains

and the construction of channels and banks continued over the twentieth century with a major overhaul of the system occurring in 1935 (Context Pty Ltd, 2006, p. 88).

iv Tenure of the subject site

From the available documentary sources, it is not clear when the study area was sold or leased following its subdivision as part of the Moe Swamp reclamation. The 1938 Parish of Yarragon map does indicate that historical Lot 75A was in the possession of Elieen Mary Wuttrich but the land was not owned as a Freehold property, that is Wuttrich had not been granted the land title (Plate 4.3) (Department of Crown Lands and Survey Victoria, 1938; Public Record Office Victoria, 1938). Elieen's husband, Leon Wuttrich, was granted the title for the property on 28 May 1940, two years after his death (Division of Survey and Mapping Victoria, 1974). This title information may be an abbreviation as neighbouring properties under the tenure of the Wuttrich family that have the same grant date are noted to have been granted to Elieen Mary Wuttrich as the executor of Leon Wuttrich's Estate (Division of Survey and Mapping Victoria, 1974). A land selection and correspondence file regarding Leon Wuttrich's ownership of Lot 75A is located in Public Record Office of Victoria is dated between 1906 and 1913 but this document was not able to be accessed during the writing of this report (Public Record Office Victoria, no date). As such, it appears Lot 75A was under a different form of land tenure prior to Leon Wuttrich's death and was purchased or reclassified as part of the Estate. For example, leases on reclaimed Moe Swamp blocks were offered for a period of 21 years following the subdivision (The Australasian Pastoralists' Review, 1893, p. 56).

Leon Wuttrich purchased numerous properties in the Moe Swamp reclamation area from the first sale in 1899 (*The Australasian*, 22 May 1909a, p. 6). Wuttrich's first purchase was 150 acres (60.7 ha) with frontage on Shady Creek, which was followed by two large blocks situated between Westbury village and the La Trobe River in 1901 (*The Australasian*, 22 May 1909a, p. 6). The 1901 purchase became the Wuttrich family's homestead and was known as *Leonville* (*The Australasian*, 22 May 1909a, p. 6; *The Narracan Shire Advocate and Yallourn Brown Coal Mine Walhalla and Thorpdale Lines Echo*, 10 March 1938, p. 3). By 1909, Wuttrich had acquired close to 500 acres (202.3 ha) of the Moe Swamp reclaimed land across both the flats and higher ground (*The Australasian*, 22 May 1909a, p. 6). The lower flats were primarily used for dairy cattle grazing and agriculture, whereas higher ground was "for the purpose of homesteads and camping grounds for the stock" (*The Australasian*, 22 May 1909a, p. 6).

