

# Historical Heritage Assessment

## Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct, Marong and Marong Western Freight Corridor



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Historical Heritage Assessment – Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct, Marong & Marong Western Freight Corridor

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## **Document Control**

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## **Abbreviations**

ACHRIS – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System  
CA – Crown Allotment  
BREP – Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct  
COGB – City of Greater Bendigo  
CS – Crown Section  
DDWCAC – Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation  
DEE – Department of Environment and Energy  
DELWP – Department of Environment Land Water and Planning  
DEPI – Department of Environment and Primary Industries  
DCLS – Department of Crown Lands and Survey  
DJPR – Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions  
DLS – Department of Lands and Survey  
DTP - Department of Transport and Planning  
GDA94 – Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994  
HHA – Historical Heritage Assessment  
HO – Heritage Overlay  
HV – Heritage Victoria  
ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites.  
MGA – Map Grid of Australia  
MWFC – Marong Western Freight Corridor  
PROV – Public Records Office Victoria  
PAF – Probate and Administration Files (PROV)  
PSP – Precinct Structure Plan  
SGO – Surveyor General’s Office  
VAHR – Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register  
VHI – Victorian Heritage Inventory  
VHR – Victorian Heritage Register  
VPA – Victorian Planning Authority

**Please note that all maps and plans in this report are prepared using Victorian Government Standard GDA94 MGA coordinates (Zone 55).**



## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

In September 2022, Heritage Insight was commissioned by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) to undertake a Historical Heritage Assessment (HHA) for the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct, Marong (BREP) and the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC), which are located southwest/west of the township of Marong. As per the project scope, the HHA has been commissioned in order to identify historic (non-Aboriginal) cultural heritage located within the BREP and MWFC areas, and will be used to inform the planned future land-use of the area.

Following initial project commissioning, the VPA advised (25 November, 2022) that the assessment of the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) should be limited to a desktop assessment only.

### **The Study Area**

The study area comprises two distinct, but adjacent areas located southwest and west of the township of Marong, approximately 13km west of the regional city of Bendigo. These two areas are:

- The Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP), encompassing an area of land measuring ~297ha located southwest of the township of Marong, Parish of Marong, in the City of Greater Bendigo; and,
- The Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC), encompassing an area of land measuring ~68ha located to the immediate north of the BREP area.

It is understood that the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP) is a significant project for the City of Greater Bendigo as it presents a unique opportunity to lead the delivery of new, large scale, leading edge industrial/employment precinct (VPA, 2022). The Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) encompasses an area of land that is current being considered for future road upgrades to provide greater access to the precinct. At the request of the VPA, the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) was limited to a desktop assessment. Cadastral details for the study area are provided in Table 1 and Table 2. The location and extent of the BREP and MWFC areas – and the study area as a whole – are illustrated in Map 1 to Map 2.

### **Scope of Works**

As per the project scope, the main purpose of this assessment is to provide recommendations for the future management of historic (non-Aboriginal) sites/places within the study area. The primary objectives of the project were to:

Undertake an assessment of historic places within the study area in order to determine:

- The occupation history of the place, in particular as it pertains to landform modification and built heritage;
- The location and condition of any extant historic structures;
- The location and nature of any areas of archaeological potential; and
- The current heritage values and significance of identified heritage places or archaeological sites.

Develop recommendations for future management of identified heritage sites that address:

- The protection of the heritage values of all identified sites;
- The proposed future use of heritage sites and structures; and
- The need for additional research or investigations.

### **Previously Identified Heritage Sites**

A search of historic site registries (as detailed Table 3) was carried out on October 17, 2022. The search showed that there was one previously recorded historic (non-Aboriginal) archaeological site listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel) located within the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC). There are 18 historic places/sites within five kilometres of the study area (Table 5 and Table 6). The location of these historic sites and places is illustrated in Map 3 and Map 4.

### **Historic Background**

Background research undertaken as part of this desktop component of the project included:

- Research into the historic landforms and geomorphology of the study area in order to interpret extant landforms and understand the degree to which European occupation has altered the landscape; and
- Research into the occupation history of the study area – by accessing primary sources pertaining to land ownership, land occupation and built structures – to augment the known history of the study area as detailed in previous heritage studies.

The results of the background research were used to prepare a history of the study area that is:

- Framed within ‘Historical Themes’ relevant to the Greater Bendigo region (Lovell Chen, 2013a); and
- Focused on the occupation history, landform modifications and built structures specific to the study area.

### **Field Survey BREP: Identified Historic Heritage Places, Sites and Features**

The field survey of the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP) area was undertaken over a three-day period in November 2022. Desktop research was undertaken prior to the field survey in order to: determine the occupation history of the study area; formulate predictive models for likely areas of archaeological potential; and identify the location of potentially significant historic structures. The results of the field survey are detailed in Section 11.0.

As the result of desktop research and subsequent field work:

- One (1) new archaeological site was identified and assessed as holding archaeological significance at a local level (H7724-0644: Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape). Subsequent to the site’s identification, and in compliance with the *Heritage Act 2017*, an archaeological site card (x1) was submitted to Heritage Victoria on February 1, 2023 nominating the identified site to the Heritage Inventory (Crotty and Dolling, 2023). This nomination was approved on March 6, 2023, and the site is now listed on Victorian Heritage Inventory as: H7724-0644 – Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape (see Section 13.0 & Section 15.0 [Management Condition 1]).

In addition, number of features of local interest were identified (e.g., Wilsons Hill Channel, mature native trees). While the identified features do not meet the criteria for statutory protection, they contribute to an understanding of the historic landscape as detailed in (see Section 14.0).

### **Management Conditions**

Management Conditions relating specifically to statutory protections applicable to listed historic heritage sites and places located within the study area are detailed in Section 15.0 (BREP Area) and Section 16.0 (MWFC Area) including:

**Condition 1:** Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Site H7724-0644 (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape) (BREP Area; Section 15.0)

**Condition 2:** Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Site H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel) (MWFC Area; Section 16.0)

**Condition 3:** Statutory Protection of Heritage Overlay Place HO862 (Former Yorkshire Hotel and Environs) (MWFC Area; Section 16.0)

### **Management Recommendations**

Management Recommendation developed as a result of this assessment are detailed in Section 15.0 (BREP Area), Section 16.0 (MWFC Area) and Section 17.0 (outside/in the vicinity of the Study Area). As per the project objectives, these recommendations relate to the protection/preservation of identified heritage places/sites and features of local interest, including:

**Recommendation 1:** Preservation/Protection – ‘Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape’ (H7724-0644) (BREP Area; Section 15.0)

**Recommendation 2:** Incorporation of Place History into Future Development (within the BREP Area; Section 15.0)

**Recommendation 3:** Preservation/Protection of Features of Local Historic Interest (BREP Area; Section 15.0)

**Recommendation 4:** Further Investigation – Former Greenway’s Farm (BREP Area; Section 15.0)

**Recommendation 5:** Preservation/Protection – ‘Former Yorkshire Hotel’ (H7724-0625/HO862) (MWFC Area; Section 16.0)

**Recommendation 6:** Incorporation of Place History into Future Development (within the MWFC Area; Section 16.0)

**Recommendation 7:** Protection and Investigation of Potential Heritage Places & Sites within the MWFC Area (Section 16.0)

**Recommendation 8:** Protection and Investigation of Heritage Places & Sites located outside/in the vicinity of the Study Area (Section 17.0)

- **Recommendation 8A:** ‘Bullock Creek’ home station/Argyle Hotel – Heritage Place
- **Recommendation 8B:** Wilson’s Hill Cyanide Works (H7724-0246)

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## **Part One: Introduction**

### **1.0 Project Team – Heritage Insight Pty Ltd**

#### **Heritage Consultants/Project Management**

The heritage consultants that conducted this assessment are Wendy Dolling (Executive Historical Archaeologist, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd) and David Crotty (Senior Historical Archaeologist, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd). Wendy Dolling holds a BA (Hons) in Archaeology (2001) and a Masters of Cultural Heritage Management (2006), and David Crotty holds a B. Arch. (Hons) (2017).

#### **Additional Team Members**

Lana Tranter-Edwards (Technical Archaeologist; B.Arch (Hons)) – field survey.

Carly Skinner (Technical Archaeologist; MArtC; BA (Hons) Classics) – background research.

Tom Kimber (Archaeologist/GIS analyst Manager; MA Arch; BA (Hons) Archaeology) – GIS mapping.

### **2.0 Project Background**

#### **2.1 Commissioning and Scope**

In September 2022, Heritage Insight was commissioned by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) to undertake a Historical Heritage Assessment (HHA) for the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct, Marong (BREP) and the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC), which are located southwest/west of the township of Marong. As per the project scope, the purpose of this HHA is to: identify any registered/listed historic (non-Aboriginal) places or sites located within the study area; identify the potential location of any previously unidentified historic heritage places/sites that may be located within study area; and determine the implications that the presence of identified historic heritage have for the future development of land within the study area. The results of the HHA will inform future land use and development within the area.

Following initial project commissioning, the VPA advised (25 November, 2022) that the assessment of the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) should be limited to a desktop assessment only.

#### **2.2 Proposed Development**

As per the project brief, the development of the precinct is currently at the technical report phase of the project process. It is understood that the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP) is a significant project for the City of Greater Bendigo as it presents a unique opportunity to lead the delivery of new, large scale, leading edge industrial/employment precinct (VPA, 2022). While no specific development design plans have been assessed as part of this report, future development within the BREP and MWFC areas may include:

- Property subdivision and construction early works (e.g., land clearance, including vegetation removal and ground surface levelling, etc.);
- The installation of underground services (e.g., water, sewers, etc.);
- The construction of commercial and/or industrial buildings, roads, and footpaths; and

- Landscaping.

## **2.3 Potential Heritage Impact of the Proposed Development**

The proposed development of the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct, Marong and the Marong Western Freight Corridor has the potential to impact heritage places/sites that may be located within the study area. Activities associated with the precinct's development have the potential to damage or destroy historic heritage, including: extant built structures, historic plantings, landform modifications, and archaeological features or deposits.

Initial subsurface works associated with any future development likely to impact extant historic heritage include: property subdivision and construction early works, construction of roads and streetscapes, installation of services, and landscaping. Ongoing impacts associated with the construction of commercial and/or industrial buildings will likely be significant.

## **3.0 The Study Area**

### **3.1 Location**

The study area comprises two distinct, but adjacent areas located southwest and west of the township of Marong, approximately 13km west of the regional city of Bendigo. These two areas are:

- The Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP), encompassing an area of land measuring ~297ha located southwest of the township of Marong, Parish of Marong, in the City of Greater Bendigo local government area; and,
- The Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC), encompassing an area of land measuring ~68ha located to the immediate north of the BREP area.

The BREP area is bordered by: the Wimmera Freeway and the Wilsons Hill Bushland Reserve to the west and north; the Calder Alternative Highway to the east; and Cemetery Road to the south. Cadastral details for the BREP area are provided in Table 1.

The MWFC area encompasses a ~300m wide curtilage of land extending from the northern end of OSullivans Road in the south, to Yorkshire Road and the Calder Highway in the north. Cadastral details for the MWFC area are provided in Table 2.

<p><b>Note:</b> As per the project scope, the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) portion of the study area was limited to a desktop assessment (i.e., the MWFC area was not subject to a historic field survey – see Section 11.0).</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The location and extent of the BREP and MWFC areas – and the study area as a whole – are illustrated in Map 1 to Map 2.

**Table 1: Cadastral details for the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP)**

Parish: Marong		LGA: City of Greater Bendigo
Address:	Calder Alternative Highway, Marong 3515	
Lot and plan no.:	Lot 1 TP583727	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	1\TP583727	
Council Property Number:	216791	
Address:	1880 Calder Alternative Highway, Marong 3515	
Lot and plan no.:	Lot 1 TP123242	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	1\TP123242	
Council Property Number:	215787 (Part)	
Address:	41 OSullivans Road, Marong 3515	
Lot and plan no.:	Lot 1 TP13152	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	1\TP13152	
Council Property Number:	198513	
Address:	OSullivans Road, Marong 3515	
Crown Description:	Allotments 5C, 6A, 6B, 7A and 7C Sec. 5 PARISH OF MARONG	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	5C~5\PP3068; 6A~5\PP3068; 6B~5\PP3068; 7A~5\PP3068; and 7C~5\PP3068	
Council Property Number:	(None)	
Address:	OSullivans Road, Marong 3515	
Lot and plan no.:	Lot 5, Lot 6, Lot 7 and Lot 10 TP381572	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	5\TP381572; 6\TP381572; 7\TP381572, and 10\TP381572	
Council Property Number:	248670 (Part)	
Address:	Bendigo-St Arnaud Road, Marong 3515	
Lot and plan no.:	Lot 8 TP381572	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	8\TP381572	
Council Property Number:	253424	
<b>BREP Total Area</b>		<b>~297ha</b>

**Table 2: Cadastral details for the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC)**

Parish: Marong		LGA: City of Greater Bendigo
Address:	90 Bendigo-St Arnaud Road, 28 Mccreddons Road, 53 Filcock Road, 104 Carters Lane, and 138 Mccreddons Road, Marong 3515	
Crown Description	Allotments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6A Sec. 9 Parish of Marong	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	1~9\PP3068; 2~9\PP3068; 3~9\PP3068; 4~9\PP3068 and 6A~9\PP3068	
Council Property Number:	198514; 202264; 202265; 198775 (Part); and 220898	
Address:	Yorkshire Road, Marong 3515	
Crown Description	Allot. 2001 Parish of Marong	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	2001\PP3068	
Council Property Number:	(None)	

**Table 2: Cadastral details for the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC)**

<b>Parish: Marong</b>		<b>LGA: City of Greater Bendigo</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>27 Yorkshire Road, Marong 3515</b>	
<b>Lot and plan no.:</b>	Lot 1 TP20479	
<b>Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):</b>	1\TP20479	
<b>Council Property Number:</b>	199824	
<b>Address:</b>	<b>113 Mccreddons Road, Wilsons Hill 3515; 104 Carters Lane, Marong 3515; 8 Barnes Road, Wilsons Hill 3515</b>	
<b>Crown Description</b>	Allot. 1A, 2A and 3A Sec. 10 Parish of Marong	
<b>Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):</b>	1A~10\PP3068; 2A~10\PP3068; 3A~10\PP3068	
<b>Council Property Number:</b>	202266; 198775 (Part); 206662 (Part)	
<b>Address:</b>	<b>23 Mccreddons Road, Wilsons Hill 3515; 25 Barnes Road, Wilsons Hill 3515</b>	
<b>Lot and plan no.:</b>	Lot 1, and Lot 2 PS406086	
<b>Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):</b>	1\PS406086; 2\PS406086	
<b>Council Property Number:</b>	208013; 208014	
<b>Address:</b>	<b>74 Barnes Road, Wilsons Hill 3515</b>	
<b>Crown Description</b>	Allotment 4B Sec. 10 Parish of Marong	
<b>Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):</b>	4B~10\PP3068	
<b>Council Property Number:</b>	209222 (Part)	
<b>Address:</b>	<b>Bendigo-St Arnaud Road, Wilsons Hill 3515</b>	
<b>Crown Description</b>	Allot. 8A Sec. 5 Parish of Marong	
<b>Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):</b>	8A~5\PP3068	
<b>Council Property Number:</b>	198508	
<b>Parish: Leichardt</b>		<b>LGA: City of Greater Bendigo</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>49 Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill 3515</b>	
<b>Lot and plan no.:</b>	Lot 1 TP119704	
<b>Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):</b>	1\TP119704	
<b>Council Property Number:</b>	199825	
<b>MWFC Total Area</b>		<b>~68ha</b>

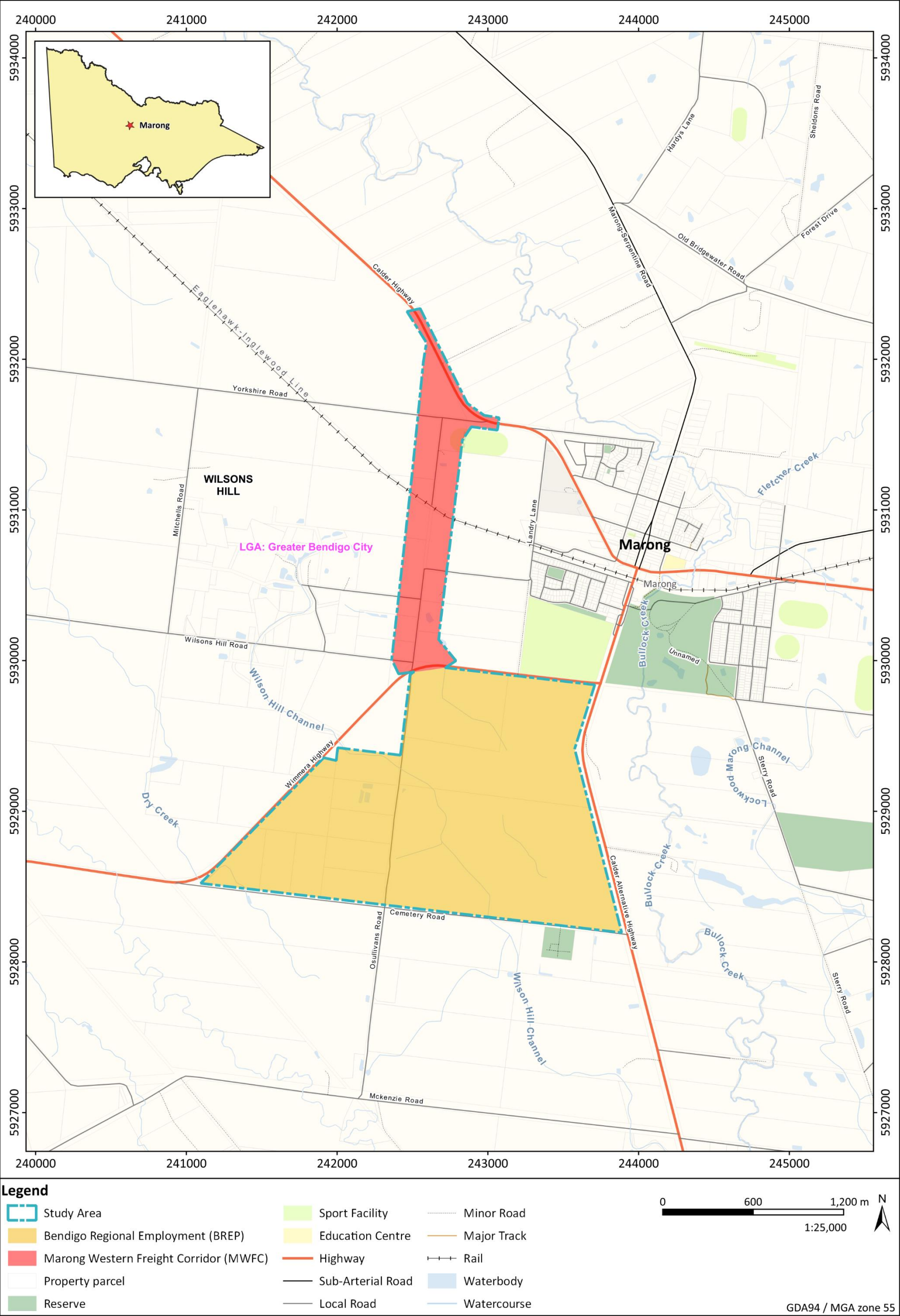
### 3.2 Current Conditions

Recent aerial imagery indicates that much of the study area currently comprises open grassed farmland with scattered tree cover (Map 2) and, in summary, currently encompasses the below structures and landscape features:

- Yorkshire Road, Mccreddons Road, Filcock Road and Barnes Road (north, within the MWFC area);
- Osullivans Road (south, within the BREP area);
- Dwellings, sheds and associated outbuildings (northeast, northwest, west);
- Access driveways;
- Internal property (farm) tracks;



- Dams and irrigation channels, including the Wilson Hill Channel (water race); and
- Fencing – boundary and internal.



Map 1: Location of the Study Area and the BREP and MWFC Investigation Areas





Map 2: Location and Current Conditions within the Study Area

Note: Aerial imagery taken on December 3, 2021 (Nearmap, 2022). More recent high resolution aerial imagery of the study area as a whole is not currently available (e.g., Nearmap).



## 4.0 Scope of Works

### 4.1 Purpose

As per the project scope, the main purpose of this assessment is to provide recommendations for the future management of historic (non-Aboriginal) places/sites within the study area.

### 4.2 Objectives

The primary objectives of the project were to -

Undertake an assessment of historic places/sites within the study area in order to determine:

- The occupation history of the study area, in particular as it pertains to landform modification and built heritage;
- The location and condition of any extant historic structures;
- The location and nature of any areas of archaeological potential; and
- The current heritage values and significance of identified heritage places or archaeological sites.

Develop recommendations for future management of identified heritage places/sites that address:

- The protection of the heritage values of all identified sites;
- The proposed future use of heritage sites and structures; and
- The need for additional research or investigations.

### 4.3 Limitations

The following limitations to the project scope and resultant HHA should be noted:

- As per the project scope, this project is limited to an assessment of historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage within the study area; however, it should be noted that the study area likely encompasses Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and/or has Aboriginal cultural heritage value. It is presumed that the VPA has commissioned the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment & Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment in collaboration with Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation. The HHA should be consulted in conjunction with this report.
- The report draws on pre-existing historic assessments, including assessment of a number of previously identified historic places and sites. While the report aims to augment the known history of the study area by drawing on the most recent publications and primary sources (e.g., historic maps and written accounts), a detailed social history of individual land occupants is beyond the scope of this study.
- At the direction of the VPA, the assessment of the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) portion of the study area was limited to a desktop assessment (i.e., the MWFC area was not subject to a field survey).

### 4.4 Upcoming Changes to the *Heritage Act 2017*

The Victorian Parliament has passed the *Heritage Amendment Bill 2023*. As a result, changes to the current *Heritage Act 2017* will come into effect on February 1, 2024. The revised Act may have implications for statutory protections applicable to historic heritage within the study area.

#### **4.5 Consultation**

As per the project brief, consultation with the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) and City of Greater Bendigo (COGB) occurred at key points throughout the project. A summary of consultation processes is provided in Appendix 1.



## **Part Two: Desktop Assessment – Background Research**

### **5.0 Previously Identified Historic Heritage Sites and Places**

#### **5.1 Methodology**

Background research undertaken as part of the desktop assessment phase of the project included:

- The identification of any previously recorded cultural heritage places or sites within and/or in the vicinity of the study area by accessing relevant heritage registers and databases; and
- A review of previous heritage studies and archaeological investigations within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

#### **5.2 Results**

A search of historic site registries (as detailed Table 3) was carried out on October 17, 2022. The search showed that there was one previously recorded historic (non-Aboriginal) archaeological site listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel) located within the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC). This site comprises several nineteenth century buildings – preserved as standing structures – and is also listed on the Heritage Overlay (Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme) as HO862. The location of this heritage site/place is illustrated in Map 3 and Map 4. Details of the site/place listing and significance are provided in Table 4. The Heritage Inventory site card for H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel) and heritage place citation for HO862 (Former Yorkshire Hotel and Environs) are reproduced in full as Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 for reference.

An expanded search of sites and places in the vicinity of the study area was undertaken to assess the nature and distribution of historic heritage sites and places within the local area. The search showed that:

- There are six (6) historic (non-Aboriginal) archaeological sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) located within five kilometres of the study area.
  - As detailed in Table 5, the majority of these sites/places are associated with nineteenth to early-twentieth century gold mining activity. The location of these sites is illustrated in Map 3 and Map 4.
- There are twelve (12) historic places or precincts listed on the Heritage Overlay (Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme) located within five kilometres of the study area.
  - As detailed in Table 6, places listed on the Heritage Overlay include: two (2) mining processing sites; two (2) residential properties; three (3) religious properties (churches and associated buildings); a food processing site; an educational facility (school); a council hall; a hotel, and a farm complex. The location of these places/precincts is illustrated in Map 3 and Map 4.

