

# HISTORIC HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

**Project:**

Watta Wella Renewable Energy  
Project

**Project Address:**

Watta Wella, Central Western  
Victoria

**Sponsored By:**

RES Australia Pty Ltd Pty Ltd

**8 April 2025**

**Heritage Advisor:**

Tom Rymer

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## WATTA WELLA RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT

### HISTORIC HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Assessment Type	Desktop and Survey
Sponsor	RES Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 55 106 637 754)
Heritage Advisor	Dr Thomas Rymer (Tardis Archaeology Pty Ltd)
Authors	Dr Thomas Rymer
Updated	8 April 2025

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Project Archaeologist:	Dr Thomas Rymer
Name of Organisation:	Tardis Archaeology Pty Ltd
Name of Project:	Watta Wella REP Historic Heritage Assessment
Name of Document:	Watta Wella REP Historic Heritage Assessment Ver. D
Tardis Project Number:	4297.200

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This historic heritage assessment (HHA) was prepared in order to identify, assess and manage historic heritage, if present, at the Watta Wella Renewable Energy Project (hereafter referred to as the activity area) in compliance with the *Heritage Act 2017* and the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (**Map 1**). This assessment addresses both historic and archaeological sites in accordance with statutory requirements.

The site of the proposed Watta Wella Renewable Energy Project covers approximately 4,850 hectares of land and local road reserves located within the localities of Greens Creek, Joel Joel, Joel South and Concongella in central western Victoria. The central location of the activity area is approximately 16km northeast from Stawell 16km west of Landsborough and 30km north of Ararat (**Map 1**). The activity area comprises numerous parcels of land and road reserves. The land comprises mainly farmland used for grazing and cropping.

The activities are located within the disturbance footprint shown in **Map 2**. The activity area boundary comprises land parcels included within the Planning Permit application. Since the land outside the disturbance footprint, but within the activity area, will not be impacted by the activity, fieldwork assessment was restricted to land within the disturbance footprint.

## DESKTOP ASSESSMENT (SECTION 2)

The desktop assessment reviewed the geology, landform and climate (**Section 2.1.1**); vegetation and fauna (**Section 2.1.2**), historical background (**Section 2.2**); existing site registrations, reports and published works (**Section 2.3.1**); heritage registers (**Section 2.3.2**). The relevant evidence was used to produce a site prediction model for the activity area (**Section 2.3.3**). The model predicted the most likely place-types in the activity area (see **Table 2, Map 3**).

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**Desktop Assessment Historic Heritage Prediction Model (Table 2)**

Period	Places & Location	Sensitivity
Pastoral Era (1840s & 1850s)	Homesteads, staff quarters, stockyards & outbuildings	Unlikely
	Shepherd huts	Likely
Early Selection & Freehold (1860s to 1910s)	Houses & sheds, farming infrastructure	Likely
Closer & Soldier Settlement (late 19 <sup>th</sup> century to 1950s)	Houses & sheds, farming infrastructure	Likely

The desktop assessment demonstrated that:

1. There were no registered historic places within the activity area.
2. The majority of the activity area has not been subject to previous ground surface survey. A small portion in the south of the activity area was previously surveyed (see **Murphy & Rymer 2014**).
3. It was reasonably possible that historic heritage places are present in the activity area.
4. There was potential for the project to impact unknown historic heritage places.

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5. In the activity area, historic places associated with squatting or the pastoral occupation dating from the 1840s and 1850s, apart from three documented huts, were considered unlikely to be present, while sites associated to early selection and freehold from the later land sales and subsequent Closer and Soldier Settlement was considered more likely to be present.

### FIELDWORK – SURVEY ASSESSMENT (SECTION 3)

The survey was conducted by Tom Rymer, Stewart Thomson, Kristen Ellis and Hannah Cope-Williams (TA). Overall, it was estimated that 90% of the disturbance footprint was effectively surveyed for historic heritage and archaeological values. This meant that not all areas of historic archaeological potential identified in the desktop assessment were surveyed. These areas include a possible former homestead likely dating from the 1860s onwards and huts from the squatting period. One historic place H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel] was recorded. The potential historic places are located outside the disturbance footprint.

### CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE (SECTION 4)

H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel] was assessed as having local historic significance, no social or aesthetic significance, low scientific significance and low archaeological potential.

### INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION (SECTION 5)

The activity area has been used primarily for stock grazing and cropping. Some families appear to have lived in the activity area for generations (eg, the Hall, Stewart & Holden families). Other family names noted on Parish plans no longer farm in the activity area. Sometimes the original blocks were not large enough to sustain a viable grazing and cropping business and settlers had to either purchase additional land or leave their blocks. Often these blocks were bought by larger landowners in the district. The heritage identified in this investigation is consistent with farming use of the land since Contact. Due to the lack of historic sites found in the disturbance footprint, the development is unlikely to impact any unknown historic sites or archaeological deposits.

### LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS (SECTION 6)

The legislative requirements for historic heritage at the local, state and federal government levels were presented.

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS (SECTION 7)

#### Impact Assessment (Section 7.1)

The background research and ground surface survey has demonstrated that no known historic heritage or archaeological deposits will be harmed by the proposed development.

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### **Recommendations (Section 7.2)**

Recommendation 1            h7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel]

The site does not require registration on the Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay. The following actions are required:

1. To avoid inadvertent harm to the site, the site extent must be shown on all relevant work plans and the site extent (at a minimum) must be fenced off during any works occurring within 200m of its location.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tardis Archaeology Pty Ltd would like to thank the following people for their assistance:

All landowners

## ABBREVIATIONS

AHD	Australian Heritage Database
AHC	Australian Heritage Council
asl	Meters Above Sea Level
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BP	Years Before Present (1950)
dGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
FZ	Farm Zone
HV	Heritage Victoria
HHA	Historic Heritage Assessment
Ma	Million years ago
NHL	Natural Heritage List
PCRZ	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
SLV	State Library of Victoria
RNE	Register of the Natural Estate
RZ	Road Zone
TA	Tardis Archaeology Pty Ltd
VHD	Victorian Heritage Database
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
WHL	World Heritage List

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*\*Throughout this report several technical terms are used that may not be familiar to some readers. A glossary has been included as Appendix 2 and should be referenced for an explanation of terms.*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Principal Reason for the Work

This historic heritage assessment (HHA) was prepared in order to identify, assess and manage historic heritage, if present, at the Watta Wella Renewable Energy Project (hereafter referred to as the activity area) in compliance with the *Heritage Act 2017* and the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (**Map 1**). All historic archaeological sites are protected under the *Heritage Act 2017* and historic places may require consideration for inclusion on the Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. This assessment addresses both historic and archaeological sites in accordance with statutory requirements.

### 1.2 Name of the Commissioning Agency

RES Australia Pty Ltd (RES) (ABN 15 106 637 754) commissioned this HHA.

### 1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Study

This report identifies and assesses historic places and archaeological sites within the activity area in compliance with the *Heritage Act 2017* and the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and to support a Planning Permit Application for the Watta Wella Renewable Energy Project. The report provides background information and the results of a ground surface survey. Standard heritage management practices were followed.

### 1.4 Individuals and Organisations Undertaking the Study

Tom Rymer (Archaeologist) from Tardis Archaeology Pty Ltd (TA) prepared this HHA along with a major contribution by Dr Peter Mills (historian) (see **Sections 2.2**).

### 1.5 Individuals and Organisations Consulted during the Study

The following individuals and organisations were consulted during this assessment:

- Australian Heritage Database (AHD accessed 27 July 2021)
- Victorian Heritage Database (VHD accessed 27 July 2021)
- Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay (NGSPS accessed 27 July 2021)

### 1.6 Date and Location of the Survey

The ground surface survey was conducted from February to March 2021 and focussed on the infrastructure zone of the project (**Map 1**).

### 1.7 Location of the Activity Area

The activity area covers approximately 4,850 hectares of private land and local road reserves in the localities of Concongella, Joel Joel and Greens Creek in central western Victoria. The central location of the activity area is approximately 16km northeast from Stawell, 16km west of Landsborough and 30km north of Ararat (**Map 1**). The activity area

comprises numerous parcels of land and road reserves. The cadastre is presented in Appendix 1.

## 1.8 Description of the Activity Area

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The site of the proposed Watta Wella Renewable Energy Project covers approximately 4,850 hectares of private land and local road reserves located within the localities of Greens Creek, Joel Joel, Joel South and Concongella in central western Victoria. The central location of the activity area is approximately 16km northeast from Stawell, 16km west of Landsborough and 30km north of Ararat (**Map 1**). The activity area comprises numerous parcels of land and road reserves. The land comprises mainly farmland used for grazing and cropping.

The activities covered in this assessment (**Section 2**) are located within the infrastructure zone shown in **Map 2**. The activity area boundary comprises land parcels included within the Planning Permit application. However, the land outside the disturbance footprint, but within the activity area, will not be impacted by the activity and therefore does not require detailed fieldwork assessment. The ground survey (**Section 3**) was restricted to land within the infrastructure zone boundaries.

Large areas of the site are currently utilised for stock grazing (principally sheep) on improved dry-land pastures, with some cropping land. Much of the site has been cleared of native woodland and forest vegetation. Where vegetation does remain, it is typically limited to small isolated clumps and linear windbreaks on private land, and linear strips along road reserves and waterways. Numerous native scattered trees exist throughout the site and locality. Areas of revegetation are present on the site, and these comprise native and exotic trees.

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The topography of the study area comprises gently sloping hills, ridgelines, and undulating plains. The elevation is highest in the south at 300 meters above sea level (asl) on the slopes of hills and ridgelines and decreases in elevation as the plains open up to the north with an elevation of 200m asl at the Stawell-Avoca Road. Named waterways include the Wimmera River, Six Mile Creek, Seven Mile Creek and Surridge Creek. Numerous drainage lines, both natural and artificial, feed these named waterways draining the land from the north to the south.

The road network that runs through and adjacent to the site comprises a range of sealed and unsealed local roads including Stawell-Avoca Road, Landsborough Road, Wimmera Downs Road, Potter Road, Watta Wella Road, Vineyard Road and Joel Forest Road.

Current infrastructure on the site includes typical farm residences and infrastructure including houses, outbuildings, sheds, dams of varying size and depth, fences, private roads and dirt tracks.

The entire site falls within the area of the North Grampians Shire Council and within the Wimmera catchment. Most of activity area is zoned Farm Zone (FZ) apart from road reserves which are zoned Road Zone (RZ), and the Wimmera River and parts of Seven Mile Creek which are zoned Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ) (North Grampians Planning Scheme (NGPS) 2021).

## 1.9 Owners and Occupiers

The land is not owned by RES Australia Pty Ltd. All involved landowners for the project have entered into Options to Lease Agreements with RES.

### 1.10 Project Description

The Watta Wella Renewable Energy project comprises two main components: a wind farm and a BESS (**Maps 1 & 2**). The wind farm infrastructure will disturb an area of approximately 205 hectares during construction and will occupy an area of approximately 67 hectares during operation (**Map 2**). The BESS infrastructure is within an area of 12 hectares in the southeast of the activity area (**Map 2**). (Hereafter both the wind farm and BESS area are referred to as the “disturbance footprint”.) No infrastructure or ground disturbance will occur outside the disturbance footprint. Infrastructure and associated indicative ground disturbance will comprise the following:

Wind Farm:

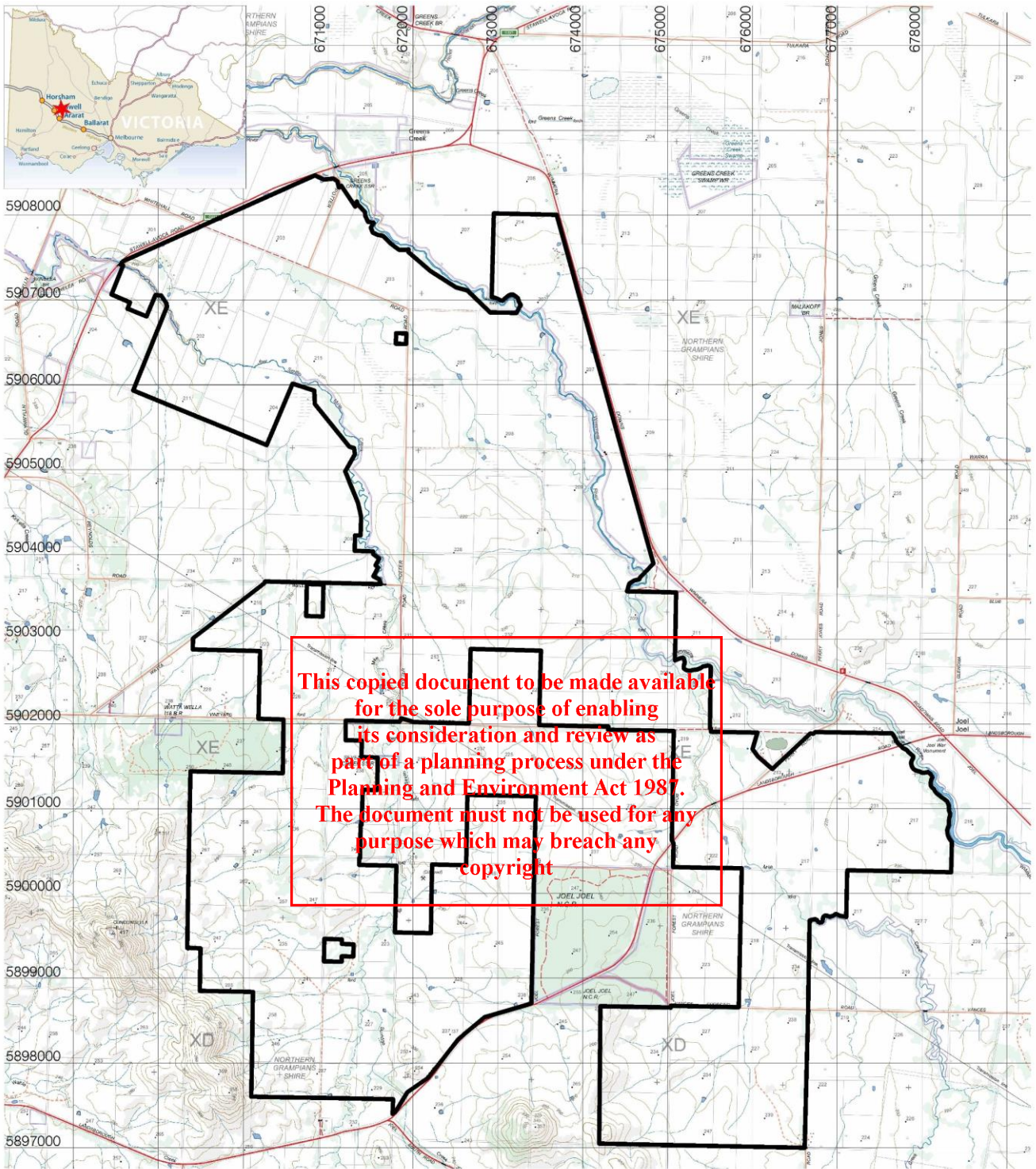
- A maximum of 45 wind turbines and associated hard stands
- Approximately 48km of site access tracks
- Creation and improvement of up to nine access points from public roads
- Underground reticulation between turbines
- Approximately 2.4 km transmission line connecting to the Bulgana Terminal Station
- A substation
- Temporary site compounds and lay down areas
- Batching plants
- Permanent operations and maintenance facility

Battery Storage Facility:

- Hardstand area
- Foundations for the battery facility components
- Containerised Battery Storage and Power Conditioning Systems (PCS)
- Approximately 1.3 km transmission line connecting to the Bulgana Terminal Station
- Temporary construction compound and laydown area, including temporary buildings

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Topographic map used for Location Plan: 1:30,000 Number T7423-1-1-4, 7423-1-1-1, 7424-2-2-3 & 7424-2-2-2