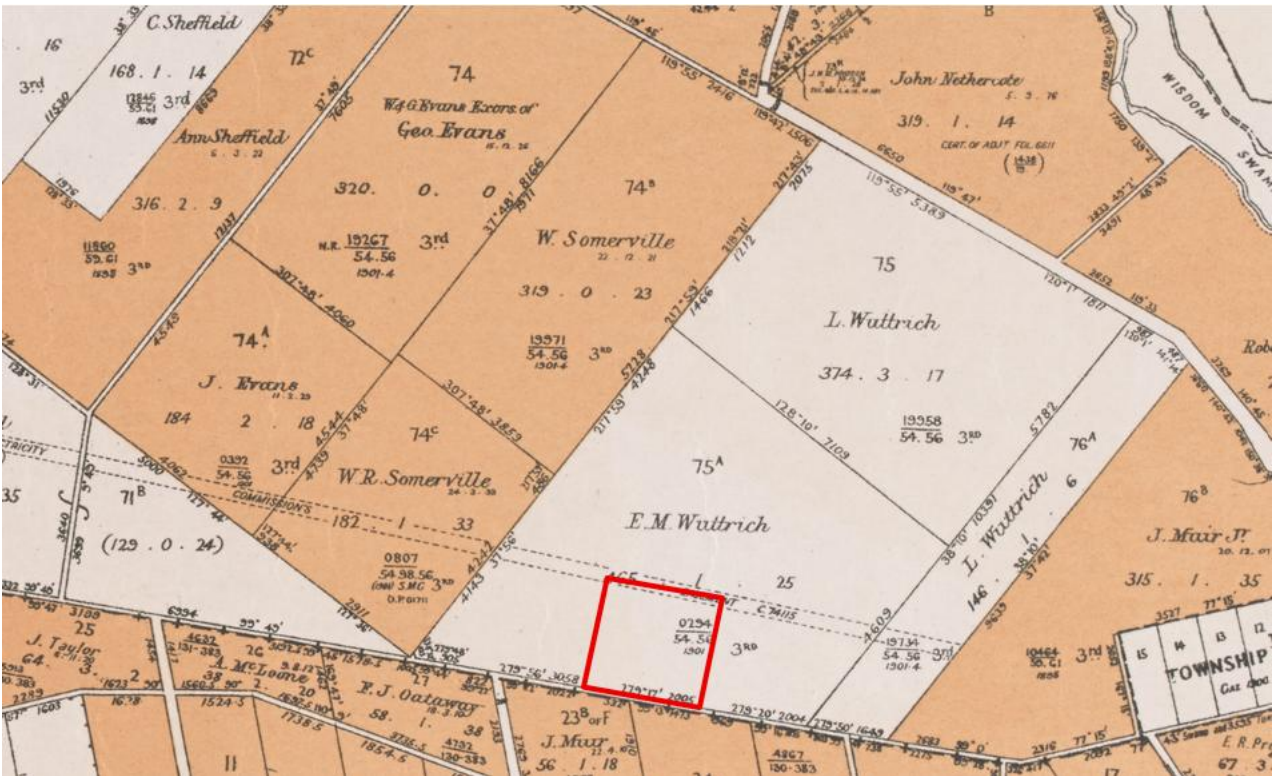
Wuttrich's properties outside of *Leonville* were leased as tenant dairy farms on the share system (*The Australasian*, 29 May 1909b, p. 7). Wuttrich, who was on the board of directors for the Moe Co-operative Dairy Company Limited and later the largest shareholder of the Moe Butter Factory, would supply the tenants with the land, dairy cows, and pigs (*The Australasian*, 29 May 1909b, p. 7). The tenants chose the crops they would cultivate on the properties and the extent of the cultivation but Wuttrich may have also held some influence over this decision as he was well known for experimentations with fodder crop and vegetable growing (*The Australasian*, 22 May 1909a, p. 6, 29 May 1909b, p. 7). Tenancy on Wuttrich's properties were generally from two to three years and tenants would pay Wuttrich half of the farm's total earnings (*The Australasian*, 29 May 1909b, p. 7). It is likely the study area formed part of one of Wuttrich family tenant farms, the total area of which would have comprised historical Lots 75, 75A (the study area), and 76A.

The State Electricity Commission transmission line easement in the north of the study area, which bisects Lot 2 LP62063, was resumed for the construction of transmission mains in 1923 (*The Narracan Shire Advocate*, 16 February 1923, p. 4). The easement can be seen on the 1938 Parish of Yarragon map (Plate 4.3).

An aerial photograph of the study area from 1984 shows the landscape of the study area had been cleared of native flora and turned over to paddocks (Plate 4.4). The extant homestead group had been established on the property, fronting Rowells Road, and the north-south driveway that cuts through Lot 2 LP62063 was also present. The present-day goat sheds, and associated infrastructure were added to the property at a later date.

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Source: State Library of Victoria Record ID 9925500383607636

Note: the study area is shown in red. The areas shaded orange/brown indicate lots that had been sold and were classified as freehold.

Plate 4.3 Detail of the study area from the 1938 Parish of Yarragon, County of Buln Buln map.



Source: LANDATA

Note: the study area is shown in red.

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Plate 4.4 1984 aerial photograph of the study area

4.3.3 Previous studies relevant to the investigation area

The study area has not been previously subject to Historical heritage investigations. Consultation with Heritage Victoria (HV) indicated Historical heritage investigations had occurred in the wider region.

i [Residential Subdivision, Heritage Boulevard, Morwell North West Growth Area, Morwell, Victoria: Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment \(Report 3861\)](#)

Bullers et. al. (2011) prepared an Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment for the proposed residential subdivision, Heritage Boulevard, Morwell North-West growth area. The assessment reviewed historical cultural heritage within the activity area and comprised a desktop review (including relevant databases), and a site assessment to identify any historical cultural heritage that may be present in the activity area. The activity area is situated ~26 km south-east of the current study area.

Background investigations identified no previously recorded Historical sites within the activity area. A study of historical reports from the wider region indicated domestic sites (homesteads, outbuildings), farming sites (water channels, fence lines), and pastoral sites (stockyards, stables, barns) were the most likely type of site to occur within the activity area.

No Historical heritage site and no areas of historical archaeological sensitivity were identified during the survey. Recommendations outlined within the report stipulated that no areas were considered to have historical heritage potential and that there was no requirement for further historical investigation. However, if any historical issue is encountered during the course of construction, then works should cease within 10 m of the area of concern and a qualified Cultural Heritage Advisor is to be contacted.

ii [An Archaeological survey of mining exploration area, Tyers Park, Victoria \(Report 1663\)](#)

Vines (2002) completed an archaeological survey (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) of the mining exploration area at Tyers Park, Victoria. The activity area is situated ~11 km south-east of the current study area.