Although none of the places, sites or precincts discussed above (that are located outside the study area) will be directly impacted by the future development of the BREP or MWFC areas, their proximity to the study area should be noted as they include a variety of nineteenth and early-twentieth century sites and places that reflect various stages of historic development in the local area. Specifically, the active growth of the township of Marong (residential and commercial) concurrent with large scale mining activity during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

**Table 3: Historic Registries**

Register/List	Source
Victorian Heritage Register (VHR)	Victorian Heritage Database (DELWP, 2022a); GeoVic3 (DJPR, 2022b); Heritage Victoria (2022)
Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)	“
Heritage Overlay – City of Greater Bendigo (HO)	Planning Schemes Online: City of Greater Bendigo (DELWP, 2022b)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria) (NT)	Victorian Heritage Database (DELWP, 2022a)
National Heritage List (NHL)	Australian Heritage Database (DEE, 2022)
Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)	“
Register of the National Estate (non-statutory archive) (RNE)	“
World Heritage List (WHL)	UNESCO World Heritage Centre (2022)

**Table 4: Registered/Listed Historic Heritage Sites within Study Area**

Listing	Site no.	Site Name	Site Type	Heritage Attributes/Significance	Statutory Protection
VHI	H7724-0625	Former Yorkshire Hotel	Commercial	<p><b>Description</b> Historic structures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- House (former hotel) and barn (brick, stone);</li> <li>- circular grain store (brick, wood); and</li> <li>- shed</li> </ul> <p><b>Significance</b> - Archaeological (local) significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected under the <i>Heritage Act 2017</i></li> <li>A Heritage Consent (issued by Heritage Victoria) would be required to damage/disturb the site</li> </ul>
HO	HO862	Part of 20 Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill (Former Yorkshire Hotel and Environs)	“	<p><b>Description</b> Farm house and other structures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- homestead, barn and inn;</li> <li>- granary; and</li> <li>- avenues and tree plantings</li> </ul> <p><b>Significance</b> - local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected under the <i>Planning &amp; Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996</i></li> <li>Local planning policy &amp; permit requirements apply</li> </ul>

**Table 4: Registered/Listed Historic Heritage Sites within Study Area**

Listing	Site no.	Site Name	Site Type	Heritage Attributes/Significance	Statutory Protection
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Former Yorkshire hotel and grounds is a <i>rare</i> insight to agricultural workings in the area, and has local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance; with important associations to local community and figures.</li> </ul>	
Abbreviations: VHI = Victorian Heritage Inventory; HO=Heritage Overlay – Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme Sources: DELWP, 2022a & 2022b; Heritage Victoria, 2022; Jean, 2012.					

**Table 5: Listed Historic Heritage Sites within ~5km of the Study Area**

Site no.	Listing	Site Name	Site Type	Description and Significance
H7724-0016	VHI	H. Marong 1	Mining and Mineral Processing	<u>Description</u> Homestead Complex, including foundations (stone, hand pressed brick), windmill, tank and extant stockyard  <u>Significance</u> Archaeological (local) significance
H7724-0017	VHI	H. Marong 2	Mining and Mineral Processing	<u>Description</u> Mining shaft  <u>Significance</u> Archaeological (local) significance

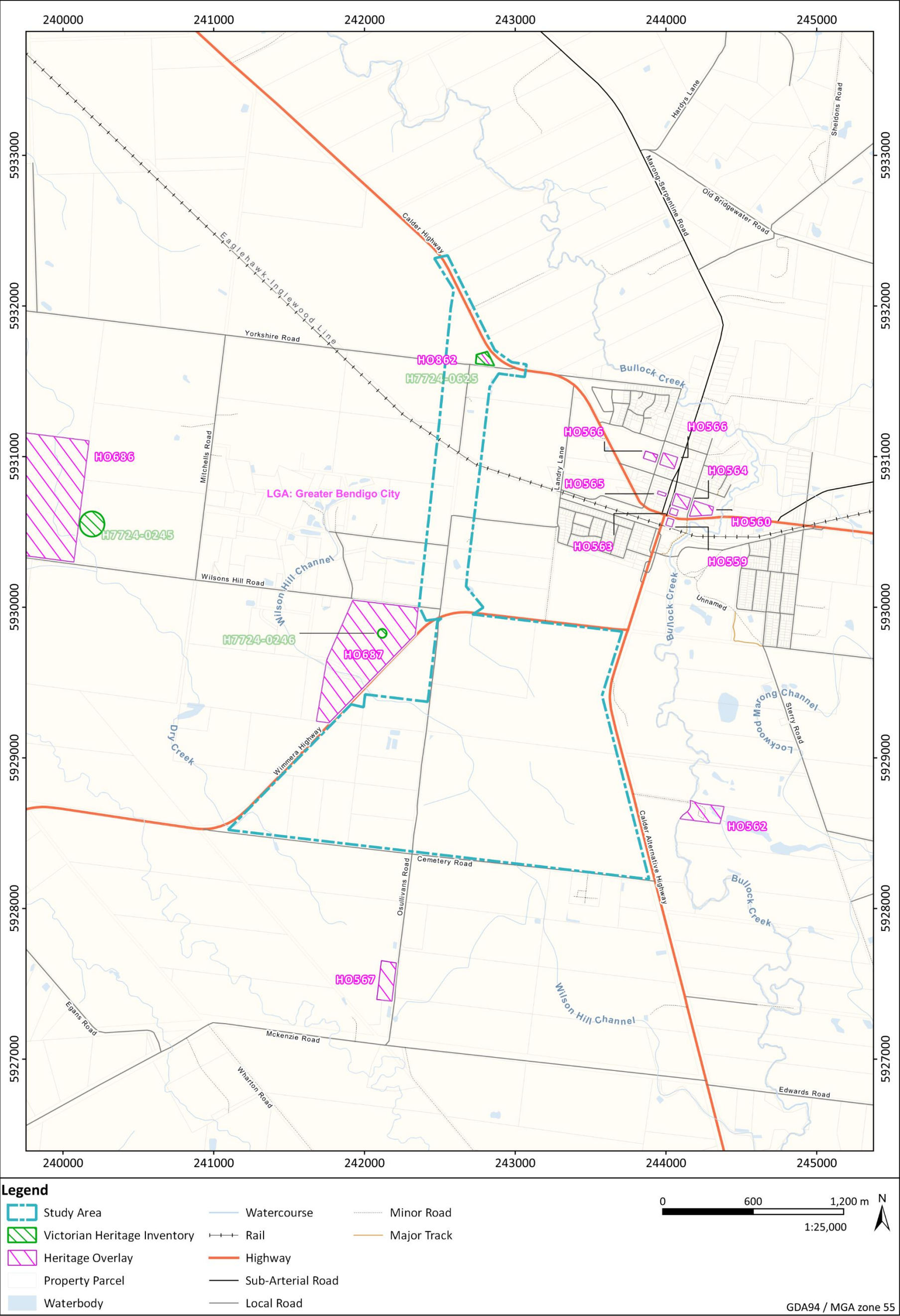
**Table 5: Listed Historic Heritage Sites within ~5km of the Study Area**

Site no.	Listing	Site Name	Site Type	Description and Significance
H7724-0245	VHI	Marong Deep Lead Co	Mining and Mineral Processing	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Remnants of mining infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- brick chimney base;</li> <li>- brick flue leading from stack base to boiler;</li> <li>- boiler and internal flue;</li> <li>- remains of shed (galvanised iron) and engine bed (concrete);</li> <li>- timber poppet head; and</li> <li>- puddler and battery remains</li> </ul> <p><b>Significance</b></p> <p>Archaeological (local) significance</p>
H7724-0246	VHI	Wilson's Hill Cyanide Works	Mining and Mineral Processing	<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Remnants of mining infrastructure, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- small mound with three (3) circular concrete vat bases</li> <li>- partially quarried dump, series of tailing terraces and possible battery site</li> </ul> <p><b>Significance</b></p> <p>Archaeological (local) significance</p>
H7724-0598	VHI	Maiden Gully 3	Farming and Grazing	<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Remains of three (3) buildings (stone and mud)</p> <p><b>Significance</b></p> <p>Archaeological (local) significance</p>
H7724-0621	VHI	Houliston Road Community Well	Farming and Grazing	<p><b>Description:</b></p> <p>Possible site of community well (timber-lined)</p> <p><b>Significance</b></p> <p>Archaeological (local) significance</p>
<p>Abbreviations: VHI = Victorian Heritage Inventory. Sources: DELWP (2022a &amp; 2022b)</p>				

**Table 6: Heritage Overlay Places within ~5km of the Study Area**

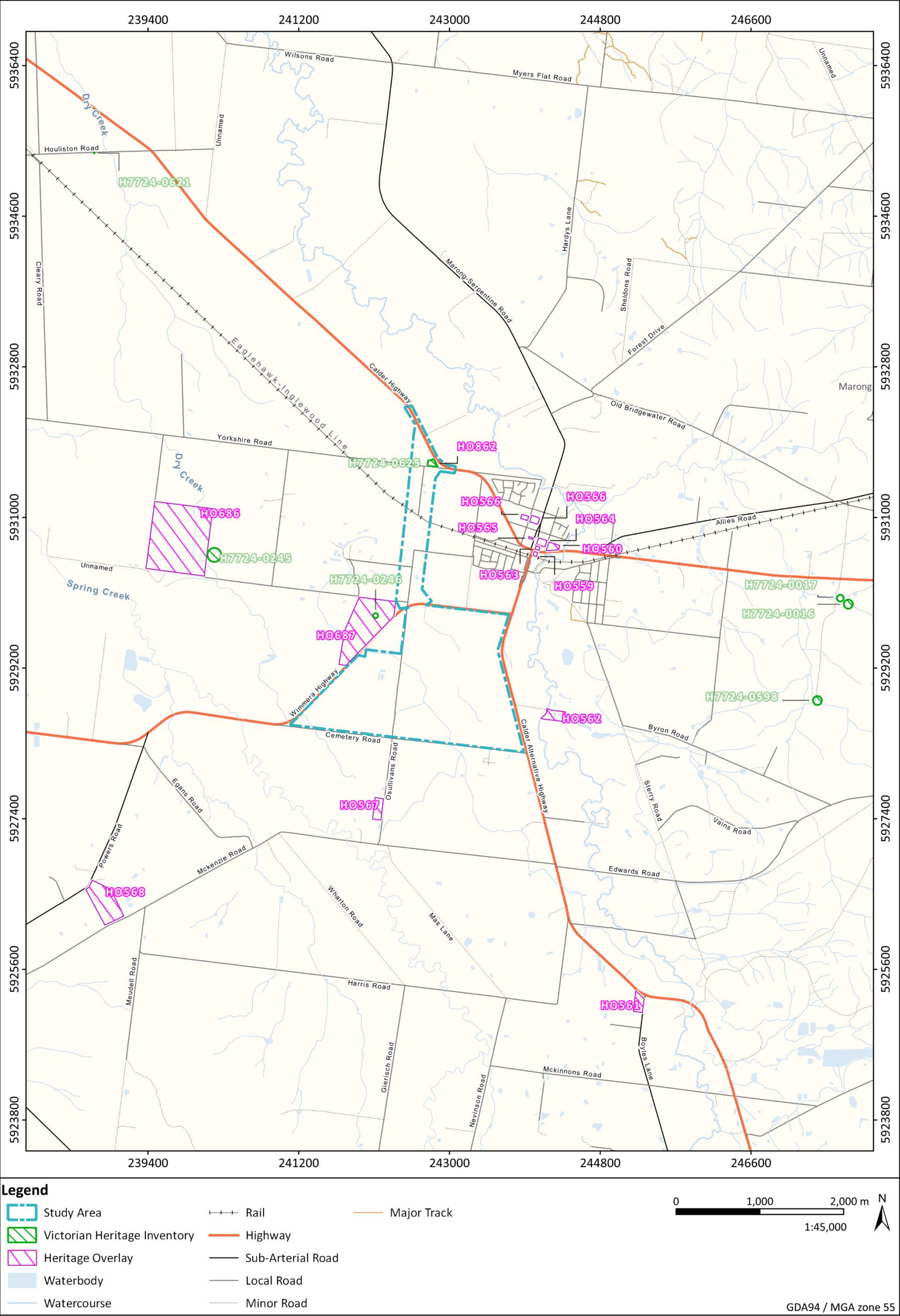
Site no.	Listing	Site Name	Address	Site Type
HO559	HO	Former Shire of Marong Hall	31 Adams Street, Marong	Government and Administration
HO560	HO	Marong School No. 400	10 Adams Street (Calder Highway), Marong	Education
HO561	HO	Ark Hall	1419 Calder Alternative Highway, at Boyles Lane corner, Lockwood	Residential Buildings – Private
HO562	HO	Park View	1810 Calder Alternative Highway, Marong	Residential Buildings – Private
HO563	HO	Marong Family Hotel	26 High Street (Calder Highway) at Adams Street, Marong	Commercial
HO564	HO	Uniting Church Complex	32 High Street, Marong	Religion
HO565	HO	Former Holy Trinity Anglican Church	35 High Street, Marong	Religion
HO566	HO	St Patrick's Catholic Church Presbytery and Stables	53 High Street and 31 Cathcart Street, Marong	Religion
HO567	HO	Mckenzie's Tomato Seed Extraction Factory	284 O'Sullivan's Road at Mckenzie Road, Marong	Manufacturing and Processing
HO568	HO	Farm complex	550 McKenzie Road, Shelbourne	Farming and Grazing
HO687	HO	Wilson Hill Bushland Reserve / Wilson's Hill Mines & Cyanide Works	Wilsons Hill Road, Wilsons Hill	Mining and Mineral Processing
HO686	HO	Marong Deep Lead Mine	104 Carters Lane, Wilsons Hill	Mining and Mineral Processing
HO = Heritage Overlay (Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme) Source: DELWP, 2022a & 2022b.				





Map 3: Location of Heritage Sites and Places within and in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area (November, 2022)





Map 4: Location of Heritage Sites and Places within 5km of the Study Area (November, 2022)

## **6.0 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR)**

A search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR; accessed through Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System [ACHRIS]; AV, 2022) was carried out on October 26, 2022 in order to identify any previously registered Aboriginal Places within and in the vicinity (~1km) of the study area (Access Approval Number 11232, received 18/10/22). This search was carried out primarily to determine whether any sites or places within the study area are known to hold shared cultural heritage values (i.e., combined historical (non-Aboriginal) and Aboriginal cultural heritage value).

The search showed that there are currently no registered Aboriginal Places within the study area. An expanded search showed that there are currently 24 registered Aboriginal Places within 1 kilometre of the study area. These places comprise a total of 68 components. Of these components, 10% are artefact scatters (n=7), 88% are low density artefact distributions (LDAD; n=60), and one is a Scarred Tree (~1%). In addition, there are three (3) historical references within the township of Marong – located outside the study area. [N.B. These historical references all relate to an inquest into the death of local Dja Dja Wurrung woman, Fanny Sampson. See historical account in Section 9.4 for further details.]

While no registered Aboriginal Places or places with shared cultural heritage value have been identified within the study area as a result of this search, it should be noted that, as per the project scope, background research was necessarily limited to a review of ‘European’ primary and secondary historic records. As such, an in-depth assessment of shared cultural heritage has not been undertaken. An assessment/determination of shared cultural heritage should be undertaken in collaboration with the traditional owners (Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation), and would be best be assessed during the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment for the study area.

## **7.0 Previous Heritage Studies**

A desktop review of previous heritage studies and reports indicates that the Marong region has been subject to a number of studies, including both built heritage and archaeological assessments. Although none of the studies viewed as part of this assessment explicitly address the land use history or heritage values of the study area as a whole, a number of smaller-scale assessments of land within the MWFC area (see Jean, 2012) and in the immediate vicinity of the BREP area (e.g., Bannear, 1993b; Ward, 1994; Minerva Heritage, 2018) have been undertaken. A summary of previous heritage studies and reports relevant to the study area are summarised in Table 7. In addition to highlighting key historical themes associated with various stages of development in the local area, these studies provide a valuable indication of the type and variety of nineteenth and twentieth century sites and places that may be preserved within the study area.

**Note:** Within the timeframes available for technical heritage reporting, it is not possible to carry out comprehensive research of all published or unpublished reports. In addition, as Heritage Victoria do not currently have an on-line database of recently completed and ongoing assessments, it is possible that additional historical heritage assessments have been carried out within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

**Table 7: Historic Heritage Studies relevant to/in the vicinity of the Study Area**

Heritage Study/Title	Location	Study Overview and Relevant Results
‘An archaeological survey near Marong, Central Victoria’ (Weaver, 1991)	~3km east of the township of Marong – outside the present study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> archaeological (historical and Aboriginal)</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and field survey</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ two historical archaeological sites were identified, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ H7724-0016 (H. Marong 1; see Section 5.2), the site of an early homestead; and</li> <li>▪ H7724-0017 (H. Marong 2; see Section 5.2), an apparent gold mining shaft.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
‘North Central Goldfields Project: Historic Mining Sites in the Sandhurst, Eaglehawk & Raywood Mining Divisions’ (Bannear, n.d.; 1993a & 1993b)	Sandhurst, Eaglehawk and Raywood Mining Divisions – including the township of Marong and surrounds	<p><i>Study Type:</i> historical heritage study (historical and archaeological)</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and site inspections</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to identify and assess historic mining sites surviving in the Sandhurst, Eaglehawk and Raywood Mining Divisions – including in Marong.</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the report provides a comprehensive overview of historic mining activity across 8 broad mining ‘periods’ spanning the period 1851 to 1992;</li> <li>▪ while no mining sites were identified within the present study area, the report includes heritage place citations for two mining sites located in close proximity; specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Marong Deep Lead Co. (Bannear, 1993b, pp. 497-501) (see Section 5.2) – located west of the BREP area; and</li> <li>▪ Wilson’s Hill Cyanide Works (Bannear, 1993b, pp. 502-504) (see Section 5.2) – located to the immediate west of the BREP area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 7: Historic Heritage Studies relevant to/in the vicinity of the Study Area**

Heritage Study/Title	Location	Study Overview and Relevant Results
‘City of Greater Bendigo (Marong District), Heritage Study (Stage One Report)’ (Ward, 1994)	(Former) Rural City of Marong – encompassing the present study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> historical heritage study (built and archaeological)</p> <p><i>Study Area:</i> former Rural City of Marong, encompassing several townships and localities located west of Bendigo and east of the Loddon River</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and field survey</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to determine/assess the cultural heritage values of the study area by identifying major historic themes – these themes were used to prepare a brief environmental history; to identify historical places and sites of potential cultural heritage significance; and to make recommendations pertaining to the protection of heritage places and sites</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a total of 284 sites of ‘potential’ (historic) cultural value were identified; while most sites comprised built elements (e.g., residential house), a total of 59 mining sites were identified across the district:</li> <li>▪ 18 sites were identified within in the township of Marong, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- one site within the study area (i.e., former Yorkshire Hotel – located within the MWFC area, see Section 5.2)</li> <li>- one site in close proximity but outside the study area (i.e., the ‘former coaching stables’, Calder Alternative Highway – located to the immediate east of the BREP area).</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ the study notes that heritage within the Marong District is at risk from encroaching development (e.g., subdivision of farmland for residential development)</li> </ul> <p><i>Relevant Recommendations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the report recommended that a ‘Stage Two’ heritage study be undertaken to ‘redress the present situation and bring the Marong district into conformity with work already carried out in the Bendigo and Eaglehawk districts’, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a 10,000 word environmental history; data sheets (citations) for 100 of the 284 identified sites; and development of a conservation policy.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Table 7: Historic Heritage Studies relevant to/in the vicinity of the Study Area**

Heritage Study/Title	Location	Study Overview and Relevant Results
‘City of Greater Bendigo (Marong) Heritage Study’ [Stage Two] (Andrew Ward and Associates, TBA Planners & Milner, 1999)	(Former) Rural City of Marong – encompassing the present study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> historical heritage study (built and archaeological)</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and field survey</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> building on the results of the Stage One study (Ward, 1994), the report’s aims were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to identify, assess and document all post contact places of cultural significance within the municipality and to make recommendations for their future conservation; and</li> <li>▪ to provide and outline of the key heritage issues, opportunities and recommended actions, including a detailed listing of sites assessed and recommendations for registration and protection of assessed sites and places.</li> </ul> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a total of 8 places of potential cultural heritage significance were assessed the township of Marong, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the ‘Wilson’s Hill Mines and Cyanide Works’ (see Section 5.2) – located to the immediate west of the BREP area; and</li> <li>- the ‘Marong Deep lead Mine’ (see Section 5.2) – located west of the BREP area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Relevant Recommendations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Wilson’s Hill Mines and Cyanide Works’ and ‘Marong Deep Lead Mine’ were recommended for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Heritage Overlay.</li> </ul>
‘Heritage Policy Citation Review’ (Lovell Chen, 2011)	(Former) Rural City of Marong – encompassing the present study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> historical heritage study (primarily built heritage)</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and site inspections</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to undertake a review of heritage places within the study area – encompassing the former Rural City of Marong; and to prepare and/or update (as required) citations for heritage places recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A total of 80 citations were prepared, including 8 in Marong; none of these place are located within/are directly associated with the present study area.</li> </ul>

**Table 7: Historic Heritage Studies relevant to/in the vicinity of the Study Area**

Heritage Study/Title	Location	Study Overview and Relevant Results
‘Heritage Assessment Report: Former Yorkshire Hotel – 20 Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill, Marong 3515 VIC’ (Jean, 2012)	20 Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill, Marong – within the study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> heritage assessment report (historic)</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and site inspections</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to identify the heritage values embodied by the Former Yorkshire Hotel (see Section 5.2) and provide a policy framework and recommendations for their management.</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i> the report and resulting heritage citation includes a statement of significance for the place, including place history, description, and assessment of heritage values.</p>
‘Thematic Environmental History (City of Greater Bendigo)’ (Lovell Chen, 2013a)	Greater Bendigo (region)	<p><i>Study Type:</i> regional thematic environmental history</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to document the principal historical themes in the development of Greater Bendigo, examining and analysing the land use and settlement patterns of the municipality within an overriding thematic framework.</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i> while not specifically addressing the history of the study area, historic themes identified as key to the City of Greater Bendigo that are of particular relevance to Marong and to the study area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shaping Greater Bendigo’s Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tracing climate and topographical change</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Peopling Greater Bendigo’s places and landscapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Living as Greater Bendigo’s original inhabitants</li> <li>- Exploring, surveying and mapping</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Transforming and managing Greater Bendigo’s land and natural resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grazing and raising livestock</li> <li>- Farming</li> <li>- Gold mining</li> <li>- Transforming the land and waterways</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Table 7: Historic Heritage Studies relevant to/in the vicinity of the Study Area**

Heritage Study/Title	Location	Study Overview and Relevant Results
‘Mixed Use Development at 26 High Street, Marong’ (Alpha Archaeology, 2016)	26 High Street, Marong, ~850m north of the present study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> historical heritage study (built and archaeological)</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and field survey</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to identify and record any extant historical places or archaeological sites within the study area (i.e., that may be under threat by the proposed development).</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i> the report includes a brief environmental and land use history of land at 26 High Street and the township of Marong.</p>
‘Former Argyle Inn Brick Stables, Alternate Calder Highway, Marong: Heritage Citation – Local Significance’ (Minerva Heritage, 2018)	Calder Alternative Highway, <100m east of the present study area	<p><i>Study Type:</i> heritage citation</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> desktop historic research and site inspection (from publicly-accessible road ways)</p> <p><i>Purpose/ Aims:</i> to detail and describe the cultural heritage value and significance of the place and provide recommendations for its protection (e.g., in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay - Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme).</p> <p><i>Relevant Results:</i> while located outside the study area, historic (pastoral-era) land use history prepared for the place/site is directly associated with land encompassing the study area.</p>

## 8.0 Statutory Protection of Historic Heritage Places/Sites

A summary of statutory protections applicable to historic heritage places and archaeological sites is provided below. Relevant management conditions triggered by these statutory protections are provided in Section 15.0 and Section 16.0.

**Note:** Amendments to the *Heritage Act 2017* will come into effect on February 1, 2024. The revised Act may have implications for statutory protections of historic heritage within the study area.

