RE Future

Brewster Wind Farm

Appendix B

Desktop Historical Assessment

December 2021

Brewster Windfarm

Desktop Historical Archaeological Assessment

November 2021

Green Heritage
Compliance & Research Pty Ltd

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- Victorian Heritage Register (VHR): What Compliance Actions Are Required?

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There are no Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) places within the subject site. No actions are required for the management of VHI places.

A search of the Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) shows that there are no VHI places in the subject site. The closest VHI places are Trawalla School H7523-0082 which is 3km north-west of the subject site.

- Heritage Overlay (HO): What Compliance Actions Are Required?

There are no Heritage Overlay (HO) places within the subject site. No actions are required for the management of HO places.

A search of the Victorian Planning Scheme shows that there are no HO places or objects in the subject site or immediately adjacent to it. The closest HO place is 1.4km south-west of the subject site, Trawalla Road, Trawalla HO35.

Recommendations

1. There is no risk to known archaeological values and a minimal risk to potential archaeological values, however a significant archaeological place may be located in proximity to the subject site, therefore an Archaeological Discovery Protocol should be developed and included with the site induction package.

2. A poster displaying key information from the Archaeological Discovery Protocol should be placed in the site office during construction works.

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1. Introduction

Green Heritage Compliance and Research (GH) was engaged by RE Future Pty Ltd to prepare a Desktop Historical Archaeological Assessment (DHAA) in advance of the development of the Brewster Wind Farm.

This assessment will focus on the 19th century and early 20th century land use of the subject site in order to establish a phasing and significance framework for potential archaeological remains.

1.1 Project Archaeologist

The project archaeologist for this DHAA is Barry Green.

Barry is a heritage advisor, archaeologist and historian with over seventeen years of industry experience in Australia and Europe. His experience covers heritage and archaeological compliance on large and small scale urban and rural projects for the private and public sector. Barry holds a BA Hons and MA in history and archaeology from Trinity College Dublin.

1.2 Location of the Subject Site

The subject site for the DHAA is the Brewster Wind Farm development footprint, located east of Beaufort, bound by the Western Highway to the north and Kayley's Lane to the east. There are no registered historical archaeologic archaeological places within the subject site.

Table 1: Cadastral information

Lot / Plan	1 PS712949 & 2 PS712949
Local Government Authority	Pyrenees Shire
Parish	Brewster
County	Ripon

	Map 1	Key:
Green Heritage Compliance & Research	Brewster Wind Farm	Subject site
	Location	

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	Map 2	Key:
Green Heritage Compliance & Research	Brewster Wind Farm Subject site	☐ Subject site ▲ Turbine Location ☐ Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity — 10m Contour
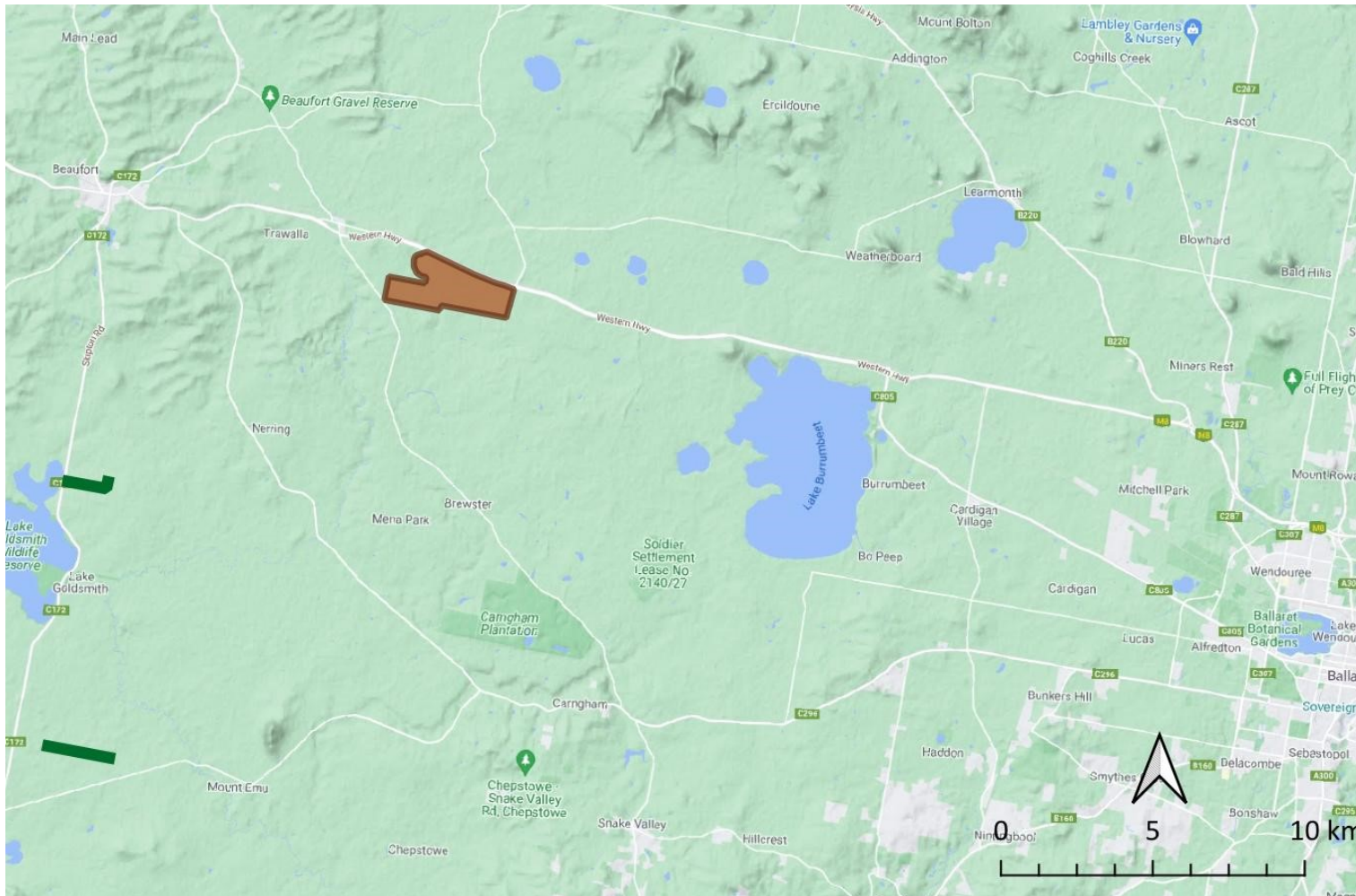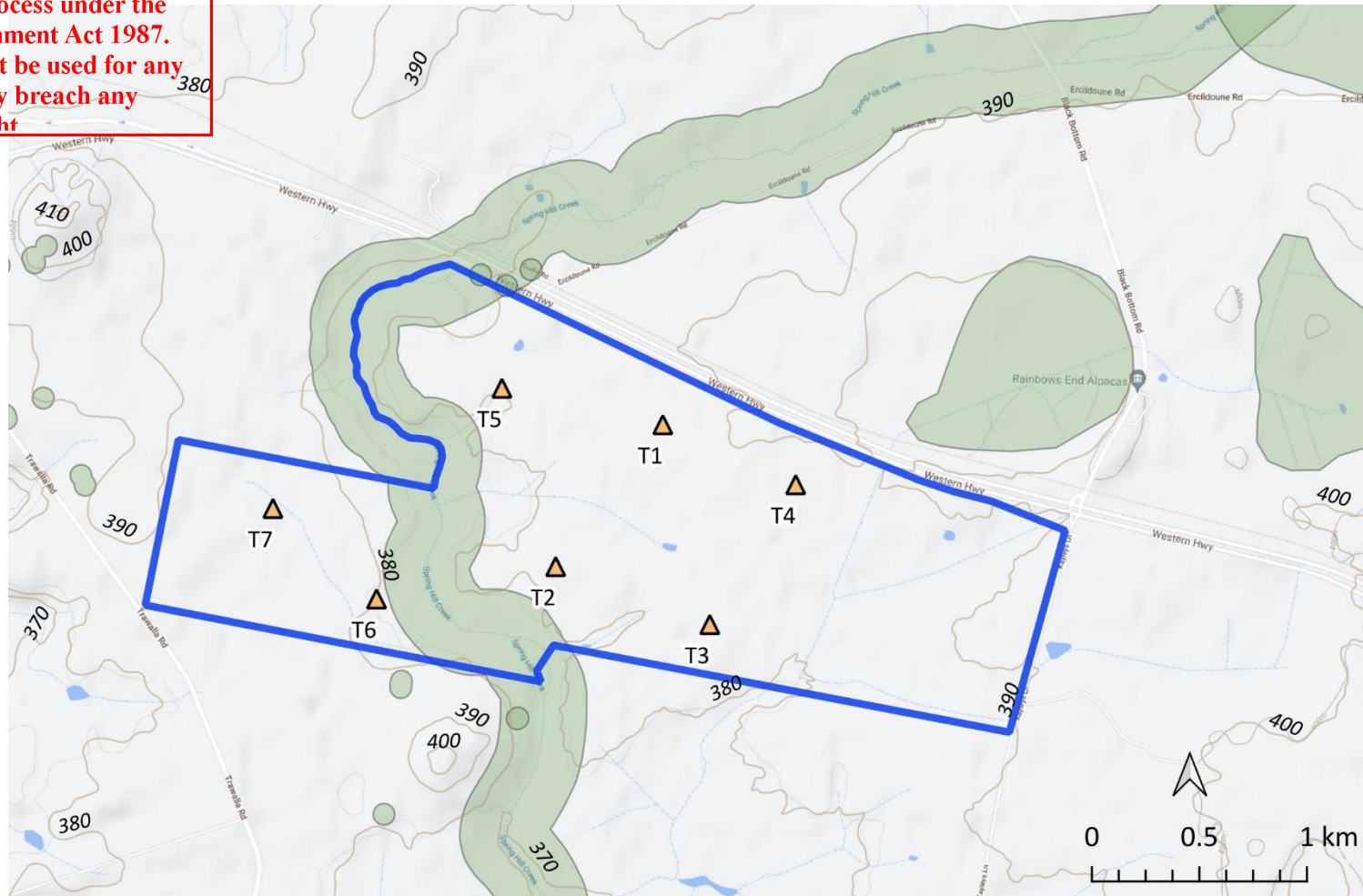
1.3 Proposed Development Works