Background investigations identified no previously recorded Historical sites within the activity area. A study of historical reports and sites recorded nearby presented a predictive model of site distribution in the study area indicating timber and mining industry sites as the most likely types of sites to occur in the study area. An archaeological survey was conducted over two days (13 & 21 November 2001) and identified one historic site, a log standing and possible temporary camp, was determined to not contain potential for significant archaeological remains, and would not satisfy criteria for inclusion on the Heritage Inventory maintained by Heritage Victoria (less than 40 years old).

Management conditions denoted the area of log standing should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist during any disturbance, in order to record any evidence of historic logging activities. However, the site was deemed not to be of sufficient significance to protect, as it does not meet criteria for inclusion on the heritage Inventory.

iii [Archaeological monitoring mining exploration area, Tyers Park, Victoria \(Report 1663\)](#)

Vines (2004) undertook and reporting on archaeological monitoring mining exploration area, Tyers Park, Victoria. This report is secondary to the 'An archaeological survey of mining exploration area, Tyers Park, Victoria,' presented above. The activity area is situated ~11 km south-east of the current study area.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out by the consultant and Aboriginal community representatives during the clearance of drill sites and access tracks over three days (February 2004). This archaeological monitoring

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report addresses recommendations outlined within the aforementioned report. No Historical heritage was identified during the monitoring program.

iv [Report on an Archaeological Survey of the site of the proposed Driffield Project \(Report 0108\)](#)

Wesson & Beck (1981) prepared an archaeological survey report for the proposed Driffield Project site. The proposed project comprises a 4000 mW brown coal development with two power stations, a new open cut, and major diversion of the Morwell River. The activity area is situated approximately 27k m south of the current study area.

The archaeological survey identified 20 Historical sites on plain, hill, and terrace/floodplain landform. Twelve sites are situated within the impact area. The age of the highlight indicates the criteria for recording a historical archaeological site, as a concentration of debris dating to the historical period of Australia. The Historical sites recorded comprises ten house sites, one shed, one building, two artefact scatters, one bridge remains, one driveway/track, one quarry, one gravel, one garden site, and the Morwell-Mirboo North railway line. No systematic collections were made at any of the identified sites.

The Historical findings noted a correlation of building sites in proximity to creeks or rivers. The number of other types of sites were too small to formulate trend patterns.

Recommendations outlined highlighted that where possible, sites should be avoided. Specific recommendations surrounding H13 outlined a rich corpus of comparative material of value and that the recording and collections would be valuable.

v [Proposed Development, Monash Views, Newborough \(Report 2831\)](#)

Murphy (2007) completed a cultural heritage assessment of the proposed residential development at Monash Views, Newborough. The report covered both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage. The study area is situated ~10 km south-east of the current study area.

Background research identified no previously recorded historical cultural heritage sites within the study area. No areas of historical archaeological potential were identified within the report. Therefore, the report concluded that no further archaeological investigation (i.e Consents or Permits) was required prior to development of the study area.

4.3.4 Summary

There are no (0) listed heritage items in the study area.

The West Gippsland region has a long pastoral and farming history from the first European settlement in the late 1840s. The project study area was taken up as part of the *Moe* squatting run prior to 1851. The run was developed as a dairy and mixed cattle station under the tenure of J. Wood Beilby and fences, paddocks and stockyards were established over the run area. Dwellings and amenities for station labourers and water management systems would have been constructed on the run. As the study area formed part of the Moe Swamp reclamation area, it is not clear if structures associated with the run phase would have been located in or in close proximity to the present-day property.

Lot 2 LP62063, known historically as Lot 75A, was created as part of the subdivisions and land sales that occurred following the draining of Moe Swamp in 1899. The lot was acquired by the Wuttrich family, probably sometime between 1906 and 1913, and likely functioned as a tenant farm. Under the Wuttrich family's ownership the tenants would have raised and processed dairy cattle and had portions of the property under cultivation. As such, a homestead, dairy, animal sheds, and cultivation paddocks would have been established over the total farm area, which included historical Lots 75, 75A (the study area), and 76A in the Parish of Yarragon.

The present-day homestead group fronting Rowells Road was built by 1984 and the study area has retained its function as a farm into the present.

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5 Survey Findings

5.1 Aims of the survey

A field survey to assess the historical heritage landscape of the study area was conducted on 12 November 2025. The aims of the historical heritage field survey were to:

- validate the findings of the desktop assessment
- record features of interest that may have historical heritage significance and would therefore require management within the study area.