### 8.1 Statutory Protections under the *Heritage Act 2017*

The *Heritage Act 2017* provides statutory protection for non-Aboriginal and contact archaeological sites, cultural heritage places, and heritage objects; including archaeological sites not currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory or Victorian Heritage Register.

#### 8.1.1 Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Sites

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) is a listing of sites that contain (or are likely to contain) archaeological remains that demonstrate an association with a significant historical event, pattern of land use, or other activity.

The *Heritage Act 2017* defines an archaeological site as a place (other than a shipwreck) which:

- a) contains an artefact, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old; and
- b) provides information of past activity in the State; and
- c) requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place; and
- d) is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place.

Under Section 123 of the *Heritage Act 2017*, **a Consent is required to uncover, excavate, damage or disturb a site listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.**

As noted in Section 5.2, there is one (1) previously identified VHI site located within the study area – H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel). In addition, as the result of the current assessment, an additional archaeological site – H7724-0644 (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape) – has been listed on the VHI. Statutory protection detailed above applies to both of these listed sites. Relevant management conditions triggered by this statutory protection are provided in Section 15.0 and Section 16.0.

#### 8.1.2 Statutory Protection of Previously Unidentified Historic Archaeological Sites

All non-Aboriginal and contact archaeological sites in Victoria are protected under Section 123 of the *Heritage Act 2017*, including sites not currently subject to a statutory listing, specifically: a person must not, without a consent issued under Section 124 (of the *Heritage Act 2017*), knowingly or negligently deface, damage or otherwise interfere with, or carry out an act, likely to endanger an archaeological site which is not recorded in the Heritage Inventory.

In the event that a suspected non-Aboriginal or contact archaeological site is discovered during works associated with any future development of land within the study area, it will be protected under the *Heritage Act 2017*. To ensure compliance with the Act:

- 1) All works with the potential to impact the discovered site should cease; and
- 2) In accordance with Section 127 of the *Heritage Act 2017*, the ‘person in charge of the construction or excavation’ must report the discovery to the Executive Director (Heritage Victoria) as soon as practicable.

## **8.2 Statutory Protections under the *Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996***

### **8.2.1 Statutory Protection of Heritage Overlay Places**

Under the *Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996*, and *Planning and Environment Regulations 2015*, provision is made for the protection of heritage places that are significant to a local area; these places are listed on a planning scheme under the local council Heritage Overlay. **A heritage place listed on the Heritage Overlay includes the listed item and its associated land.**

The Planning Scheme for the relevant authority established under the Act sets out permit application requirements for places listed on the Heritage Overlay, specifically:

- In compliance with Clause 43.01 of the Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme, **a Planning Permit is required from council to subdivide land, demolish or remove a building, or to construct or carry out works within a heritage place specified in the Schedule to Clause 43.01** (DELWP, 2022b).
- The planning application submitted to council for the future development of land within a given place’s extent will need to address the impacts that the proposed development will have on the significance of the Heritage Overlay place.

As noted in Section 5.2, there is one (1) Heritage Overlay (HO) place located within the study area – HO862 (Former Yorkshire Hotel and Environs); the above statutory protections apply to this listed place. Relevant management conditions triggered by this statutory protection are provided in Section 16.0.

## **9.0 Historic Background**

### **9.1 Methodology**

Background research undertaken as part of this desktop component of the project included:

- Research into the historic landforms and geomorphology of the study area in order to interpret extant landforms and understand the degree to which European occupation has altered the landscape; and
- Research into the occupation history of the study area – by accessing primary sources pertaining to land ownership, land occupation and built structures – to augment the known history of the study area as detailed in previous heritage studies.

The results of the background research were used to prepare a history of the study area that is:

- Framed within ‘Historical Themes’ relevant to the Greater Bendigo region (Lovell Chen, 2013a); and
- Focused on the occupation history, landform modifications and built structures specific to the study area.

## **9.2 Historic Themes**

The historic background developed for the study area is framed using a thematic approach as set out by the Heritage Council of Victoria (2010, pp. 3-5). A thematic approach ensures that the history focuses on key historical and cultural processes relevant to study area with the aim of: identifying human activities that have shaped our environment; and provides a historic context for identified heritage places within the study area. As a result of the above, a thematic history contributes to an understanding of heritage significance of identified historic places or sites.

The history of the study area is presented within relevant themes set out in the Thematic Environmental History prepared for and adopted by the City of Greater Bendigo (Lovell Chen, 2013a); this history :

- documents the principal historical themes in the development of Greater Bendigo, examining and analysing the land use and settlement patterns of the municipality within an overriding thematic framework.
- [and the history is structured] to directly reflect and respond to the main themes and sub-themes of Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes.

Lovell Chen, 2013a, p. 5

Historic themes identified as key to the City of Greater Bendigo (Lovell Chen, 2013a) that are of particular relevance to the study area are detailed below.

### **1. Shaping Greater Bendigo’s Environment:**

- *Tracing climate and topographical change*
- *Tracing the emergence of Greater Bendigo’s plants and animals*

### **2. Peopling Greater Bendigo’s Places and Landscapes**

- *Living as Greater Bendigo’s original inhabitants*
- *Exploring, surveying and mapping*
- *Migrating and making a home*
- *Promoting settlement*

### **3. Transforming and Managing Greater Bendigo’s Land and Natural Resources**

- *Farming*
- *Grazing and raising livestock*
- *Transforming the land and waterways*
- *Gold mining*

### **4. Building Greater Bendigo’s Industries and Workforce**

- *Entertaining and socialising*

## **5. Connecting Greater Bendigo by Transport and Communications**

- *Establishing pathways*

### **9.3 Environmental Setting of the Study Area**

An understanding of the geology, geomorphology and original native vegetation located within the study area helps to predict the type of activities (e.g., gold mining, stock grazing or cropping) that were likely to have been carried out during historic occupation periods. In addition, research into the environmental setting of the study area assists in determining the type of raw materials (e.g., timber, clays for brick making, and/or stone) that may have been available within or in the vicinity of the study area.

#### **9.3.1 Relevant Historic Themes**

- Shaping Greater Bendigo's Environment:
  - *Tracing climate and topographical change*
  - *Tracing the emergence of Greater Bendigo's plants and animals*

#### **9.3.2 Geology**

Geological mapping reveals that the majority of the study area is located on a geological unit of Shepparton Formation (nws). Smaller units of Castlemaine Group (Bendigonian (Ocb) and Chewtonian(Och)) and Colluvium (Oc1) are also present in part of the western and southern-central portions of the study area (DJPR, 2022a and 2022b).

##### *Shepparton Formation (nws)*

The majority of the study area is located on a geological unit of Shepparton Formation (nws), an extensive unit found across Victorian, New South Wales and South Australia that forms extensive, flat alluvial floodplains within the Murray Basin. The unit formed over a wide time period between the Pliocene (5.333 million to 2.58) to the Holocene (11,650 years before present to the present day) during and after the retreat of the sea from the Murray Basin. The unit comprises non-marine sands and clays and is described as: unconsolidated to poorly consolidated mottled variegated clay, silty clay with lenses of polymictic, coarse to fine sand and gravel; partly modified by pedogenesis, includes intercalated red-brown paleosols (GA, 2022). The Shepparton Formation deposits vary from about 50 to 125 metres in depth across much of the Northern Victorian plains and cover the older alluvial (Tertiary) and marine (Ordovician) sediments. Gold liberated from the bedrock and from older transported regolith was deposited as shallow leads (DJPR, 2022b).

##### *Castlemaine Group – Bendigonian (Ocb) and Chewtonian (Och)*

Part of the western and southern-central portions of the study area contains the Castlemaine Group geological unit (Map 5). The basement geology comprises tightly folded Ordovician marine sediments which have been substantially eroded to reveal upright beds of sandstone, siltstone and shale (DJPR, 2022a). Rises and ridgelines in the geographic region tend to be controlled by the resistant alternating sandstone and shale bedrock. Hydrothermal quartz has intruded these sediments and produced reef veins that are exposed at the surface, frequently cropping out on spurs and eroding down slope as subangular to angular clasts (Cochrane, Quick and Spencer-Jones 1995, pp.205–210; see also Rapp and Hill, 2006, Fig. 2.12). Erosion

of these Castlemaine Group metasediments during the Quaternary provides much of the sand and gravel sediments which comprise the Shepparton Formation (Cochrane, Quick & Spencer-Jones 1995, pp. 76–77).

#### Colluvium (Qc1)

A pocket of Colluvium (Qc1) is mapped within the south-central portion of the study area (Map 5). The colluvium comprises Pleistocene to Holocene diamictite, gravel, sand, silt, clay and rubbles with variable sorting, usually poor, and rounded locally sourced clasts. This deposit includes channel deposits with better rounding and sorting (DJPR, 2022a). This colluvium comprises slumped Ordovician Group deposits which have infilled the upper gullies of the local drainage tributaries.

### **9.3.3 Geomorphology**

The study area is located within two third tier geomorphological units known as: GMU 2.1.2 Hills, valley slopes and plains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rocks (Daylesford, Maryborough, Bendigo; and GMU 4.3 Alluvial fans and aprons (Burnt Creek, Seven Creek, Broken River, Katamatite, Raywood & aprons around Korong, Dookie Hills) (DJPR, 2022a & 2022b).

#### GMU 2.1.2 Hills, valley slopes and plains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rocks (Daylesford, Maryborough, Bendigo)

GMU 2.1.2 Hills, valley slopes and plains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rocks (Daylesford, Maryborough, Bendigo) is described as eroding landscapes extending from Mount Dryden in the west to fringing hills of the Pyrenees Ranges in the east. They comprise strike ridges and valleys, complexes of hills and low hills intermixed with surrounding rises and plains, to rises and a broken chain of low hills in the Mount William Creek catchment. The undulating to steep topography of these landscapes provides a fundamental link between mountainous terrain of the Pyrenees Ranges and Ararat Hills to the alluvial drainage plains of the Wimmera River and Mount William Creek. Red texture contrast tends to be sodic in lower topographic positions have developed on hills, valley slopes and plains. Surfaces are lightly textured, well-structured soil that has a sharp contrast with medium to heavy subsoils that have vastly slower infiltration rates. While slightly acidic at the surface, they become alkaline at depth with profiles on lower slopes having deeper profiles than steeper upper slopes. Variable amounts of coarse weathered bedrock fragments and quartz occur throughout the profile (DJPR, 2022a and 2022b).

#### GMU 4.3 Alluvial fans and aprons (Burnt Creek, Seven Creek, Broken River, Katamatite, Raywood & aprons around Korong, Dookie Hills)

GMU 4.3 Alluvial fans and aprons (Burnt Creek, Seven Creek, Broken River, Katamatite, Raywood & aprons around Korong, Dookie Hills) form part of the Victorian Northern Riverine Plain (GMU 4.0), an extensive and complex alluvial plain associated with the River Murray and its tributaries which developed following the retreat of the Neogene (Pliocene) sea from the Murray Basin. Changing climate, vegetation, runoff and evaporation during the Quaternary have produced palaeochannels of different ages. The most continuous and extensive part of GMU 4.3 occurs from the plains east of the Loddon River, where many parallel streams head northerly across a strikingly flat plain to meet the current course of the River Murray. Although the plain is predominantly alluvial in origin, episodes of windblown deposition did occur during arid times (DJPR, 2022a and 2022b). The sediments comprising these alluvial fans and aprons may be quite shallow. The variety of soils which occur on the plain include grey Vertosols, brown Sodosols and Yellow and brown Kandosols.



## **The Study Area**

Historically, agricultural and mining activity has both transformed, and utilised geological features within the study area, and in the geographic region more broadly. The alluvial soils found within proximity to named and unnamed waterways naturally attracted the early European settlers with more productive soils and access to water. Beginning in the early 1850s, however, the search for gold in the Marong area led to a significant shift in settlement and land use patterns, including within the study area (see Section 9.6 to Section 9.8).

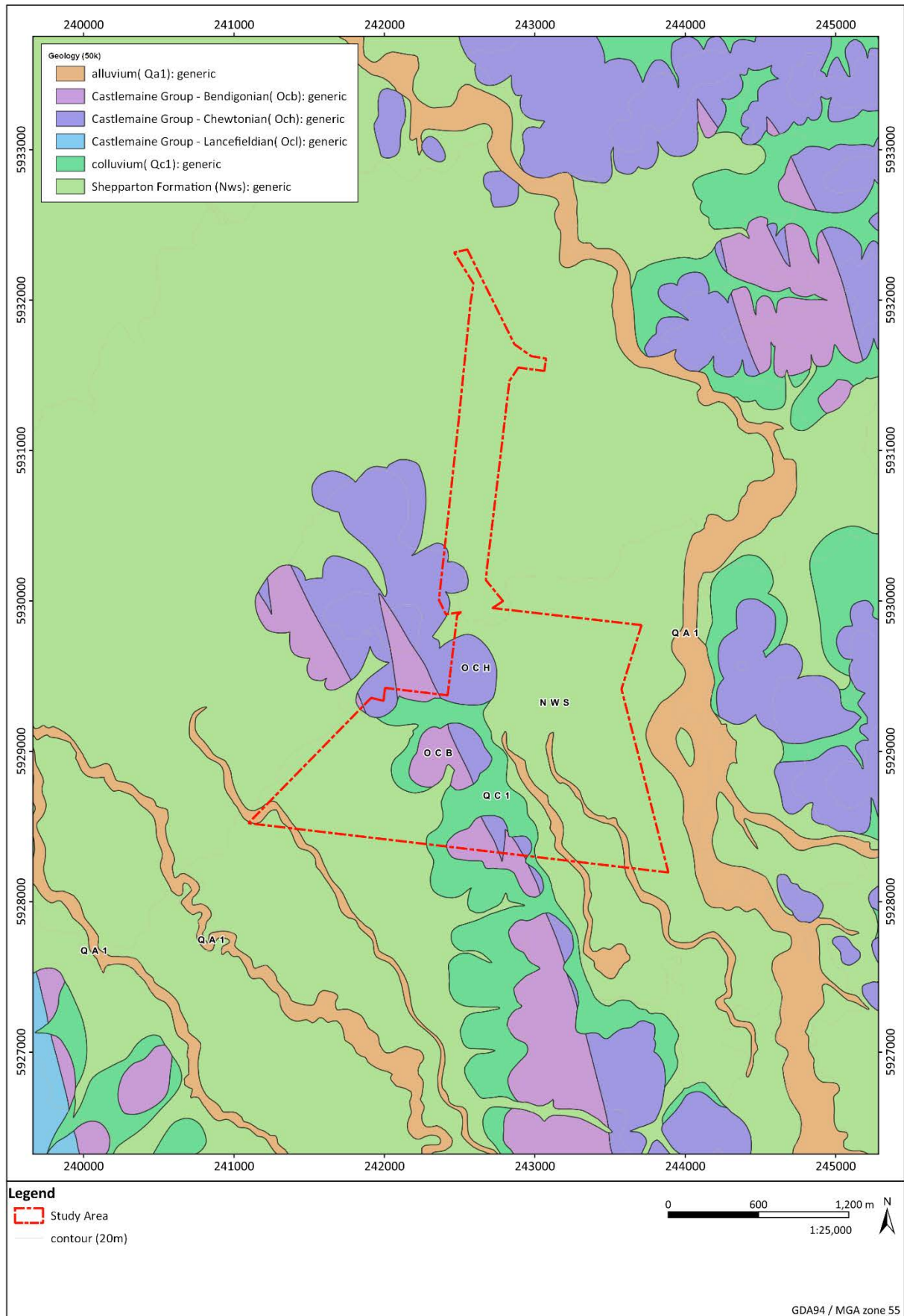
Gold prospecting, extraction and processing activities had a significant impact on the natural landforms present within the study area, which resulted in significant modifications to vast areas of the natural landscape. In the west, intensive nineteenth to early twentieth century mining activity resulted in the creation of a highly modified ‘mining landscape’ (e.g., alluvial digging, dam construction, stockpiling of tailings). Subsequent to this period of sporadic, but intensive mining, repeated ploughing and grazing activity through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries have continued to have an impact over much of the study area, with the removal of trees and levelling of fields influencing further changes to both the natural and historic mining landscape (see Section 9.6 to Section 9.9).

### **9.3.4 Native Vegetation – Utilisation & Land Clearance Activities**

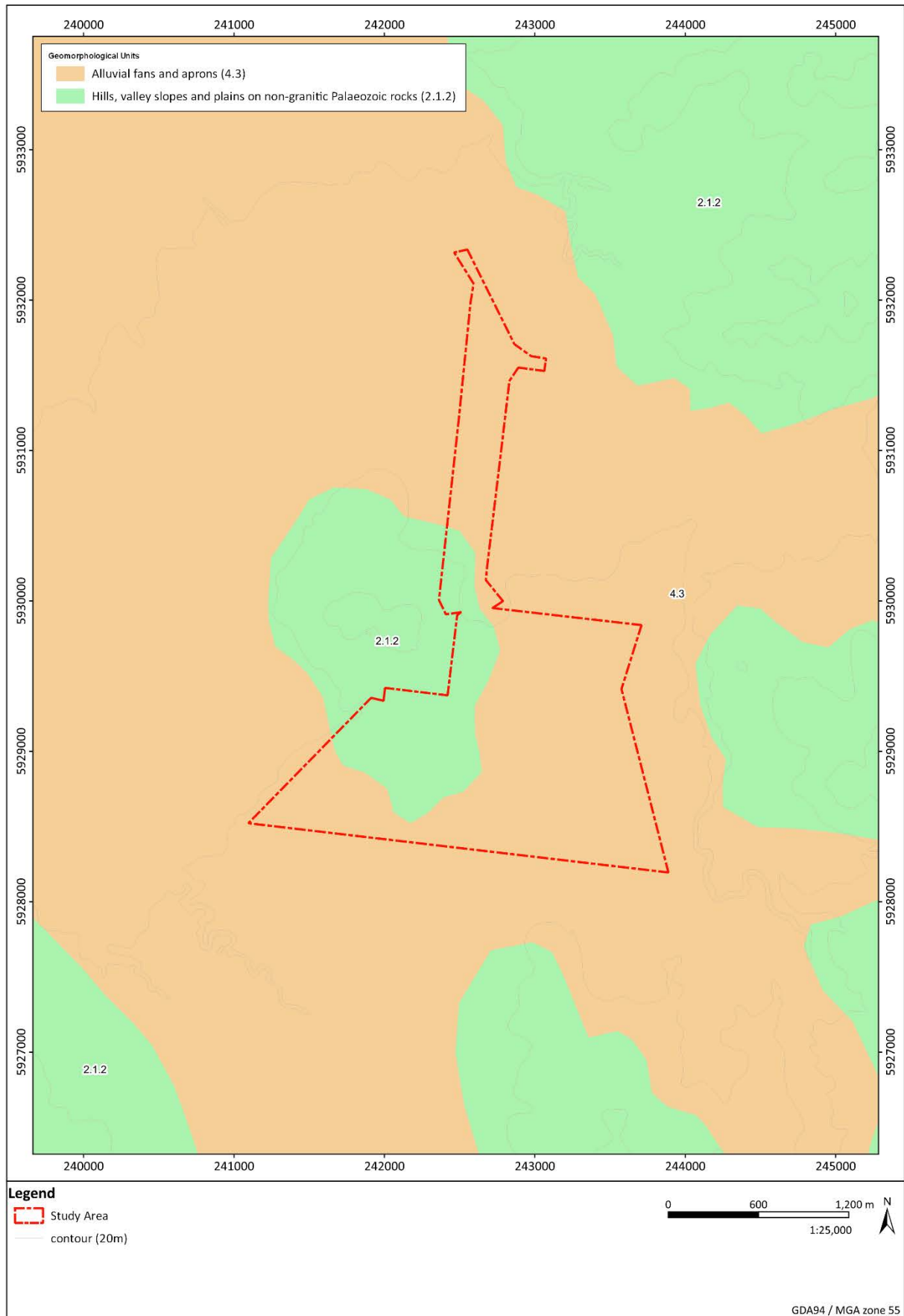
The pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Community (EVC) present within the study area has been identified as EVC 803 (Plains Woodland) and EVC 175 (Grassy Woodland). These EVCs generally comprise open, eucalypt woodland (Grey Box and Yellow Gum species) to 15m tall, with an understorey of sparse shrubs and a rich, grassy and herbaceous ground layer (DELWP, 2022c). A small area of Box Ironbark Forest (EVC 61) was located west of the study area (Map 7).

## **The Study Area**

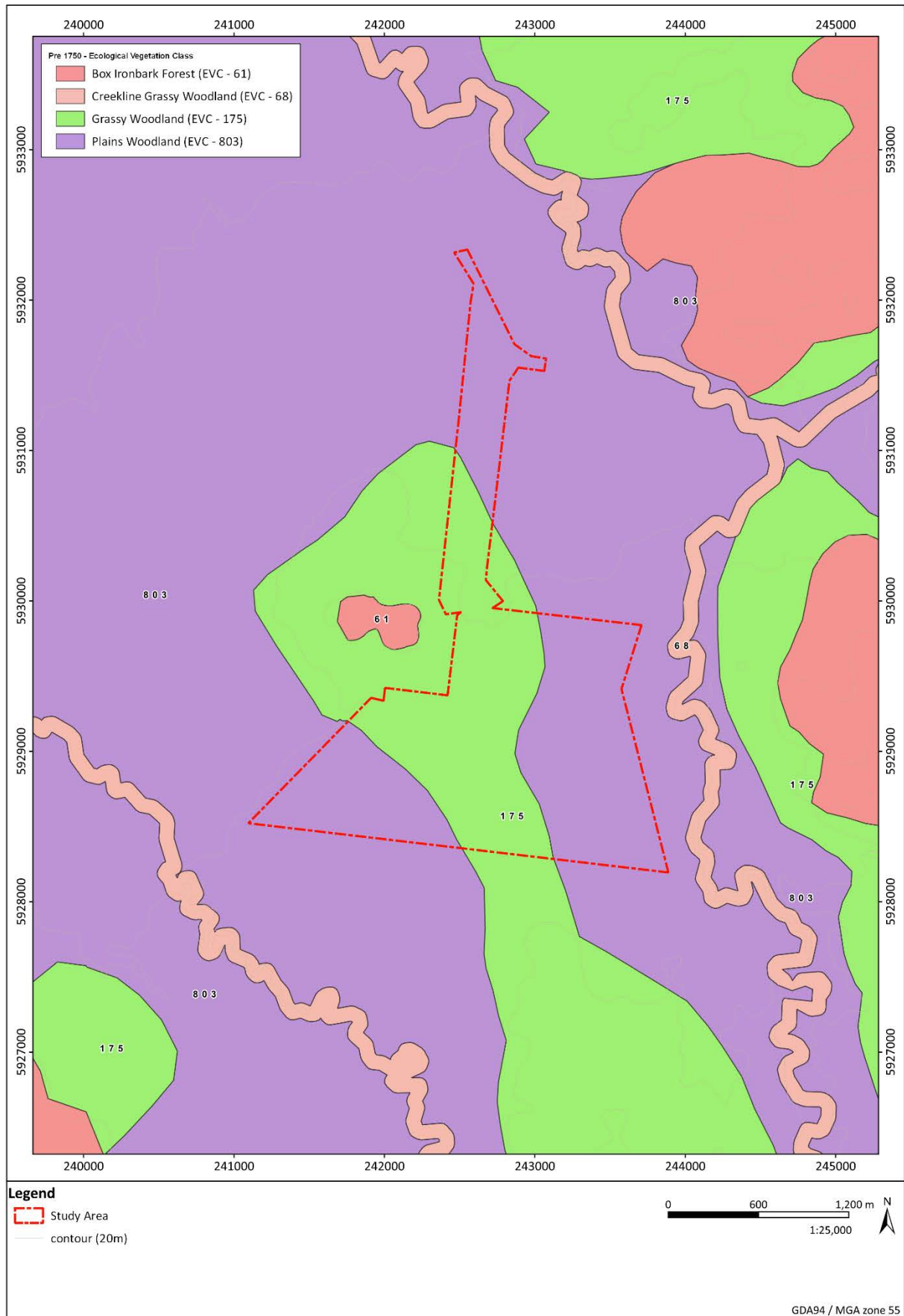
Historically, agricultural activity utilised existing native vegetation, and altered the distribution of vegetation species. The proximity of the study area to Bullock Creek (east), Fletcher’s Creek (northwest) and Spring Creek (east), and to open grass lands and thick forests (north) (see Section 9.6) would have provided favourable conditions for early settlers in search of good grazing land. Parish surveys dating to 1855 record the southern portion of the study area as ‘poor forest land’ (Map 10), and the northern portion of the study area as ‘light sandy soil heavily timbered with box and gum’ (Map 11). By the 1940s, however, much of the study area had been cleared of trees to create open areas of land used for farming activity. Ongoing cropping activity over large portions of the study area has likely significantly impacted the distribution and nature of understorey species (e.g., grasses and shrubs) evidence in the pre-1750 EVC.