The Brewster Wind Farm development footprint is 5km^2 and comprises 7 turbines plus associated tracks, underground cables and ancillary structures.

The works include all the land impacted by the proposed turbine locations, access tracks, site compound and all ancillary works associated with the activity.

1.4 Historical Cultural Heritage Overview

Legislative Overview

Historical cultural heritage is protected at two levels; state and local. State level protection is afforded by the Victorian Heritage Act 2017 which established the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) for built heritage and the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) for archaeological heritage. Permits are required for certain works to VHR places and consents are required for certain works on VHI places. The responsible authority for the VHR and the VHI is Heritage Victoria at the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

The Victorian Heritage Act 2017

The Victorian Heritage Act 2017 is administered by Heritage Victoria. It is the Victorian Government's key cultural heritage legislation.

The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to Victoria, including:
- historic archaeological sites and artefacts

- historic buildings, structures and precincts

- gardens, trees and cemeteries

- cultural landscapes

- shipwrecks and relics

- significant objects.

The Act establishes the Victorian Heritage Register, the Heritage Inventory and the Heritage Council of Victoria.

The Act establishes a legislative framework for heritage protection in Victoria, replacing the Historic Buildings Act 1981, the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981 and part of the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1971.

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR)

Heritage places and objects of 'state significance' are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). To be included in the VHR, places and objects must meet the assessment criteria of the Heritage Council of Victoria. To be of 'state significance', a place or object must of importance to understanding the history of Victoria.

Heritage Victoria maintains the VHR and issues heritage permits for heritage places and objects of state significance

under the Victorian Heritage Act 2017. Heritage Victoria also maintains a register of non-Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Heritage Inventory.

The VHR lists the State's most significant heritage places and objects.
- Heritage places can include buildings, trees, parks and gardens, streetscapes, archaeological sites, cemeteries, precincts, shipwrecks and structures such as bandstands.

- Heritage objects can include furniture, shipwrecks, relics, archaeological artefacts, equipment, transport vehicles and everyday articles that contribute to an understanding of Victoria's history.

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR): What Compliance Actions Are Required?

There are no Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) places within or immediately adjacent to the subject site. No actions are required for the management of VHR places or objects.

A search of the Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) shows that there are no VHR places or objects in the subject site or immediately adjacent to it. The closest VHR place is the Ercildoune H0313, located 7.3km north east of the subject site, off Ercildoune Road, Ercildoune.

Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) is a listing of all known historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological sites in Victoria.

While there are over 6,800 sites listed on the Heritage Inventory, it is not a comprehensive list as large parts of the State have not had an archaeological survey.

VHI sites, as well as sites that have yet to be discovered, are protected under the Victorian Heritage Act 2017. For any planned subsurface works, or other activities that may affect the archaeology on a site, it may be necessary to obtain a Consent from Heritage Victoria.

Anyone investigating or surveying any land for the purposes of finding an archaeological site must lodge a notification form with Heritage Victoria prior to the survey. Please note this also includes archaeological surveys carried out as part of a CHMP.

Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI): What Compliance Actions Are Required?

There are no Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) places within the subject site. No actions are required for the management of VHI places.

A search of the Victorian Heritage Database (VHD) shows that there are no VHI places in the subject site. The closest VHI places are Trawalla School H7523-0082 which is 3km north-west of the subject site.