**Legend:**

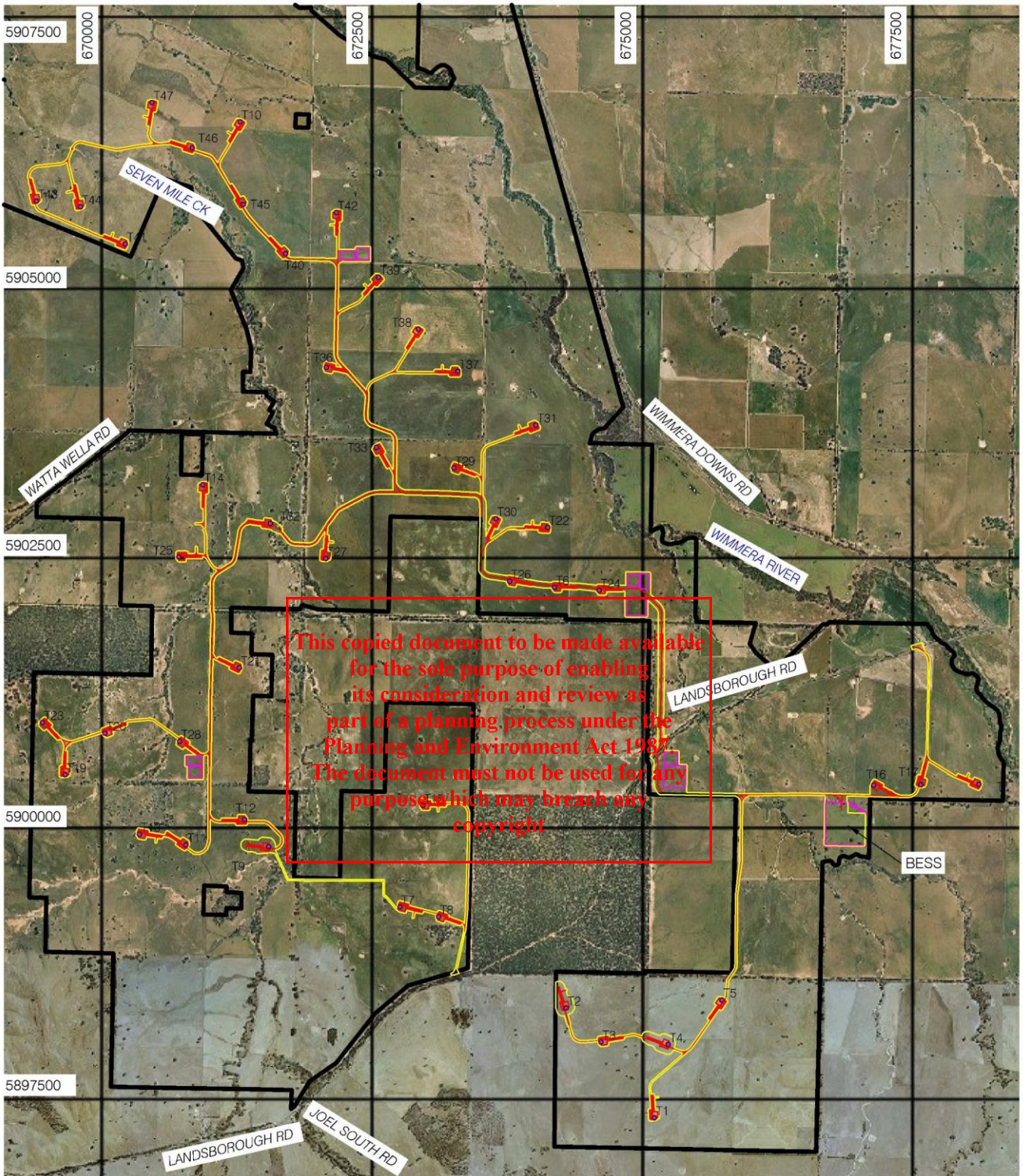
 Activity Area Boundary

Parish: Glynwylln, Joel Joel, Malakoff, Watta Wella  
LGA: Northern Grampians



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**Map 1 Activity Area Location**

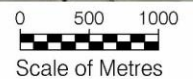


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**Legend:**

- Activity Area Boundary
- Disturbance Footprint
- Infrastructure
- Turbine
- Hardstand
- Unlocked Infrastructure Area

Aerial Photograph: Courtesy of DPI Website



Parish: Glynwylln, Joel Joel, Malakoff, Watta Wella  
 LGA: Northern Grampians

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**Map 2 Indicative Development Layout**

## 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION – DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 Environmental Background

#### 2.1.1 Geology, Landform & Climate

##### Geology

*Geological unit:* Warrak Formation

*Age:* Early Cambrian (501–488Ma BP)

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The oldest unit within the activity area is the Warrak Formation, which outcrops in a large portion of the central section of the activity area (**Figure 1**) (**Cayley & Taylor 2001**; **Welch et al 2001**). The formation is made up of interbedded yellow turbidic sandstone, green to brown siltstone and some black shale (**Squire & Wilson 2005**; **Cayley & McDonald 1995**; **Cayley & Taylor 2001**). Deposited in a sub marine anoxic fan setting, the Warrak Formation has since been regionally and contact metamorphosed, with contact metamorphism altering the matrix to hornfels during the Early Devonian (416-398Ma BP) (**Squire & Wilson 2005**; **Cayley & Taylor 2001**). Rip up clasts and carbonate concretions occur generally through the sandstone beds with many outcroppings of vein quartz (**Cayley & McDonald 1995**). The soil developed from the Warrak Formation include A horizon of a brown clay sand grading to brownish yellow sand, sometimes bleached. The B horizon is a yellow red clay with the C horizon consisting of brown clay with mottles.

*Geological unit:* Loxton Sand

*Age:* Miocene-Early Pliocene (10–7.2Ma BP)

The Loxton Sands are Miocene-Early Pliocene (10–7.2Ma (million years) BP (before present) marine strandlines which represent old shorelines of the receding Miocene sea (**Robson & Webb 2001**; **Miranda et al 2009**; **Blackburn 1962**). These sediments typically appear as arcuate ancient beach ridges oriented in a general NNW-SSE pattern across ~350 km of the Murray Basin, and range in height from over 138m to as little as 123m asl, with an average relief of approximately 10m (**Robson & Webb 2001**; **Hills 1939**; **Joyce et al 2003**). However, these ridges are not observed within the activity area; instead the unit forms a gently undulating apron on older slopes (**Figure 1**) (**Williams & Radojkovic 2004**). The sediments range in thickness between 20m and 150m, are largely comprised of fine to coarse-grained laminated to cross-bedded quartz sand and sandstone with minor silt, clay and pebbles (**Williams & Radojkovic 2004**; **Campbell et al. 2003**; **Robson & Webb 2011**). The Loxton Sands are a rich source of heavy minerals in southeastern Australia, layers of which are arranged in horizontal bands up to 1m thick between the non-mineral beds (**Williams & Radojkovic 2004**; **Campbell et al 2003**; **Miranda et al 2009**; **Wallace et al 2005**). The lateritic podzolic soil profile consists of silty sand topsoils overlying ferruginised clay with ironstone gravel.

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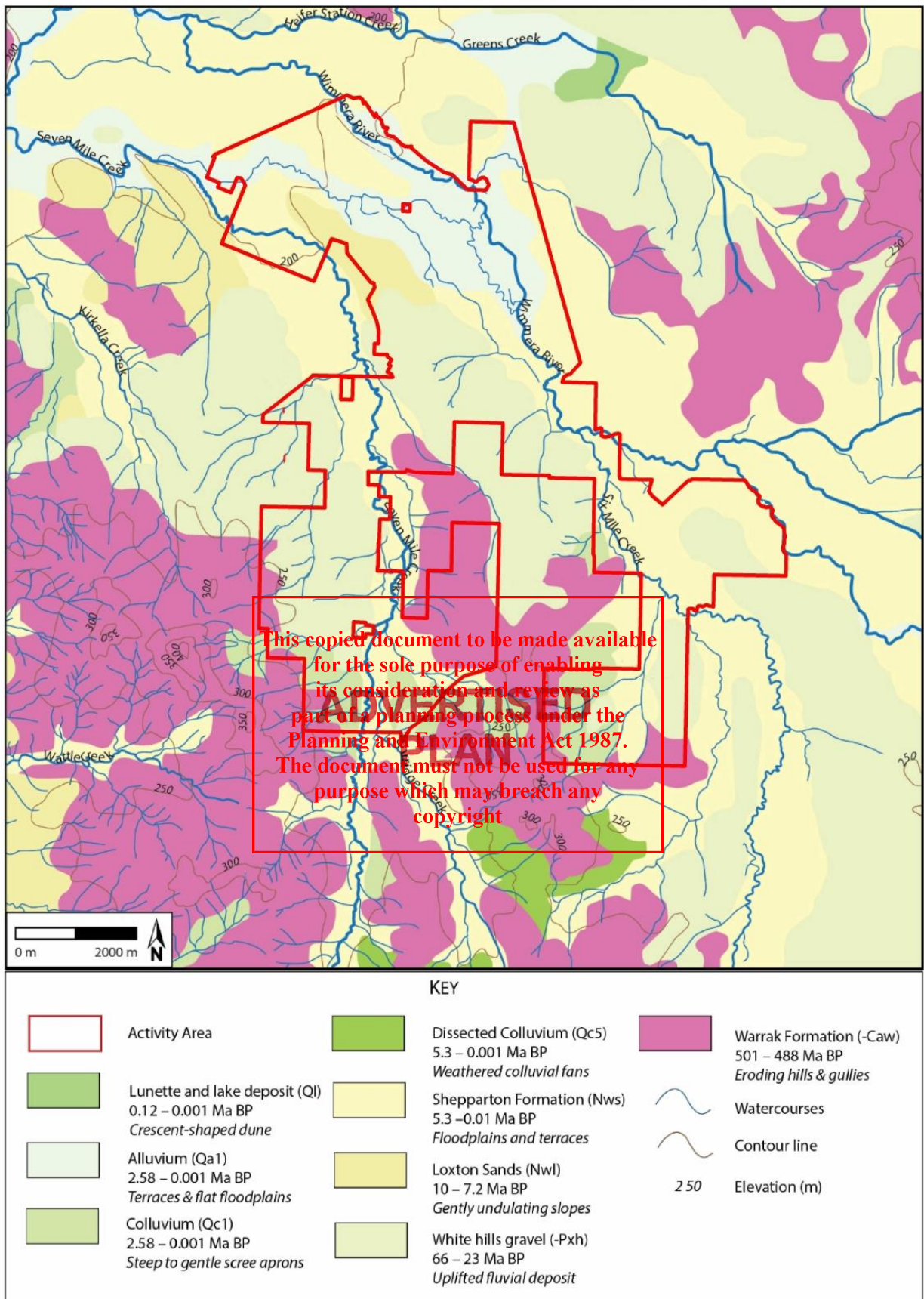


Figure 1 Geology and Landscape of the Activity Area

*Geological unit:* Shepparton Formation (Nws)

*Age:* Pliocene-Holocene (5.3–0.01Ma BP)

The Pliocene to Holocene-age (5.3–0.01Ma BP) Shepparton Formation occurs along the valley formed by Ovens River – the major river of this region – with many rivers feeding into it (**Figure 1**). It is largely comprised of upwardly fining fluvial silt, sand and minor gravel deposited in lacustrine, fluvial and overbank settings during river aggradation (**Cupper, White, & Neilson 2003; Lawrence 1976; Willman, VandenBerg & Morand 2002**). Deposition of these sediments began in the Pliocene when uplift of the Western Uplands ceased, and ocean incursion into the Murray Basin caused backfilling along most of the main valleys of the region by fluvial sediments (**Willman et al 2002**). Following this period when sea levels retreated, streams incised into the valley fill to create a series of terraces that now sit above the current stream levels (**Willman et al 2002**). Clay and silty clay dominate the sediment profile, and are interspersed with shoestring sands indicating its fluvial origin (**Figure 2**) (**Calf et al 1986; Cupper et a. 2003**). Soils found on the unit are usually red and yellow duplex soils (**Northcote et al 1975; Willman et al 2002**).

*Geological unit:* Colluvium (Qc1 & Qc5)

*Age:* Pliocene-Holocene (5.3–0.01Ma BP)

Most of the colluvium in the activity area has been accumulating since the Cretaceous (146–66Ma BP) in response to tectonic uplift and the subsequent removal of thick regolith cover, with the uppermost layers being Quaternary (2.6–0.01 Ma BP) in age (**Cayley & Taylor 2000; Cayley & Taylor 2001**). Colluvium deposits are mostly unconsolidated and consist largely of poorly sorted clay silt, angular sand, gravel and boulders originating from the parent material of the slopes, although silicification has occurred in parts of the upper profile (**Williams & Radojkovic 2004; Cayley & Taylor 2001**). Vein quartz pebbles are the most common material, and are usually set into a matrix of sand or clay (**Cayley & Taylor 2001**). The deposits usually form a profile colluvial fans on the flanks of the slopes, although topography varies, particularly across deposits of differing ages (**Cayley & Taylor 2001**).

## Landform and Geomorphology

The activity area lies on two geomorphic divisions, these include the northern border overlapping the Northern Riverine Plains with the majority to the south lying upon the Western Uplands (**Joyce et al 2003**). The Northern Riverine Plains are considered extensive flat floodplains with a gentle northward gradient towards the Murray River. Level alluvial sediments define unleveed channels aiding widespread dispersal of fluvial deposits particularly those of the Shepparton Formation (**VRO 2020a**). The Western Uplands are defined by dissected uplands of plateaux and rises, these often include Cenozoic deposits capping Palaeozoic deposits (**Williams & Radojkovic 2004; Joyce et al 2003**). The activity area belongs to the West Victorian Dissected Uplands, Midlands subdivision with high relief and moderate elevation between 200 – 300 m above sea level. Prior to aridification events large swamps and lakes were frequent within this region, these have subsequently dried into salt lakes or landscape depressions. Westerlies create lunettes on the eastern side of these lakes with the dune outlining the former shape and scale.

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Drainage in the region is primarily dendric with many unnamed watercourses and large intersecting rivers and creeks (Williams & Radojkovic 2004). Within the borders of the activity area several large established watercourses travel from north to south including the Wimmera River, Seven Mile Creek and Six Mile Creek (Welch et al 2011). Over time, streams in the region incised through softer beds of rock to create the moderately dissected hills, slopes and valleys.

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### 2.1.2 Vegetation and Fauna

Prior to European settlement, the activity area contained several ecological vegetation classes (Nature Kit 2020). Along the margins of the Wimmera River was riparian woodland (EVC641) while along Seven Mile Creek and Surridge Creek was creekline grassy woodland (EVC68). Smaller drainage lines had alluvial terrace herb rick woodland (EVC67). Away from the waterways the activity area was dominated by grassy woodland (EVC175) and plains woodland (EVC803) with smaller components of heathy woodland (EVC48), heathy dry forest (EVC20) and box ironbark (EVC20).

The original fauna of the activity area region would have been wide-ranging within different ecotones. The current highly modified habitat by European occupation has significantly reduced the number and diversity of native flora and fauna (eg see Banfield 1955: 113). The resources available for early settlers within and near the activity area in the past would have been abundant; in particular, along the Wimmera River and to a lesser extent Six Mile Creek and Seven Mile Creek. The activity area would have been exploited for terrestrial resources while residing near the larger waterways, lakes and swamps (eg Wimmera River, Green Creek Swamp). This abundance is highlighted by Banfield (1955: 113) who reports that in the second half of the 1800s professional shooters plundered the fauna in the swamps around Ararat killing various species including turkeys, ducks, swans and geese in order to supply the Ballarat market.

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### 2.2 Historical Background

The following land use history is summarised and paraphrased from an historian's report (Blake 2013; Mills 2020) prepared for the activity area.

#### Early Exploration

The activity area was not occupied by Europeans until the 1840s. Prior to that, members of the Henty family were the first of a number of Tasmanian squatters to take up land in Victoria. In June 1835, John Batman, one of the founders of the Port Phillip Association visited Port Phillip in June 1835 and acquired a large amount of land through a 'treaty' with the *Woi wurrung*, *Boon wurrung* and *Watha wurrung* clans. Following Batman's initial expedition surveyor John Helder Wedge visited Port Phillip to map the area claimed for the Port Phillip Association. While the treaty was later declared void by the Governor of New South Wales, members of the Port Phillip Association began flooding into the Port Phillip district, bringing with them sheep and cattle to graze on what seemed like an abundant supply of grazing land.