**Map 5: Geology within the Study Area**



**Map 6: Geomorphology within the Study Area**



**Map 7: Pre-1750 EVCs within the Study Area**



## **9.4 Pre-European & Contact Period Occupation of the Study Area by Aboriginal people**

The pre-European occupation of the study area by Aboriginal people has significant cultural and historic value. While a detailed review of historical and ethnographic sources pertaining to the Aboriginal occupation of the geographic region is beyond the scope of this project, a brief summary of historical accounts of Dja Dja Wurrung people near the time of European settlement in the region is included below. The provided review is aimed at identifying any places with the potential to hold shared heritage value. It should be noted that this summary is derived from non-Aboriginal historical sources. The contemporary Dja Dja Wurrung community also have a rich oral tradition about their pre- and post-Contact history which would necessarily need to be considered in order to understand the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the study area as a whole and/or individual places within the study area.

### **9.4.1 Historic Themes**

- Peopling Greater Bendigo's places and landscapes
  - *Living as Greater Bendigo's original inhabitants*

### **9.4.2 Historical and Ethno-Historical Accounts in the Marong/Bendigo Region**

The Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the study area have been identified as clans speaking a dialect of the East *Kulin* language known as Dja Dja Wurrung (Clark, 1990) (Figure 1). The Dja Dja Wurrung language area incorporated land from Creswick to just south of Charlton and west from the Richardson River and Mount Avoca, east to Castlemaine and Bendigo.

The Dja Dja Wurrung language group comprised several clans. Although it is acknowledged that each clan held an area within the tribal country, accounts of the specific number of Dja Dja Wurrung clans varies. Clark (1990, p.153) has noted some 16 clans forming part of the Dja Dja Wurrung language group, but no particular Dja Dja Wurrung clan has been identified for the study area including and immediately surrounding Marong and Bendigo. According to Clarke (1990, p. 153), the Dja Dja Wurrung clans closest to the Marong area were the Liarga balug who are a clan identified by European informants as the 'Catto's Run' clan (traditional name not known), identified with the country around Bridgewater and the Loddon River (Clark, 1990, pp. 156-157). The location of Catto's Run in relation to the study area is illustrated in Figure 3 and Map 8.

Several accounts of Dja Dja Wurrung lifeways exist from the Contact period. A summary of these accounts has been made by Tully (1997). The various clans of the Dja Dja Wurrung would come together at prearranged times and places to conduct ceremonial, political and subsistence activities, including initiations, corroborees, trade and to arrange marriages. Festive and ritual assemblies:

--- were usually on a full moon at a place where there would be sufficient food at the particular time of the year for the number of people expected. Corroborees were held for two or more clans. These were not restricted to just one tribe --- (Tully, 1997, p.3)

As members of the *Kulin*-speaking confederacy or alliance, the Dja Dja Wurrung would participate in larger ceremonies or special occasions that would involve travel as far afield as the Yarra River (160km) and west to Lake Albacutya (170km; Tully, 1997, p.3).

Clark (1990, p.150) estimates the pre-Contact population of Dja Dja Wurrung people to be between 900 and 1,800 individuals. Each clan had distinct summer and winter campsites that enabled exploitation of

locally available resources. This regional specialisation then relied on a system of exchange to diversify the subsistence base and meet the technological requirements of each clan. According to Tully (1997):

The Wurn Balug clan traded greenstone axe blanks and returning boomerangs, the Burung Balug traded possum skins, the Wongarrergerrer Gundidj fighting boomerangs and others dealt in items such as silver wattle gum, Spinifex resin, food, grinding stones or ochres.

E. S. Parker was Assistant Protector of Aborigines in the Loddon district from 1839. The district was described as ‘...bounded on the south by the district of Geelong; on the west by the boundary of South Australia; on the east by a line running north from Mount Macedon; with the northern boundary undefined’ (du Cros, 1996). The district included all the territory of the Dja Dja Wurrung clans (Clark, 1990, p. 142). Parker’s census in March–August 1840 recorded six Dja Dja Wurrung clans and his 1841 census listed 13 clans with a total of 245 clan members (Clark, 1990, p.160; Tully, 1997, p. 6). According to Tully (1997, p. 6) early census figures are incomplete, excluding two clans and individuals from three others.

Clark (1990) uses Parker’s three-monthly journals as a source of information on the operation of the Loddon district. From October 1839–February 1840, a considerable portion of Dja Dja Wurrung country was taken up by sheep and cattle runs. The rivers and watercourses (valuable to the Dja Dja Wurrung for their productivity) were the first areas to be occupied and, according to Clark (1990, p. 142), new settlers believed that a squatting license entitled them to exclude the Aborigines from their runs. The growing European occupation in the district led to many instances of violent conflict between settlers and Aboriginal people as traditional land and resources became unavailable (Tully, 1997, p. 6).

The swift colonisation of the region in the late 1830s forced Aboriginal people to seek protection and food at the Mount Franklin station located at Franklinford. Throughout the 1840s there are records of several hundred people frequenting the reserve while also attempting to continue with a traditional subsistence and social lifestyle (Clark 1990, pp. 142–145).

Mortality rates in the Aboriginal community increased after the discovery of gold in 1851; however, the gold rush also provided opportunities for Aboriginal people to work on stations, which were experiencing labour shortages as a result of the rush. Many local Aboriginal people obtained employment at stations and undertook tasks such as lambing, sheep washing, shepherding, sheep dipping and stripping bark. By 1863 the Dja Dja Wurrung population was recorded as numbering 31 adults and seven children (Clark, 1990, p. 148).

Following the establishment of Coranderrk Station near Healesville, the Mount Franklin station was closed and many of the remaining Dja Dja Wurrung people, particularly orphans at the Aboriginal school, were moved to Coranderrk in the 1860s. However, some Dja Dja Wurrung people stayed and camped in their traditional country until the 1870s. The most famous of these individuals was a man known variously as Yuinhup/Thomas Clark/King Tommy. Yuinhup, who had been born on the Loddon (Tully, 1997, p.8). As one of the last remaining Dja Dja Wurrung, he attended festivals and openings in a discarded top hat or carrying a banner made of plaster. Yuinhup was aware of the injustice that was done to his people. He made several petitions for compensation to the Governor of Victoria and the railway commissioners, who were planning the Maldon to Laanecoorie railway. Yuinhup received twenty shillings in silver with a promise of more and the railway line was built. This is the only recorded government compensation paid for land to the Dja Dja Wurrung. Yuinhup died in 1892 at the Dunolly Hospital, aged about 70 (Tully 1997, p.9).

Descendants of the Dja Dja Wurrung are represented today by the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation (DDWCAC), the State-recognised Traditional Owners and Registered Aboriginal Party for a large portion of central Victoria.

### **The Study Area**

Depositions taken during an inquest into the death of local Dja Dja Wurrung woman, Fanny Sampson, at Marong in 1865 provides some insight into the living and working conditions of Dja Dja Wurrung people of the ‘Bullock Creek tribe’ in the immediate vicinity of the study area during the mid-nineteenth century:

Fanny Sampson (or Samson), the fifteen year old wife of William Gummin, died from pulmonary consumption, at her parents ‘miami’ at Marong, Bullock Creek. At the inquest, Caroline Malcolm testified that she was aged between 19 and 20 years, and had been a servant for several years, washing at the houses of squatters wherever her father and brother would be, living near them in a ‘miami’. Her parents were the last of the ‘Bullock Creek tribe’, and although getting old where in good health. She had lived at the Marong Hotel as a servant for two years. She often did washing for Europeans at their houses to earn the price for some tea and sugar and other comforts for her mother and father. Recently she had worked at Donald Campbell’s station (‘Rathmore’) and John Catto’s station (‘Catto’s Run’).

*Inquest into Fanny Sampson’s Death, 12/03/1865 (cited in Clarke, 1990, p. 148)*

While no currently registered Aboriginal Places or places with shared cultural heritage value have been identified during a search of historic (non-Aboriginal) and Aboriginal registries (see Section 5.0 and 6.0), historic European (non-Aboriginal) source material – such as Fanny Sampson’s inquest records discussed above – suggest that Dja Dja Wurrung people were employed by early run holders associated with the study area, and continued to occupy lands within and/or in the vicinity of the study area until at least the 1860s. Secondary source material also suggests that Aboriginal people were actively involved in gold mining activities in the Bullock Creek region during the nineteenth century (Lovell Chen, 2013b, p. 14). Given that nineteenth-century gold mining activity is evidenced within the study area (see Section 9.8) it is possible that Aboriginal people participated in this activity.

The participation of Aboriginal people in the daily life of historically significant nineteenth-century pastoral runs and in nineteenth-century gold mining activities within/in the immediate vicinity of the study area (e.g., alluvial gold mining (southeast) and ‘Bullock Creek’ pastoral run) may indicate that these places have shared heritage value as historic (non-Aboriginal) and Aboriginal places. However, it is important to note that, as per the project scope for this study, research was necessarily limited to a review of ‘European’ primary and secondary historic records and, as a result, an assessment of shared cultural heritage values cannot be undertaken. Any such assessment/determination would necessarily need to be undertaken in collaboration with the traditional owners (Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation).

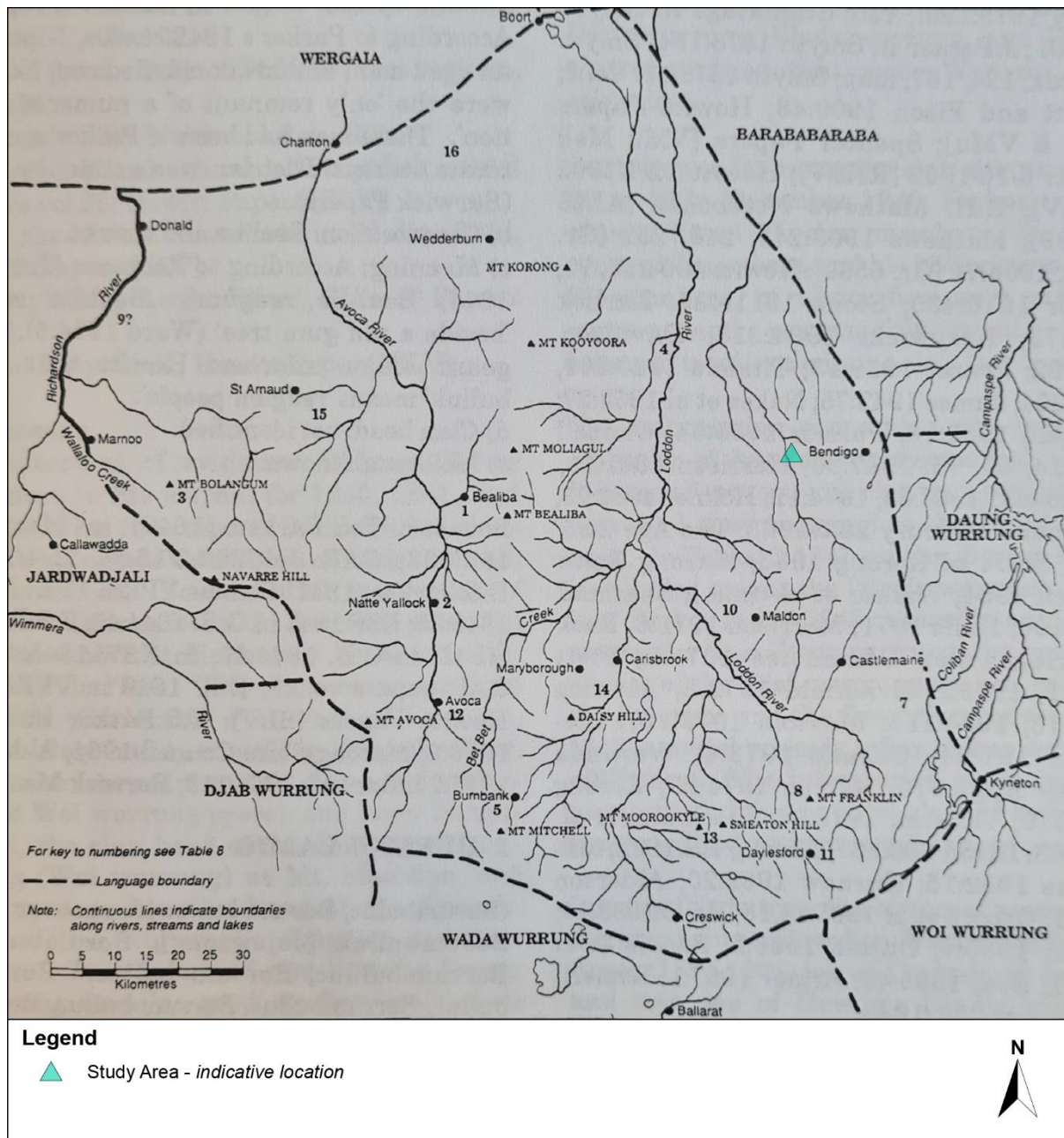


Figure 1: 'Dja Dja Wurrung language area and clans' (adapted from Clarke, 1990, p. 153)



## **9.5 Early Exploration, Survey & Mapping**

### **9.5.1 Historic Themes**

- Peopling Greater Bendigo's places and landscapes
  - *Exploring, surveying and mapping*

### **9.5.2 Early Exploration & The Port Phillip Association (1802 to c.1839)**

In 1802, Matthew Flinders undertook the first detailed survey of Port Phillip Bay. During his survey, Flinders created a detailed map of the Victorian coastline; however, regions beyond the immediate shoreline remained essentially unexplored (Flemming, 1803; Flinders, 1814; Harcourt, 2001, pp. 11–15). Lands to the north of present-day Melbourne were first explored by Europeans in 1824 when Hamilton Hume and William Hovell travelled from New South Wales to Port Phillip via a route that took them through regions to the north and west of Port Phillip Bay (Harcourt, 2001, pp. 17-18; Lovell Chen, 2013a, p. 21; Peel, 1974, p. 1).

In 1835, John Batman travelled to Victoria from Tasmania on behalf of the 'Port Phillip Association' – a group of Tasmanian pastoralists who were in search of good grazing land. Batman signed two so-called 'treaties' with Aboriginal leaders to acquire 'ownership' of vast quantities of land, including: 500,000 acres covering much of Victoria, and 100,000 acres in the vicinity of present-day Geelong. Batman and John Helder Wedge – surveyor and member of the association – went on to create a map of the district dividing the 600,000 acres into individual Sections allocated to members of the association (Harcourt, 2001, pp.73–75). The Port Phillip Association's 'ownership' was considered illegal by the British Government and was quickly declared void by Governor Bourke. Despite Government opposition, members of the association established pastoral properties within their allocated sections, grazing sheep and/or cattle during the 1830s and early 1840s (Kenyon, 1937, p.108; Harcourt, 2001, pp.102–113).

The Greater Bendigo region was not subject to formal European exploration until 1836 when Major Thomas Mitchell (Surveyor General of New South Wales) crossed through the region while surveying routes from Sydney to the Port Phillip District (present-day Victoria). Accounts of fertile grazing land to the north and west of Port Phillip Bay by Mitchell were published in Sydney and Hobart newspapers of the time. These accounts – as well as the earlier reports by Hume and Hovell and the activities of the Port Phillip Association – fuelled the interests of pastoralists from Tasmania and New South Wales who were looking for good grazing lands in the developing colony of Port Phillip during the late 1830s and early 1840s (Harcourt, 2001, pp. 126-127; Lovell Chen, 2013a, p. 21; Figure 2).

#### **9.5.2.1 The Study Area**

The study area is located outside the boundary of the Port Phillip Association's lands as mapped by John Helder Wedge in 1835 (Wedge, 1835), and it was not until Mitchell's exploration findings were made public in the late 1830s that European settlers came to the Bendigo Region. Mitchell's exploration route crossed through lands at a significant distance to the north and south of the study area; as such, the study area remained essentially un-explored, and no detailed mapping of the area was undertaken until pastoral settlers moved into the area in the 1840s (Harcourt, 2001, pp. 126-127; Lovell Chen, 2013a, p. 21; Figure 2).



Figure 2: 'The South Eastern Portion of Australia – shewing [sic] the routes of the three Expeditions and the surveyed territories' (Mitchell, 1838)

Note: On their return journey to Sydney, Major Mitchell's party travelled along a route southeast of Bendigo on 5, 6 and 7 October, 1836.

## 9.6 Early Pastoral Occupation

### 9.6.1 Historic Themes

- Peopling Greater Bendigo's places and landscapes
  - *Migrating and making a home*
  - *Promoting settlement*
- Transforming and managing Greater Bendigo's land and natural resources
  - *Grazing and raising livestock*
  - *Transforming the land and waterways*

### 9.6.2 Establishment and Occupation of Pastoral Runs

Prior to 1836, European occupation of un-surveyed pastoral land in the Port Phillip District occurred as unsanctioned/illegal occupation of Crown Lands. Pastoralist settlers of this period were colloquially known as squatters. In 1836, in order to regulate the rapidly expanding 'squatting' occupation, the *Crown Lands Unauthorised Occupation Act* was passed. This act allowed pastoralists to legally occupy un-surveyed land under a pastoral lease for which they paid an annual occupation licence (Nelson and Alvis, 2009, p. 10; Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, pp. xii). During the 1830s and early 1840s, pastoralists established runs on the best available arable land in the vicinity of water sources and overland stock routes. In general terms, pastoral settlement gradually spread outwards from the main occupation centres at Melbourne and Geelong. The more remote regions of Victoria – including the study area – were generally not settled until the mid-1840s when more fertile lands to the south, and north along the Murray River, were already occupied under pastoral leases (Dingle, 1984, pp. 24-28).

Prior to 1847, a lack of secure land tenure meant that early European settlers were reluctant to expend significant capital on land improvements, and as a result many early dwellings were relatively simple structures. The *Land Act 1847* provided pastoral run holders with the opportunity to take out a long term lease for their holding which served to encourage the investment of capital and resources into improvement on the run (Connah 1993, pp. 63-79; Dingle, 1984, pp. 24-28).

Pastoral run holders of the nineteenth century modified the landscape in a variety of ways, including: clearing vegetation to create open pastures; construction of 'home stations' occupied by the run holder or by an appointed manager; construction of pastoral outstations – dwellings remote from the 'home station' that were occupied to allow the management of stock; and enclosure of areas of land by fencing (Dingle, 1984, pp. 80–81; Pickard, 2007, pp. 144-149). During the 1840s, fencing was generally limited to paddocks in the immediate vicinity of home stations and/or outstations for the purposes of temporarily holding stock or as horse paddocks; however, on some occasions, fencing was also used to mark run boundaries. Once run holders were assured of the long term viability of the run they were more likely to invest in boundary and internal paddock fencing (Dingle, 1984, pp. 28-29; Pickard, 2007, p. 145).

Building materials used by pastoral run holders were primarily sourced from locally available natural resources, so that in areas where stone could be sourced with minimal quarrying it was commonly used for the construction of dwellings and fencing. However, in areas where suitable timber was more readily available than stone – such as within the study area – it was more likely to be used for construction and fuel (Connah, 1993, p. 66; Pickard, 2005, 2007, 2009 & 2010). As such, the local geology (i.e., presence/absence of readily available stone – see Section 9.3) and the nature of extant native vegetation had a significant influence on the nature of early-nineteenth century structures within the study area. Given the absence of readily available sources of basalt and/or sandstone as a building material (see Section 9.3) it is likely that

any run boundary or internal paddock fences that were constructed within the study area during this period were built using timber (post and rail) or possible scrub fencing.

### **The Study Area (1830s to 1870)**

A number of pastoral runs were established in the Bendigo region during the 1830s and early 1840s, with the earliest runs primarily located on lands in the vicinity of the Campaspe River. The home stations of runs established to the west of the Campaspe River prior to 1847 were all located at a significant distance from the study area (see Figure 3 and Map 8); for example:

- Mount Alexander Pastoral run established in c.1840 by Ricard Grice and Benjamin Heap and located to the south of the study area (Cusack, 2002, pp. 14-15); and
- John Catto's run established in c. 1840 and located to the west of the study area on the Loddon River (Cusack, 2002, p. 13).

In light of the above, it is likely that European occupation of the study area did not commence until c.1846, when Donald Campbell established a pastoral run known as 'Bullock Creek' in the vicinity of present-day Marong (Billis and Kenyon, 1932, p. 28; Carnegie, 1979; Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, pp. 154-55).

Campbell arrived in Sydney in 1841 from Argyllshire (Carnegie, 1979; SRNSW, 2022). Primary and secondary source material indicates that Campbell held the pastoral lease for the 'Bullock Creek' run until 1855 – in partnership with his brother Robert Campbell from 1849 to 1855 (see Table 8; Figure 4 to Figure 5; Map 9 to Map 10). The 'Bullock Creek' run covered an area of ~54,521 acres and in 1848 had an estimated carrying capacity of 8,000 sheep (PPGSJ, 23 Oct. 1848, p.1).

During the period 1855 to 1870, pastoral run lease holders of the 'Bullock Creek' run included Hugh Glass, who purchased 640 acres of land encompassing a large portion of the study area (southeast) as the a 'pre-emptive right' to the Bullock Creek run in 1862. In that year (1862), the run was subdivided into two separate pastoral leases, with the southern portion 'Bullock Creek (south)' encompassing the study area in its entirety. Pastoral lease holders of the 'Bullock Creek (south)' run during the period 1855 to 1870 include: Hugh Glass (1855 to 1865); John Pinnery and Charles MacMahon (1865); George Hull (1865 to 1868); and the London & Australian Agency Co. (1868 to 1870), who forfeited the lease in 1870 (Table 8; Figure 6; Map 10 to Map 11; Billis and Kenyon, 1932, p. 161; Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, pp. 154-55).

With the expansion of settlement, lands previously held under lease were progressively offered for sale by the Crown; as portions of land within the boundaries of the run were purchased outright, the size of pastoral run holdings gradually decreased in acreage. By the 1870s, most of the northernmost portion of the study area had been sold as freehold land or was held under alternative lease arrangement with the Crown (see Section 9.9.2 for details). Notwithstanding the above, parts of the study area continued to form part of the 'Bullock Creek' pastoral lease holdings until the run was forfeited in 1870.

Historic maps of the pastoral run period depict the 'Bullock Creek' home station (i.e., residence and associated outbuildings) as being located to the immediate east of the study area, east of a historic road/track approximating the alignment of present-day 'Calder Alternative Highway' (e.g., Figure 5; Map 9 to Map 10). These maps also mark what is likely a large-fenced enclosure located to the west of the home station complex of buildings – within the study area. This enclosure is presumably a stock holding paddock associated with the pastoral run home station and/or the Argyle Hotel/Inn (see Section 9.7.2). Given the nature of nineteenth-century fence types in Victoria, and of the geology of the region (i.e., absence of readily available



stone – see Section 9.3.2), it is reasonable to assume that this fenced enclosure was constructed of timber (e.g., either a post and rail or brush fence) (see Pickard, 2009, pp. 27 & 99 and Pickard, 2010, pp. 74-77).

By 1855, a number of tracks leading to and from pastoral runs and rural townships developing in the area are evident crossing through the study area (Figure 4 to Figure 5; Map 9 to Map 11). An 1849 map of the pastoral run marking the location of the home station also shows the location of isolated buildings along Loddon Creek and Bullock Creek; these remote structures are presumably outstation huts associated with the Bullock Creek run (Figure 4). Given the absence of any structures (huts) within the study area on this map, and the fact that outstations were normally located in the vicinity of water sources and/or along access routes, it is unlikely that any significant structures were constructed within the study area by this date. With the exception of the area within and in the vicinity of the fenced enclosure (east) and along the alignment of tracks evident by 1855, it is likely that the remainder of the study area remained uncleared land and was used for grazing purposes during this period. A summary of structures and landform modifications evident within and in the vicinity of the study area during the period 1846-1870 is provided in Table 8.