Historical Cultural Heritage (Local Level)

Local government level protection for historical heritage is given under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 via the Pyrenees Planning Scheme. The planning control for heritage is the Heritage Overlay. Permits are required for certain works to Heritage Overlay places. The responsible authority for Heritage Overlay places is the planning department of Pyrenees Shire Council. Consultation with the planning department is recommended to determine compliance requirements for Heritage Overlay places.

Planning and Environment Act 1987

All municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls, which are prepared and administered by state and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the Planning and Environment Act 1987 as amended in 2000. Heritage Overlays are one such planning control. Heritage Overlays include places of local heritage significance as well as heritage precincts.

Pyrenees Shire Council has specific planning controls to deal with individual sites and areas with identified heritage significance. Heritage planning controls in relation to Heritage Overlays are detailed in Clause 43.01 of the Pyrenees Planning Scheme.

A Heritage Place is any place that the Pyrenees Shire Council considers appropriate to have statutory heritage protection under the Pyrenees Planning Scheme. Properties affected by the Heritage Overlay are listed in the schedule in the Heritage Overlay and identified on the planning scheme maps.

A Heritage Place could include an individual site, a precinct area covering many sites, buildings, structures, archaeological sites, trees, gardens, geological formations, fossils, habitat or other places of natural or cultural significance and its associated land. A Heritage Place cannot be moveable or portable objects (such as machinery within a factory or furniture within a house).

Heritage Precincts are areas which have been identified as having heritage significance and cover all buildings within the boundaries of the precinct identified in the Pyrenees Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay Maps.

The majority of the buildings within a precinct will be graded heritage buildings, although modern or new buildings may also be located within a heritage precinct. The requirements of the Heritage Overlay and associated planning permit triggers apply to all buildings within the precinct.

Heritage Overlay (HO): What Compliance Actions Are Required?

There are no Heritage Overlay (HO) places within the subject site. No actions are required for the management of HO places.

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2. Land-use History

The early post contact history of the Brewster district is defined by pastoral settlement of predominantly middle-class Scottish families with a mixed labour force of English, Scottish and Irish agricultural labourers. Pastoral settlement began in the late 1830's on an informal basis with security of tenure achieved through the pre-emptive right system.

The site envelope was located in the Langi Kal Kal run established in 1838 by James, John, Stirling Donald in partnership with William Bogle Hamilton, later subdivided into the Mount Ross run in 1851 under James Donald. The Langi Kal Kal run originally comprised 70,400 acres (285km^2) with 200 head of cattle and 20,000 sheep. The Langi Kal Kal home station was located 3.8km northwest of the site envelope, on the site of the present Langi Kal Kal prison farm. The Mount Ross home station was located 4.6km north of the subject site. Adjoining Langi Kal Kal to the southwest was the Trawallo run, the home station of which was located 3km to the southwest of the site envelope.

Figure 1: 1848 Langi Kal Kal run with site envelope outlined in white

Figure 2: Detail from the 1848 Lang Kal Kal plan

Figure 2 above shows the location of the site envelope in the context of the Langi Kal Kal run. The 1848 run plan contains details on the contact period landscape and the infrastructure of the pastoral enterprise outlined below:

1. Enclosed area marking the location of the home-station dwellings, outbuildings, shearing sheds, etc.

2. Farm track which later became part of Black Bottom road

3. Outstation dwelling huts

4. Run boundary marked by a plough line

5. Landscape description indicating open grass land with limited tree cover

A shepherd's hut was located in proximity to the eastern boundary of the site envelope. The 1848 plan is indicative only and precise locations of buildings is difficult to pinpoint in the present landscape. Depending on current condition, all hut location and the home-station would meet the significance threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI).
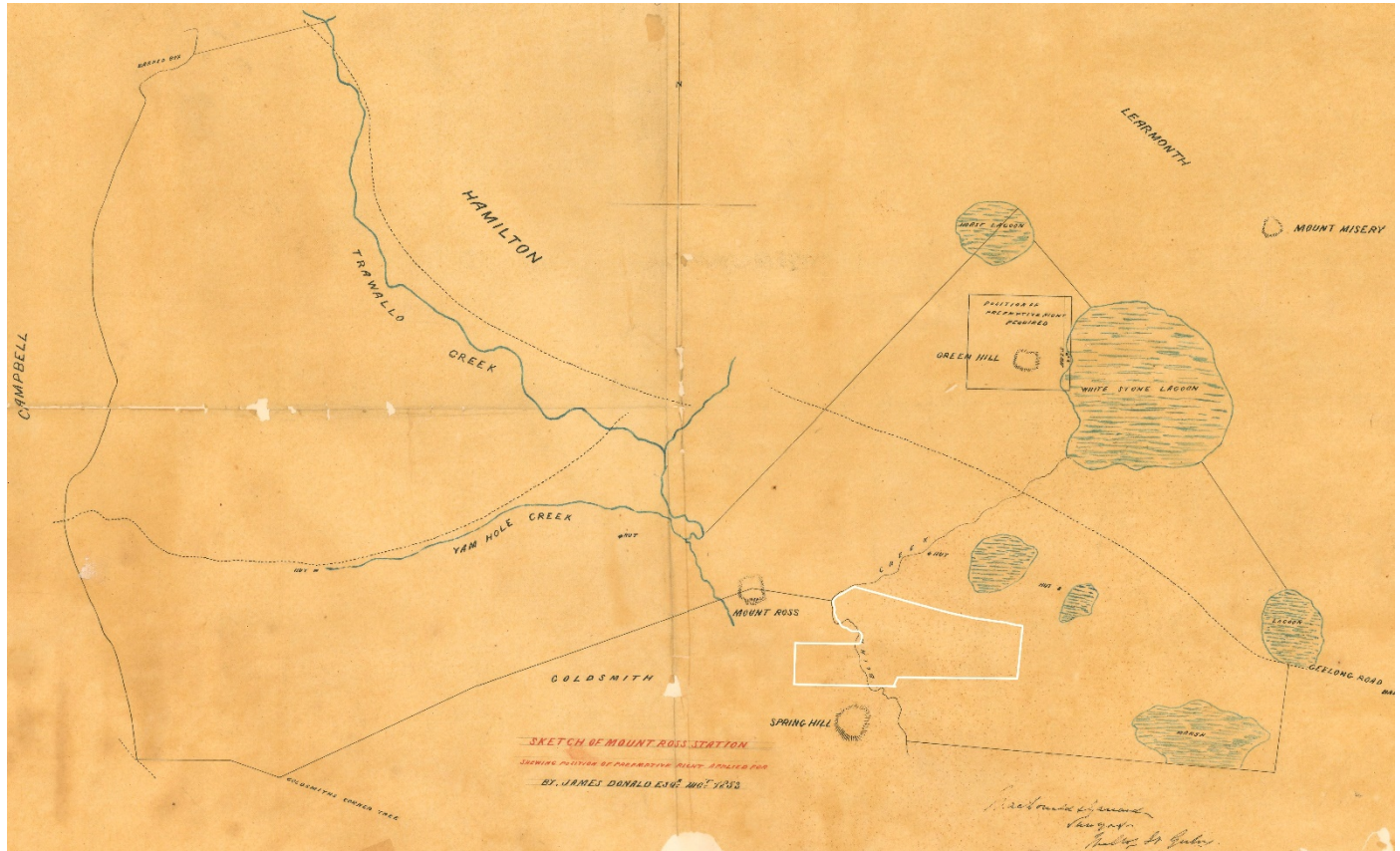
Figure 3: 1853 Mt Ross run plan