It was not until after Surveyor-General of New South Wales Major Thomas Mitchell's expedition in 1836 that the western district of Victoria became more widely known (Kiddle 1983: 35). Mitchell led an expedition from Sydney to follow the course of the Murray River

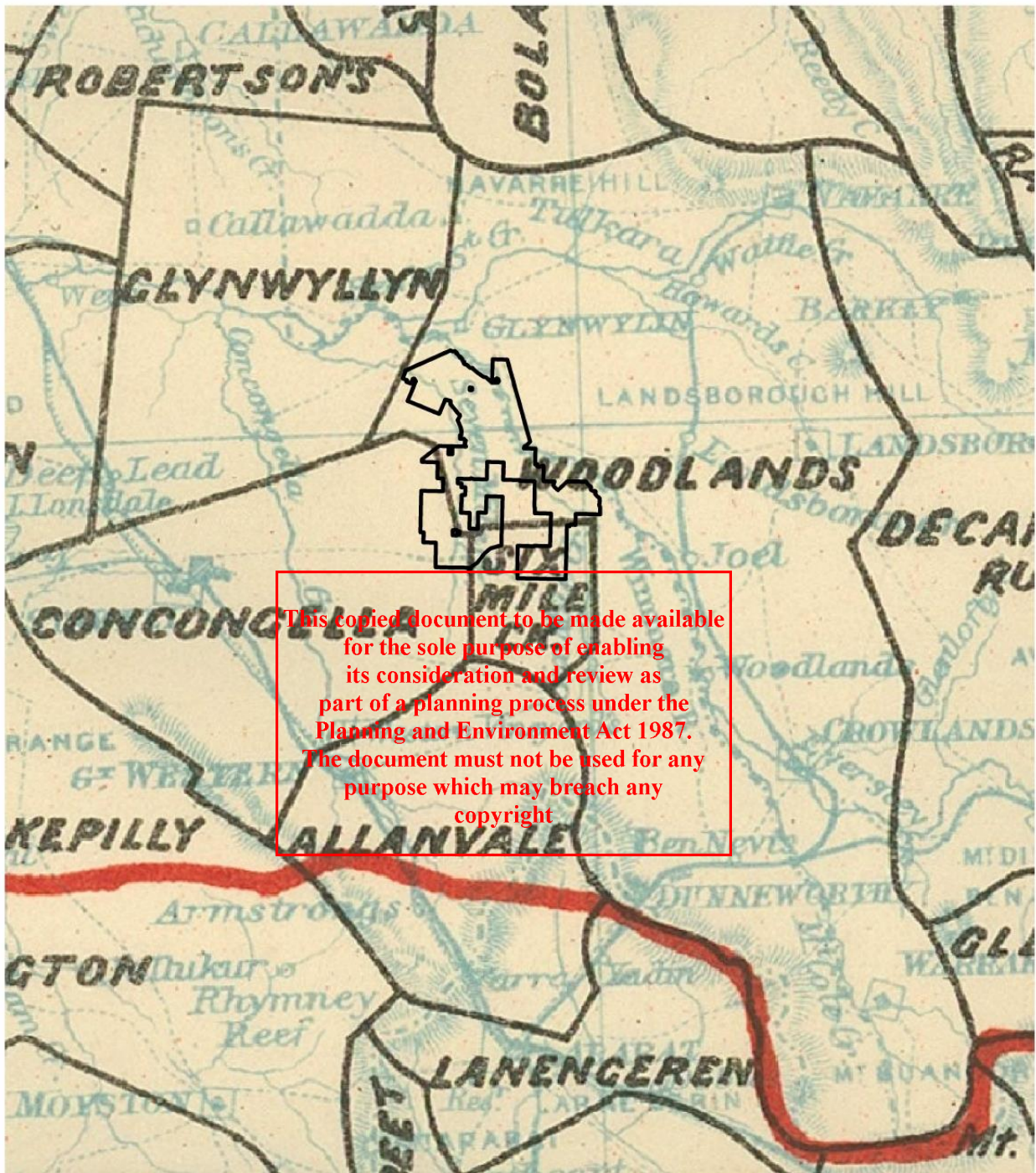
to its junction with the Darling River, but when he got a glimpse of the good land south of the Murray River he ventured southwest. A few days after crossing and naming the Loddon River Mitchell “first obtained a complete view of a noble range of mountains, rising in the south to a stupendous height, and presenting as bold and picturesque an outline as ever painter imagined” (Mitchell 1965: 170). Mitchell was impressed with the country he had observed so far and noted that though it was “unencumbered by too much wood, it yet possessed enough for all purposes; its soil was exuberant, and its climate temperate; it was bounded on three sides by ocean; and it was traversed by mighty rivers, and watered by streams innumerable.” He expected that it would “become eventually a portion of a great empire” (Mitchell 1965: 171). After camping on the Richardson River on 12 July, Mitchell took a smaller party of men with him to explore a noble mountain range he had observed, and to climb the summit from where he hoped to map the surrounding country. After spending an uncomfortable night on the summit Mitchell obtained views to the west and south but cloud cover prevented him from completing the rest of his survey. Before returning to the Richardson River, Mitchell and his party camped near the junction of Concongella Creek and the Wimmera River. Mitchell later named the mountain range the Grampians and the highest peak Mount William (Mitchell 1965: 180). Travelling south to Portland Mitchell encountered the Henty family and told them about the good country he had observed on his travels. After exploring the Portland Bay region with members of the Henty family Mitchell travelled north-east via the Pyrenees Ranges.

Mitchell’s reports would have attracted ‘overlanders’ transporting stock to Port Phillip, it was the official sanctioning of the Port Phillip settlement on 9 September 1836 that prompted many of the squatters to set out for the district (Shaw 1996: 63). By November 1836 there were 224 Europeans in Port Phillip, though this number did not include the few settlers at Geelong and Portland. By 1839 the population had increased to 5,822 and by 1840 the population amounted to 10,291 (Mackellar 2008: 20). By 1840 there were three groups of settlers in the Western District: the squatters who had arrived from Tasmania and moved west from Melbourne and Geelong; the ‘overlanders’ who had followed Mitchell’s route to bring stock to the illegal squatters; and overseas arrivals, which included men of wealth and assisted immigrants (Mackellar 2008: 20). Squatters were charged a license fee of £10 for a ‘run’. These runs were often quite large and were determined by the number of stock that could be grazed on them with minimal labour (Dingle 1984: 25). Before a hut was established at the head station the stock was distributed over the run and outstations established (Kiddle 1983: 56). With few fences, shepherds or hutkeepers were employed at these outstations to mind the sheep with the number of outstations varying depending on the size of the run and number of sheep. Accommodation at the outstations ranged from temporary shelters that could be moved from one place to another to bark huts, while the head stations were often wattle and daub or slab huts with thatched roofs. Head stations were located around three miles (approx. 5 kms) apart and natural features such as rivers and creeks were sometimes used as boundaries, as well as being an important source of water for stock (Kiddle 1983: 54-56).

## Squatting Runs

The activity area overlies the connection of three squatting runs, Woodlands, Six Mile Creek and Concongella. The Glynwylln run was located immediately adjacent to the northwest boundary of the activity area (Figure 2). All of the home stations and pre-emptive right blocks of these runs are located at a distance from the activity area, but a

few huts dating from this period were in locations which may be overlain by the activity area (Figures 3, 4 & 5). There are no pre-emptive rights in the activity area.



**Figure 2** Excerpt of A.S. Kenyon’s 1935 map of early Victorian squatting runs, with indicative position of activity area outlined in blue. Kenyon’s mapping was approximate (Kenyon 1935)

*Woodlands*

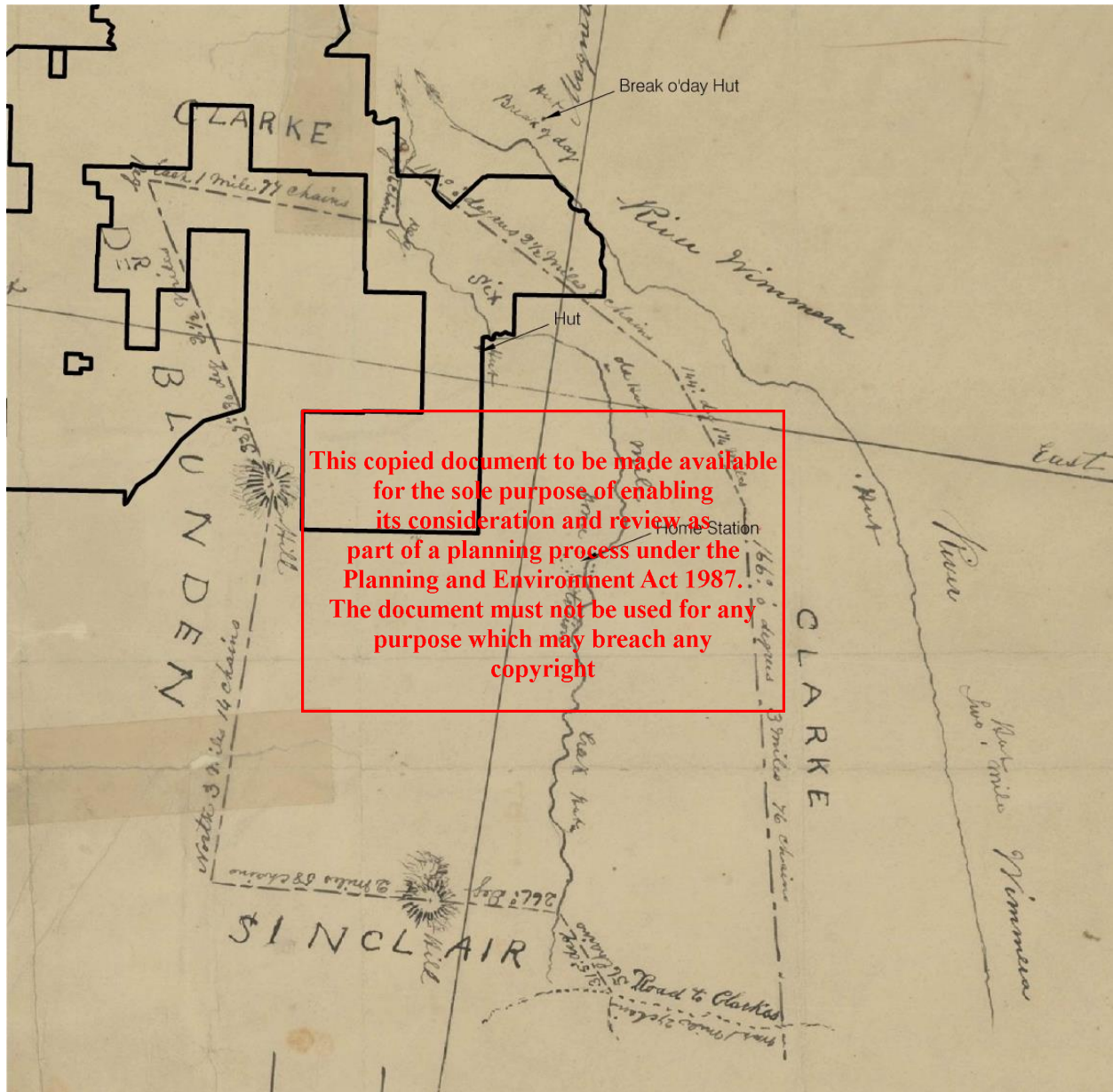
The Barengi Gadjin land occupied by squatter WJT Clarke from 1841 became known as the Woodlands run. The run was then occupied by Clarke and Dixon from 1853, and William Degraives from 1855. It was temporarily divided into North and South Woodlands

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### Six Mile Creek

The 12,000-acre Six Mile Creek run was taken up by Michael Fallon in 1846. It went to Thomas Clapperton in 1853, and Holmes, White and Co. in 1856. William Richard Cole Baker took over in 1858, John Cumming in 1866 and John & Charles Wilson (of Woodlands) in 1868 (Billis & Kenyon 1974: 249). The home station is shown on a ca1840s survey to the southeast of the activity area. This was later included in the pre-emptive right lot. A hut is shown in the vicinity of the activity area (Figure 4).



**Figure 4** Excerpt of ca1840s survey of the Six Mile Creek Run, with indicative position of the activity area in blue (Run 262: Six Mile Creek, 1850, VPRS 6186/P5 Item RUN Record 262)

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## Concongella

Dr Blundell's run Concongella was originally a part of Sinclair's 80,000-acre Alanvale run. Part of that run was awarded by arbitration to John Allan in 1841 as Concongella. Dr Blundell was the next to lease Concongella, from 1844 to 1858, after which the lease went to Dalgety & Co. (Billis & Kenyon: 146 & 171). Dr Blundell's home station and later 320-acre pre-emptive right are located southwest of the southern edge of the activity area (Figure 5).



**Figure 5** Concongella run survey map ca1840s, with indicative position of activity area outlined in blue (Run 183: Concongella, 1882, VPRS 8168/P5 Item RUN Record 183)

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## Section 42 Occupation Licenses

The proximity of the district to auriferous areas led to the uptake in the late 1860s of a sub-category of selection, occupation licenses under Section 42 of the *Land Act 1865*. Section 42 was intended to provide the public with wider utility from auriferous land and adjoining land, while retaining the possibility of further mining (Powell 1970: 125-126). It allowed annual occupation licenses of up to twenty acres within ten miles of a goldfield. Occupation was to be temporary and for the purposes of residence and cultivation (Nelson & Alves 2009: 253).

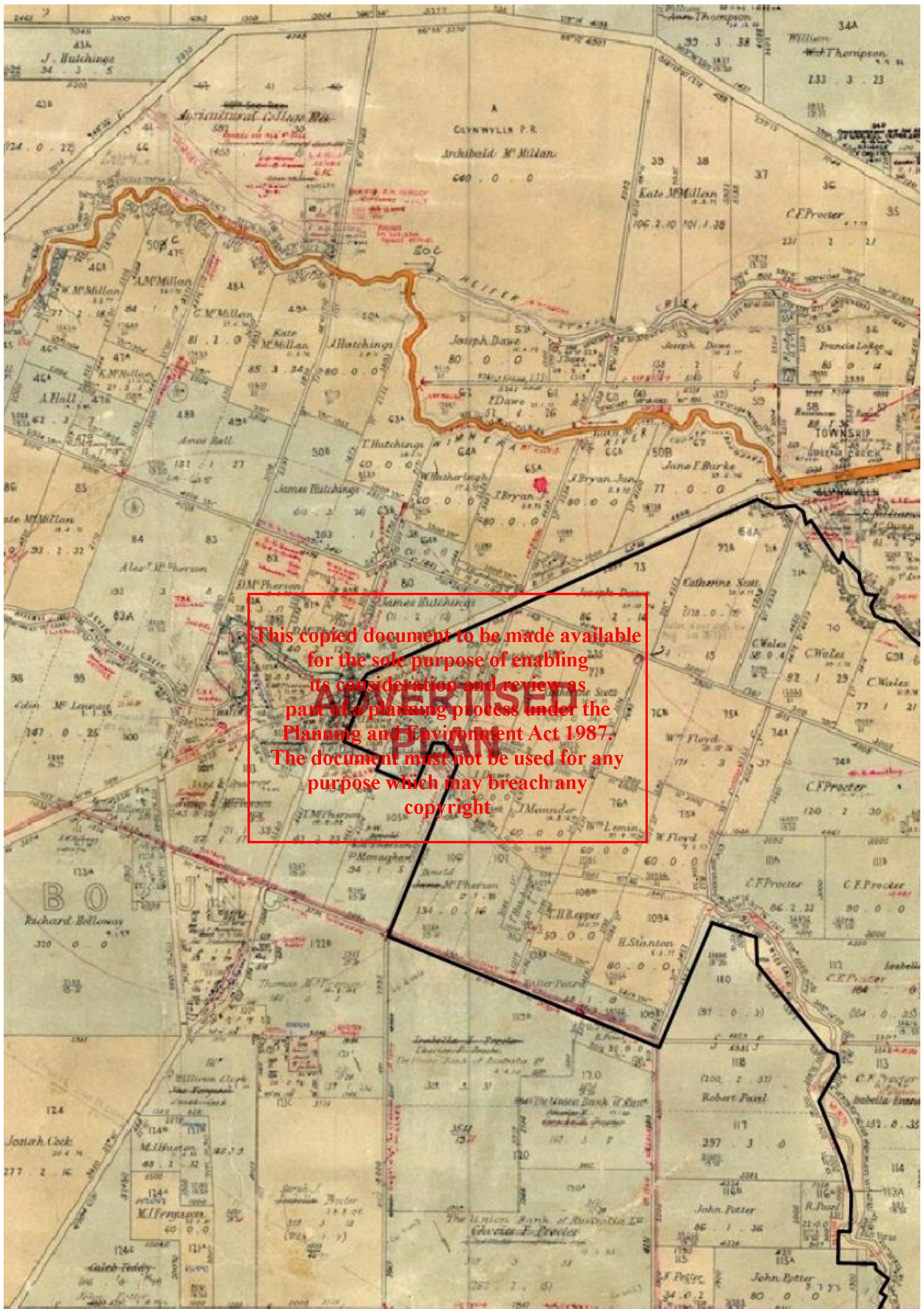
Section 42 was amended in 1866 to raise the maximum area to eighty acres, and in 1868 to 160 acres at a distance of thirty miles from a goldfield (Powell 1970: 126-127). Multiple licenses were also allowed from 1868. (Nelson & Alves 2009: 52). Section 31 of the subsequent *Land Act 1869* gave pre-emptive right of purchase to Section 42 licensees (Nelson & Alves 2009: 255).

There is a cluster of this form of selection inside the activity area in the Parish of Glynwylln, along the banks of the Seven Mile Creek (Lots 79A, 78B, 77A, 76A and 75B, 109A) and the banks Wimmera River (Lots 70 and 69B), in the locality of Green Creek. On the other side of Navarre road there, outside the activity area, there are around ten more examples along the banks of the Wimmera River (Figure 6). Such clusters were common around goldfields towns, taken up by miners and by those generally not well-off enough to select in the more usual ways. For instance, goldminer William Lemin was rated in 1875 for land with a net annual value (NAV) of £10, the same year that he gained freehold title under Section 31 to Lot 76A. In 1874 and 1877 farmer James Maunder was rated in 1877 on house and land in the Parish of Glynwylln with an NAV of £10. He gained freehold to Lot 77a Parish of Glynwylln under Section 31 in 1876 (Shire of Stawell rate books 1874, 1875 & 1877; Parish of Glynwylln 2004).

The layout of the current broad acre cultivated paddocks no longer follows the boundaries of these Section 31 lots, but it is possible ruins of the residences and other infrastructure from the Section 42 occupation licenses from the late 1860s-early 1870s might still border the Seven Mile Creek or the Wimmera River within the activity area.