The field survey targeted areas of interest and potential heritage items and potential heritage places, identified through desktop assessment, with the aim of validating potential heritage values within and adjacent to the construction area. Any potential heritage items, potential heritage places and their details were recorded with digital tablets using site recording forms as part of ArcGIS Field Maps (Esri) software. The digital tablets had a location accuracy of up to ± 3 m which is similar to hand-held non-differential GPS units (~ 5 m). The digital forms allowed for a site's location, details and representative photographs to be linked together, which avoids potential post-fieldwork issues around data integrity.

The survey was undertaken across all accessible areas within the study area.

5.2 Obstacles encountered during the survey

Ground surface visibility encountered across the study area was primarily very poor to poor (<10%). Land access within the goat sheds was not permitted during the survey.

5.3 Results of the survey

The pedestrian field survey was undertaken over one day on 12 November 2025. The survey comprised two archaeologists via sample (pedestrian/vehicle) units with participants spaced ~ 30 -40 m apart, targeting rises or undulations that may be of historical/archaeological potential.

The study area survey identified an undulating plain landform, with a slight decline to the west towards an unnamed ephemeral drainage line. Disturbances within the study area comprised several large goat sheds parallel to one another, ancillary sheds to the east and west of the goat sheds, unsealed gravel roads primarily to the south, historical land clearing, and a relatively modern residence to the south-east. An overhead power easement is situated along the northern boundary of the study area. Spoil piles were identified to the west of the goat sheds. Photographs of landforms, and disturbances within the study area are presented in Plate 5.1 to Plate 5.4.

No historical places, objects, or areas of historical archaeological potential were identified during the pedestrian survey.

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Plate 5.1 View south-west of the study area depicting goat sheds, residence (left), and ancillary sheds



Plate 5.2 View west from unsealed access track towards goat sheds

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Plate 5.3 View east showing cleared paddock, overhead easement and fencing



Plate 5.4 View north along unsealed access track along eastern border of study area

6 Historical Heritage within the study area

6.1 Locations of known cultural heritage in the study area

There are no (0) known cultural heritage values in the study area.

6.2 Areas of historical heritage potential

The above documentary history and aerial photographs collated as part of the Historical desktop assessment (Section 3) indicate the proposed Stage 1 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) impact area of the proposed Giddi Hybrid Solar Farm has formed part of properties settled by Europeans from the late 1840s and has seen multiple phases of land-use into the present.

- The study area is in the boundary of the *Moe* squatting run, which was established prior to 1851. Structures including fences and huts were built over the run during its time as a dairy and mixed cattle pastoral station. It is likely the study area was marshland associated with the *Moe* Swamp during the *Moe* run phase and it is unclear if station improvements passed into the study area. In addition, bushfire, flooding, and development of the landscape following the draining of the swamp would have likely impacted archaeological deposits and relics. As a result, the potential for archaeological resources relating the *Moe* run is considered to be *low to nil*.
- Following the draining of the *Moe* Swamp in 1899, the study area was subdivided into its current Lot boundaries. Documentary sources suggest Lot 2 LP62063, which includes the study area, was taken up by Leon Wuttrich in the first decades of the twentieth century, likely between 1906 and 1913. Wuttrich leased out his properties to tenant farmers, who established dairies and cultivated crops on the land. The study area forms part of a larger group of neighbouring properties owned by Wuttrich, which included historical Lots 75, 75A (the study area), and 76A in the Parish of Yarragon. A homestead, dairy, animal sheds, cultivation paddocks, and water management systems would be expected to have been built over the tenant farm. Due to the effort of establishing infrastructure in rural areas it is likely any structures or archaeological resources of the tenant farm phase in the study area would be located in the vicinity of the present-day farmstead, with the exception of water management systems, which may be present throughout the landscape. More recent development in the study area may have impacted the archaeological footprint of this phase, therefore archaeological resources relating the early twentieth century tenure of the study area is considered to be *low*.
- The current buildings of the subject site were established between the second half of the twentieth century and the present; therefore, the potential for archaeological resources relating to the post 1980 occupation phase is considered to be *moderate to high*.

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7 Conclusion

This Historical Heritage Assessment presents the results of desktop and survey assessments, to manage historical heritage that may be impacted by proposed works in the study area.

The desktop assessment did not identify any registered sites, or previous Historical assessment reports undertaken within the study. The survey supported this find and no new sites were recorded. No known Historical cultural values, or areas of Historical heritage potential have been identified within the study area during this Historical Heritage Assessment.

No recommendations for the management of Historical Heritage in the study area have been outlined as part of this assessment on the basis of no identifiable recorded Historical sites, overlays, value, or areas of potential within the study area.

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