In 1851 the Langi Kal Kal run was subdivided, with the southern portion becoming the Mount Ross run under one of the original pastoralists, James Donald. In 1853 James Donald applied for a pre-emptive right, formalising the Mount Ross run. The 1853 Mount Ross run plan is more accurate than the 1848 Lang Kal Kal run plan and contains most of the same details. The shepherds hut marked in proximity to the eastern boundary of the site envelope on the 1848 plan is missing from the 1853 plan, indicating that it may have been destroyed by this time.
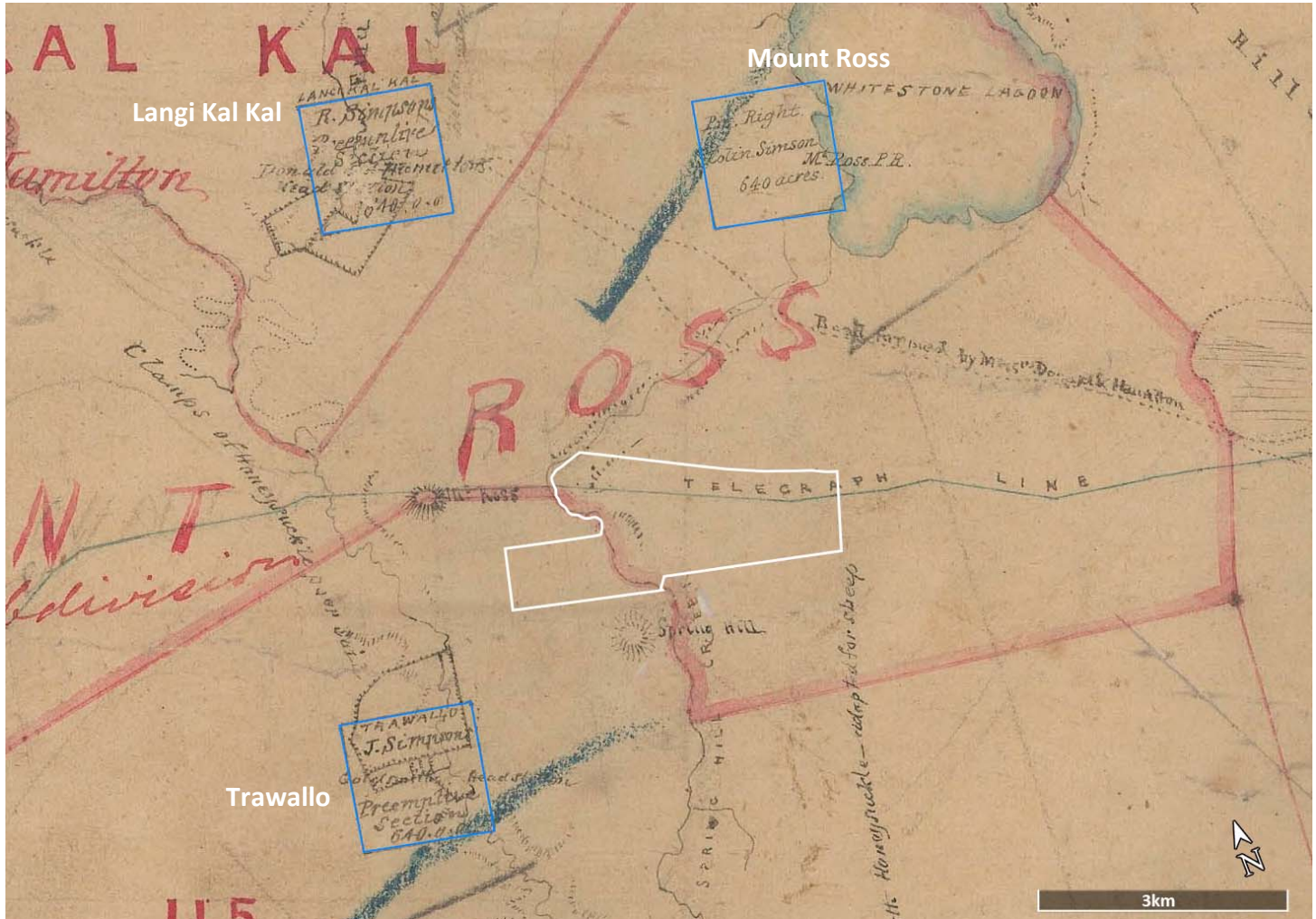
Figure 4: 1854 plan showing location of runs outlined in blue in proximity to the subject site outlined in white

The 1854 of Ripon County plan improves on the accuracy of the 1848 and 1853 run plans. There is increased detail on the layout of the home-stations, however outstation huts are not marked. In 1858 the Ripon County plan was amended to include the newly constructed Melbourne to Adelaide telegraph line which followed the approximate alignment of the Western Highway. The plan shows the telegraph line running through the site envelope, however it is more likely that it was located within the road reserve and that the accuracy discrepancy is probably a result of the fact that the telegraph line is a later addition to an existing plan.