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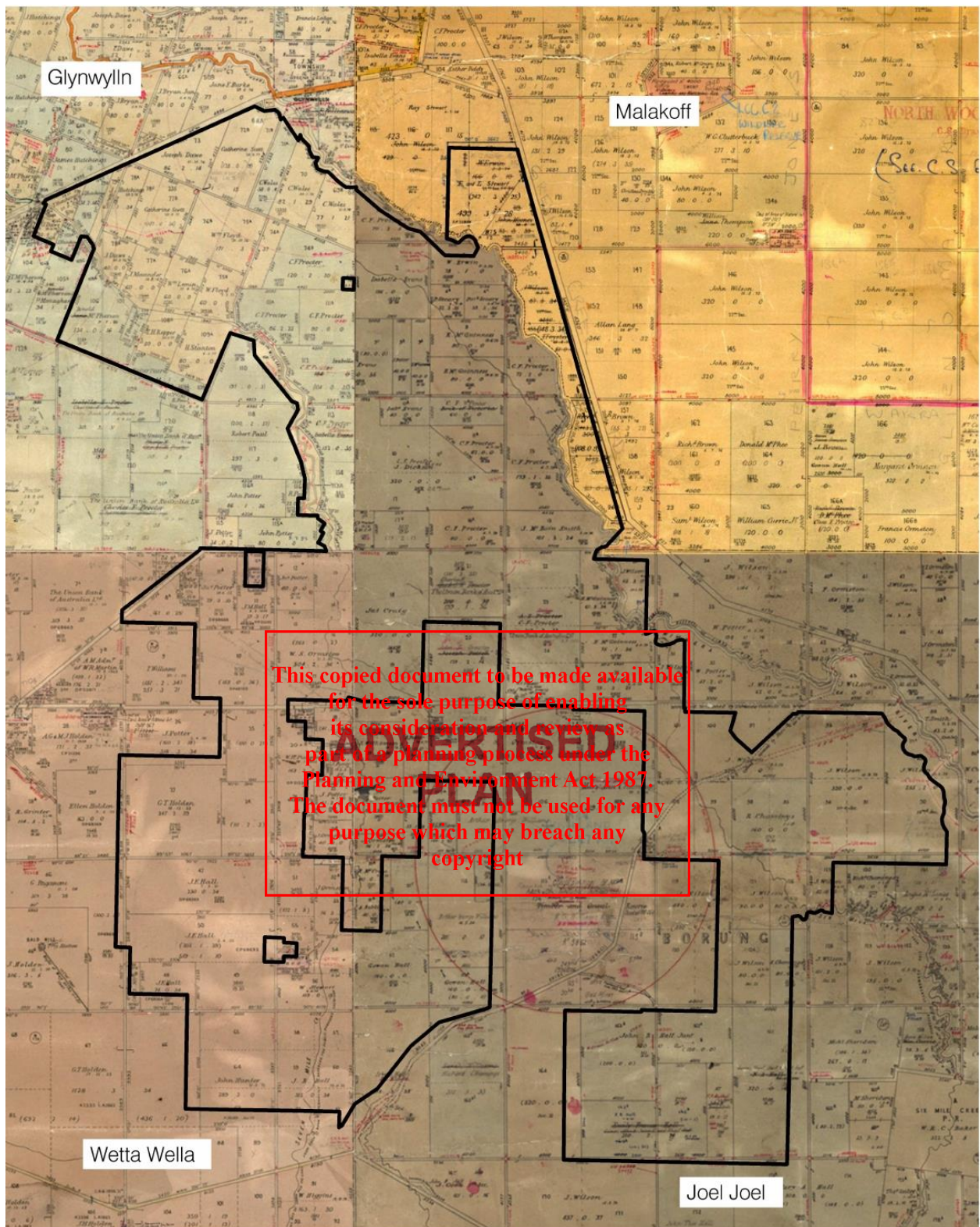
**Figure 6** Excerpt of Parish of Glynwylln plan showing Section 42 occupation licenses purchased under Section 31 in pink, activity area boundary in blue (Glynwylln Parish Plan, 2004)

## **Selection Under the Land Act 1862 and land Act 1869**

Agricultural areas were declared open for selection and leasing in the four Parishes covered by the activity area in 1866. The Joel Joel Agricultural Area was 13,596 acres, Watta Wella was 8311 acres, Malakoff was 18,213 acres and Glynwylln was 8,062 acres (*Age*, 22 February 1866:8). Direct Crown land sales into freehold did not feature at all in this area.

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**Figure 7** Combined parish plans with activity area outlined in blue. The Wilson family shaded in pink. The Hall family selections are shaded in red and the C.F. Procter and Isabelle Evans selections are shaded in green (Malakoff Parish Plan, 2004; Joel Joel Parish Plan, 2004; Watta Wella Parish Plan, 2004; Glynwylln Parish Plan, 2004)

The squatters selected as much of the best of their former runs as they could. The Wilson family were no exception. Within the activity area most of their selections are within the Malakoff and Joel Joel parishes (**Figure 7**). Apart from fencing, the squatter estates such as Woodlands did not need to establish much infrastructure of other kinds on this selected land. Woodlands was assessed as being 48,664 acres in extent in 1878 (*Hamilton Spectator*, 15 June 1878:4). When John Wilson died in 1888 the property was still over 53,000 acres in extent, with 37,000 sheep (John Wilson probate papers, 1888).

The ‘yeoman’ selectors for whom the system was intended pursued their land in family groups, with single sons and daughters alongside parents. This allowed accumulation of larger holdings and spread the burden of pioneering labour (**Nelson & Alves 2009**: 32). Some of the family selections have extant homesteads outside the activity area. An example is the Hall family, with a homestead in the just outside the southern end of the activity area (see below). This was also the case for the Procter family (see below). For some multiple holdings by one family, such as the Potters (see below), it is possible there was a homestead within the activity area, but no documentary evidence has been found.

There are over 100 allotments in four Parishes inside the activity area, and it is not within the scope of this history to research every one of them. Some of the main family groups which selected within the activity area are covered below, as well as one extant old residence.

#### *Hall Family, Lynleigh, Watta Wella and Joel Joel Parishes*

John Blades Hall started selecting land in the Parish of Watta Wella in the 1860s. When he died in 1891, he had either selected or acquired over 3000 acres. The inventory in Hall's probate papers indicates that there was a 10-roomed weatherboard house with underground cellar on Lots 57, 62 & Lot 90 Parish of Watta Wella. Presumably this large timber house was near the creek and the road in the same area as the current twentieth-century brick homestead. A woolshed was located on Lot 89 Parish of Watta Wella. There is a small extant woolshed and yards on this lot. No other infrastructure was described on any of the lots listed in the probate inventory (John Blade Hall probate papers, 1892) (**Figure 7**).

Several other members of the hall family also selected in the area, including brother Gowan, sisters Johanna and Emily Frances, son John Blades Hall Junior and daughter Mary Anne Hall (Joel Joel Parish Plan 2004). When Gowan Hall died in 1910 he had extensive holdings in the parishes of Joel Joel and Malakoff, but none included dwellings or other buildings (Gowan Hall probate papers, 1910).

The current *Lynleigh* homestead building group on Lot 90 Parish of Watta Wella is just outside the activity area on its southern edge. A review of Google imagery identified a ruined structure 2km north of the current homestead. This is presumed to be the original homestead of the Hall family.

#### *William Stewart Lots 54 and 56 Parish of Watta Wella*

Lots 54 and 56 Parish of Watta Wella selected by William Stewart under Sections 19 and 20 of the Land Act 1969. He gained freehold to the 119 acres in 1874 (Watta Wella Parish Plan, 2004). In 1872 a William Stewart was rated for land (without dwelling) in the Parish of

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Watta Wella with a Net Annual Value of £8 (Shire of Stawell rate book, 1872). W. Stewart tried to lease 83 acres of Crown land in Watta Wella in 1888 but the application not granted, possibly indicating he was still in the area (*Horsham Times*, 12 June 1888:4).

Lot 54/56 was purchased by John Blades Hall of *Lynleigh* before his death in 1891. Hall's probate inventory did not list any infrastructure on this land, so it is possible the extant building was constructed after 1891 (John Blade Hall probate papers, 1892). There is an extant single building, probably a former residence, on Lot 54/56 Parish of Watta Wella.

### *James Ormston, Joel Joel and Watta Wella Parishes*

James Ormston selected 148 acres at Joel Joel in 1866 (*Avoca Mail*, 24 March 1866:3). This was Lots 45, 48A and 48B Parish of Joel Joel, to which Ormston gained title in 1875 (Joel Joel Parish Plan, 2004). In 1876 Ormston obtained 35 bushels of oats to the acre from his land (*Ballarat Courier*, 17 February 1876:4). This Ormston land is in a separate northern parcel of the activity area.

At his death in 1891 James Ormston owned around 700 acres north of the Wimmera River in the Parish of Joel Joel. A two-acre parcel bordering on the north side of the highway, Lot 40B Parish of Joel Joel, was improved with a small hotel of brick with iron roof, wooden kitchen and outbuildings. James Ormston was described as "farmer and licensed victualler" in these probate papers. It is likely the family lived in the hotel, as there is no homestead indicated on the Ormston land in the inventory attached to the probate (James Ormston probate papers, 1891).

The hotel site is close to the existing GFA building on Wimmera Downs Road. There may also be a connection between the hotel and the Break of Day Hut shown in a similar area on ca1840s surveys of the Woodlands and Six Mile Creek squatting runs (see above).

### *Potter Family, Joel Joel, Watta Wella and Glynwylln Parishes*

The Potter family selected a number of lots in the Parishes of Joel Joel, Watta Wella and Glynwylln. William Potter selected one lot of 198 acres and another of 57 acres, both in the Parish of Joel Joel, in 1866 (*Avoca Mail*, 24 March 1866:3). Thomas Potter was in a ploughing match at Green's Creek in 1867 (*Leader*, 22 June 1867:8). Thomas and Joseph Potter entered a ploughing match at Greens Creek in 1871 (*Leader*, 19 August 1871:8). In 1877 Thomas Potter had an exceptional crop of oats on 30 acres at Green's Creek (*Geelong Advertiser*, 21 December 1877:4). By the early 1880s the Potters had a homestead on their land (*Argus*, 28 September 1882:8). When Thomas Potter's (Junior?) wife died in 1913 he was living at Green's Creek with four sons (*Horsham Times*, 31 October 1913:6). The Potter homestead has not been located.

### *Hutchings Family, Whitehall, Greens Creek*

James Hutchings and Thomas Hutchings selected land at Glynwylln (now in the Greens Creek locality). Thomas moved on but James continued at Greens Creek, on the property named 'Whitehall' (*Horsham Times*, 23 December 1910:3). The homestead may have been outside the activity area on Lot 63A Parish of Glynwylln, a section 42 license block to which Thomas Hutchings gained freehold under Section 31 in 1871. This and Lot 50A

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licensed under Section 42 by James Hutchings are the earliest blocks where freehold was gained by the Hutchings (Glynwylln Parish Plan, 2004).

Most of the land selected by the Hutchings was to the northwest of Navarre Road and hence outside the activity area, but lots 79A, 79B, 79C and 78A are within the activity area. The homestead group on lot 79A, which became freehold 1874, appears to be recent (Glynwylln Parish Plan, 2004). James Hutching's 1910 probate papers indicate holdings of 2521 acres in the parishes of Glynwylln and Malakoff, but the lots involved or improvements on them are not detailed (James Hutchings probate papers, 1910). Whitehall was offered for sale in 1943 with 2422 acres of land. The homestead group was very substantial, with the 12-roomed homestead, garden and orchard and many outbuildings (*Age*, 25 May 1946:11).

### *CF Procter, Joel Joel, Glynwylln and Malakoff*

Charles Frederick Procter started selecting in the area ca1868, gaining freehold to a number of lots in the Glynwylln and Joel Joel Shires in the 1870s, several of which were within the activity area. Procter's sister-in-law Isabella Evans (later McPherson) also selected lots here, which were later acquired by Charles Procter (Parish Plan; *Stawell News and Pleasant Creek Chronicle*, 13 October 1917:2) (Fig.6).

The 1868 Stawell Shire rate book has Charles Procter as the owner-occupier of land at Joel Joel with a net annual value (NAV) of £12 (Shire of Stawell, 1868). The 1872 has Procter with land and dwelling at Malakoff with an NAV of £60 (Shire of Stawell, 1872). The 1883 rate book has Charles Procter of Green's Creek as the owner-occupier of land at Malakoff with an NA of £100 (Shire of Stawell, 1882-83). The 1885 rate book has Charles Procter owning and leasing land in Glynwylln and Joel Joel Parishes with an NAV of £160 (Shire of Stawell rate book, 1885). The Procter homestead 'Cheshire Park' was at Greens Creek, probably to the north of the activity area near the Greens Creek Township. Charles Frederick Procter had moved to Brim, and was insolvent, by 1897 (*Argus*, 7 September 1897:5).

The extant building group on one of Procter selections, Lots 11A and 11 B Parish of Joel Joel, appears to be shearing shed and yards and accompanying buildings. All appear recent.

### **Closer and Soldier Settlement**

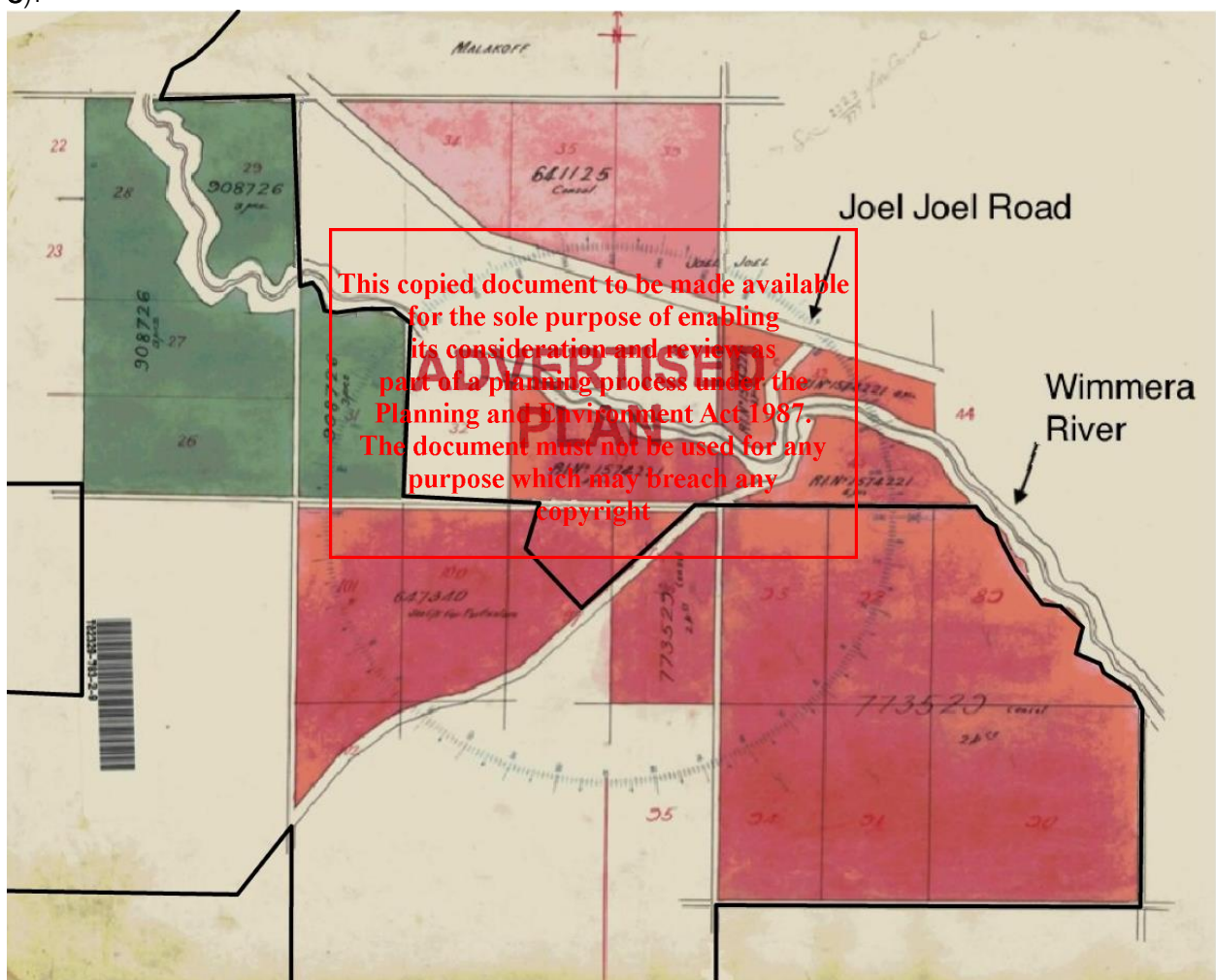
In the early twentieth century many large squatter estates throughout Victoria were being broken up or repurposed. In addition to subdivisional sales, some introduced share farming. Parts of the big estates were resumed by the government for Closer Settlement and later Soldier Settlement.

Woodlands was purchased by William McCulloch in 1889. When McCulloch died in 1909 the property was 56,000 acres in extent. By 1913 about 30,000 acres of the property had been sold by the executors of his estate. The balance was divided into three estates held by the three sons. Samuel took the old homestead and 5000 acres. Colin took North Woodlands, 1200 acres where he built a new homestead. William took the southern end, Dunneworthy, 9000 acres (VHR citation for Woodlands, VHD; *Australasian*, 13 December 1913:10).

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Colin McCulloch's new North Woodlands homestead was located about 8km north of Joel Joel at Tulkara in the Parish of Navarre (Northern Grampians Shire citation for North Woodlands, VHD). McCulloch introduced share-farming to 5000 acres of North Woodlands in 1912 (*Australasian*, 23 November 1912:12; 13 December 1913:10; *Ararat Advertiser*, 20 January 1914:2). Part of Colin McCulloch's property was made available for Soldier Settlement in 1921. The resulting 'North Woodlands Estate' of 12,402 acres was subdivided into 31 allotments of from 270 to 942 acres (*Australasian*, 7 May 1921:6). The Malakoff parish plan shows this Soldier Settlement estate located immediately to the north of the north-eastern parcel of the activity area (Malakoff Parish Plan, 2004).