**Table 8: Bullock Creek Pastoral Run – Leaseholders, Structures & Landform Modifications (1846-1870)**

Bullock Creek (or Campbell's) - Western Port Run no.170					(~54,521 acres)
Date/s			owner/occupier	land-use/landform modifications	
Oct.	-	1846	Donald Campbell	<i>Within study area:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- majority of the study area likely uncleared land ('open forest' (south); 'heavily timbered' (north))</li><li>- presumably used for grazing purposes</li><li>- construction of large-fenced enclosure/stock paddock (c.1846-1848); west of the home station</li><li>- tracks leading to/from the home station</li><li>- land in the vicinity of the fenced enclosure and home station likely subject to land clearance (tree); timber likely used for fuel and construction</li></ul> <i>In the immediate vicinity of the study area:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- construction of home station (residence, outbuildings and stock paddocks) between c.1846 and 1848</li><li>- the above structure also functioned as a hotel – Campbells Inn/Argyle Hotel from c.1848 (see Section 9.7.2 for details)</li></ul>	
Jul.	25	1849	Donald Campbell & Robert Campbell		
Jun.	-	1855	Hugh Glass		
<i>Oct</i>	<i>07</i>	<i>1859</i>	<i>Pre-emptive right: 640 acres; CS 6, Parish of Marong – Purchased by Hugh Glass</i>		
Nov.	14	1862	<i>subdivided into Bullock Creek (south) – encompassing the study area – &amp; Bullock Creek Plains (north)</i>		
Bullock Creek (south)					(~22,000 acres)
Nov	11	1862	Hugh Glass	<i>Within study area:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- parts of the study area held under land selection leases or purchased from the Crown (i.e., excluded from pastoral lease holding) by c.1860</li></ul>	
Apr	11	1865	John Pinnery & Charles MacMahon		
Jun	05	1865	George Hull		
Jun	27	1868	London & Australian Agency Co.		
09	09	1870	<i>run lease forfeited</i>		
Sources: <i>Bendigo Advertiser</i> , 31 Jan. 1856, p. 3; Billis and Kenyon (1932) p. 161; Grimes (1855); Pritchard (c.1849); PROV:VPRS 5359 – Pastoral Run Papers, Bullock Creek (1848-1855); Spreadborough and Anderson (1983) pp. 154-55.					

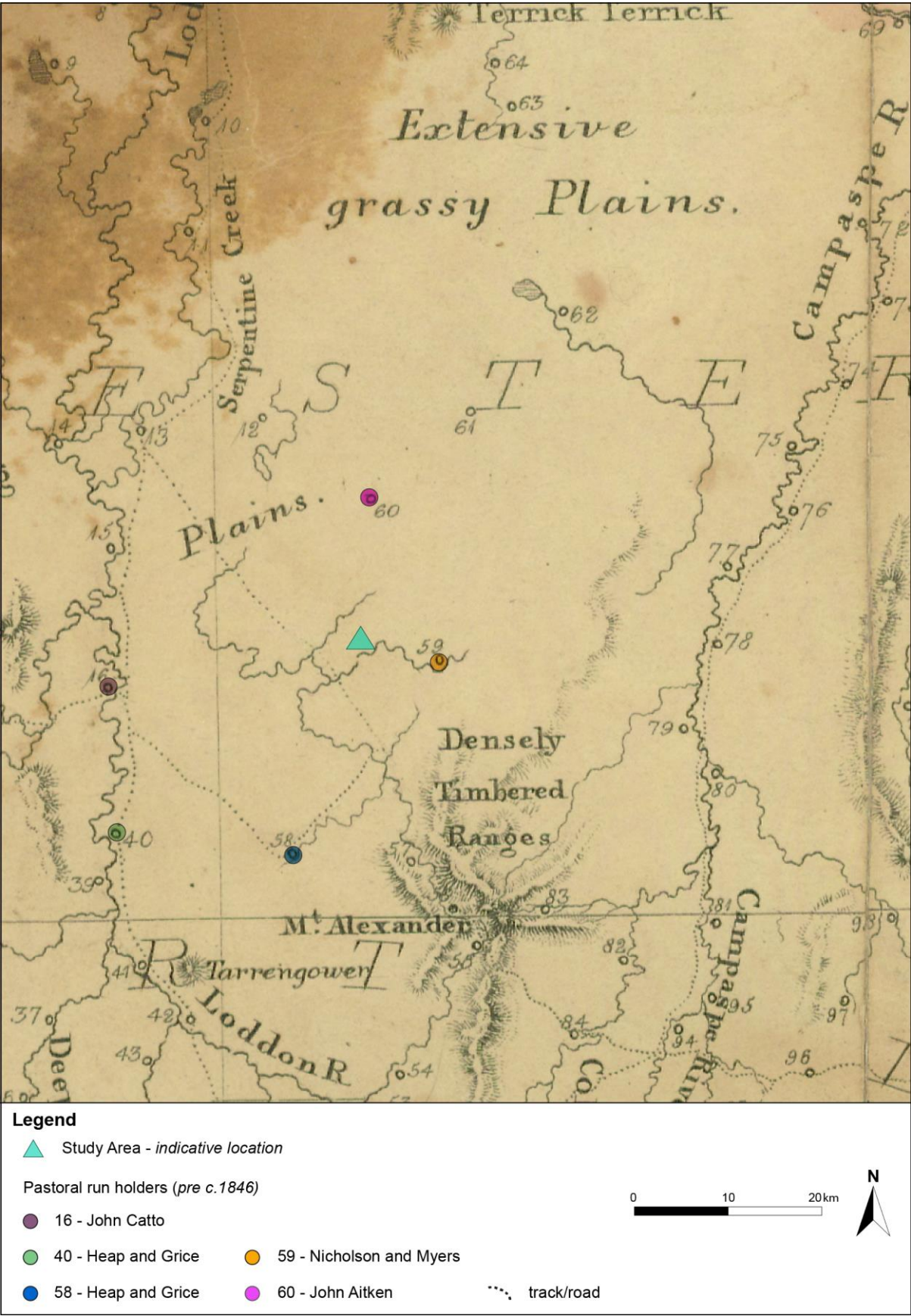
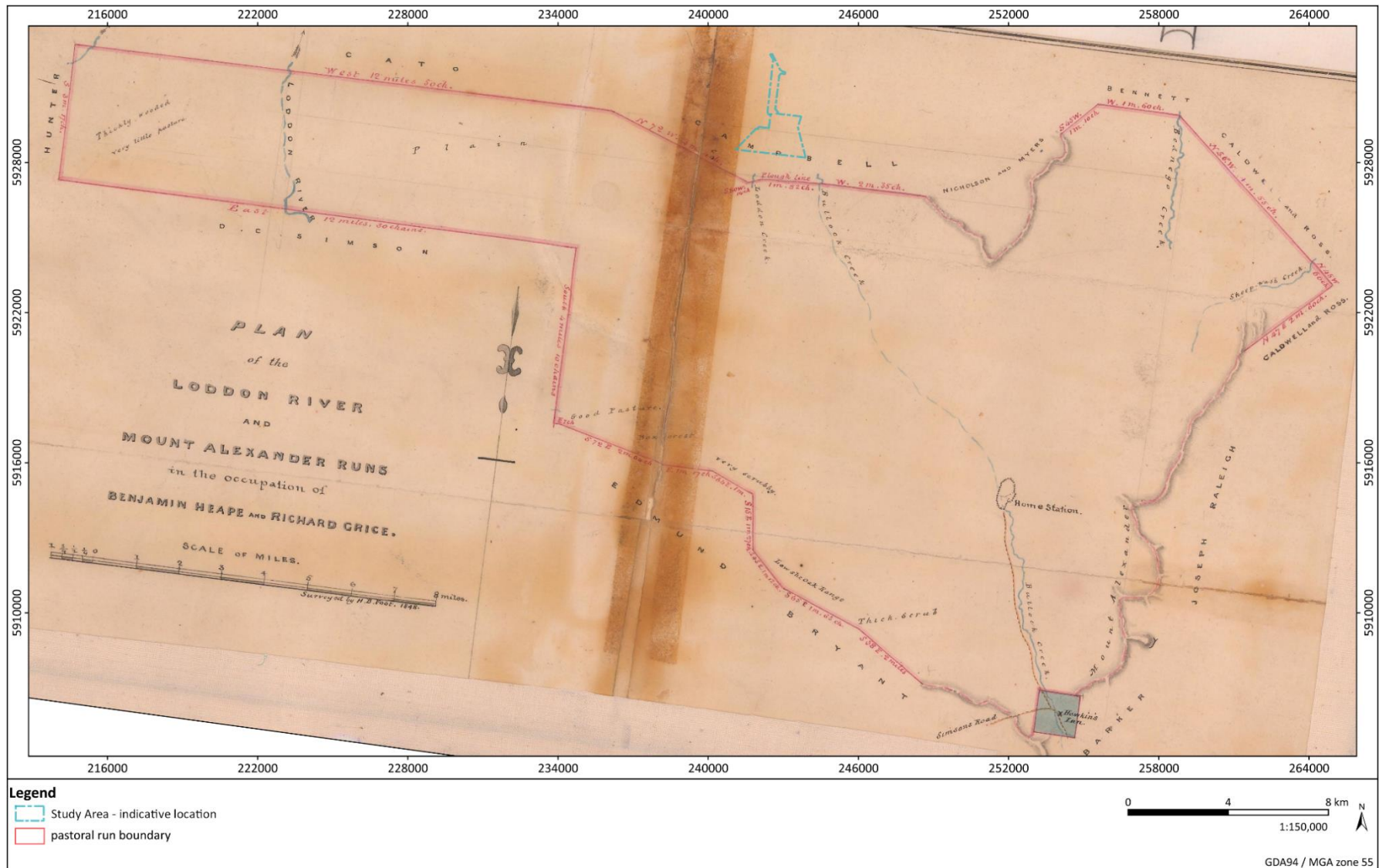


Figure 3: 'A map of Australia Felix' (Ham, 1847) – detail view

Note: The alignment of creeks and rivers as depicted on this map vary from present day mapping (e.g., Bullock Creek, is not shown on this map). Early tracks/roadways are evident linking existing pastoral runs in the region.





Map 8: 'Plan of the Loddon River & Mount Alexander Runs' (Foot, 1848)

Note: Showing the boundaries of Pastoral runs encompassing and in the vicinity of the study area established by 1848.



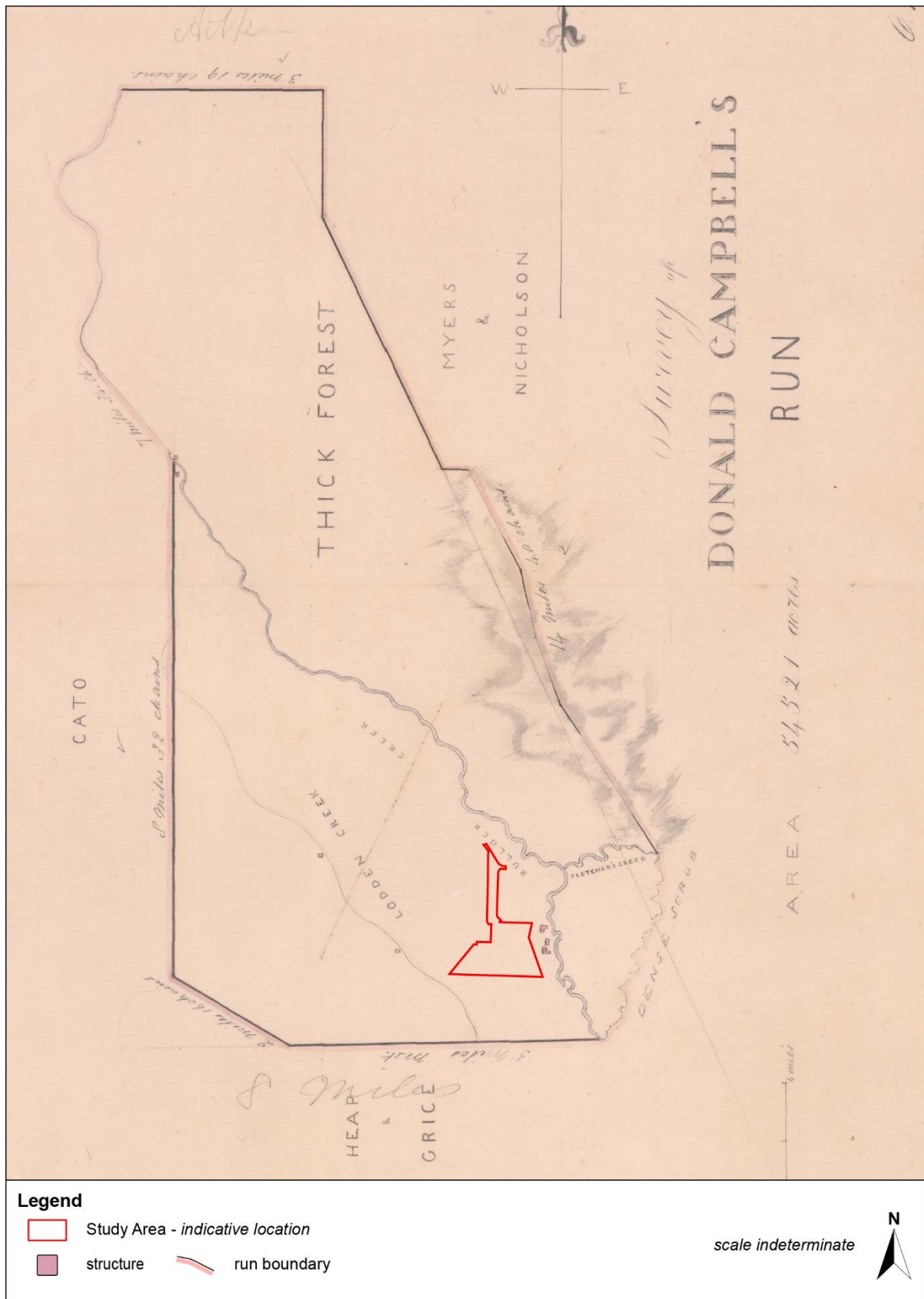


Figure 4: 'Survey of Donald Campbell's Run – Plan 506, Bullock Creek' (Pritchard, c.1849)

Note: Encompassing the study area – 'Bullock Creek' pastoral run. In the vicinity of the study area – structures (x3?) – Bullock Creek home station (east); pastoral outstations along Loddon Creek (west) and Bullock Creek (northwest).

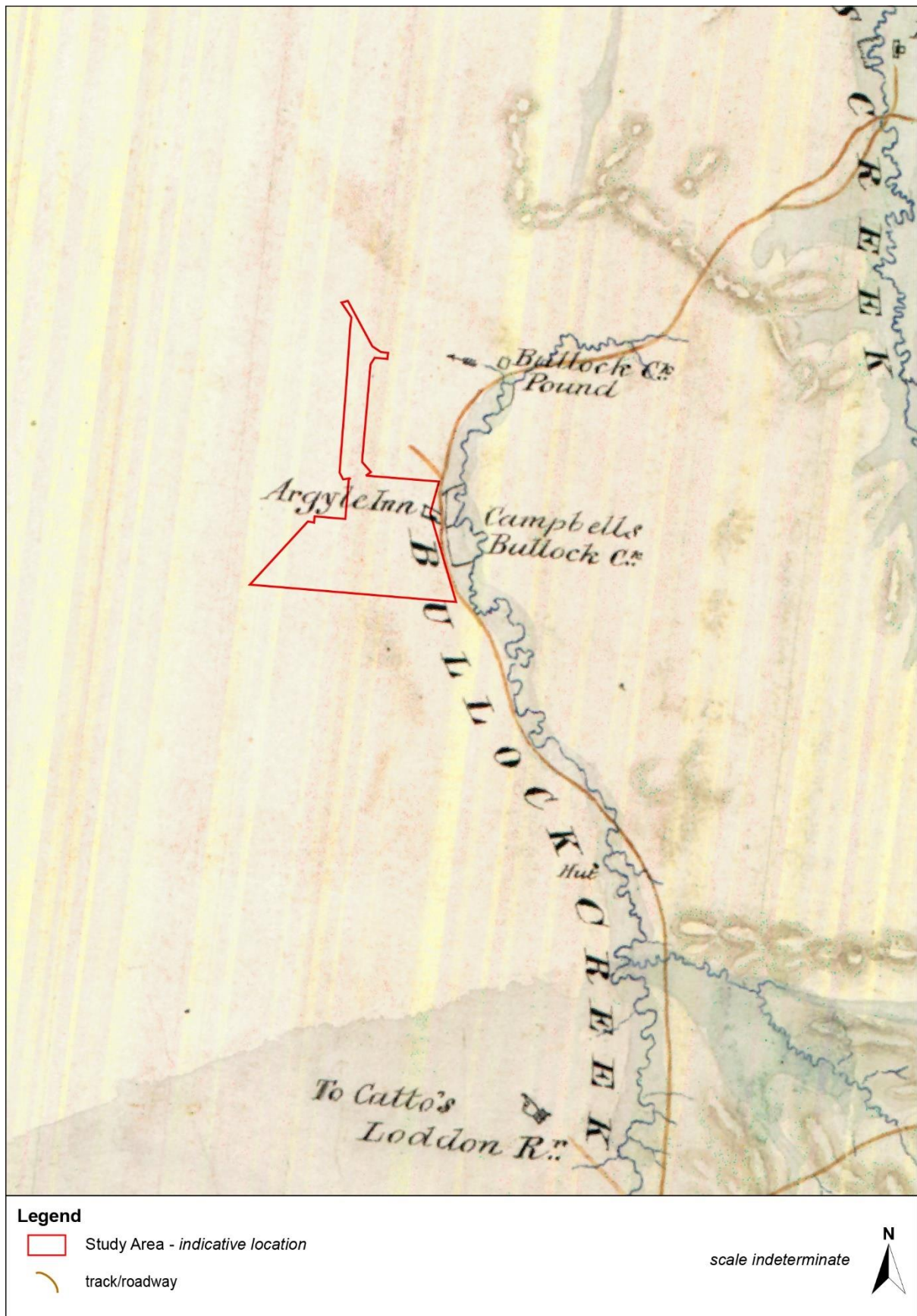
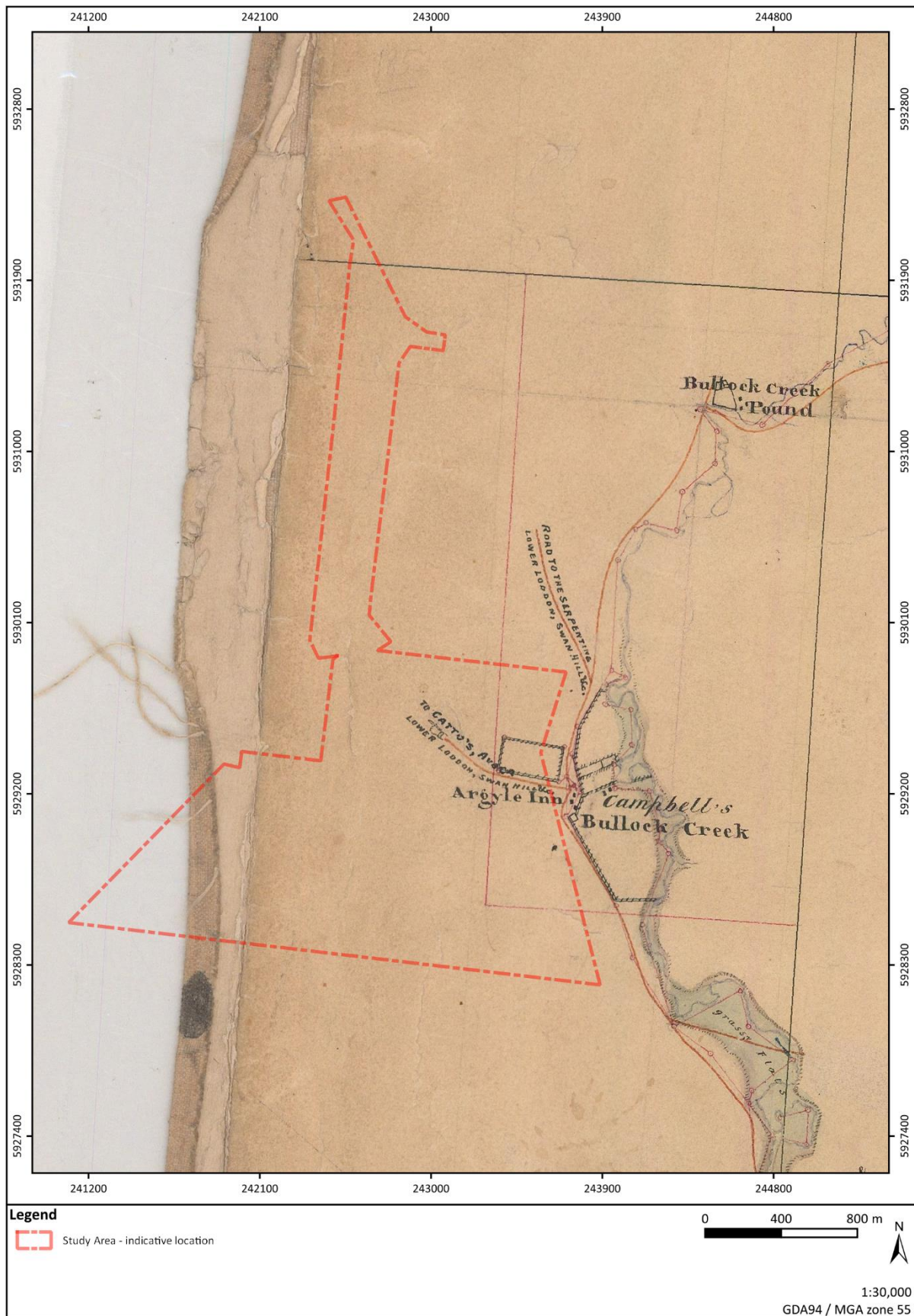


Figure 5: 'General Survey from the Town of Malmsbury to the Porcupine Inn' (Hoddle, 1852) – detail view

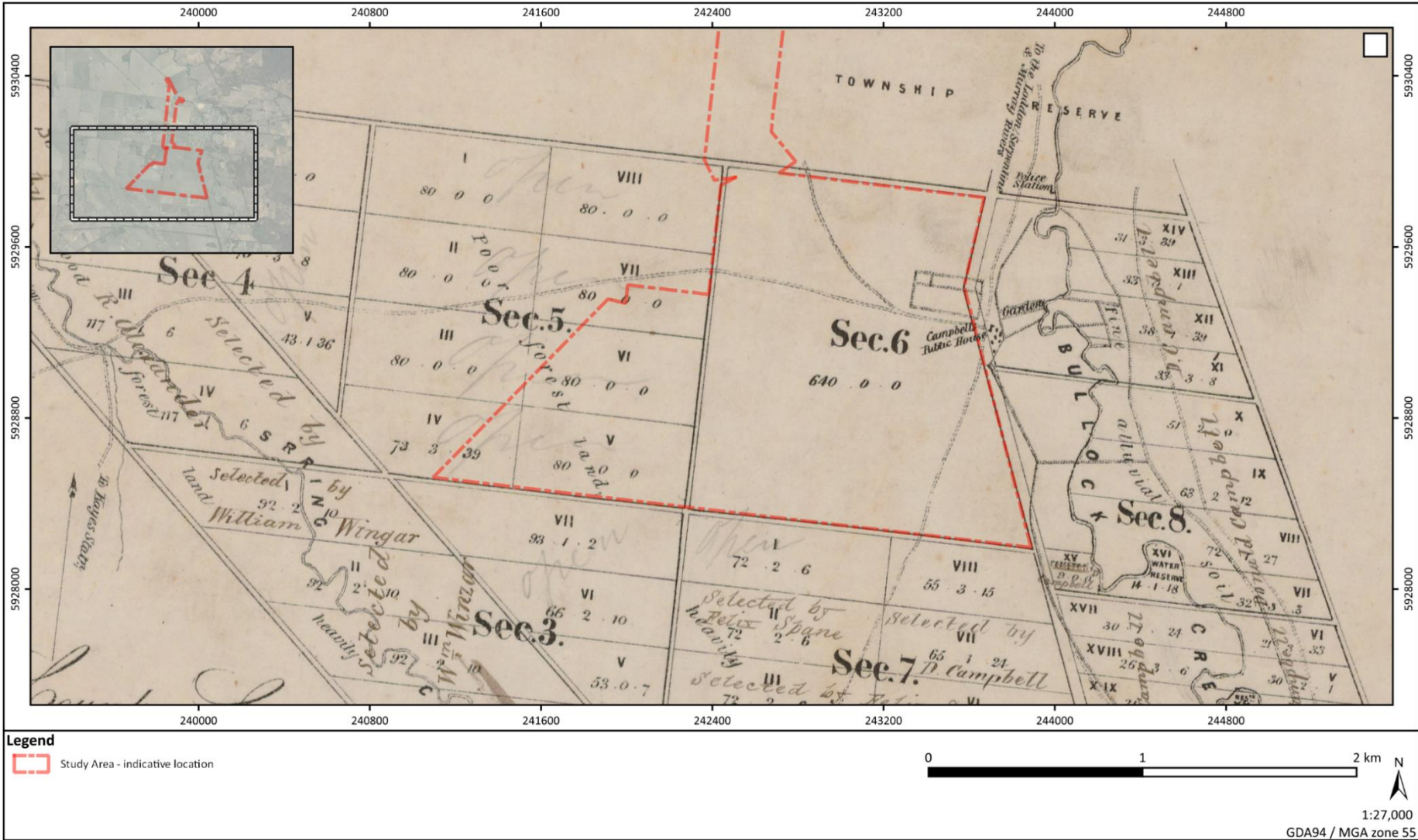
Note: Within the study area – fenced enclosure/paddock (east). In the vicinity of the study area – Argyle Inn/Campbell's 'Bullock Creek' pastoral run home station (east); tracks/roadways (north and east).