Figure 5: 1861 Brewster Parish plan

Figure 6: 1890 Brewster Parish plan

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James Donald transferred the Mount Ross run to Colin Simson in 1854 who in turn transferred it to his cousin Robert Simson who had taken on the Langi Kal Kal run in 1853. The 1861 and 1890 Brewster Parish plans shows the subdivision of the Mt Ross run into individual land parcels. The current paddock layout is quite different to the late nineteenth century land parcel arrangement, reflecting property consolidation in the twentieth century.   There is no indication of late nineteenth century dwellings within the site envelope, however it may be possible that some structures were present, probably in proximity to the current dwellings.
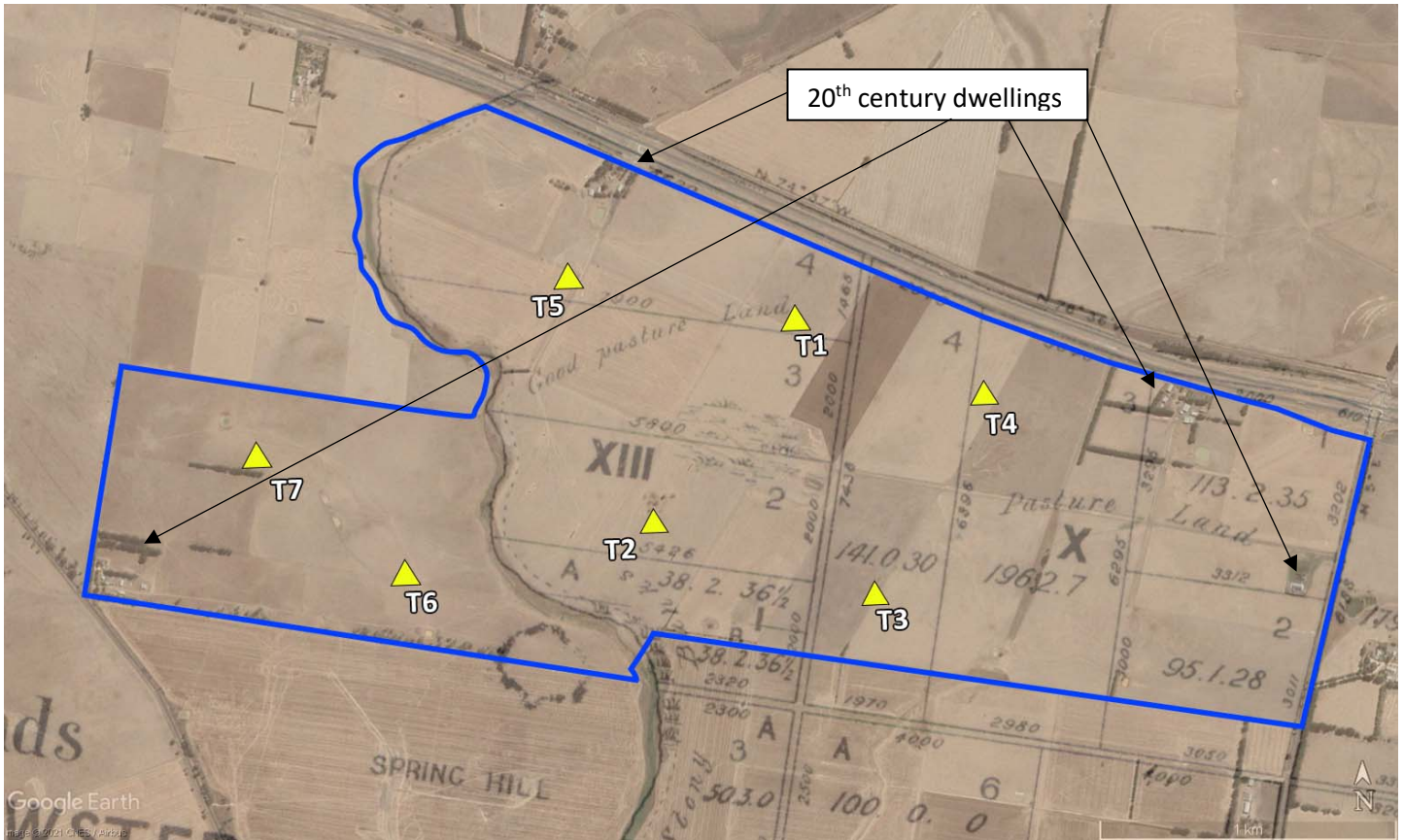

Figure 7: 1861 Brewster Parish Plan overlayed on Google Earth

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2.1 Additional Information on Langi Kal Kal, Mount Ross and Trawallo

Australasian (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946), Saturday 26 August 1882, page 23

The Stud Flocks of Victoria

The Langi-Kal-Kal Merinoes

The Hon. Robert Simson's stud flock of pure merino sheep is one of the best in Victoria. Ever since the Langi-Kal-Kal run was taken up, over 40 years ago, until the present time it has been stocked with pure merinos, and the stud flock has been carefully bred for more than 20 years. In the year 1839 or 1840 the run was first taken up by Messrs. Jas. Donald and W. B. Hamilton, whose original flock of ewes was purchased from Mr. W. Kermode, of Monovale, Tasmania; the rams used being obtained from the Circular Head Company, Tasmania; the Australian Agricultural Company, New South Wales; from Mr Sturgeon, of Grays; and Saxon rams imported from the Gadegast stud flock. " The Circular Head Company's flock," says Brown in his Sheep-breeding in Australia," was composed of the finest German merinoes that could be procured; the Gadegast flock was esteemed one of the very finest in Germany. The Australian Agricultural Company's flock was descended from 600 pure merinoes which they imported in 1825; 300 of these ewes were from the flock of the Elector of Saxony, and the other 300 were French merinoes. Mr. Sturgeon's stud flock was originally from the flock of Spanish merinoes kept by George III."

Such is the pedigree of the sheep with which Langi-Kal-Kal was blocked in 1853, when the station was purchased by Mr. Simson, and each were the materials he had at his command when he founded his present stud flock in 1862. Mr. Simson speaks of these sheep as being of superior quality. From the 12,000 ewes of this breed on the station at the latter date, 135 of the best were selected by Mr. Jonathan Shaw, and rams were obtained from the Messrs. Learmonth's Ercildoune flock, and from Mr. Thos. Shaw.

[…]

Langi-Kal-Kal, which consists of over 27,000 acres of freehold land, is situated about 20 miles west from Ballarat upon the main Ararat road. The homestead, about two miles from the Trawalla railway station, occupies a sheltered position on the banks of the Emu Creek, a wooded range of hills protecting it from the cold winds which frequently prevail in the district. Around the house bluegums, pines, fire. and other trees have been planted, which add considerably to the natural beauty of the place, and the outlook towards the east over extensive park lands to the low grassy hills and higher peaks of the dividing range is exceedingly pleasing, while an extensive reach of water secured by damming up the creek gives an additional charm to the tree-studded valley in the fore ground. The estate has been subdivided into more than 40 paddocks, and permanent water provided in each, so that the carrying capability of the run has been greatly increased. The country, however, is only of medium richness. It is good, healthy pasture, well suited for sheep, but the soil is a grey loam, which would not be well adapted for cultivation. There is an even sward of nutritious grass, and nearly a sheep to the acre can be carried all the year round, the stock being maintained in good condition, and the surplus fattened for market when required. Last season 26,670 sheep were shorn, including 5,195 lambs weaned just before shearing. Light wood and honeysuckle trees are sparsely dotted over the estate, but as the country is flat in many parts the sheep are not too well protected from the cold winds which sweep across the plains. Upon such country the sheep are likely to be of a healthy and hardy constitution.