Of the 33,000 acres of the original Woodlands sold by the executors, a portion of 1580 acres which had been bundled into one title from ten lots was sold by William McCulloch in 1890. Much of this land is within the activity area. The executors of McCulloch's estate sold this land in five lots starting in 1911, with the last sold in 1919 (CT 2329/783) (Figure 8).



**Figure 8** Subdivision plan of former Woodlands estate land in the parish of Joel Joel, 1911, with outline of activity area in blue (CT 2329/783)

As a result of the subdivision and sale of Woodlands land in the Parish of Joel Joel and Malakoff in the 1910s a few new farms were formed. It is unlikely there was substantial built infrastructure on these lots dating from the squatter period, as is so distant from the home station(s). These sales allowed existing farming families in the district with

substantial holdings to expand further. The homestead groups for these new farms lie outside the activity area but sections of the farms are within it.

As an example, Lots 89-94, 96 and 43, now the farm known as ‘South Glengowan’, were purchased in 1915 by Mary Anthony, who was connected with the Stawell grocery firm Anthony and Co, and Dr William Forshaw, a Stawell doctor of many years. The property was sold in 1941 to Cecil Gowan Hall, farmer of Greens Creek (*Ballarat Courier*, 10 April 1915:10; CT 3890/920). Cecil was the son of Gowan and Margaret Hall, and Gowan Hall was the son of John Blades Hall of Lynleigh (see above) (BDM Event No.6685/1898). Thus, the Hall family continued to absorb more of the land in the district into the mid-twentieth century.

The farmhouse group on Lot 43 Parish of Joel Joel is outside the activity area but the woolshed and a hayshed are within the activity area.

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### *Soldier Settlers*

One soldier settler block was found which is located partly within the activity area. Parts of lots 117 and 118 and lots 154, 155 and 156 Parish of Malakoff, 499 acres on the east side of the Wimmera River, were purchased by the government and combined into one lot for soldier settlers F and L Stewart in ca1920. The area originally lots 154, 155 and 156, sandwiched between the Wimmera River and Wimmera Downs Road, is in the activity area. The Stewarts gained freehold title in 1948 (Malakoff Parish Plan, 2004; VPRS 5741/P0 Unit 694 Item 875/12). The homestead for the property, now known as ‘Wimmera Downs’, is located in Lot 118 on the edge of the Wimmera Downs Road.

### 2.3 Archaeological Background

#### 2.3.1 Previous Archaeological and Heritage Studies

A search of the Heritage Victoria (HV) library database shows that there are few historical heritage investigations in the activity area region (SHGHS 1990; Taylor 1999; Bannear 1994; Jacobs et al 2004). There are several heritage assessments that relate to the Western Highway duplication or gold mining at Stawell in particular. These are not directly relevant and are not reviewed below. The activity area has not been subject to a ground surface survey apart from a minor portion in the south (Murphy & Rymer 2014).

The Stawell and Hall’s Gap Historical Societies (SHGHS 1990) conducted a historical survey of the Shire of Stawell. Their study area was divided into the Shire Ridings: Hall’s Gap, Glenorchy, Great Western and Marnoo. Access to private land was limited and most investigations were restricted primarily to publicly accessible land. In the Great Western Riding they identified various sites of significance including the Sisters Rocks, alluvial gold diggings, Seppelts Winery, the Allanvale Toll Gate, Allanvale cemetery, Allanvale Station, Salt Creek cemetery, the Anglican Church Hall, Bests Winery, St Peters Vineyard, Great Western Gaol, shops, civic buildings and infrastructure, war memorials and various church buildings.

Bannear (1996) conducted a survey of historic mining sites in the southwestern goldfields. One of the places recorded in the Stawell Mining Division was Great Western lead. If all the

places identified in the study were included on the VHD then none are within the activity area.

**Taylor (1999)** prepared a thematic environmental history of the Northern Grampians Shire as part of a larger heritage study for the municipality. **Jacobs, Johnson, Rowe and Taylor (2004)** subsequently prepared the Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study. Numerous places were identified within the municipality and recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay. At the time the VHD was accessed none of the places recommended for inclusion seem to appear on the Heritage Overlay.

**Murphy and Rymer (2014)** prepared a historic heritage assessment for the Bulgana Wind Farm. The desktop assessment found no registered historic places in the activity area but predicted that there was potential for historic places to be present associated with the pastoral era from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (homesteads, staff quarters, outbuildings & stockyards), early selection and freehold from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (house, sheds & farming infrastructure), and closer settlement from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the 1950s (houses, sheds & farming infrastructure). During the survey two historic places were identified: a bridge and sheep feed trough. Both features were assessed as having local historic significance and low scientific significance. Neither feature had any archaeological component. Neither place required registration on the Heritage Inventory or Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay. They were impacted by the wind farm development.

### 2.3.2 Heritage Registers

The following heritage databases were searched for places relating to the Activity Area (accessed 27 July 2021): the Australian Heritage Database (AHD) which includes places on the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List; the Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) which includes the Registry (VHR) and Inventory (VHI) at HV; the Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay (NGSPSHO); and the National Trust of Victoria Register. A search of online databases show:

- No Victorian Heritage Inventory or Register places are in the activity area. The nearest Inventory sites are located more than 7km from the activity area.
  - Approximately 8.5km to the southeast is H7523-0062 [Shays Flat School Site].
  - 7-9km west are H7423-0001 [Concongella Cellar] and H7423-0034 [Leviathan Mine Cyanide Works].
  - 7.6km north is H7424-0001 [Clynwyllin Alien Camp].
  - The nearest Register sites are in Stawell, for example, H1997 [Stawell Court House].
- No Heritage Overlay places are in the activity area. The nearest Heritage Overlay places are located more than 7km from the activity area at Stawell and Landsborough.
- There are a small number of objects and places outside the activity area on the Victorian War Heritage Inventory, for example:
  - Joel Joel War Memorial, Crowlands Road Joel Joel: Place ID 127105
  - Joel Joel Honour Role: Place ID 189323
  - Concongella War Memorial, Landsborough Road: Place ID 126700

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- There are a small number of historic places in the Northern Grampians Heritage Study outside the activity area that were recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay, but are yet to be included, for example:
  - Joel Joel Public Hall, 214 Joel Joel Road, Joel Joel: Place ID 105131
  - Joel Joel War Memorial, Crowlands Road Joel Joel: Place ID 105130
  - *Glynwyllyn*, 490 Glynwyllyn Road Green Creek: Place ID 105805
  - Concongella Hall, 71 Concongella School Road: Place ID 104811
  - State School, 61 Concongella School Road: Place ID 104810
  - Slate Quarry, Landsborough Road: Place ID 104814
  - *Sycamores*, 56 Sycamores Road: Place ID 104815
  - War Memorial and Cemetery, 181 Landsborough Road: Place ID 104812
- There are no historic places on the National Trust Database.
- There are no places on any other register (World Heritage List, National Heritage List, Commonwealth heritage List).

### 2.3.3 Site Prediction Model

The desktop evidence has been used to formulate a historic heritage prediction model. This model predicts the likely historic heritage values that may be present in the activity area. The relevant information is summarised and below, presented in **Table 1**.

- The historic background has shown that huts from the squatting period are located in or adjacent to the activity area including:
  - Waterloo Hut and Break O’Day Huts on the right bank of the Wimmera River in the Woodland Run. Neither of these locations are in the infrastructure zone.
  - Unnamed hut on the left bank of Six Mile Creek in the Six Mile Creek Run. This location is adjacent to the infrastructure zone for the terminal station.
  - Unnamed hut between Bald Hill and Mount Elizabeth in the Concongella Run. This location is not in the infrastructure zone.
- A review of aerial imagery (Google Earth) showed an abandoned homestead in Allotment 56, Parish of Watta Wella, Landsborough Road, Concongella.
- A review of the VHD has shown the following:
  - There are no registered historic places in the activity area on the Heritage Register, Heritage Inventory or Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Overlay.
  - There are various places noted in the localities of Concongella, Joel Joel and Greens Creek from the Northern Grampians Shire heritage studies and Victorian War Heritage Inventory.
- The areas of highest historic heritage potential are at the locations of the huts identified in the historian report (see **Section 2.2**) and the possible ruined homestead identified on the Hall property. The indicative locations are shown on **Map 3**.

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**Table 1 Desktop Assessment Historic Heritage Prediction Model (Map 3)**

Period	Places & Location	Potential
Pastoral Era (1840s & 1850s)	Homesteads, staff quarters, stockyards & outbuildings	Unlikely
	Shepherd huts	Likely
Early Selection & Freehold (1860s to 1910s)	Houses & sheds, farming infrastructure	Likely
Closer & Soldier Settlement (late 19 <sup>th</sup> century to 1950s)	Houses & sheds, farming infrastructure	Likely

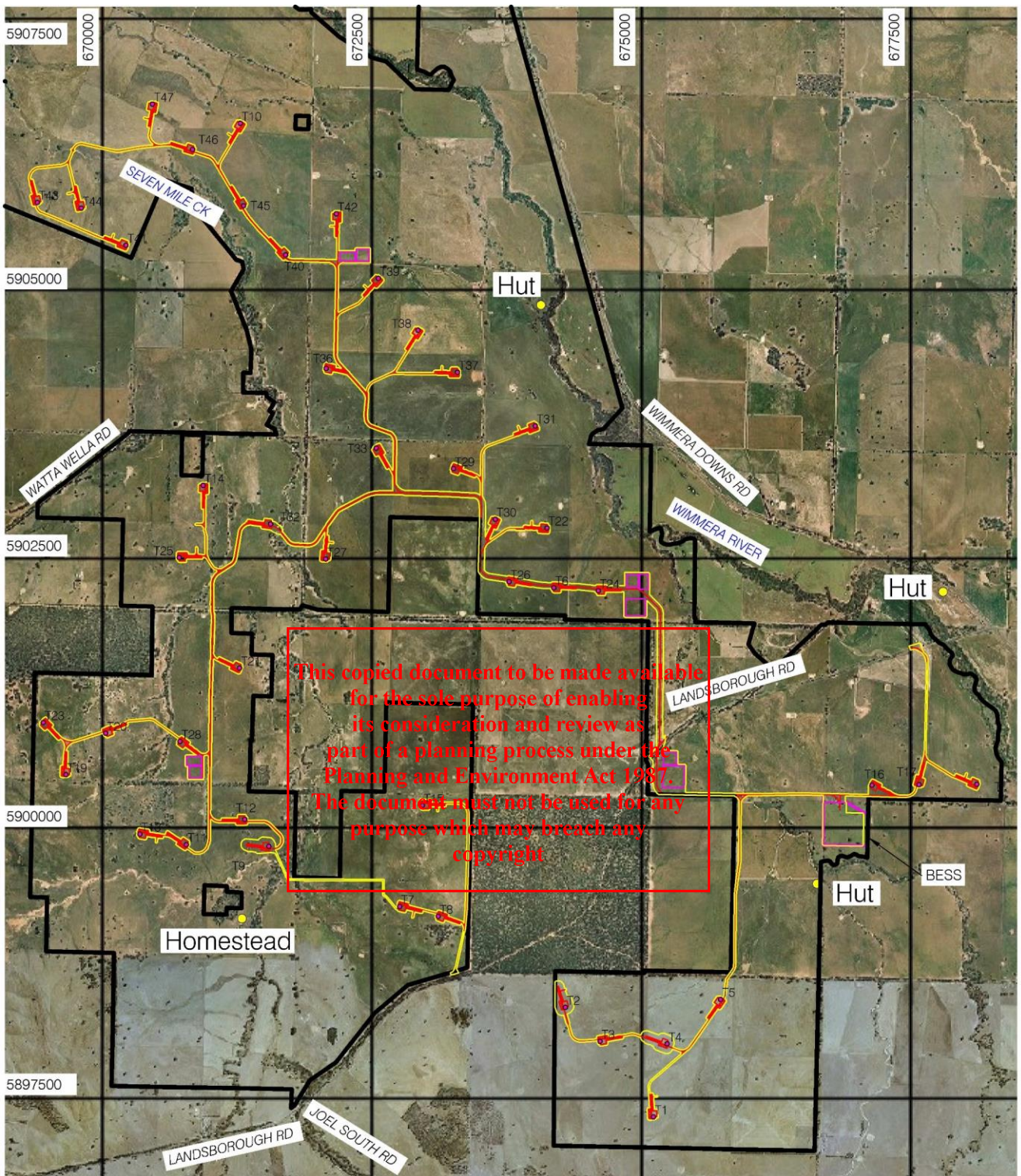
## 2.4 Conclusions

The desktop assessment has demonstrated that:

1. There are no registered historic places within the activity area.
2. The majority of the activity area has not been subject to previous ground surface survey. A small portion in the south of the activity area was previously surveyed (see **Murphy & Rymer 2014**).
3. It is reasonably possible that historic heritage places are present in the activity area.
4. There is potential for the project to impact unknown historic heritage places.
5. In the activity area, historic places associated with squatting or the pastoral occupation dating from the 1840s and 1850s, apart from three documented huts, are considered unlikely to be present, while sites associated to early selection and freehold from the later land sales and subsequent Closer and Soldier Settlement are considered more likely to be present.

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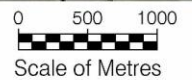


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Aerial Photograph: Courtesy of DPI Website

**Legend:**

- Activity Area Boundary
- Disturbance Footprint
- Infrastructure
- Turbine
- Hardstand
- Unlocked Infrastructure Area
- Homestead or Hut Location



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**Map 3 Desktop Assessment Areas of Highest Historic Heritage Potential**

### 3 FIELDWORK – SURVEY ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Aims

The aim of the ground surface survey was to detect the presence of historic heritage in the infrastructure zone.

#### 3.2 Field Methodology

##### 3.2.1 Time Frames

The survey was conducted during 15 February to 3 March 2021.

##### 3.2.2 Personnel

The survey was conducted by Tom Rymer, Stewart Thomson, Kristen Ellis and Hannah Cope-Williams (TA).

##### 3.2.3 Materials and Methods

The ground survey was conducted in a systematic manner and in accordance with proper archaeological practice (Burke & Smith 2004). Systematic sampling was conducted in order to assess 100% of the proposed infrastructure areas of the activity area. The survey was conducted on foot by walking transects of snags. When historic heritage was identified, the place location was recorded by handheld GPS.

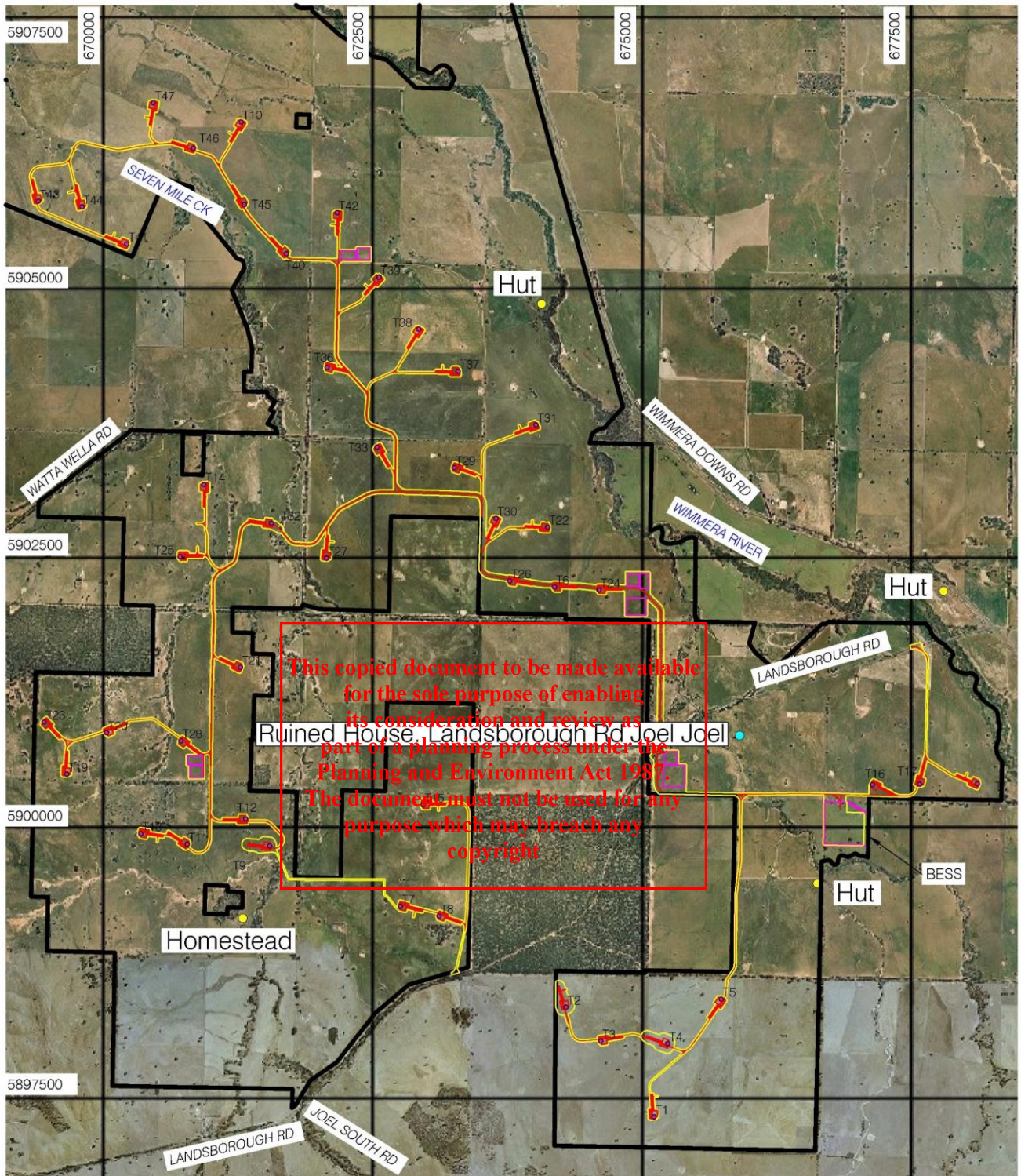
##### 3.2.4 Definition of Sites and Site Boundaries

Sites were defined by the presence and absence of cultural material on the surface and any areas assessed as likely to contain historic archaeology.