**Map 9: [Bendigo Goldfields] (Urquhart, 1852) – detail view**

Note: Within the study area – large fenced enclosure/paddock (east); track leading to Loddon etc. (east; likely continues further to the west). In the vicinity of the study area – structures, roadway and fenced paddocks (east).



**Map 10: ‘Suburban and Country Lands – Parish of Marong’ (Grimes, 1855) – detail view**

Note: Within the study area – fenced paddock, tracks (north and southeast). In the immediate vicinity the study area – ‘Campbell’s Public House’ and series of fenced paddocks (east); track (east). Land within the study area described as ‘poor forest land’. The present-day location of the township of Marong is indicated as ‘Township Reserve’ (north).





Map 11: 'Plan of Suburban and Special Country Lands, Marong and Leichardt' (SGO, 1855) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – surveyed allotments and roadways; allotment of land selected for occupation under leasehold conditions; land described as 'light sandy soil heavily timbered with box and gum'.

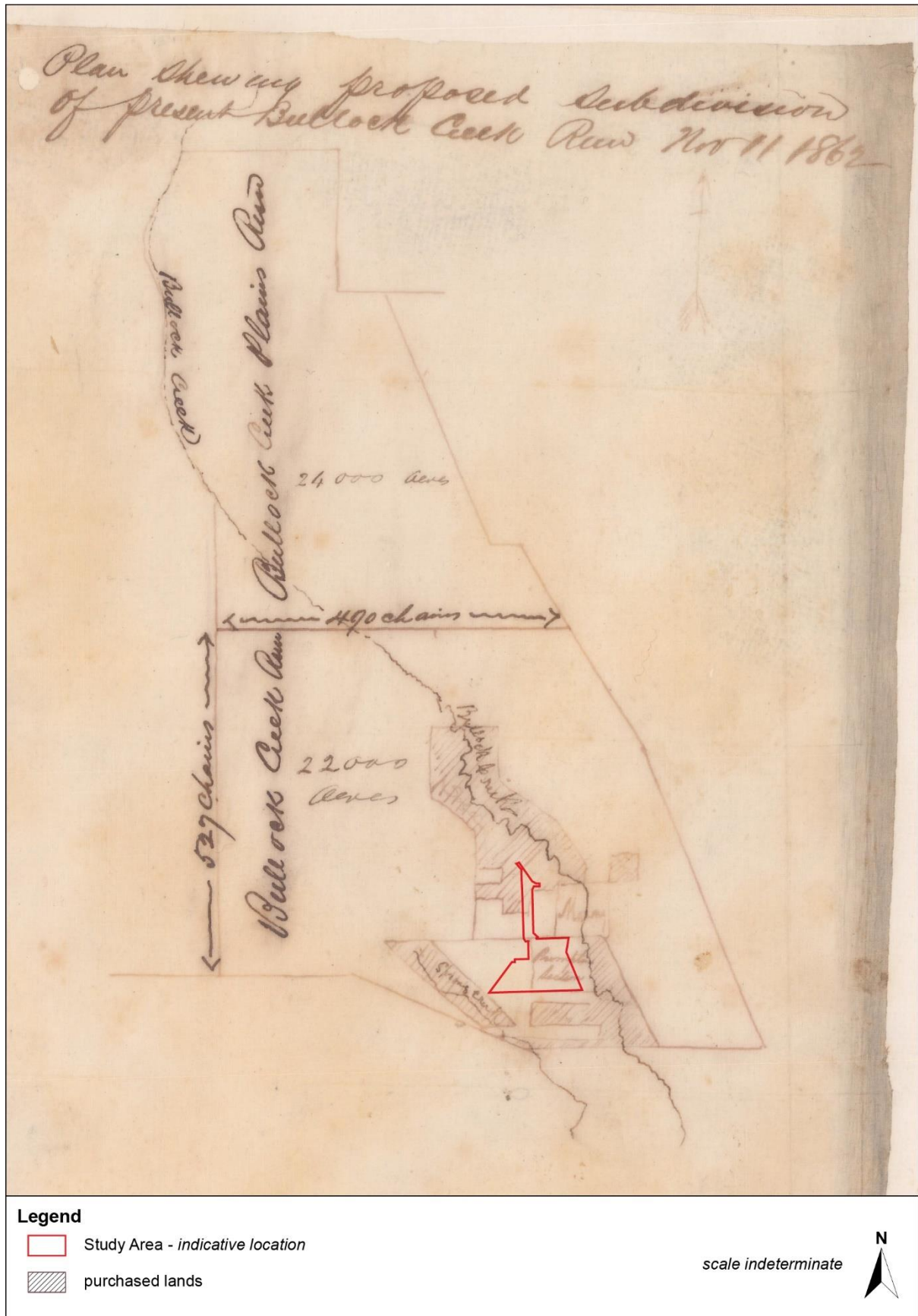


Figure 6: 'Bullock Creek Run' (DCLS, c.1862)

Note: Encompassing the study area – 'Bullock Creek - South' pastoral run and purchased pre-emptive right (south and central); purchased lands encompassing part of the study area (north).



## **9.7 Early Transport Routes & Nineteenth Century Hotels**

### **9.7.1 Historic Themes**

- Building Greater Bendigo's Industries and Workforce
  - *Entertaining and socialising*
- Connecting Greater Bendigo by Transport and Communications
  - *Establishing pathways*

### **9.7.2 Establishment of Early Roadways & Hotels**

Prior to the gold rush era (i.e., prior to the 1850s), early roadways that developed within the Bendigo region generally took the form of informal tracks, which functioned to link pastoral home stations with their associated outstations, and to link individual pastoral runs with developing townships and other pastoral run holdings in the region. Goods and livestock travelled along these routes and small rural township grew up around crossing points over rivers or creeks during this period. With the discovery of gold in the Bendigo region, multiple new tracks and more formal roadways were gradually established, linking existing access routes to gold mining areas and towns that developed during this period (e.g., Marong). The establishment of hotels/inns along these early roadways – in particular at creek or river crossings and at track junctions – was a common feature of the rural landscape during the 1840s and 1850s (Annear, 1999, pp. 59-78; Lovell Chen, 2013a, pp 35-39; Figure 3 to Figure 6; Map 9 to Map 11).

It was relatively common for hotels of the nineteenth century to be established within buildings that were originally constructed to function as private residences (e.g., farm house or pastoral homestead), or – in some instances – within purpose-built building that served a dual function as residence (and associated outbuildings as part of a farming property) and as a hotel. Two nineteenth-century hotels associated with the study area appear to follow the latter pattern of dual functional use.

### **The Study Area – Roadways/Tracks (1840s to c.1860)**

Historic maps from the 1840s and 1850s (e.g., Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 7; Map 9 to Map 10) mark the location of a number of tracks within and in the immediate vicinity of the study area, including:

- An informal (un-surveyed) north-south orientated roadway (Map 9 to Map 10), this roadway:
  - Is one of the earliest roadways in the area.
  - Was established in the 1840s, functioning as the main access route to the region (and to the Loddon River region to the north) and linking pastoral run stations along Bullock Creek.
  - Followed the approximate present-day alignment of the Calder Alternative Highway.
- Three (3) informal (un-surveyed) tracks leading from/to a hotel (Argyle Hotel/Campbell's Public house) and the main access route discussed above (Map 9 to Map 10); these tracks:
  - Were established by the mid-1850s; and
  - Transect the study area.
  - Their alignments/locations do not correlate to any present-day roadways; with the survey and construction of more formal roadways in the later-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century, informal tracks such as these gradually went out of use.

## **The Study Area – Hotels Established in the 1840s and 1850s**

### *The Argyle Hotel*

In 1848, Donald Campbell formally applied for a publicans licence to operate a hotel within the boundaries of the ‘Bullock Creek’ pastoral run, variously known as ‘Campbell’s Inn’, ‘Argyle Hotel’ and ‘Argyle Inn’. Latter descriptions of the hotel’s history of use suggest that the hotel may have been in operation as early as 1846 (*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, 11 Jan. 1859, p.3; *The Melbourne Argus*, 19 May 1848, p. 2; Minerva Heritage, 2018; *PPPM4*, 20 Sep. 1848, p.4). The location of the hotel as depicted on historic maps corresponds with a group of buildings presumed to be the home station of the ‘Bullock Creek’ pastoral run occupied by Donald Campbell and/or his pastoral run manager from c.1846. This group of buildings is located to the immediate east of the study area (Figure 4 to Figure 5; Map 9 to Map 10; for a discussion of the pastoral run occupation period, see Section 9.6).

The adaption of a pastoral run residences into a travellers inn was a relatively common practice in the nineteenth century, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that the ‘Argyle Hotel’ originally functioned as a residence for the ‘Bullock Creek’ pastoral run. However, given that descriptions of the hotel (as discussed below) indicate that the hotel building was a substantial 12-bedroom structure in operation from c.1846 (*The Melbourne Argus*, 19 May 1848; Minerva Heritage, 2018), it is also possible that the building was purpose built by Campbell to operate as a hotel. Regardless of its original intended use, it is notable that no other pastoral run home station is marked on any contemporary maps of the ‘Bullock Creek’ pastoral run; as such, it is likely that the ‘hotel’ also served as the pastoral home station/residence until c.1870.

An 1848 advertisement for the hotel (presented below) notes the presence of stock (bullock) yards and stabling in association with the hotel by that date; a large fence yard depicted on contemporary historic maps – and located within the study area – presumably represents this structure (Map 9 to Map 10). It is possible that the stock yard was purpose-built for use as part of the hotel operation (i.e., to accommodate travellers transporting stock):

Argyle Hotel,  
LOWER MURRAY ROAD.  
THE above Inn is now open for the accommodation of Settlers and Travellers, with a choice  
supply of Wines, Spirits, and Fermented Liquors.  
Good Stabling and Secure Bullock Yards.  
DONALD CAMPBELL.

*The Melbourne Argus*, 14 July 1848, p. 3

Donald Campbell held the publican’s licence for the Argyle Hotel until at least 1859 when the property was offered for sale:

JANUARY 14th, 1859.  
To Farmers, Land Speculators, and Others.  
THE SPLENDID PROPERTY  
OF  
DONALD CAMPBELL, ESQ.,  
ON THE  
BULLOCK CREEK  
  
VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARMS,  
Situated on Bullock Creek, containing about 1,400 Acres, together with the well-known  
PUBLIC HOUSE, and about 300 tons of well saved Oaten Hay.



L MACPHERSON and CO. have received instructions from Donald Campbell, Esq.  
(who is retiring from business), to submit to Public Competition, on the promises, on the 14<sup>th</sup>  
January next, at 12 o'clock,  
The undermentioned valuable Properties:-

LOT 1 contains the oldest established Public House on Bullock Creek, the Argyle Hotel, in  
which a large business has been done for the last 13 years. The house contains 4 parlours, 12  
bedrooms, detached kitchens, large store, with 8 stalled brick stable and coach house, and all  
other convenient out-buildings; two acres of garden, well stocked with vines and fruit trees in  
full bearing; together with 266 acres of first-class Agricultural Land, nearly the whole enclosed  
with substantial fence, and the most of it under cultivation ---

*Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, 11 January 1859, p.3

While the structures and gardens (etc.) described above are located outside the study area, this description clearly demonstrates the substantial nature of the hotel's operations, and lends support the interpretation of the fenced paddock/stockyard's as constructed during/forming part of the hotel operation during the 1840s and 1850s.

Primary source material dating 1860 to 1903 indicates that: the hotel remained in operation until at least 1865; had ceased operation by 1871; and that the series of buildings (the former Argyle Hotel) functioned as the residence and outbuildings for a farming property known as the 'Argyle Estate' or 'Argyle Farm' for the remainder of the nineteenth century (e.g., *Bendigo Advertiser* 12 Jan. 1865, p.4 & 26 Apr. 1871, p. 3; for details of the ownership of the Argyle Estate/Farm, see Section 9.9.2).

#### *The Yorkshire Hotel*

By c.1854, John Carter had established the 'Yorkshire Hotel' on the outskirts of the developing township of Marong. Located at a junction of several early roadways, this hotel site is encompassed by the study area (north) and is currently preserved as a modified building and is listed on the Heritage Overlay (Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme) and the Victorian Heritage Inventory (for a details of the site listings and applicable statutory protections, see Section 5.2). Secondary sources suggest that the original Yorkshire Hotel also functioned as the Carter families' farm (house and outbuildings) and included a series of stone buildings (hotel/farm house and barn) and a brick and timber grain silo (Jean, 2012).

While the Yorkshire Hotel's precise date of construction is uncertain, the hotel is located on land within the Parish of Leichardt, which had been selected for farming purposes by Jonathon Carter and his brother-in-law Thomas Wood by 1855. The Carter and Wood families had immigrated to Australia from Yorkshire, England in the early 1850s, and were reportedly actively involved in gold mining in the region on their arrival to the district in the 1850s. Members of the Carter family continued to operate the hotel until c.1910. After this date, the former hotel buildings were repurposed (with modification) as the Carter family residence and farm complex through the twentieth century (Jean, 2012, pp. 1-6).

An 1894, advertisement for the hotel provides a description of the hotel and associated land at that date:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.  
Important Executors' Clearing Sale Estates late HANNAH CARTER and THOS WOOD  
FARM 506 ACRES,  
**YORKSHIRE HOTEL**, parish of Marong.  
LIVE STOCK, STACKS HAY and STRAW FARMING IMPLEMENTS FURNITURE, &c.

--- The well-known Farm, near Marong for many years in the occupation of the late Messrs Wood and Carter, containing in all 506 acres 1 rood 10 perches of superior agricultural or grazing land, highly improved. Sub-divided by first class fences into 10 conveniently-sized paddocks, well-watered by tanks and springs, a very compact property---

--- There is also a GOLDEN LEAD running through the land.

--- The YORKSHIRE HOTEL built of brick, having large garden and orchard. A commodious and favorite [sic] roadside hostelry is on the property at a junction of three roads, and will be sold with the farm. The other improvements consist of large kitchen, dining-room, underground tank (20,000 gallons), stone barn (20 x 30), 10 stall stable, four loose boxes, two large machinery sheds, smithy, cool dairy and milking yards.

*The Bendigo Independent*, 26 January 1894, p. 4

**Note:** A heritage assessment of the former Yorkshire Hotel was commissioned by the City of Greater Bendigo in 2012; the result report (Jean, 2012) includes a description of the site at that date, and additional historic details. Given that this part of the study area was not subject to a field survey/on-site assessment (see Section 4.3), a copy of the 2012 assessment has been included as Appendix 3 of this report for reference.

### 9.7.3 Development of the Road & Rail Network (c.1870+)

As discussed above, the development of roadways were essential to the expansion of pastoral settlement from the earliest period of European occupation, with the earliest roadways developing as informal tracks and stock routes linking pastoral stations to townships in the region. During the later-nineteenth century, the expansion of rural townships and the establishment of district road boards meant that resources were expended on forming and maintaining local roads. Local residents advocated for roadways to be formed linking farming properties to the main access roadways and townships (Lovell Chen, 2013a, pp. 35-38 & 42).

With the expansion of settlement and the development of the agricultural industry in regions to the north and west of Melbourne and Geelong during the second half of the nineteenth century, farmers and business operators advocated for the establishment of railways to allow the shipment of goods from rural regions to major population centres (Lovell Chen, 2013a, pp. 39-24).

#### The Study Area (1870s to c.1950)

By 1872, with increasing demands for the transport of goods and passengers, community representatives were actively advocating for the Government to construct a railway line from Sandhurst to Inglewood, via Eaglehawk and Marong (Lovell Chen, 2013a, pp. 39-24; *Bendigo Advertiser*, 16 Apr. p. 2; *Weekly Times*, 26 Oct. 1872, p. 12). The route was surveyed in 1873 and by 1876 the railway had been constructed; the final route varying from the original survey (*The Age*, 18 Nov. 1876, p. 5; Figure 8 and Figure 10). The Eaglehawk to Inglewood section of the railway passed through Marong township, through the northern portion of the study area (Section 9 and Section 10, Parish of Marong; and Section 11, Parish of Leichardt). As part of the railway construction, it was standard practice for temporary railway workers' camps to be established along the rail alignment. While the precise location of these camps was generally not recorded, it is possible that a railway workers' camp was constructed, and may be preserved as an archaeological site/s within or in the immediate vicinity of the current railway reserve where it intersects the study area.

During the 1850s the first complete government surveys of the Parishes of Marong and Leichardt (encompassing the study area) were undertaken. Parish plans produced during that period set out the proposed location of a series of surveyed roadways. These surveyed roads general ran in a grid system (east-west) and (north-south) bordering surveyed Crown Sections; however, some surveyed roads also followed/approximated existing travel routes established during the earlier nineteenth century (e.g., the present-day Calder Alternative Highway; for a details of early tracks routes, see Section 9.7.2). However, despite being surveyed during the 1850s, most roads were not formally proclaimed as Gazetted roadways until the 1870s, and remained informal (un-formed) roadways until the mid-twentieth century (Figure 7 to Figure 10).

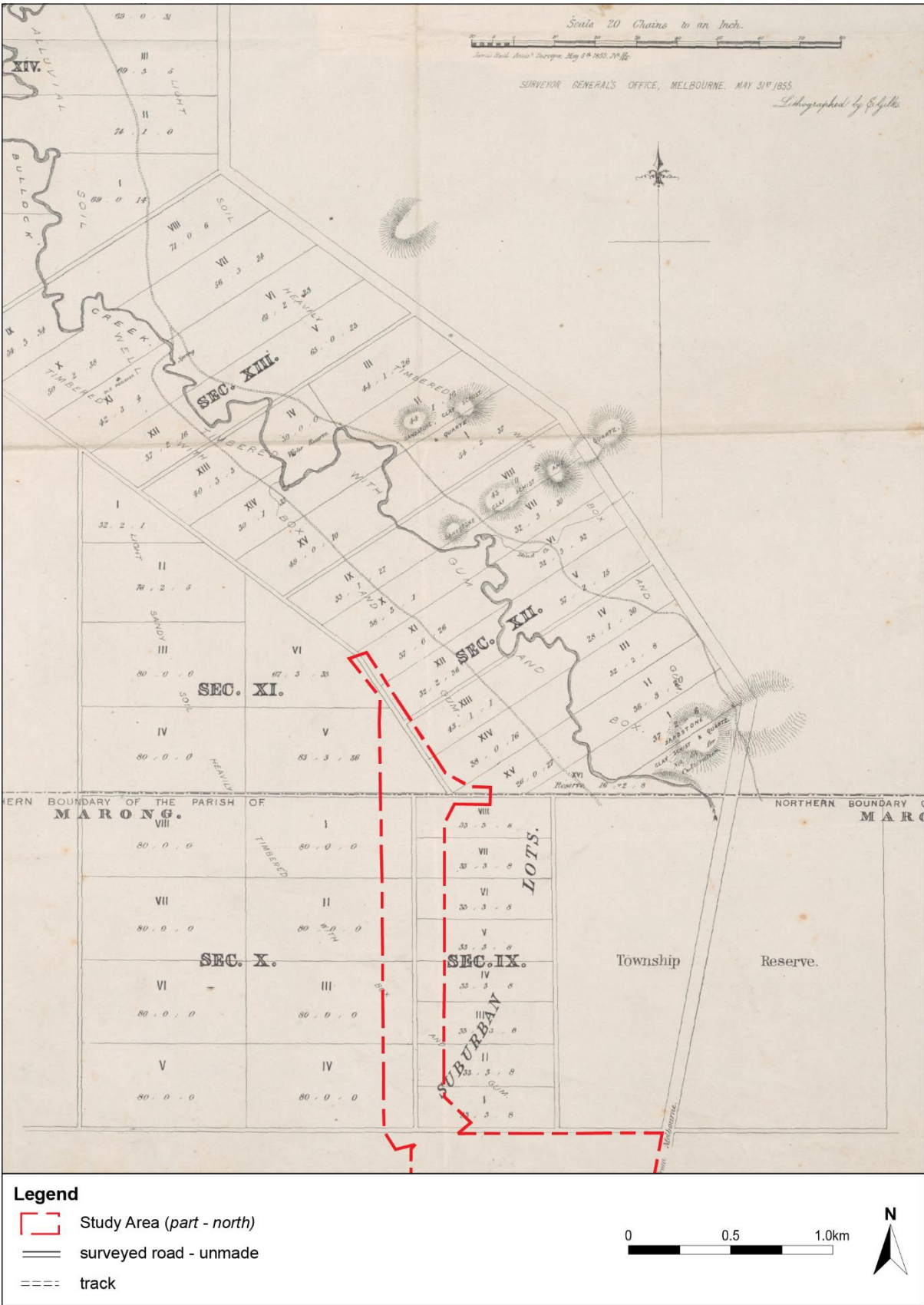


Figure 7: 'Plan of Suburban and Special Country Lands, Marong and Leichardt' (SGO, 1855) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – surveyed allotments and roadways; land described as ‘light sandy soil heavily timbered with box and gum’. Near the study area – Marong Township Reserve (east), track (northeast).





Figure 8: 'Victorian Railways Plan of Trial Lies Surveyed between Sandhurst & Inglewood' (Railway Department, 1873) – detail view

Note: Showing the 1873 surveyed route of the Sandhurst to Inglewood railway line crossing through the study area (Section 9 and Section 10, Parish of Morang); the final alignment (see Figure 10) differs from the original surveyed route.