The sheep-wash, designed by Mr. Thos. Tindale, the manager, is one of the handiest and most complete I have seen. An abundant supply of fresh water is brought in an open race from the Horse lagoon at the foot of the Ercildoune-hills, about four miles distant, and kept in a large supply-dam near the wash. To the boilers, dip, and all parts of the wash, the water is laid on in pipes, so that filling and emptying can be done with the greatest ease. The system of having double yards leading up to the dip is adopted, and by this means the sheep are easily yarded, for one yard being always fall, there are always sheep on ahead to lead the others forward. In the centre of the long dip or soaking tank, a narrow wooden box of equal length is fixed, in which the men stand who work the wool with their hands and take off the black tips. The advantage of this plan is that as the sheep swim along on each side of the man-trough the men can handle them without stooping. The arrangements at the cold-water spouts are also very complete. The cold-water swimming tank is built of masonry and is surrounded by a drain which carries away the surplus water, and as the water flows over the lip of the tank into the drain on all sides no scum is allowed to remain upon the surface to hang upon the tips of the wool. The drying paddocks, however, are not so clean as upon some other estates in the Western district, it being impossible to keep them free from the falling leaves of the redgum trees, so that the prices obtained for the Langi-Kal-Kal wool are not owing to any special means of preparing it for market.

Although the Trawalla run is not within the site envelope, additional information is presented below in order to contextualise an understanding of the Langi Kal Kal/Mount Ross run in a local and regional context.

Australasian (Melbourne, Vic. : 1864 - 1946), Saturday 25 October 1941, page 34

Figure 8: Image of the Trawalla homestead in 1839

[…] Trawalla was taken up in October, 1838, by James McGregor Hamilton and his brother, Robert, and their brother-in-law, Kenneth W. Kirkland, who had crossed Bass Strait from Tasmania. The story of their early experiences is delightfully told in a series of articles written by Mrs. Kirkland which appeared in "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal" in June and July 1842. These articles contain ex tracts from Mrs. Kirkland's journal, in which she tells of their adventures. The editor of the "Journal," in an introduction, writes: "The wilds of Australia present, at this time, some strange scenes. Persons of all characters, and every variety of previous habits, are there, planting themselves as sheep farmers, each family being generally placed in some rude hut in the centre of its 'run' or sheepwalk. Thus transferred, all at once from parlour life in this country, perhaps from some learned or elegant profession, into primeval solitude, and left to their own resources, a change of life and occupation is induced such as we have no experience of in civilised climes.

"Young men who once figured here in quadrille parties are there seen driving carts and drays, or milking cows; while ladies who once presided over a refined hospitality, in some better part of a British city, are 'in the bush' fain to cook victuals for their husband and his shepherds. Occasional adventures with the [Aboriginals] streak the homeliness of the picture with something like the lines of romance.

"But all is not hardship and vexation. Labour and exposure in that country are attended with an excitement, which prevents anything like low spirits, and joined to the fine climate, tend to keep up a tone of health which few in civilisation ever enjoy.

"Then there is no eye of fashionable neighbour to look pityingly on the mean details of the mud house, and the life which passes within it. Above all, the star of hope is present, instructing how to bear with the present for the sake of the future."

[…] The Trawalla run comprised 40,000 acres, carrying 200 cattle and 20,000 sheep. It was 4 miles south of Beaufort, on the Emu Creek. Early in 1841 Adolphus Goldsmith became the owner, and he formed a stud flock in 1853 with sheep purchased from Messrs. Riley and Barker, the progeny of sheep imported from pure Saxon sheep from the flock of Herr Gadegast and that of Lt.-Col. von Schonberg. Soon after, John and Robert Sim-son purchased the estate and the stud, and they held it until, in 1872, they sold out to John Wilson, of Woodlands, who strengthened the stud by rams from Larra and Ercildoune.

[…] When John Wilson died in 1887 he left Trawalla and its 35,000 acres to his daughter, who married Admiral W. B. Bridges. […] Admiral Bridges carried on until his death in 1917, and in 1920 the property was compulsorily acquired by the Government, when Engineer-Cdr. H. P. Mackenzie bought the homestead and 8,000 acres of undulating country, watered by the Emu Creek. At the dispersal stud he purchased 5 lines of stud ewes and the rams, also the 2-tooth rams, 58 in number, the 2-tooth ewes, and all the ram lambs - all from the stud flock.

[End of extract]

2.3 The Scottish Community in the District

Age (Melbourne, Vic. : 1854 - 1954), Saturday 12 May 1934, page 9

Bush Life in 1839.