#### 3.3 Survey Coverage

At the time of the survey during late summer, ground surface visibility varied from very poor (0-10% per m<sup>2</sup>) to excellent (90-100% per m<sup>2</sup>) with average ground surface visibility approximately 30% to 45%. The high degree of ground surface visibility was the result of the hot dry summer, heavily grazed land and recently harvested crops. The lack of tree and shrub vegetation enabled the visibility of ground contours and, therefore, potential evidence of historic structural remains (eg footings & other subsurface features). Overall, it is estimated that 90% of the activity area infrastructure area was effectively surveyed for historic heritage and archaeological values. Areas of historic archaeological potential outside the infrastructure zone were not surveyed. These areas include a possible former homestead likely dating from the 1860s onwards and huts from the squatting period.

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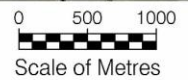


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**Legend:**

- Activity Area Boundary
- Homestead or Hut Location
- Ruined House, Landsborough Rd Joel Joel
- Disturbance Footprint
- Infrastructure
- ⊗ Turbine
- Hardstand
- Unlocked Infrastructure Area

Aerial Photograph: Courtesy of DPI Website



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**Map 4      Historic Places identified during the Survey & Areas of Historic Heritage Potential**

### 3.4 Results

One historic place was recorded.

#### 3.4.1 Historic Place

##### 3.4.1.1 H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel]

HV Inventory No:	H7423-0085
MSPSHO:	None – no heritage overlay recommended
Place Themes:	Developing primary production (3.5); working on the land (5.8)
GDA94 MGA54	675939E 5900853E
Coordinate:	
Map No:	7423
Cadastre:	Allot. 98 Parish of Joel Joel SPI: 98\PP2806 Northern Grampians Shire
Location:	Landsborough Road, Joel Joel, 3384
Contents & Description:	Chimney base, exotic trees, scatter of handmade bricks, fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), dilapidated cart.
Construction:	Natural sub-rectangular stone slabs and handmade brick.
Date of Construction:	Sometime after 1866 when Agricultural Areas were open for selection and leasing.
Condition:	Ruined
Historic Significance:	Local
Social Significance:	None
Aesthetic Significance:	None
Scientific Significance:	Low
Archaeological Potential	Moderate – around chimney base.
Wind Farm	None
Development Threat:	

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Photo 1

General view of site facing north. The chimney is under the tree (red arrow).



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Photo 2

View of chimney, facing north.



Photo 3

View of chimney hearth facing east.



Photo 4

View of dilapidated cart.



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Photo 5

Makers mark on cart axel.



*What is significant?*

The chimney likely represents the remains of a ruined house. The materials used to construct the chimney comprise local sub-rectangular natural stone blocks and handmade brick. The date of construction is not known. However, the Parish of Watta Wella map indicates that the land was selected by a R Chaming sometime from 1866 onwards, and the ruined house may date to this early selection period. Other components of the site include exotic trees, a scatter of handmade bricks and fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), and a dilapidated cart.

*How is it significant?*

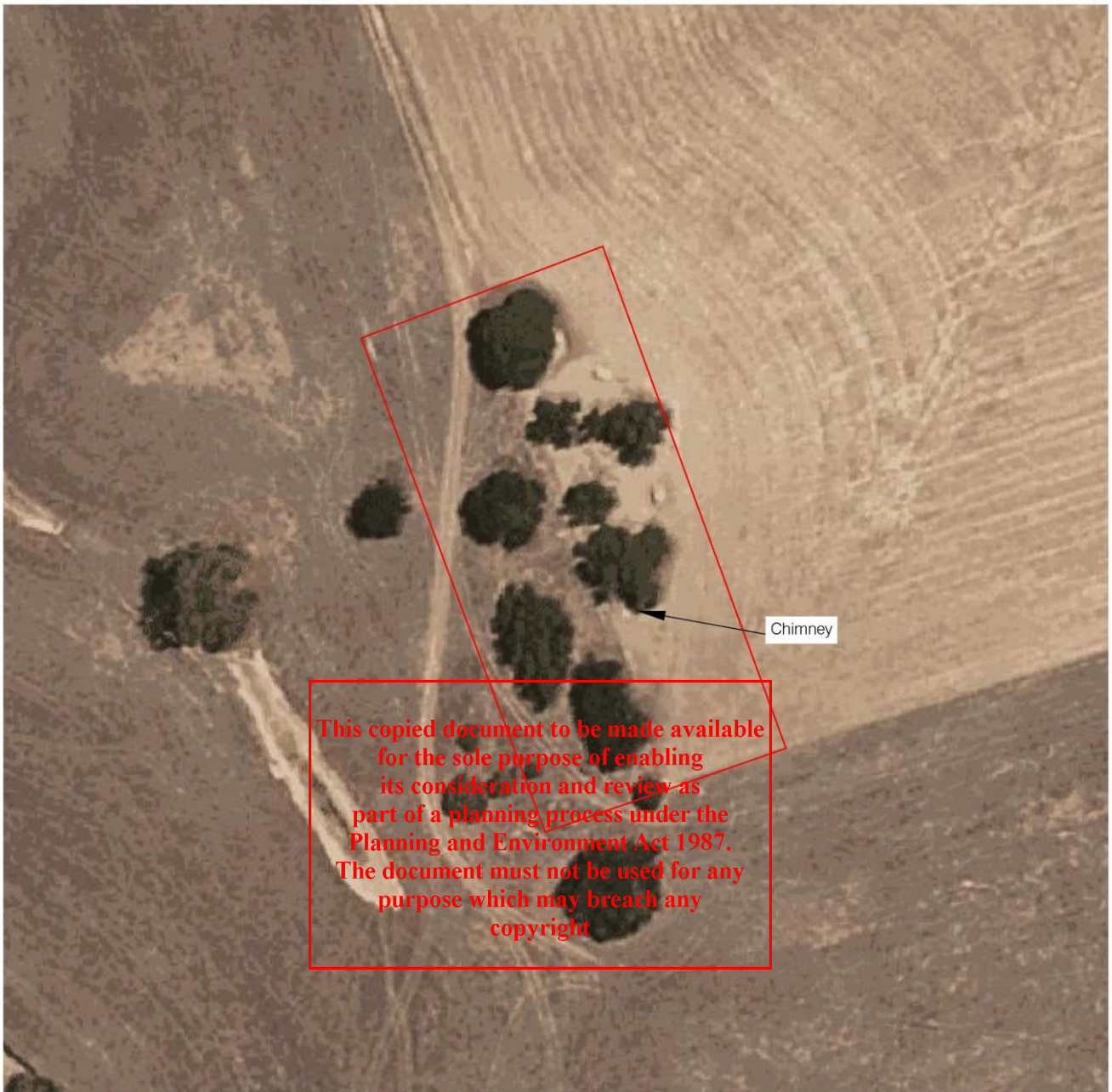
The ruined house has local historic and low scientific significance. It has local significance as an example of a dwelling occupied by early selectors from the 1860s onwards. There is archaeological potential around the base of the chimney. No obvious evidence for foundations were seen on the ground surface. The potential for an archaeological deposit around the chimney base is attested by the generalised surface scatter of fragmented historic artefacts surrounding the chimney and in the nearby ploughed paddock.

*Why is it significant?*

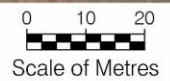
The ruined house is representative of the early selecting families in the district from the 1860s onwards, working the land and developing primary industry.

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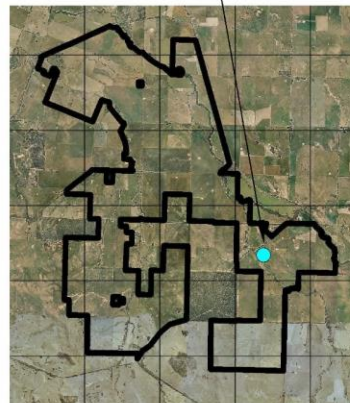


Aerial Photograph: Courtesy of DPI Website



Legend:

- ) Activity Area Boundary
- Ruined House. Landsborough Rd Joel Joel
- Site Extent



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Map 5 H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel]

## 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The following assessment of historic cultural heritage significance is based on the *Burra Charter* values. These values are defined as the ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations’ (Australian ICOMOS 1999: 12). The following significance assessments are based on the information gathered during this HHA. The significance of any place may alter if additional information becomes available. Following the completion of the archaeological fieldwork, site significance was assessed using the criteria of the Heritage Council of Victoria (HCV 2020) as required under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Criterion A	Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria’s cultural history.
Criterion B	Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria’s cultural history.
Criterion C	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history.
Criterion D	Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.
Criterion E	Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
Criterion F	Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
Criterion G	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural tradition.
Criterion H	Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria’s history.

**Table 2 H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel Significance Assessment] (HCV 2008)**

Cultural Heritage Criteria	Level
C	Local

The following provides a summary of the significance assessment found in **Appendix 3**. The significance of historic heritage is summarised in **Table 3**.

**Table 3 Summary of Historic Heritage Significance**

Place	Historic	Social	Aesthetic	Scientific	Archaeological Potential
3.4.1.1 H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel]	Local	None	None	Low	Moderate

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## 5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

One new historic site (H7423-0085) was recorded, the ruined house south of Landsborough Road in Joel Joel. The site likely dates from the 1860s and represents the settling of the land by post Gold Rush early selectors, possibly by a R Chaming. The lack of other historic sites is due to the development infrastructure avoiding areas identified in the desktop assessment as having historic archaeological potential including huts from the squatting period and early homesteads by larger landowners from the 1860s onwards.

The activity area has been used primarily for stock grazing and cropping. Some families appear to have lived in the activity area for generations (eg, the Hall, Stewart & Holden families). Other family names noted on Parish plans no longer farm in the activity area. Sometimes the original blocks were not large enough to sustain a viable grazing and cropping business and settlers had to either purchase additional land or leave their blocks. Often these blocks were bought by larger landowners in the district. The heritage identified in this investigation is consistent with farming use of the land since Contact. Due to the lack of historic sites found in the infrastructure zone, the development is unlikely to impact any unknown historic sites.

## 6 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### Local Government

All Victorian municipalities are subject to land use planning controls governed by the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* which is administered by State and Local Government authorities. These planning controls include historic places which may be listed on the local planning scheme Heritage Overlay. Heritage Overlays include places of local significance and places included in the Victorian Heritage Database. The aim of the Heritage Overlay is to assist in protecting the heritage of municipalities. Municipal Councils are responsible for issuing planning permits for the development of heritage places under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

The Northern Grampians Shire has a policy framework that requires planning to take into consideration heritage sites and to protect places and sites with significant cultural heritage value. These strategies provide for the conservation and enhancement of places which are of aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, architectural, cultural, scientific or social significance or otherwise of special cultural values. These criteria respond to those defined in *The Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999)*, an internationally recognised and adopted charter for the identification and assessment of cultural heritage sites.

The Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay states that its purpose is to implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework. This is to conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance and to conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of heritage places. The Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Overlay aims to ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places and to conserve specified heritage places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this will demonstrably assist with the conservation of the significance of the heritage place. The requirements of this overlay apply to heritage places specified in the schedule to this

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overlay. A heritage place includes both the listed heritage item and its associated land. Heritage places are shown on the planning scheme map. Protection of heritage at a local government level require permits that must be sought prior to works occurring at or impacting a place.

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### State Government

Non-Aboriginal archaeological sites in Victoria are protected by the *Heritage Act 2017*. The following is a summary of the latest statutory obligations regarding non-Aboriginal historic archaeological sites:

- All historical archaeological sites in Victoria (not included on the Heritage Register) are protected under Section 123 of the *Heritage Act 2017*. Under this section it is an offence to excavate, damage or disturb relics and sites whether they are included on the Heritage Inventory or not, unless a consent has been issued under Section 124;
- Under Section 87-89 of the *Heritage Act 2017* it is an offence to damage, disturb, excavate or alter a registered place or object, unless a consent is granted under Section 124;
- Under Section 127 of the *Heritage Act 2017* any person discovering or uncovering an archaeological relic is required to report the discovery to the Executive Director of the Heritage Council;
- Section 23 of the *Heritage Regulations 2017* prescribes fees for application for consents to undertake works or activities in relation to archaeological sites or archaeological artefacts.

Heritage Victoria requires that funds be made available by developers to ensure the responsible management of all significant artefacts that are recovered during an excavation. As a condition on any consent or permit, there will be a requirement that a specified sum of money is submitted to Heritage Victoria prior to the commencement of works. The funds will be used to ensure the cataloguing and conservation of any significant artefacts that are recovered. Any unexpended funds will be returned to the client, minus a 15% levy that is used for the management of all excavation projects in Victoria.

All archaeological sites in Victoria are protected by the *Heritage Act 2017*. All known archaeological sites are listed in the Heritage Inventory. Regardless of whether they are listed in the Inventory or not, no one can knowingly excavate or disturb an archaeological site without the consent of the Executive Director.

Archaeological sites are protected in two ways. Sites considered to be of significance to the State are recommended to be placed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). The VHR exists to protect and conserve places and objects. All other archaeological sites are protected through the requirement to gain consent from the Executive Director to disturb, destroy, or excavate an archaeological site.

The Victorian Heritage Register enables Heritage Victoria to preserve and conserve archaeological sites which are of significance to the State of Victoria while the Heritage Inventory enables Heritage Victoria to record and monitor sites which are not considered to be of State significance or where the significance is unknown. Heritage Victoria also

registers sites under a 'D' listing, which accommodates sites of very low archaeological value though they may have local historic value. 'D' listed sites are typically those that have little structural or artefactual features such as earthen formations (i.e. dams, railway formations). Sites registered under this system do not require consent prior to any proposed development, but apart from this are managed in the same way as Heritage Inventory sites. 'D' Listed sites, therefore, may be subject to a variety of conditions prior to impact, such as detailed recorded, additional historic research and archaeological monitoring.

The two levels of protection enable two different principles in issuing consents and permits to be followed. The guiding principle for places on the Register is to protect and conserve as much of the fabric of the place and the relics/artefacts as is possible. While for places listed in the Heritage Inventory recording, excavating and monitoring are the usual methods of assessing and managing the heritage values of a site.

Consultation with Heritage Victoria, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, should occur at least four months prior to lodgement of a permit application to disturb or destroy a historic archaeological site. In the event of a site or relic being uncovered or discovered during works, any works that would damage the relic object or place should cease and either the consulting archaeologist or Heritage Victoria be notified.

### Australian Government

Nationally significant heritage places are primarily registered and protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* which is administered by the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. Other Australian Government Acts dealing with historic cultural heritage include the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*, *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* and the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*. The Australian Heritage Council (AHC) is the principal adviser to the Australian Government on heritage matters and assesses nominated places and recommends to the Minister whether or not a nominated place is appropriate for listing on the Australian Heritage Database (AHD). The Minister rejects or approves the nominated place. The AHD comprises heritage places from the World Heritage List (WHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), the Natural Heritage List (NHL) and the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

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## **7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **7.1 Impact Assessment**

The background research and ground surface survey has demonstrated that no known historic heritage or archaeological deposits will be harmed by the proposed wind farm development.

### **7.2 Recommendations**

Recommendation 1            H7423-0085 [Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel]

The site does not require registration on the Northern Grampians Shire Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay. The following actions are required:

1. To avoid inadvertent harm to the site, the site extent must be shown on all relevant work plans and the site extent (at a minimum) must be fenced off during any works occurring within 200m of its location.

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## **APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY CV**

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Dr. Tom Rymer  
Archaeologist

[tomr@tardisenterprises.com.au](mailto:tomr@tardisenterprises.com.au) | 03 9676 9009

### Qualifications

Doctorate of Philosophy (Archaeology)  
Graduate Diploma of Humanities  
Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology) – Honours (First)

### Memberships

Australasian Society of Historic Archaeology: Member  
International Council on Monuments and Sites: Full International Member

### Role Responsibilities

Resource Management  
Client Liaison  
Management & Reporting for Historic Cultural Heritage requirements

### Career Summary

Tom Rymer is a Senior Archaeologist with over ten years' experience in major international research excavations as well as commercial indigenous and non-indigenous cultural heritage projects throughout Australia. Tom has a strong background in research, survey, archaeological excavation, artefact analysis and technical report production. He has managed heritage requirements for a variety of commercial projects including residential and industrial subdivisions, roads and wind farms.