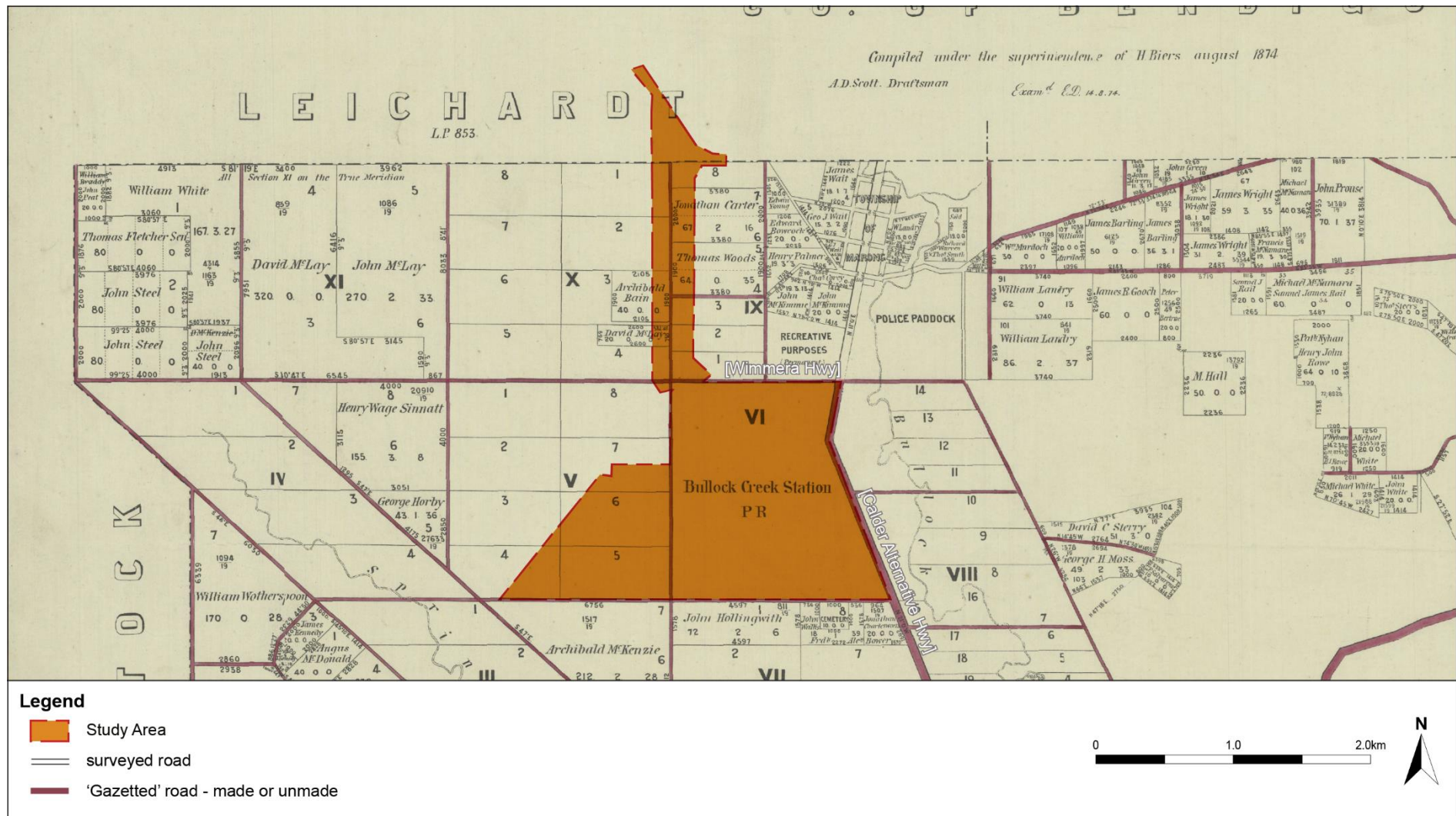


Figure 9: 'Parish of Marong Co. of Bendigo' (DLS, 1874) – detail view

Note: Within and immediately adjacent to the study area – roadways officially Gazetted by 1874 (designation as a gazetted roadway is not a reliable indicator of whether these roadways had been formed (i.e., were functional) at this date).





Figure 10: 'Leichardt County of Bendigo (DLS, 1879) – detail view

Note: Immediately adjacent to the study area – roadways officially Gazetted by 1879; a designation as a gazetted roadway is not a reliable indicator of whether these roadways had been formed (i.e., were functional) at this date.

## **9.8 Marong Gold Mining (1860s to c.1912)**

### **9.8.1 Historic Themes**

- Transforming and Managing Greater Bendigo's Land and Natural Resources
  - *Gold mining*
  - *Transforming the land and waterways*

### **9.8.2 Historic Gold Mining**

Gold mining during the nineteenth and early-twentieth century had a significant impact on the Bendigo region, and many townships, including Marong, were established and/or underwent significant growth as a result of the influx of miners to the region. Gold mining also had a direct physical impact on the landscape, with alluvial mine workings and deep lead mining pits scattered across the landscape, and as a result of the by-products of the mining process (e.g., tailing mounds, mining sludge), which accumulating on the surface and within existing water ways. Construction of water management systems (e.g., water races/channels – designed to carry water necessary for gold mining processes from existing water sources to mine sites) were also a common features of mining landscape during this period (Parenzan, Edwards and Slater, 2001a and 2001b; Lawrence, 2000, pp. 7-12).

During the peak period of nineteenth-century gold mining, miners often both lived and worked on their mining claims in tents or other rudimentary structures, either alone or, in many instances, with their families. In addition, transient business (e.g., illegal 'sly grog' shops and supply stores) were set up in the immediate vicinity of mining sites, again generally in relatively rudimentary structures (Annear, 1999, pp. 79-101; Lawrence 2000, pp. 7-12). Historic records providing details of the location of transient miners accommodation and/or businesses are scarce and none have been identified specifically related to the study area. However, it is important to be aware that the presence of nineteenth-century alluvial mining sites within and in the immediate vicinity of the study area raises the possibility that portions of the study area were occupied by a transient residential population of miners, miners families and small-scale businesses during the nineteenth century. Evidence of the residential occupation of land in the vicinity of identified mining sites may be preserved as archaeological sites.

While there are reports of small-scale mining activity occurring along Bullock Creek in the 1850s – including in proximity to the creek itself, which was used as a water source for washing gold from the Bendigo gold fields – the earliest significant period of gold mining activity in the vicinity of Marong occurred during the late 1860s when deep lead gold reefs and gold-bearing alluvial deposits began to be actively mined on a large scale. Primary and secondary source material suggests that this early mining activity was focused at sites located to the north, northeast and east of the study area, specifically at: Wilsons Hill (north), along Bullock Creek (east), and in the vicinity of the Marong Township reserve (northeast) (Bannear, 1993a, pp. 11-20; Mines Department, 1937, pp. 49-50). An overview of historic gold mining sites and associated landscape features identified as a result of desktop research and located within and in the immediate vicinity of the study area is provided below.

### **The Study Area – Gold Mining Activity (1860s to c.1912)**

Gold mining is evidenced in the vicinity of the study area during the 1860s, and there is some potential that mining was carried out within the boundaries of the study area during that period. However, with consideration given to the history of gold mining activity within Marong during later mining periods – as discussed below – it is likely that historic gold mining activity evidenced within the study area primally post-dates c.1870.



By 1880, at least part of the land encompassed by the study area (e.g., CA 5A and CA 5B, Section 5; Parish of Marong – study area, southwest) had been designated as ‘auriferous’ (i.e., gold-bearing) land, and newspaper articles and maps of the 1880s indicate that these allotments were occupied under lease agreement under Section 49 of the *Land Act 1869* during this period (for details, see Table 10 and Table 14); this section of the *Act* provided the opportunity for selectors to apply for a licence to occupy and cultivate auriferous land (Nelson and Alves, 2009). The occupation of gold fields (auriferous land) under leasehold did not preclude individuals or companies that wished to undertake gold mining activity on this land from applying for a mining lease/claim.

By c.1910, the peak period of alluvial mining at Marong (both alluvial deposits accessible by small scale surface mining techniques and/or mining shafts accessing deep leads) had come to a close. Deep lead mining and quartz crushing continued on a smaller scale at Wilsons Hill and potentially in the immediate vicinity until c.1912 (Bannear 1993a, p.20 & 1993b, pp. 502-503); however, after this date the period of alluvial and deep leading mining at Marong was essentially over, and it is likely that mining operations within the study area had ceased by/prior to this date.

Gold mining activity is evidenced in the north and southeast portions of the study area, as summarised below:

*Gold mining in the vicinity of ‘Greenway’s Lead’ – Study Area (southwest)*

- Gold mining activity is evidenced along and in the immediate vicinity of the mapped location of Greenway’s Lead (i.e., in the southwest portion of the study area) during the period c.1870 to c.1912 (Bannear, 1993a and 1993b; Map 12 to Map 13).
- By 1880, at least part of the land encompassed by this portion of the study area (e.g., CA 5A, CA 5B, and CA 6A, Section 5, Parish of Marong) had been designated as ‘auriferous’ (i.e., gold-bearing) land, and newspaper articles and maps dating from the 1870s to the 1890s indicate that a number of Crown Allotments (CAs) in this part of the study area were occupied under lease agreement under Section 19 or Section 49 of the *Land Act 1869* (e.g., *Bendigo Advertiser*, 29 Jun, 1877 p.4 & 20 Mar. 1894, p. 3). Individuals that held early land leases for this portion of the study area, including J. B. Greenway and Henry Palmer, were actively involved in mining in the vicinity of Greenway’s Lead during the nineteenth century, possibly including their leased allotments within the study area (*Bendigo Advertiser*, 29 Jun. 1877 p.4, 20 Mar. 1894, p. 3 & 11 Mar. 1892, p. 4).
- In aerial images dating from 1945 to 1964 (Map 16 to Map 20) multiple abandoned mining pits/shafts are clearly evident in linear alignments across the southwest portion of the study area.
- By 1975, the majority of these historic mining features had been destroyed/removed by farming activity (i.e., ploughing and cropping activity) – as evidenced in an aerial image of that date (Map 21).

**Note:** As a result of desktop assessment and subsequent field survey (see Section 11.0), an archaeological site (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape, H7724-0644) was identified. Additional historic research pertaining to gold mining activities within the southwestern portion of the study area – presented in relation to the identified archaeological site (H7724-0644) – is presented in Section 13.0.

*Gold mining in the vicinity of Marong Recreation Reserve and Yorkshire Road – Study Area (north)*

- Alluvial gold mining is evidenced along and in the vicinity of a lead [unnamed] extending in a north-western direction from the Marong recreation reserve/race course and into the study area in the

vicinity of the present-day rail reserve. In addition, mining was carried out north of Yorkshire Road, in the vicinity of the Yorkshire Hotel (Map 12 to Map 13). A review of primary and secondary source documents suggest that mining was carried in the northern portion of the study area from the mid-1860s until c.1912. A number of individuals that owned farms within this part of the study area applied for mining licences at that time, including members of the Carter family, and were likely carrying out gold mining activity in the study area during this period (Bannear, 1993a, pp. 11-20; *Bendigo Independent*, 23 Sep. 1897, p. 5 & 06 Mar. 1903).

- In aerial images dating from 1947 to 1949 multiple abandoned mining pits/shafts are clearly evident in linear alignments through the northern portion of the study area in the vicinity of the rail line and north of Yorkshire Road (Map 16 to Map 19).
- By 1964, the majority of these historic mining features had been destroyed/removed by farming activity (i.e., ploughing and cropping activity) as evidenced in an aerial image of that date (Map 20).

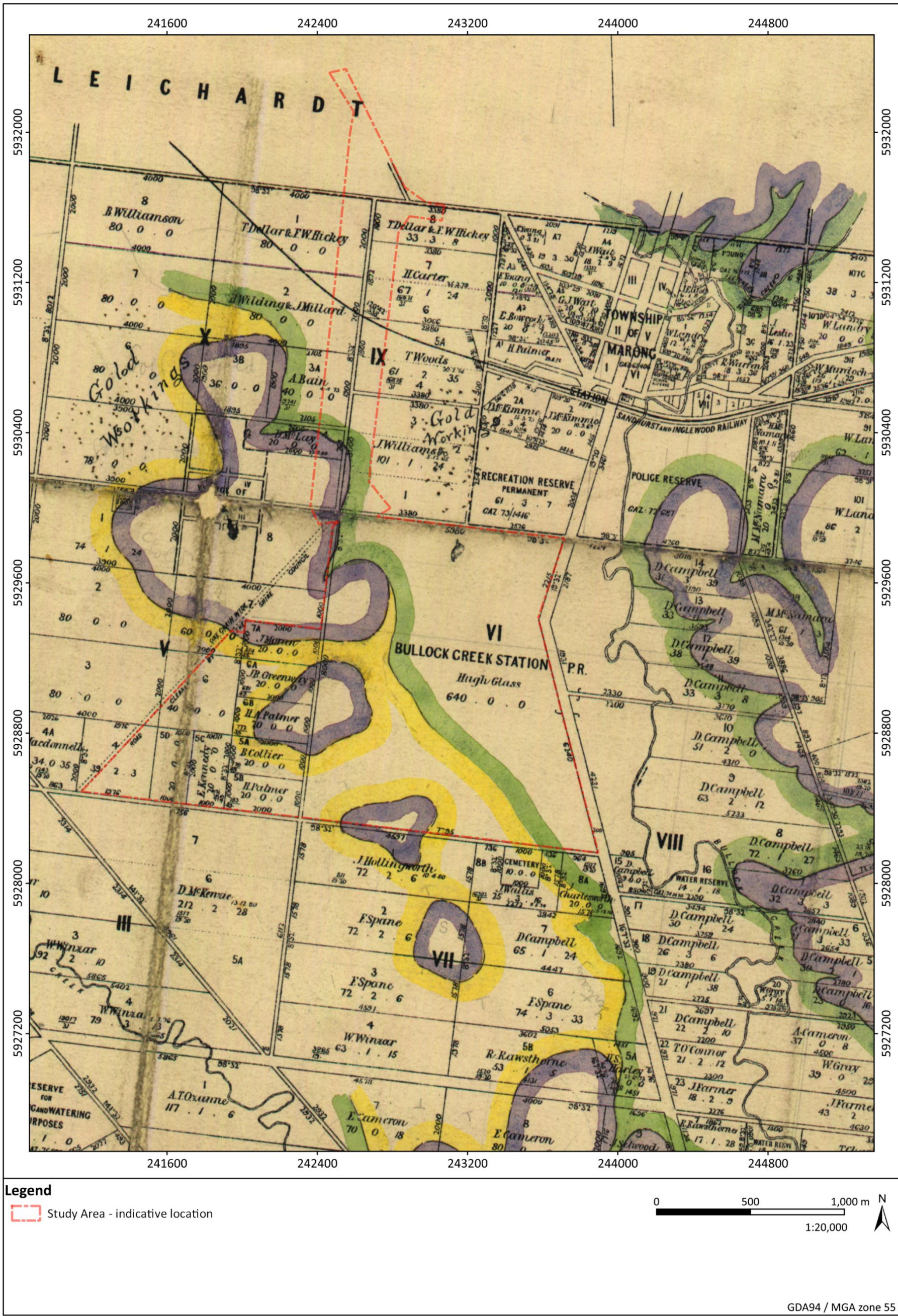
### **The Study Area – Wilson’s Hill Water Race / Wilsons Hill Channel**

During the 1880s and 1890s, local farmers and miners advocated for the construction of a water channer/water race that would link the exiting water channel at Lockwood to the Wilsons Hill mining area. The channel was required both to supply water to mining claims for gold processing activities, and also to assist the agricultural industry in the region. Land holders within the study area at the time – including Henry Palmer and John Goulden – were active members of the local committee established to promote the construction of the so-called ‘Wilson’s Hill’ race (*Bendigo Advertiser*, 28 Sep. 1888, p. 3 & 24 Oct. 1896, p. 5).

Newspaper articles suggest that the construction of the ‘Wilson’s Hill’ water race commenced in c.1897, and that, by 1898, the race had been extended through the study area to the Wilson’s Hill mining area (*The Argus*, 07 Feb. 1898, p. 7; *The Bendigo Independent*, 14 Apr. 1897, p. 3). Following the cessation of mining at/in the vicinity of Wilson’s Hill during the early twentieth century the race continued to function as a water source for farming properties in the region.

In aerial images dating from 1945 to 1964 the water race is clearly evident as a north-east/south-west aligned channel running across the southern portion of the study area. The original water race is marked on c.1950+ mapping as the ‘Wilson’s Hill Channel’. In later aerial images, the channel appears to have undergone some degree of modification, potentially having being re-cut or subject to minor alignment modifications over time (Map 14; Map 16 to Map 22).

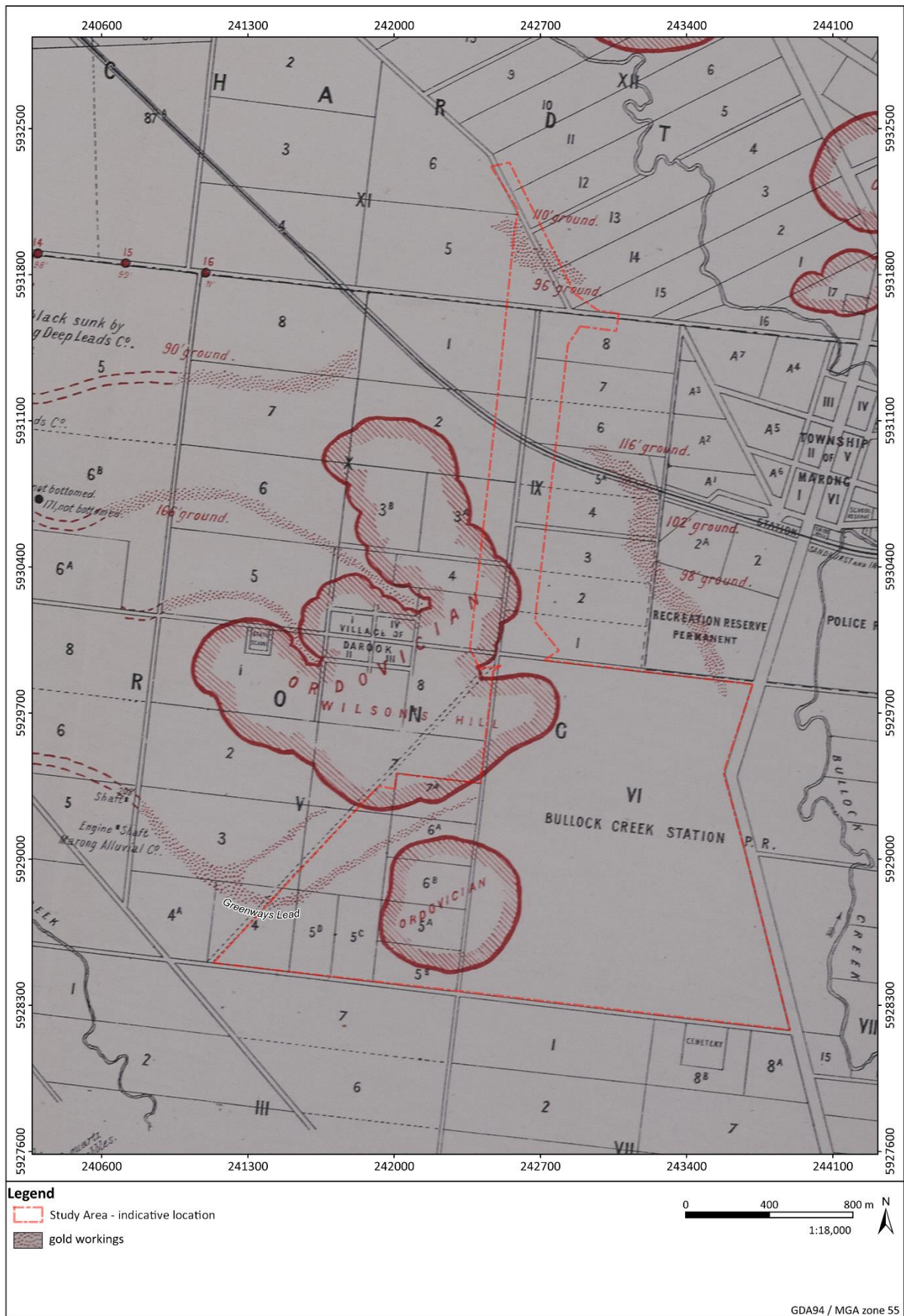




Map 12: 'Marong Country of Bendigo' (Moon, undated plan; base map dates to 1887) – detail view

Note: Location of 'gold workings' as identified by Moon – the absence of 'gold workings' marked within the study area is in contradiction to historic sources that clearly describe gold mining activity occurring within allotments within the study area (e.g., CA 6A, Section 5 and CA 7, Section 9 and in Section 5, Parish of Marong). While the original map does not include a legend, coloured shadings (i.e., purple, yellow and green) are presumed to denote variations in geology.

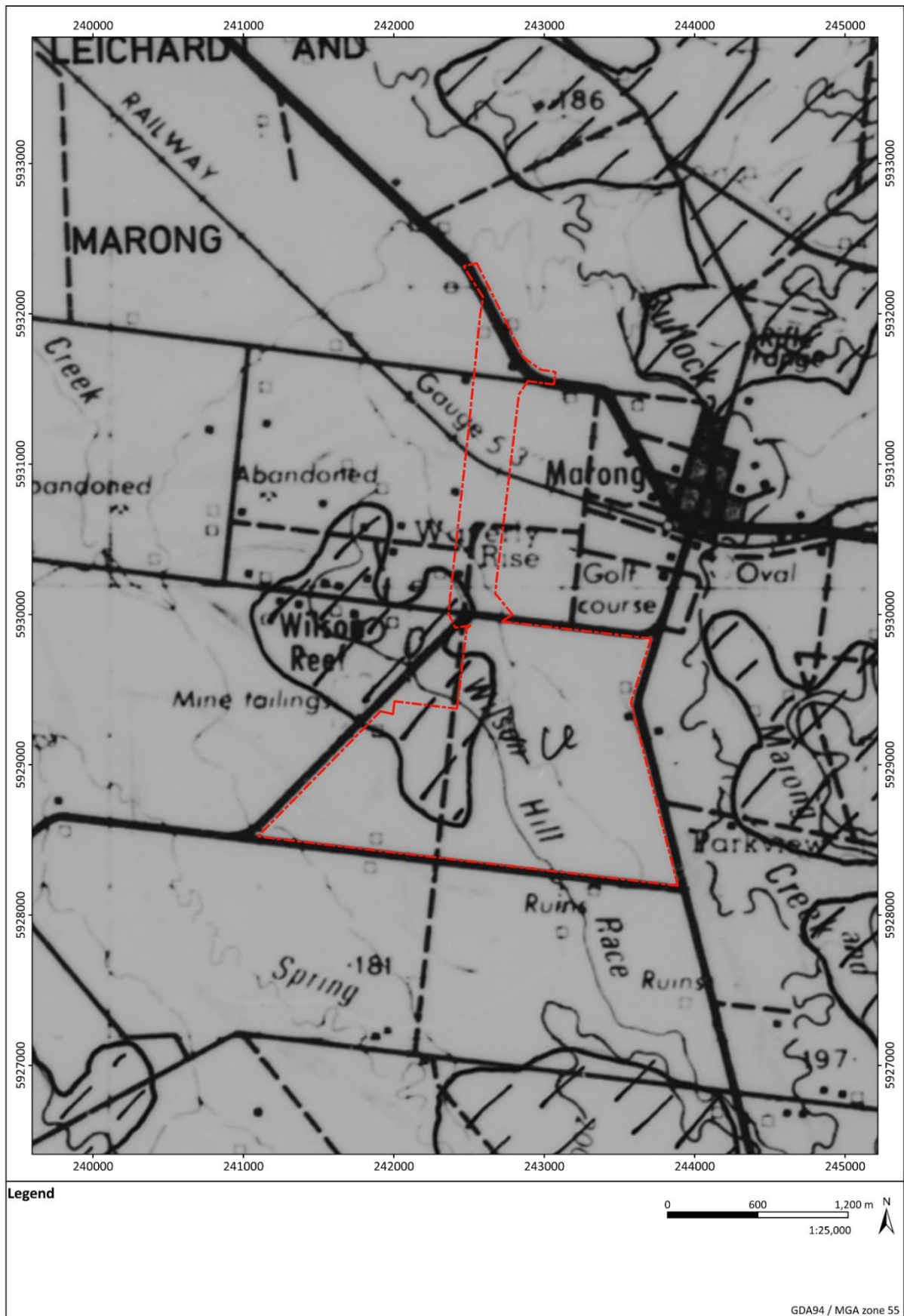




**Map 13: ‘Plan and section of bores in the parish of Marong and Leichardt’ (DMWS, 1904) – detail view**

Note: Within/in the vicinity of the study area – ‘Greenway’s Lead’ (southwest); and additional leads (north and northeast).