Sir,— The people referred to In the. interesting article on Bush Life are of sufficient Importance to warrant some further mention. Almost all concerned formed part of the Scottish— It might almost be termed Glasgow — Invasion/of 1838-39, due to the propaganda, In the first place, of the Rev. Dr. John Dun-more Lang, and, secondly, to David Waugh's book, "Three Years' Experience of a Settler In Australia.". The young married couple, who first introduced to the delighted gaze of the local aboriginals, a white piccaninny, were James McGregor Kirkland and his wife, with her brothers, Robert and James Hamilton. The country they occupied, for the first time, was Travallo, now Trawalla, and Mount Emu. The Yuille brothers, also from Dumbartonshire, had just previously taken up Ballarat. Mr. David Fisher was Geelong's first settler. Manager of the Derwent company, originally the Port Phillip Association, he came from Van Diemen's Land, although originally from Roslin, Midlothian. Robert Sutherland, one of the Sutherland brothers, our earliest pioneers of the Geelong district, was then on the Moorabool, and a little later held Native Creek No. 1. The Donalds, James. John, Stirling and William, and William Bogle Hamilton had taken up Langi Kal Kal and Mount Ross, and the Baillies, James Dennistoun and Thomas, third and fourth sons of Sir William Buillie, of Polkemmet, occupied Carngham. Hugh Niven (not Neven) was at Buninyong during the years 1838 and 1839. Mr. Wright's hut was actually the homestead of Bamgamie, later altered to Langi Willi. He had as partners Alexander Anderson and James Montgomery. Mrs. Scott, the old country friend in Melbourne was the wife of Andrew Scott, who, with his sons. Robert and Andrew, had just occupied Buninyong. Mrs. Denny was the wife of John Oliphant Denny, a partner of Yuille Brothers in their mercantile venture. The Rev. James Clow, a Presbyterian, was one of Melbourne's first clergymen. The crash of 1841-43 dispersed most of these Scots. The Donalds later took up land on the Richardson, now Donald. Robert Hamilton and Thomas Baillie formed the Polkemmet Station on the Wimmera later Calder's. — Yours, &c., A. S. KENYON. '
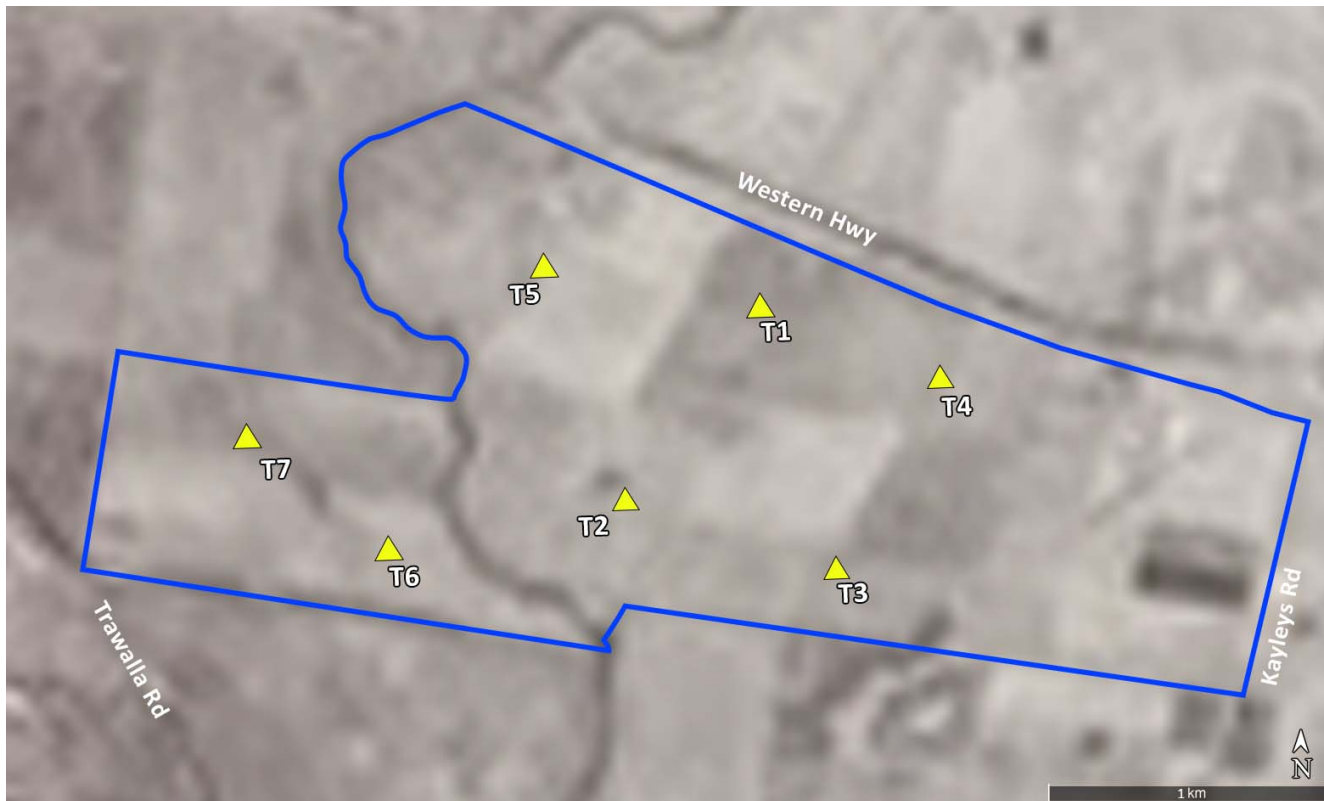
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Figure 9: 1966 aerial photograph of Brewster windfarm
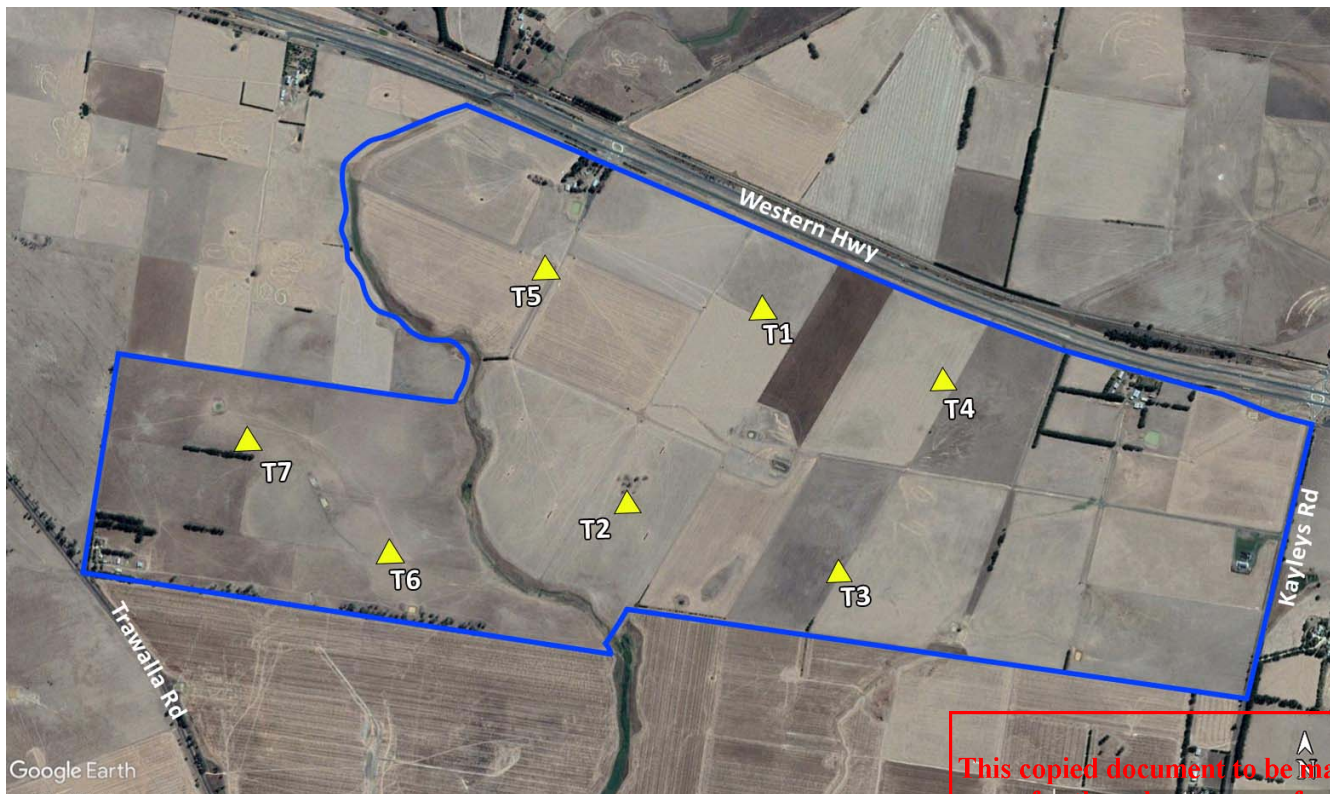
Figure 10: 2021 Google Earth image of Brewster windfarm turbine locations

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2.4 Pyrenees Shire Heritage Study

The Pyrenees Shire Heritage Precinct Study (Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd 2001) has established the post-contact historical context for the locality of the proposed wind farm and the wider region.

The township of Beaufort, originally known as Fiery Creek, was first settled during the gold rushes of the 1850s, following gold discoveries in 1852 at Yam Holes Creek and a later rush to the Main Lead which attracted approximately 60,000 people. The first permanent house built at Beaufort appears to have been constructed in 1853 for W. Scharp, watchmaker and jeweller and soon after Solomon and Levy, merchants and postmasters of Maryborough, opened offices. Fiery Creek continued to prosper as a result of gold mining in the ensuing years, and in 1856 new finds kept alive the hope that the settlement would 'eventually prove a second Ballarat.'