### Relevant Historic Experience

**Kilmore Brewery (Excavation):** Project Manager  
**Murra Warra Wind Farm (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Bulgana Wind Farm (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Penshurst Wind Farm (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Horseshoe Bend Landowners Group – Horseshoe Bend Precinct Structure Plan (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Stockyard Hill Wind Farm (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Dundonnell Wind Farm (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Maintop Farm, Settlers Run Estate, Cranbourne South (Excavation):** Project Manager  
**The Former Wright House (Excavation):** Project Manager  
**Bass Highway House Site, Bass (Excavation):** Project Manager  
**Budd's Station, Wallan (Excavation):** Project Manager  
**Wallan Railway Station (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Exford Estate, Melton (Survey):** Project Manager  
**Hunter Street, Hobart (Excavation):** Assistant Archaeologist & Draftsman  
**Bendigo Mining Historic Project (Survey & Excavation):** Assistant Archaeologist & Draftsman

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## APPENDIX 2 - GLOSSARY

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**Alluvium:** Sedimentary unconsolidated deposits laid down through the action of running water. Usually found in or near rivers and floodplains. It is usually applied to coarser sediments such as sands and gravels, but sometimes to finer particles such as silt and clay.

**Archaeological Site:** A place/location of either Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal origin. Aboriginal archaeological sites have been formed prior to the European settlement of Australia and may be in any of the forms outlined above.

**Artefact:** Any product made by human hands or caused to be made through human actions.

**Cultural Heritage:** Something that is inherited or passed down because it is appreciated and cherished. Categories of cultural heritage include; built structures and their surrounds, gardens, trees; cultural landscapes; sites; areas; precincts; cemeteries; ruins and archaeological sites; shipwrecks; sites of important events; commemorative sites; contents of buildings and significant relics, objects artefacts and collections of objects.

**Contact Place:** These are places relating to the period of first contact between Aboriginal and European people. These places may be associated with conflict between Aboriginal people and settlers, mission stations or reserves, or historic camping places. The artefact assemblage of contact places will often include artefacts manufactured from glass.

**Igneous:** Rocks that have formed through the crystallisation of magma.

**Intrusion:** The act of an intrusive igneous rock rising up through the Earth's crust and breaking through the lower levels of the bedrock.

**Pisolith:** Hard, iron-cemented spherical particles of sediment (usually sand). These range in size from 3mm to 6mm.

**Raw Material:** Organic or inorganic matter that has not been processed by people.

**Regolith:** An incoherent mantle of varying thickness that lies above fresh rock. This is usually the decomposed, weathered and broken up derivative of the fresh bedrock. The soil profile lies above this layer.

**Sand Sheet:** A thin, continuous deposit of sand with no large topographic features on the surface.

**Scoria:** Pyroclastic volcanic rock containing numerous gas pockets and spaces. Colour ranges from red-brown to black.

**Sensitivity:** Based on collated existing data and place inspection an area or specific place may contain sensitivity for extant or archaeological deposits. Background research will present the most likely place types, contents and state of preservation.

**Visibility:** Refers to the degree to which the surface of the ground can be observed. It is generally expressed in terms of the percentage of the ground's surface visible for an observer on foot (Bird 1992). For example 10% visibility equates to 10cm<sup>2</sup> per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of ground surface that is not covered by vegetation or soil deposit. The following applies to descriptions of ground surface visibility within this report.

0%	No visible ground surface	50 – 70%	Good
0 – 10%	Very Poor	70 – 90%	Very Good
10 – 30%	Poor	90 – 100%	Excellent
30 – 50%	Fair		

**Weathering:** The process by which fresh rock degrades/breaks down at or near the surface. This process modifies rock chemically, organically, and/or physically, whereby a mantle of waste known as regolith will remain *in situ* until it is eroded away.

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## APPENDIX 3 – SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

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Historical significance is based on whether the place has influenced, or been influenced by an historical figure, event, phase or activity; or is a site of an important event. The condition of the site with relation to above influence(s) is also considered. To assess historical significance, the following criteria and associated score are used and then summarized in table form:

- H1 Has the place influenced, or been influenced by, an historical figure, event, phase or activity? Yes=1, No=0
- H2 The condition of the place? No longer exists=0, Poor=1, Good=2, Excellent=3

Score	Significance
0	None
1-2	Local
3-4	Regional
4+	State

Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel		
Criteria	Answer	Score
H1	No	0
H2	Poor	1
Sig	Local	1

Social significance is present if a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority of a playing group. This under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The social significance of places recorded during this investigation is as follows:

Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel		
Criteria	Answer	Score
SS1	None	0
Sig	None	0

Aesthetic significance is based on form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric of a place; and the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use. To assess aesthetic significance, the following criteria and score are used:

- A1 Is the place of a form, scale, colour, texture and/or material that is particularly unusual with its surroundings? No=0, Yes=1
- A2 Is the place of a form, scale, colour, texture and/or material that is particularly contemporary with its surroundings? No=0, Yes=1
- A3 Is the place of a form, scale, colour, texture and/or material that has optical qualities that evoke an emotional or physical response? No=0, Yes=1
- A4 Is the place of a form, scale, colour, texture and/or material that is controversial.
- A5 Does the place retain smells and or sounds associated with it? No=0, Yes=1

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Score	Significance
0	None
1	Low
2	Moderate
3	High
4+	Very High

Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel		
Criteria	Answer	Score
A1	No	0
A2	No	0
A3	No	0
A4	No	0
A5	No	0
Sig	None	0

Scientific significance is based on the rarity, quality or representativeness of a place; and the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information. To assess scientific significance, the following criteria and score are used and then summarised in table form:

- S1 Is the place a rare or representative example? No=0, Yes=1  
 S2 The quality of the place? No longer exists=0, Poor=1, Good=2, Excellent=3  
 S3 Potential of the place to contribute substantial information? None=0, Low=1, Moderate=2, Good=3, Excellent=4

Score	Significance
0	None
1-3	Low
4-5	Moderate
6	High
7	Very High

Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel		
Criteria	Answer	Score
S1	Yes	0
S2	Poor	1
S3	Low	1
Sig	Low	2

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## APPENDIX 4 – NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE HERITAGE OVERLAY AND SCHEDULE

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## VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS

**43.01**31/07/2018  
VC148**HERITAGE OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **HO** with a number (if shown).

**Purpose**

To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

To conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance.

To conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of heritage places.

To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places.

To conserve specified heritage places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this will demonstrably assist with the conservation of the significance of the heritage place.

**Scope**

The requirements of this overlay apply to heritage places specified in the schedule to this overlay. A heritage place includes both the listed heritage item and its associated land. Heritage places may also be shown on the planning scheme map.

**43.01-1**24/01/2020  
VC160**Permit requirement**

A permit is required to:

- Subdivide land.
- Demolish or remove a building.
- Construct a building, or construct or carry out works, including:
  - Domestic services normal to a dwelling if the services are visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A solar energy system attached to a building that primarily services the land on which it is situated if the services are visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A rainwater tank if the rainwater tank is visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A fence, if the fence is visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - Roadworks which change the appearance of a heritage place or which are not generally undertaken to the same details, specifications and materials.
  - Street furniture other than:
    - traffic signals, traffic signs, fire hydrants, parking meters, post boxes and seating.
    - speed humps, pedestrian refuges and splitter islands.
  - A domestic swimming pool or spa and associated mechanical and safety equipment, if the swimming pool or spa and associated equipment are visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - A pergola or verandah, including an open-sided pergola or verandah to a dwelling with a finished floor level not more than 800mm above ground level and a maximum building height of 3 metres above ground level.
  - A deck, including a deck to a dwelling with a finished floor level not more than 800mm above ground level, if the deck is visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
  - Non-domestic disabled access, excluding a non-domestic disabled access ramp if the ramp is not visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.

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**VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS**

- An electric vehicle charging station if the charging station is visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
- Services normal to a building other than a dwelling, including chimneys, flues, skylights, heating and cooling systems, hot water systems, security systems and cameras, downpipes, window shading devices, or similar, if the works are visible from a street (other than a lane) or public park.
- Externally alter a building by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way.
- Construct or display a sign.
- Externally paint a building if the schedule to this overlay specifies the heritage place as one where external paint controls apply.
- Externally paint an unpainted surface.
- Externally paint a building if the painting constitutes an advertisement.
- Internally alter a building if the schedule to this overlay specifies the heritage place as one where internal alteration controls apply.
- Carry out works, repairs and routine maintenance which change the appearance of a heritage place or which are not undertaken to the same details, specifications and materials.
- Remove, destroy or lop a tree if the schedule to this overlay specifies the heritage place as one where tree controls apply. This does not apply:
  - To any action which is necessary to keep the whole or any part of a tree clear of an electric line provided the action is carried out in accordance with a code of practice prepared under Section 86 of the *Electricity Safety Act 1998*.
  - If the tree presents an immediate risk of personal injury or damage to property.

**VicSmart applications**

Subject to Clause 71.06, a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and is assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

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Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Subdivide land to realign the common boundary between 2 lots where the area of either lot is reduced by less than 15 percent and the general direction of the common boundary does not change.</li> <li>▪ Subdivide land into lots each containing an existing building or car parking space where:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The buildings or car parking spaces have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this scheme or a permit issued under this scheme.</li> <li>- An occupancy permit or a certificate of final inspection has been issued under the Building Regulations in relation to the buildings within 5 years prior to the application for a permit for subdivision.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Subdivide land into 2 lots if:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on the land is approved under this scheme or by a permit issued under this scheme and the permit has not expired.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Clause 59.07</p>

VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The construction or carrying out of the approved building or works on the land has started lawfully.</li> <li>- The subdivision does not create a vacant lot.</li> <li>▪ Demolish or remove an outbuilding (including a carport, garage, pergola, verandah, deck, shed or similar structure) unless the outbuilding is specified in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay.</li> <li>▪ Demolish or remove a fence unless the fence is specified in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay.</li> <li>▪ Externally alter a non-contributory building.</li> <li>▪ External painting.</li> <li>▪ Construct a fence.</li> <li>▪ Construct a carport, garage, pergola, verandah, deck, shed or similar structure.</li> <li>▪ Construct and install domestic services normal to a dwelling.</li> <li>▪ Construct and install a non-domestic disabled access ramp.</li> <li>▪ Construct a vehicle cross-over.</li> <li>▪ Construct a domestic swimming pool and associated mechanical equipment and safety fencing.</li> <li>▪ Construct a rainwater tank.</li> <li>▪ Construct or display a sign.</li> <li>▪ Lop a tree.</li> <li>▪ Construct or install a solar energy system attached to a dwelling.</li> <li>▪ Construct and install an electric vehicle charging station.</li> <li>▪ Construct and install services normal to a building other than a dwelling, including chimneys, flues, skylights, heating and cooling systems, hot water systems, security systems and cameras, downpipes, window shading devices, or similar.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ADVERTISED PLAN</b></p>

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**43.01-2**  
21/11/2017  
VC141

**Places in the Victorian Heritage Register**

A heritage place which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register is subject to the requirements of the *Heritage Act 2017*.

**Permit requirement**

A permit is required under this overlay to subdivide a heritage place which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register. This includes the subdivision or consolidation of land including any building or airspace.

**Referral of applications**

An application to subdivide a heritage place which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register must be referred to the relevant referral authority under Section 55 of the Act in accordance with Clause 66 of this scheme.

## VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS

**43.01-3**21/11/2017  
VC141**No permit required**

No permit is required under this overlay:

- For anything done in accordance with an incorporated plan specified in a schedule to this overlay.
- To internally alter a church for liturgical purposes if the responsible authority is satisfied that the alterations are required for liturgical purposes.
- For interments, burials and erection of monuments, re-use of graves, burial of cremated remains and exhumation of remains in accordance with the *Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003*.
- To develop a heritage place which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register, other than an application to subdivide a heritage place of which all or part is included in the Victorian Heritage Register.

**43.01-4**31/07/2018  
VC148**Exemption from notice and review**

An application under this overlay for any of the following classes of development is exempt from the notice requirements of section 52(1) (a), (b) and (d), the decision requirements of section 64(1), (2) and (3) and the review rights of section 82(1) of the Act:

- Demolition or removal of an outbuilding (including a carport, garage, pergola, verandah, deck, shed or similar structure) unless the outbuilding is specified in the schedule to this overlay.
- Demolition or removal of a fence unless the fence is specified in the schedule to this overlay.
- External alteration of a building.
- External painting.
- Construction of a fence.
- Construction of a shed, shed or similar structure.
- Domestic services normal to a dwelling.
- Carry out works, repairs and routine maintenance.
- Internally alter a building.
- Non-domestic disabled access ramp.
- Construction of a vehicle cross-over.
- Construction of a domestic swimming pool or spa and associated mechanical equipment and safety fencing.
- Construction of a tennis court.
- Construction of a rainwater tank.
- Construction or display of a sign.
- Lopping of a tree.
- Construction of seating, picnic tables, drinking taps, barbeques, rubbish bins, security lighting, irrigation, drainage or underground infrastructure, bollards, telephone boxes.
- Roadworks.
- An electric vehicle charging station.
- Services normal to a building other than a dwelling, including chimneys, flues, skylights, heating and cooling systems, hot water systems, security systems and cameras, downpipes, window shading devices, or similar.

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## VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS

**ADVERTISED  
PLAN****43.01-5**24/01/2020  
VC148**Statements of significance**

The schedule to this overlay must specify a statement of significance for each heritage place included in the schedule after the commencement of Amendment VC148. This does not apply to:

- A heritage place included in the schedule to this overlay by an amendment prepared or authorised by the Minister under section 8(1)(b) or section 8A(4) of the Act before or within three months after the commencement of Amendment VC148.
- A registered heritage place included in the Victorian Heritage Register established under Part 3 of the *Heritage Act 2017*.
- A heritage place included in the schedule to this overlay on an interim basis.

**43.01-6**31/07/2018  
VC148**Heritage design guidelines**

The schedule to this overlay may specify heritage design guidelines for any heritage place included in the schedule. A heritage design guideline must not contain any mandatory requirements.

**43.01-7**31/07/2018  
VC148**Application requirements**

An application must be accompanied by any information specified in the schedule to this overlay.

**43.01-8**24/01/2020  
VC160**Decision guidelines**

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

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- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
  - The significance of the location and whether the proposal will adversely affect the natural or cultural significance of the heritage place.
  - Any applicable statement of significance (whether or not specified in the schedule to this overlay), heritage study and any applicable conservation policy.
  - Any applicable heritage design guideline specified in the schedule to this overlay.
  - Whether the location, bulk, form or appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
  - Whether the location, bulk, form and appearance of the proposed building is in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the heritage place.
  - Whether the demolition, removal or external alteration will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
  - Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
  - Whether the proposed subdivision will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
  - Whether the proposed subdivision may result in development which will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
  - Whether the proposed sign will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
  - Whether the lopping or development will adversely affect the health, appearance or significance of the tree.
  - Whether the location, style, size, colour and materials of the proposed solar energy system will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.

VICTORIA PLANNING PROVISIONS

**43.01-9**

31/07/2018  
VC148

**Use of a heritage place**

A permit may be granted to use a heritage place (including a heritage place which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register) for a use which would otherwise be prohibited if all of the following apply:

- The schedule to this overlay specifies the heritage place as one where prohibited uses may be permitted.
- The use will not adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
- The benefits obtained from the use can be demonstrably applied towards the conservation of the heritage place.

**Decision guidelines**

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider the effect of the use on the amenity of the area.

**43.01-10**

31/07/2018  
VC148

**Aboriginal heritage places**

A heritage place specified in the schedule to this overlay as an Aboriginal heritage place is also subject to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

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NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PLANNING SCHEME

28/02/2019  
GC117

SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 43.01 HERITAGE OVERLAY

1.0  
28/02/2019  
GC117

Application requirements

None specified.

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2.0  
28/02/2019  
GC117

Heritage places

The requirements of this overlay apply to both the heritage place and its associated land.