In December 1857, Capt. Webster completed his survey of Beaufort and maps were printed. At the base of Camp Hill (the location of a Government Camp Reserve), Webster provided a grid arrangement of streets which were punctuated by the wide thoroughfare of Havelock Street that was aligned diagonally. Neill Street was also planned on an angle after the creek crossing.

A land sale of allotments was held in March 1858 following Webster's survey, with the first 37 blocks sold in Neill, Lawrence and Havelock Streets. The police magistrate from Raglan, W. Willoby, acted as auctioneer at the Beaufort Police Court. At this time, 1002 men occupied the Fiery Creek diggings and 18 police were stationed there to keep law and order. Supporting businessmen included 20 bakers, 34 butchers and 50 shopkeepers. A new road was formed through the town in 1860, and in 1861, Beaufort's population had swelled to 1216.

Although goldmining declined in and around Beaufort in the 1860s, the town continued to develop along and around Neill Street. The Shire of Ripon was proclaimed on 18 December 1863 and the first council meeting was held in Beaufort in January 1864. In 1865, Beaufort was a well established town with a Court of Petty Sessions and a Court of Mines, a money order and telegraph office and branches of the Bank of Victoria and two insurance companies. The town had 800 dwellings, ten hotels (including the Golden Age, the Beaufort, the Camp Hotel and Bignell's). Local industries included two saw mills, two breweries and an aerated water manufactory.

Beaufort experienced further prosperity in the 1870s with the development of the railway in 1874. The Riponshire Advocate went so far as to claim that 'Beaufort will be the depot for nearly the whole of the Western District' after the railway opened. Nevertheless, throughout this decade a number of cultural institutions were established. A Mechanics Institute and Free Library was constructed, branches of the Oddfellows Rechabites and Good Templars' Societies opened, four churches were flourishing, and three public halls had been built, including the Golden Age Hall attached to the hotel.

The 1880s were years of consolidation for Beaufort. Neill and Havelock Streets continued to be important locations for businesses, a scenario which progressed into the 20th century. The town was described in the Picturesque Atlas of Australasia in 1886 as follows:

> This settlement commenced in what was known as the Fiery Creek rush … It is now well built, with good shops, and has all the appearance of stability and permanency. It has four churches, a mechanics' institute with a library of three thousand volumes, good schools, both public and private, and friendly societies and lodges … There is a constant supply of water brought in from Mount Cole, towards which saw-mills extend from the town …

[End of extract]

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2.5 Land Use History Conclusion

1. The subject site was part of the Langi Kal Kal pastoral run established in 1838 by wealthy Scottish settlers.

2. It later became part of the Mount Ross run following subdivision of Langi Kal Kal in 1853.

3. The Mount Ross run was broken up in 1860 however, the same family retained ownership of the subject site throughout the 19th century.

4. The land was continually used for pasture during the 19th century.

5. Although there is no evidence for dwellings or farm buildings from this period, an 1848 run plan shows an outstation hut in proximity to the eastern boundary of the windfarm envelope, which is absent from later plans.

6. The post-pastoral agricultural land-use of the site resulted in the creation of new land parcels in the 1860's which was altered in the mid-20th century to the present paddock layout.

Potential Archaeological Values

1. Archaeological remains of 20th century land-use would not meet the significance threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI).

2. Any archaeological remains associated with the 19th century Langi Kal Kal and Mount Ross runs may meet the VHI significance threshold.

3. Should the mapped 1848 outstation hut be present in the windfarm envelope, it would be considered a very significant archaeological place not only for historical archaeological values but also for the potential to contain post-contact Aboriginal material culture.

3. Conclusions

Historical heritage – compliance actions required:

- Victorian Heritage Register (VHR): What Compliance Actions Are Required?

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There are no Heritage Overlay (HO) places within the subject site. No actions are required for the management of HO places.

A search of the Victorian Planning Scheme shows that there are no HO places or objects in the subject site or immediately adjacent to it. The closest HO place is 1.4km south-west of the subject site, Trawalla Road, Trawalla HO35.

4. Recommendations

1. There is no risk to known archaeological values and a minimal risk to potential archaeological values, however a significant archaeological place may be located in proximity to the subject site, therefore an Archaeological Discovery Protocol should be developed and included with the site induction package.

2. A poster displaying key information from the Archaeological Discovery Protocol should be placed in the site office during construction works.

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References

National Library of Australia, Public Record Office of Victoria and State Library of Victoria

Date	Author	Title
1848		'Run 849: Langi Kal Kal' Available at: http://access.prov.vic.gov.au/public/component/daPublicBaseContainer?component=daViewRecord&entityId=090fe27381a3eafe
1853		'Sketch of Mount Ross Station' Available at: http://access.prov.vic.gov.au/public/component/daPublicBaseContainer?component=daViewRecord&entityId=090fe27381a6c350
1854	A. Robertson	'Plan of the County of Ripon' Available at: https://beta.prov.vic.gov.au/collection/PID1174284714
1859		'Run 846: Langi Kal Kal' Available at: http://access.prov.vic.gov.au/public/component/daPublicBaseContainer?component=daViewRecord&entityId=090fe27381a3eb04
1860	Crown Lands Office.	'Ripon' Available at: http://access.prov.vic.gov.au/public/component/daPublicBaseContainer?component=daViewRecord&entityId=090fe273826e6f42
1861	Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne.	'Country lands, Parish of Brewster, County of Ripon'. Available at: http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/104583
1861	W. C. O'Brien	'Road from Trawalla to Spring Hill Creek' Available at: https://beta.prov.vic.gov.au/collection/PID9176647089
1880	Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne.	'Brewster, County of Ripon'. Available at: https://beta.prov.vic.gov.au/collection/PID5174218065
1882		'Plan of Mount Ross Station' Available at: http://access.prov.vic.gov.au/public/component/daPublicBaseContainer?component=daViewRecord&entityId=090fe27381a40e91
1966	Australia Division of National Mapping	'Maryborough [cartographic material] : SJ54-8 Ballarat' http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/238158

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1882, Saturday 26 August	Australasian	The Stud Flocks of Victoria	23
1934, Saturday 12 May	The Age	Bush Life in 1839	9
1941, Saturday 25 October	Australasian	Famous Pastoral Properties	34

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2001	Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd	Pyrenees Shire Heritage Precinct Study
1932	Billis, R. V & Kenyon, A. S & Strachan,	H. M., *Pastoral pioneers of Port Phillip* Macmillan & Company Ltd, Melbourne, [Victoria].

Websites

Website	Year Accessed	Link
Heritage Victoria	2021	www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/heritage
HERMES	2021	http://services.land.vic.gov.au/maps/hermes.jsp
Planning Schemes Online	2021	http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/
VicPlan	2021	https://mapshare.vic.gov.au/vicplan/
Victorian Heritage Database	2021	http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/