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
	CARAPOOEE								
HO22	St. Peters Anglican Church, 367 Dunolly Road, Carapooee	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2176	Yes		No
	LEDCOURT								
HO20	Ledcourt Homestead, 125 Ledcourt Road, Ledcourt	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H339	Yes		No
HO32	Balance Ledcourt Homestead, 125 Ledcourt Road, Ledcourt	No	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	No
HO26	Heatherlie (Mt. Difficult) Quarry, Grampians National Park, Grampians Road, Ledcourt	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1556	Yes		No
	GREAT WESTERN								
HO7	Hard Hill Mining Site, Garden Gully Road, Great Western	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1044	Yes		No
HO1	Seppelts Champagne Cellars, 36 Cemetery Road, Great Western	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H338	Yes		No
	ST ARNAUD								

NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PLANNING SCHEME

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PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO2	<i>Court House, Napier St , St Arnaud</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None specified	None specified
HO4	<i>Former Crown Land Office, 4 Napier St, St Arnaud</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1530	Yes		No
HO3	<i>Lock-up, Napier St , St Arnaud</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None specified	None specified
HO5	<i>St Arnaud Railway Station, Queens Avenue, St Arnaud</i>	Yes	No	No	No	Yes Ref No H1594	Yes		No
HO30	<i>Lloyds Whip Gold Mining Site, Stuart Mill Historic Site, Sunraysia Highway, Stuart Mill</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1274	Yes		No
HO24	<i>Old Stuart Mill General Store, CA 1 &amp; Part 20, Section 2, Township of Stuart Mill , Parish of Boola Boloke</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
	STAWELL								
HO6	<i>Former Stawell Volunteer Fire Brigade Station, 1 Byrne St , Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None specified	None specified
HO8	<i>Post Office, 87 Gold Reef Mall, Stawell</i>	-	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO9	<i>Powder Magazine, 113-117 Gold Reef Mall, Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO10	<i>Former Police Superintendent's Residence, 17 Leslie St, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H986	Yes		No
HO11	<i>Lock-up, 42 Longfield St , Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO12	<i>Shire Hall, 50-52 Longfield St , Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified

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## NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PLANNING SCHEME

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PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO13	<i>Former Literary &amp; Scientific Institute, 54 Longfield St, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H531	Yes		No
HO14	<i>Former Pleasant Creek Court House, 46-48 Longfield St, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H998	Yes		No
HO33	<i>Central Park, 10-18 Main St, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2284	Yes		No
HO15	<i>Railway Station, Napier St, Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO16	<i>St Matthews Presbyterian Church, 13 Scallan St, Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO17	<i>Baptist Church, 17 Scallan St, Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO18	<i>House, 10 Seaby St, Stawell</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO31	<i>Diamond House, 24 Seaby St, Stawell</i> <i>The heritage place includes adjacent house</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2178	Yes		No
HO19	<i>Stawell Gas Holder, 47-49 Wimmera St, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1085	Yes		No
HO27	<i>Former Pleasant Creek Hospital (Nara building), Entrance driveway, central fountain and surrounds</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
HO28	<i>Commonwealth Memorial, Cnr Main Street and Barnes Street, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1943	No		No
HO29	<i>Stawell Court House, 11 Patrick Street, Stawell</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1997	Yes		No

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## NORTHERN GRAMPIANS PLANNING SCHEME

PS map ref	Heritage place	External paint controls apply?	Internal alteration controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences not exempt under Clause 43.01-4	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 2017?	Prohibited uses permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
	SWANWATER								
HO23	<i>Swanwater Homestead Ruins, Lot 2, LP 61763, Parish of Swanwater</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	None Specified	None Specified
	TOTTINGHAM								
HO21	<i>The Wool Shed, Tottington Homestead and Stone Cottage, 5018 Ararat-St Arnaud Road Tottington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H305	Yes		No
	ZUMSTEINS								
HO25	<i>Zumsteins Recreation Centre, Mount Victory Road, Zumsteins</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1049	Yes		No

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### **APPENDIX 5 – H7423-0085 VICTORIAN HERITAGE DATABASE RECORD AND SITE CARD**

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## Victorian Heritage Database Report

Report generated 29/05/22

## LANDSBOROUGH ROAD HOUSE RUIN

**Location**

LANDSBOROUGH ROAD JOEL JOEL, NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

**Municipality**

NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

**Level of significance**

Heritage Inventory Site

**Heritage Inventory (HI) Number**

H7423-0085

**Heritage Listing**

Victorian Heritage Inventory

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**Statement of Significance**

Last updated on - October 1, 2021

The ruined house is representative of the early selecting families in the district from the 1860s onwards, working the land and developing primary industry.

Interpretation of Site	The site comprises a chimney base, exotic trees, scatter of handmade bricks, fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics) and dilapidated cart. The chimney likely represents the remains of a ruined house. The materials used to construct the chimney comprise local sub-rectangular natural stone blocks and handmade brick. The date of construction is not known. However, the Parish of Watta Wella map indicates that the land was selected by a R Chaming sometime from 1866 onwards, and the ruined house may date to this early selection period. Other components of the site include exotic trees, a scatter of handmade bricks and fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), and a dilapidated cart.
Hermes Number	208276
Property Number	

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## History

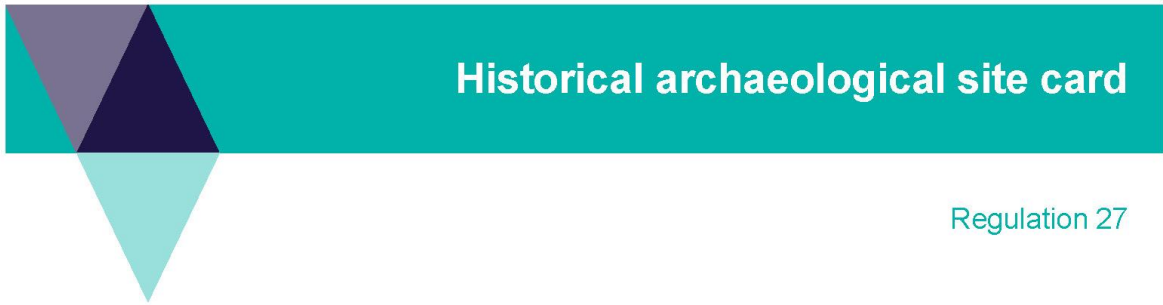
Possibly a ruined house associated with the first selector of the property a 'R Chaming' sometime from 1866 onwards. No details are known of the early history of the owner or the property.

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

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

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# Historical archaeological site card

Regulation 27

## Instructions to complete form

### Who should complete this form?

A person who discovers a site that should be recorded on the Heritage Inventory. This form must be completed in accordance with Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* available at [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au).

### Enquiries and more information

Web: [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au)  
 Telephone: (03) 7022 6390  
 Email: [archaeology.admin@delwp.vic.gov.au](mailto:archaeology.admin@delwp.vic.gov.au)

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### Please lodge your form in one of the following ways:

*By email* to: [archaeology.admin@delwp.vic.gov.au](mailto:archaeology.admin@delwp.vic.gov.au) (Word is the preferred document format) OR  
*By post* to: The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, PO Box 500, MELBOURNE VIC 8002

Please note: all sections must be completed. Incomplete forms will be returned to the applicant which may result in delays.

### Recommended site extent:

You are required to lodge a recommended site extent with your site card. It is our preference to receive .shp files with associated plan. See section 5 of Heritage Victoria's *Archaeology Survey Guidelines*.

Office use only		
Heritage Inventory number and name		
<input type="text"/>		
Date received	Date accepted	Hermes Number
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



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## Historical archaeological site card

### 1. Place details

Place name:	Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel
Heritage Inventory Number (if any):	Not applicable
Other or former names:	Not applicable
Municipal Council:	Northern Grampians Shire
Address:	Landsborough Road Joel Joel 3384
Geographical coordinates (GDA94 or WGS84) expressed in degrees and decimals of a degree:	GDA94 MGA54: 675939E 5900853N
Mapsheet name and number (1:100,000 only):	Ararat 7423

### 2. Cadastral location

County:	Borong
Parish:	Joel Joel
Township:	Not applicable
Section:	Not applicable
Allotment:	98
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	98\PP2806

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### 3. Details of site owner or land manager (where known)

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Nathan
Surname:	Kelly
Business or organisation name:	RES Australia Pty Ltd
Position title:	Development Manager
Address:	Suite 6.01 Level 6, 165 Walker Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060
Email address:	nathan.kelly@res-group.com
Telephone:	0422 605 068

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# Historical archaeological site card

## 4. Details of site occupier (where known)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Business or organisation name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Aboriginal cultural values

Site has known Aboriginal values  \*Yes  \*No

Site is recorded on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register  \*Yes  \*No

## 6. Current description of site

Please provide description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chinoiserie exotic trees, scatter of handmade bricks, fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), dilapidated cart.

Date recorded: 3 March 2021

On Victorian Heritage Register  \*Yes  \*No  
 (please advise VHR number)

On Heritage Overlay  \*Yes  \*No  
 (please advise HO number)

Associated sites: None known

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## Historical archaeological site card

### 7. Place history

Please provide a brief history of the place (at least 1 to 2 paragraphs):

Possibly a ruined house associated with the first selector of the property a 'R Chaming' sometime from 1866 onwards. No details are known of the early history of the owner or the property.

### 8. Analysis of site (interpretation)

Include phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented, as well as current place use:

The site comprises a chimney base, exotic trees, scatter of handmade bricks, fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics) and dilapidated cart. The chimney likely represents the remains of a ruined house. The materials used to construct the chimney comprise local sub-rectangular natural stone blocks and handmade brick. The date of construction is not known. However, the Parish of Watta Wella map indicates that the land was selected by a R Chaming sometime from 1866 onwards, and the ruined house may date to this early selection period. Other components of the site include exotic trees, a scatter of handmade bricks and fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), and a dilapidated cart.

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### 9. Statement of Significance

Please provide a brief description of why the site is significant (at least 1 to 2 paragraphs):

The ruined house is representative of the early selecting families in the district from the 1860s onwards, working the land and developing primary industry.

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## Historical archaeological site card

### 10. Suggested Protection

- Heritage Inventory: for consideration by Heritage Victoria for inclusion on the Heritage Inventory
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Heritage Overlay

### 11. Threat

Is the place under any threat? If so, what is the threat?

None. The location of the place will be avoided by the proposed renewable energy project.

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### 12. References / Informants

Please list books or other sources that may provide historical information about this place.

Parish of Watta Wella Map.

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## Historical archaeological site card

### 13. Attachments

Please attach the following to this form:

- A map showing the location of the site. Map must clearly identify recorded area and include any street addresses (eg excerpt from Melway and its reference numbers)
- A plan showing all archaeological features, and any built cultural heritage. (The plan must be labelled and scale noted – eg 1:100,000)
- Photographs of the site (you may include historical photographs, historical plans, and historic maps)
- Any other documents or notes produced as a result of the survey.

### 14. Recording archaeologist's details

Title:	Dr
First Name:	Thomas
Surname:	Rymer
Business or organisation name:	Tardis Archaeology Pty Ltd
Position title:	Archaeologist
Business or company address:	Suite A3, 8 Rogers Street, Port Melbourne, 3207
Email address:	tomr@tardisenterprises.com.au
Telephone:	0437 584 006

### 15. Statement

I state that the information I have given on this form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name:	Thomas Rymer
Signature:	
Date:	4 August 2021

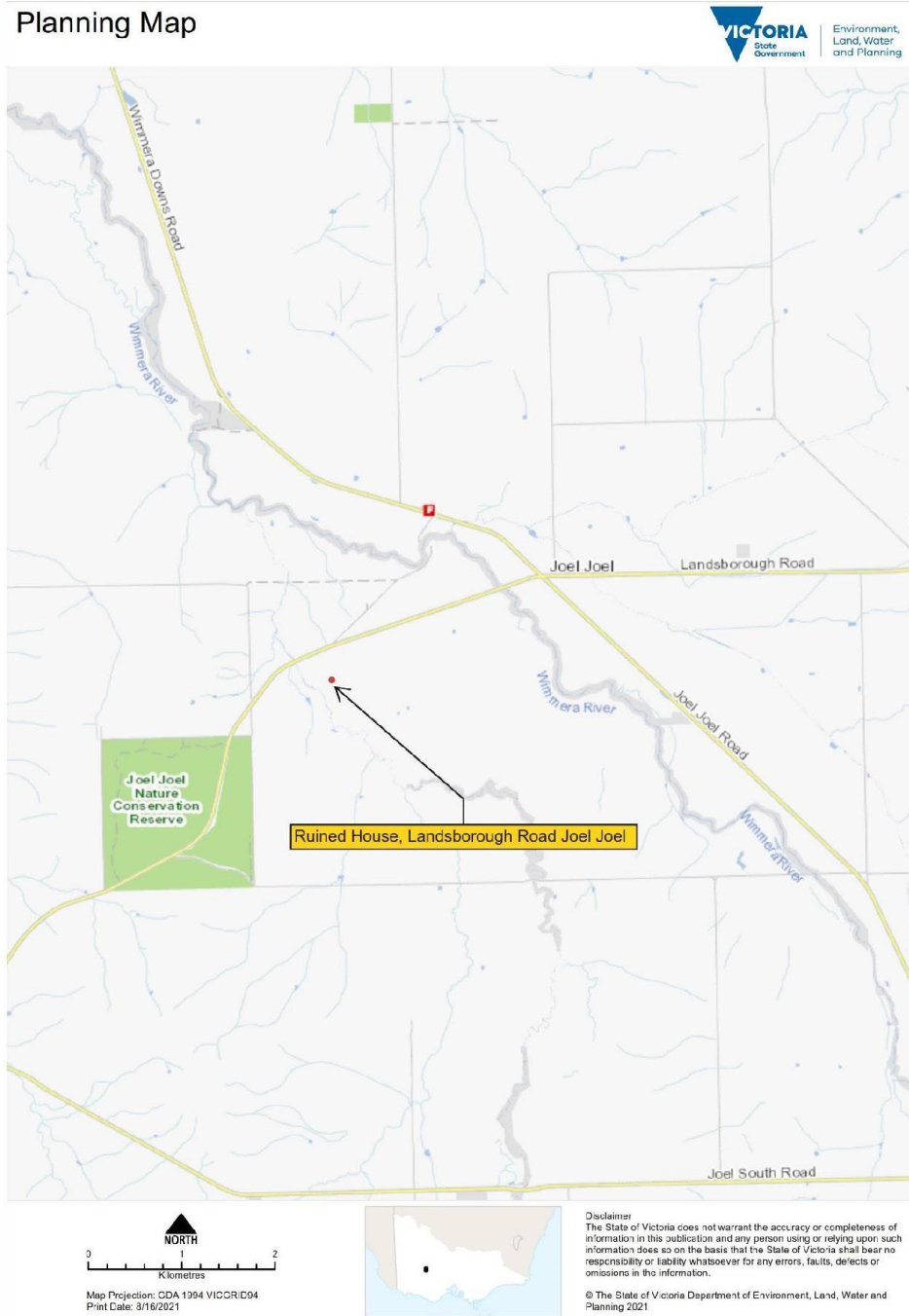
\*Delete if not applicable

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# Historical archaeological site card



Map 1 Site Location

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# Historical archaeological site card



Map 2 Site Context (Aerial)

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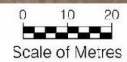
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# Historical archaeological site card



Aerial Photograph: Courtesy of DPI Website



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Site Extent

Map 3

Site Extent

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# Historical archaeological site card

## 3.4.1.1 Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel

HV Inventory No:	None – site card submitted to Heritage Victoria for consideration for listing on the Heritage Inventory
MSPSHO:	None – no heritage overlay recommended
Place Themes:	Developing primary production (3.5); working on the land (5.8)
GDA94 MGA54 Coordinate:	675939E 5900853E
Map No:	7423
Cadastre:	Allot. 98 Parish of Joel Joel SPI: 98\PP2806 Northern Grampians Shire
Location:	Landsborough Road, Joel Joel, 3384
Contents & Description:	Chimney base, exotic trees, scatter of handmade bricks, fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), dilapidated cart.
Construction:	Natural sub-rectangular stone slabs and handmade brick.
Date of Construction:	Sometime after 1866 when Agricultural Areas were open for selection and leasing.
Condition:	Ruined
Historic Significance:	Local
Social Significance:	None
Aesthetic Significance:	None
Scientific Significance:	Low
Archaeological Potential	Moderate – around chimney base.
Wind Farm Development Threat:	None

Photo 1

General view of site facing north. The chimney is under the tree (red arrow).



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## Historical archaeological site card

Photo 2

View of chimney, facing north.



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Photo 3

View of chimney hearth facing east.



Photo 4

View of dilapidated cart.



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## Historical archaeological site card

Photo 5

Makers mark on cart axel.



### *What is significant?*

The chimney likely represents the remains of a ruined house. The materials used to construct the chimney comprise local sub-rectangular natural stone blocks and handmade brick. The date of construction is not known. However, the Parish of Watta Wella map indicates that the land was selected by a R Charming sometime from 1866 onwards, and the ruined house may date to this early selection period. Other components of the site include exotic trees, a scatter of handmade bricks and fragmented historic artefacts (eg, ceramics), and a dilapidated cart.

### *How is it significant?*

The ruined house has local historic and low scientific significance. It has local significance as an example of a dwelling occupied by early selectors from the 1860s onwards. There is archaeological potential around the base of the chimney. No obvious evidence for foundations were seen on the ground surface. The potential for an archaeological deposit around the chimney base is attested by the generalised surface scatter of fragmented historic artefacts surrounding the chimney and in the nearby ploughed paddock.

### *Why is it significant?*

The ruined house is representative of the early selecting families in the district from the 1860s onwards, working the land and developing primary industry.

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## Historical archaeological site card

The following assessment of historic cultural heritage significance is based on the *Burra Charter* values. These values are defined as the ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations’ (Australian ICOMOS 1999: 12). The following significance assessments are based on the information gathered during this HHA. The significance of any place may alter if additional information becomes available. Following the completion of the archaeological fieldwork, site significance was assessed using the criteria of the Heritage Council of Victoria (HCV 2020) as required under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Criterion A	Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria’s cultural history.
Criterion B	Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria’s cultural history.
Criterion C	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history.
Criterion D	Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.
Criterion E	Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
Criterion F	Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
Criterion G	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural tradition.
Criterion H	Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria’s history.

**Table 2 Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel Significance Assessment (HCV 2008)**

Cultural Heritage Criteria	Level
C	Local

The significance of historic heritage is summarised in Table 3.

**Table 3 Summary of Historic Heritage Significance**

Place	Historic	Social	Aesthetic	Scientific	Archaeological Potential
3.4.1.1 Ruined House, Landsborough Road Joel Joel	Local	None	None	Low	Moderate

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