**Map 14: 'Shire of Marong Geological Survey' (Nott, 1979) – detail view**

Note: Shows the approximate alignment of the 'Wilson Hill Race' and Wilsons Hill reef.

## **9.9 Developing Primary Production – Pastoral Estates & Farming**

### **9.9.1 Historic Themes**

- Transforming and Managing Greater Bendigo's Land & Natural Resources
  - *Farming*
  - *Grazing and raising livestock*
  - *Transforming the land and waterways*

### **9.9.2 Pastoral Estates & Farming Properties (1850s to c.1920)**

During the 1840s, changes to land occupation acts gave pastoral run holders the opportunity to take out longer term pastoral leases of up to 14 years (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1910; Peel, 1974 p. 12). However, with the gradual expansion of settlement, occupied pastoral runs were progressively surveyed and offered for sale by the government. Land in the parishes of Marong and Leichardt was first offered for sale in the 1850s. Local pastoralists with sufficient capital, such as Donald and Robert Campbell, purchased large tracts of land in these parishes during Government land sales of the 1850s, establishing freehold pastoral estates on their purchased allotments (Lovell Chen, 2013a, pp. 49-50; Figure 13).

The large-scale pastoral estates established in the 1850s were a significant feature of the regions rural landscape during the later-nineteenth century; however, by the early-twentieth century much of the arable rural land had been subdivide into smaller holdings, which were either leased to tenant farmers or sold outright (Figure 15). The creation of smaller farms altered the landscape, with landholders increasingly more likely to invest capital into farming improvements. These improvements included: construction of residential and non-residential farm buildings; land clearance and drainage works; and construction of property fencing – boundary and internal (Connah, 1993, pp. 83-103; Lovell Chen, 2013a, pp. 48-49; Pickard 2007, pp. 148-162).

A detailed analysis of the occupation history of individual properties within the boundaries of the study area is beyond the scope of the current assessment; however, a review of primary and secondary source material indicates that much of the land within the study area formed part of a series of medium to large-scale farming properties in the nineteenth century. An overview of the ownership/occupation history of the nineteenth-century farming properties identified within the study area is provided below.

### **The Study Area (1850s to c.1920)**

#### *The Argyle Estate/Wilsons Farm (1859-1903)*

In 1859, Section 6, Parish of Marong – encompassing 640 acres of land, including a large portion of the study area (southeast) – was purchased by Hugh Glass as the pre-emptive right of the Bullock Creek pastoral run. Hugh Glass was a pastoralist and speculator who held the pastoral leases for multiple runs throughout Victoria during the 1840s and 1850, and went on to purchase large areas of land during lands sales of the 1850s and 1860s. By the early 1860s, Glass was reportedly the wealthiest man in Victoria. Glass resided in Flemington and employed a series of managers to run his pastoral holdings throughout the state, presumably including his land holdings within the study area (Senyard, 1972).

While land ownership details for Section 6, Parish of Marong during the period 1859 to 1865 are uncertain, land application documents (Land Application: AP 66837T) suggest that Hugh Glass sold (or possibly leased) the northern half of the pre-emptive right (~320 acres) to Donald Campbell, the former holder of the Bullock Creek pastoral run lease, during this period. During land sales of the 1850s, Donald Campbell

had purchased a series of Crown Allotments (CAs) to the east of Hugh Glass's pre-emptive right; including, CA 11, 12, 13, and 14, Section 8, Parish of Marong). By 1865, CAs within Section 8 and the northern part of Section 6, Parish of Marong were consolidated into a farming property variously known as the Argyle Estate or Argyle Farm under the ownership of George Hull (*Bendigo Advertiser*, 16 Jan. 1865; *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, 22, Oct 1860 p. 3). An advertisement of the holding (see description of Section 6 below) dating to 1865 suggests that the portion of the study area located within the Argyle Estate had undergone little improvement/modification by that date, with structures such as the described hotel located to the east of the study area.

TUESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1865.  
IMPORTANT SALE  
OF  
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL LAND,  
The Property of George Hull, Esq.,  
BULLOCK CREEK.

EDWARD ROW and CO have received instructions from G. Hull, Esq,  
to Sell by Public Auction, at the Marong Hotel, on Tuesday, 17th  
January, at one o'clock sharp, The following valuable freehold land:-

Allotments 11, 12, 13, 14, Section 8; east  
Side Bullock Creek; containing 137a  
1r 7p., securely fenced and well-watered.

Allotments 4, 5, 6, Section 8; east side Bullock Creek; allotments 17, 18, 19, Section 8;  
west side Bullock Creek; containing 164a 1r 8p. Known as the Log Fence Paddock; well  
grassed and watered.

Allotments 7, Section 7; Bullock Creek; containing 65a 1r 24p.

Also, **part of**  
**Section 6, Bullock Creek, containing 320 acres adjoining** the Argyle Hotel.  
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers ---

*Bendigo Advertiser*, 16 Jan 1865, p. 4

By 1867, the above property had been purchased by Eaglehawk merchants and brothers, John and George Williams. The Williams brothers advertised the farm for sale several times in the 1870s (e.g., *The Argus*, 17 Apr, 1871, p. 3), and in 1871, Section 6 (part) (i.e., the portion of the holding encompassed by the study area) is described as fenced agricultural land:

**Part of section 6**, also portion of the pre-emptive right, containing 231a. 2r. 1p. Partly  
under cultivation; the whole securely fenced, and comprising some of the best  
agricultural lands in the district.

*Bendigo Advertiser*, 26, April 1871, p. 3.

Given the above description, it is reasonable to assume that any significant former tree cover on the property has been cleared (for cultivation) by this date.

Nineteenth-century land titles indicate that in 1867 – at the time that the Williams Brothers purchased the Argyle Estate – the remainder of Hugh Glass' original pre-emptive right (i.e., Section 6 (south), encompassing the south-eastern portion of the study area) – had been acquired by John Johns, a stone



mason from Sandhurst (Land Titles: V0130/F965). No additional records relating to Johns' ownership period have been identified.

In 1872, Henry Wilson a local miner and farmer acquired ownership of the 'Argyle Estate' and of the portion of Section 6 that had been purchased by Johns in 1867 (Land Titles: V0130/F965, V0547/F396; Land Application: AP 66837T). Henry Wilson was a significant local individual who actively engaged in both mining and farming activities during the later-nineteenth century, and was reportedly responsible for the discovery of the Wilson Hill quartz reef in the 1860s. Wilson resided on the Argyle Estate until the time of his death in 1892 (e.g., *Bendigo Advertiser*, 08, Sept. 1869, p. 3, 22 May. 1871, p. 2 & 22 Nov. 1892, p. 3).

Henry Wilson's probate records provide a description of his land holdings within and in the vicinity of the study area at the time of his death in 1892 (PROV-PAF, 1892). In addition to the portions of Section 6, Parish of Marong discussed above, Wilson owned three allotments in the northern part of the study area – CA1, CA2, and CA3, Section 9, Parish of Marong – which at the time of Henry's death were occupied by his grandson Benjamin Wilson as a farming property (PROV-PAF, 1892). A review of newspaper articles dating to Wilson's ownership period suggest that his Marong farming property was primarily used for cropping, including grain and hay (e.g., *Bendigo Advertiser*, 18, Dec. 1872, p. 2 & 05 Nov. 1889, p. 3). Of particular note are the description of allotments occupied by Benjamin Wilson that illustrate specific improvements/modifications within the study area. Described improvements include: fencing (post and rail and post and wire), and a two roomed wooden building (possible farm house) and dairy located on CA 3, Section 9 (PROV-PAF, 1892). While the precise location of these buildings is unknown, it is possible that they were located within the study area.

Following Henry Wilson's death, the farm remained in the hands of his estate executors (Henry Delves and James Wilson) until 1903. Land application files and land titles indicate that property was leased by brothers Robert, James and Archibald Steel, who ran the property as a mixed use farm – grazing sheep and cropping during this period (Land Titles: V0547/F396; Land Application: AP 66837T).

Figure 11 illustrates the extent of Wilson's landholdings at the time of his death. Map 15 shows the location of allotments within Wilson's farm where nineteenth century farm buildings have been identified.

#### *Carter and Wood's Farm – Yorkshire Farm*

By 1855, Jonathon Carter and his brother-in-law Thomas Wood had selected a number of farming allotments – located within the study area (north) – under leasehold agreements with the Crown. Members of these two families went on to purchase outright their original selected leaseholds and additional allotments in the Parishes of Marong and Leichhardt during the later-nineteenth century (PROV-PAF, 1893a, 1893b, 1893c; Figure 10). John Carter established the 'Yorkshire Hotel' by c. 1854 on his holdings in the Parish of Leichardt. Following the hotel's closure in c.1910, the former hotel buildings were repurposed (with modification) as the Carter family residence and farm complex through the twentieth century (Jean, 2012, pp. 1-6; for details pertaining to the history of the Yorkshire Hotel, see Section 9.7.2).

Probate records dating to 1893 provide a description of farming property held in partnership by Thomas Wood and Hannah Carter located within the study area at the time of their deaths in 1893 (PROV-PAF, 1893a, 1893b, 1893c). A summary of improvements made to several allotments located within the study area by 1893 is provided below; the location and extent of land held in partnership by Thomas and Hannah at the time of their death is illustrated in Figure 11.

- **Crown Allotment (CA) 4 – Section 11, Parish of Leichardt**

- farming (cropped) land
- fenced (fences in poor repair)
- **CA 6, CA 3 (part) Section 11, Parish of Leichardt**
  - poor quality land, unimproved all ‘best timber’ removed
  - fenced (fences in poor repair)
- **CA 5, Section 11, parish of Leichardt**
  - sandy cultivated land
  - brick house [former Yorkshire Hotel], detached kitchen, stable and barn
  - fenced (fences in good repair)
- **CA 4, 5A, 6 & 7 Section 9 & CA2 Section 10 Parish of Marong**
  - farming (cropped) land
  - fenced (fences in poor repair)

A description of the ‘Yorkshire Farm’ at Marong in 1912 indicates that John Carter operated the property as a mixed-use farm, combining cropping for wheat and hay with dairying at that date. At the time, the property held ~45 dairy cows, and produced milk to sell as a wholesale product in Bendigo (*Weekly Times*, 02 Nov. 1912, p. 48).

*Palmer/Goulden Land Holdings – Study area (southwest) (c.1880-1965)*

By the early 1880s, several allotments in the southwestern portion of the study area (Section 5, Parish of Marong) were occupied by Henry Palmer under leasehold conditions to the Crown. Between 1883 and 1894, members the Palmer family (Henry and his daughter Harriet Ann) purchased these allotments outright, consolidating them into a single property (Land Titles: V1502/V337, V2327/V254; Table 10; Figure 12 and Figure 14). Henry Palmer was an early settler to the district who, in addition to his farming interests: purchased land within the township reserve of Marong where he operated the ‘Marong Hotel’; was actively involved in gold mining at Marong during the 1870s and 1880s (*Bendigo Advertiser*, 15, Jul. 1896, p. 4; 03 May. 1905, p. 5).

By 1894, Palmer had sold the above allotments to John Goulden, who selected several allotments to the immediate west of Palmer’s land during the nineteenth century. Figure 11 illustrates the location and extant of John Goulden’s property within and in the vicinity of the study area at the time of his death in 1899. Probate records indicate that Goulden’s land holdings at Marong were primarily being used for cropping (wheat and oats) at that time (Land Titles: V2527/V5254, V4750/F928; PROV-PAF, 1899a & 1899b). Like Henry Palmer, the Goulden family were actively involved in gold mining during the late-nineteenth century (see Section 9.8). Members of the Goulden family – including John’s wife Elizabeth Jane Goulden (nee Glass) and later their children – retained ownership of their land holdings in the southwest portion of the study area until 1965 (see Table 10).

<p><b>Note:</b> Additional historic research pertaining to gold mining activities on the land held by Henry Palmer and the Goulden family – presented in relation to an identified archaeological site (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape, H7724-0644) – is presented in Section 13.0.</p>
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J. B. Greenway's Farm - 'Dewdrop Apiary' – Study area (southwest) (c.1880-1917)

Joseph B. Greenway established a small farm on 20 acres of land (CA 6B, Section 5, Parish of Marong) located to the north of Henry Palmer/John Goulden – encompassed by the study area (southwest). Like the majority of nineteenth century landholders within the study area, Greenway engaged in farming and gold mining during the nineteenth century, and the 'Greenway's Lead' is presumably so-called due to his association. Primary sources indicate that Greenway's farm also included a bee keeping operation/business called the 'Dewdrop Apiary' (*The Bendigo Advertiser*, 25, Nov. 1890, p. 4 & 20 Mar. 1894, p. 3; Figure 14 to Figure 15).

Joseph Greenway died in 1894; however, the land remained under the ownership of his estate until at least 1917, when sale notices describes the farm as 20 acres of fenced and cultivated land, with a four (4) roomed mud brick house (*The Bendigo Advertiser*, 20 Mar. 1894, p.4; *Bendigo Independent*, 16 Feb. 1917, p. 8). While the presence of a nineteenth century building on this land holding is of note, a review of twentieth century maps and aerial imagery (as detailed in Section 9.9.3) suggest that this portion of the study area has been subject to significant landscape modification since 1917, including cultivation and the construction of a large piggery and several dams. The former 'brick house' was presumably demolished/destroyed as a result of farming activities and/or modifications made to the property during the twentieth century.

Figure 11 and Map 15 illustrated the location of Greenway's farming property in relation to the study area.

Fletcher Family Farm – Study area (north) (c.1880-1914)

By c.1880, Thomas Fletcher had acquired ownership of a series of adjoining allotments – encompassing part of the study area (north) – to create a farm of 189 acres. Members of the Fletcher family retained ownership of the property until at least 1916. A 1914 advertisement from Robert Fletcher represented the property with the following description:

--- Allotments 1 and 8 of Section 10 and Allotment 8 of Section 9, Parish of Marong,  
containing 189 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches.

The improvements on this farm consist of a comfortable dwelling and good  
outbuildings the land is probably the best agricultural block in the neighbourhood,  
and is commanded by the Coliban Channel, and is eminently suitable for intense  
culture. 150 acres is cleared and has not been cultivated for many years---

*The Bendigo Independent*, 15 April. 1914, p. 8

Probate records for Robert Fletcher describe the dwelling as a 'very old' six (6) roomed weatherboard and slab house; a description that raises the possibility that the described farm house was constructed during the nineteenth-century (PROV-PAF, 1916). While the precise location of the original farm house and outbuildings is not currently known, a series of buildings are evident within this property and the study area (northwest) in a 1947 aerial image (Map 18). Given the absence of any additional buildings within the farm at that date, it is reasonable to assume that the complex of buildings evident in the aerial image include the original farm house. A chronology of later twentieth-century modifications within the Fletcher family's former farm – within the study area – is provided in Section 9.9.3.

<p><b>Note:</b> Recent aerial imagery (Nearmap, 2022) shows the location of a house at 533 Yorkshire Road, Marong (within the study area – northwest) at the approximate location of building evident in aerial imagery dating to 1947 (Map 18). A field survey/on-site assessment would be required to determine if the extant house and/or associated outbuildings are associated with the nineteenth to early twentieth century</p>
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occupation of the property and/or hold heritage significance. This house is located within the MWFC and was therefore not subject to a field survey.

*David McLay's Farm – Study area (northwest) (c.1880-1900)*

David McLay established a small farm on 20 acres of land (CA 4, Section 10, Parish of Marong), part of which is encompassed by the study area (northwest; see Figure 11 and Map 15). Little is known regarding McLay's ownership period; however historic maps suggest that he purchased the land in 1880 and at the time of his death in 1900 the property is recorded as comprising 20 acres of land with a four (4) roomed weatherboard house, let to John Kennedy for 10 pounds per year (PROV-PAF, 1900; Figure 11 and Figure 14; Map 15). The presence of a nineteenth-century farm house on McLay's land is notable; however, the precise location of this house is currently unknown and so it is not possible to confirm if it was located within the study area. A summary of twentieth-century modifications within/in the vicinity of McLay's former land holdings is provided in Section 9.9.3

*Moran's/Jordan's Land Holdings – Study area (southwest) (c.1880-1911)*

By 1911, a 20 acre allotment in the study area (southwest; CA 7A, Section 5, Parish of Marong) had been acquired by a local farmer Patrick Jordan. Jordan also owned additional allotments of land to the immediate west of the study area. CA 7A was originally purchased by a J. Moran in the 1880s, but had been acquired by Patrick Jordan prior to his death in 1911. At that time the land is described as having been 'cleared' and fenced with 'post and four wire fences' (PROV-PAF, 1911a & 1911b; Figure 11, Figure 12 and Figure 14). Jordan, like many other landholders in the region, was actively involved in gold mining in the early-twentieth century (*The Bendigo Independent*, 08 May, 1905, p. 4).

### **9.9.3 Farming & Residential Properties (c.1920-present)**

Although the subdivision of agricultural properties in the broader region began in the early 1900s, much of the land within the study area continued to be used for agricultural purposes – primarily cropping and grazing – throughout the twentieth century. More recently, demand for residential land in the vicinity of the township of Marong has led to small scale subdivision of agricultural properties in the vicinity of the study area.

#### **The Study Area (c.1920-present)**

A review of primary and secondary source material indicates that the majority of the study area remained in use as farming land throughout the twentieth century. It is also evident that a number farming properties established in the study area prior to the 1920s remained in operation throughout much of the twentieth century (see Section 9.9.2); examples are provided below.

Figure 11 illustrates the location and extent of farm holdings as recorded in the earlier twentieth-century. Additional details, including source material, for the below ownership periods are presented in Table 9 and Table 10.

*Goulden family farm (study area, southwest)*

- Members of the Goulden family – including John Goulden's wife, Elizabeth Jane Goulden (nee Glass), and her children – retained ownership of their property encompassing a portion of the study area (southwest) until 1965.
- In aerial imagery dating 1945 to 1947 (Map 16 to Map 18), this portion of the study area includes an area of moderate to dense tree/scrub cover (southwest corner of the study area), and the

remaining land holding to the north and east of these trees is relatively open grass land. The land is transacted by several linear alignments of alluvial mining pits (for details of mining evidenced in the study area, see Section 9.8).

- No residential or farm buildings are visible within the study area in aerial images of the Goulden family's land holdings dating 1945 to 1975 (Map 16 to Map 21).

Argyle Estate/Wilson's Farm (study area, southwest)

- Following the death of Henry Wilson in 1892, members of the Wilson family (and executors of his estate) retained ownership of his land holdings within the study area land until 1933. During this period the land was leased to the Steel brothers, who operated a mixed-use farm (cropping and grazing) (Table 9).
- In 1933, the property was sold to Ernest Morton and Ivan Stanley Vains, and continued to operate as a farming property by members of the Vains family throughout the twentieth century (for additional details and source material, see Table 9). Primary source material indicates that the Vains family used the land for grazing purposes (*The Argus*, 12 Jul. 1938, p. 14; *Weekly Times*, 08 Aug. 1951 p. 47; Table 9).

Carter and Wood family farm (study area, north)

- Secondary source material suggests that at least part of the nineteenth-century land holdings of the Carter and Wood families – including part of Section 11, Parish of Leichardt encompassing the former Yorkshire Hotel, and part of Section 9, Parish of Marong – has remains in the ownership of the Carter family to the present-day (Jean, 2012).

As discussed in Section 9.9.2, prior to c.1920, residential and farming outbuildings had been constructed on a number of farming properties encompassed by or intersecting the study area. As illustrated in Map 15, the precise location of these residential and farming building is only known in two instances:

- Yorkshire Farm/Yorkshire Hotel – the Carter and Wood families' farming property (study area, north); and
- Argyle Estate (former Argyle Inn)/Henry Wilson's farm (study area, southeast).

For the remainder of the identified properties – i.e., where historic research has determined that residential and/or farm buildings were located within the farming property as a whole – the precise location of buildings is currently unknown. As a result, it is not possible to determine if any of these buildings were located within the study area. Figure 11 illustrates the location of nineteenth-century properties identified within the study area. Map 15 illustrates the location of properties where the precise location of the residential and/or other farming buildings is unknown.

Additional research (e.g., a review of primary source documents such as land titles and probate records – beyond the scope of this assessment) may help clarify the location of these early structures, and provide additional information pertaining to land use activities within the study area as a whole. A review of historic plans and aerial images dating 1945 and 1975 (see Figure 16 to Figure 17 and Map 16 to Map 21) undertaken as part of this assessment illustrates changes in the landscape over time. These materials are a useful source in identifying the presence or absence of historic structures or features of potentially significance within the study area during more recent occupation periods. The findings of this review are provided below.

Aerial imagery and plans dating 1945 to 1975 (Figure 16 to Figure 17 and Map 16 to Map 21) indicate that the majority of the study area remained open grassed land (likely used for farming purposes) until the late-twentieth century. Relatively small areas of tree/scrub cover are evident scattered throughout the study area, and along road reserves that intersect/are immediately adjacent the study area. A number of structures are evidenced in these images, as summarised below.

*Yorkshire Farm/Yorkshire Hotel north of Yorkshire Road)*

- Farm house/hotel and associated outbuildings – at least some of which pre-date 1900 – are evident in twentieth century images.

*Structures possible farm house and additional buildings (south of Yorkshire Road, and east of McCreddons Road).*

- A small structure (possible farm shed) and large dam are evident in ariel images dating 1947+ (Map 18 to Map 20 and Map 22).
- These structures are located on CA 6A, Section 9, Parish of Marong, on land that formed part of the Wood and Carter families farm holdings (see Figure 11).
- A review of parish plans suggests that this 20 acre allotment of land was created in c.1936 following the sub-division of Carter and Wood family farm (Figure 15). The structures are located on land described as a farming property (i.e., without a farm house) in the late-nineteenth century (see Section 9.9.2). As such, it is reasonable to assume the structures evident in these twentieth-century images were constructed between c.1936 and 1947.
- By 1951, the property was owned by an individual identified in parish plans as V. M. Maynard (Figure 15).
- Within CA 1, Section 9, Parish of Marong (part of Henry Wilson's former land holdings – see Figure 11), a small, isolated structure is visible within the study area in an aerial image dating to 1947 (Map 18).
  - This structure is not evident in aerial images dating to 1949 (Map 19) and it was presumably demolished by this date.
  - While the construction date and nature of this structure has not been determined, given its size and isolation from other buildings, it is likely a farm shed.
- Aerial images dating 1945 to 1975 (Map 17 to Map 21) shows that land within Section 6 (part), Parish of Marong – i.e., part of Henry Wilson's former land holdings within the study area (southeast) – primarily comprised opened grassed land with small clusters of trees. Identified features include:
  - Some internal paddock fencing and a number of farm tracks.
  - Wilson's Hill water race/channel, which transects this portion of the study area and is clearly evident in images of this period.
- Between 1964 and 1975 (Map 20 and Map 21), a house with a fenced yard area was constructed at the eastern boundary of this portion of the study area – directly adjacent to the Calder Alternative Highway.

With regard to properties where the presence of nineteenth century farm house and/or farm buildings are recorded but the precise location of structures is unknown, images dating from 1945 to 1975 (Figure 16 to Figure 17 and Map 15 to Map 21) indicate the following:

*Fletcher Family Farm (former) – south of Yorkshire Road (study area, north)*

- A farm house and associated outbuildings is evident within the boundaries of this property by 1947 (Map 18).
- It is likely that the location of structures evident in 1947 approximates the location of the nineteenth/early-twentieth century farm house and out buildings.
- Land associated with/in proximity to the farm house is evident as open grassed land, presumably used for grazing and/or cereal cropping. A distinct cropped/farrowed area evident at the junction of Yorkshire Road and McCreddons Road in 1947 had grassed over or been levelled to create grassland by the 1970s (Map 21).

*David McLay's Farm (former) – south of Barnes Road and west of McCreddons Road (study area, northwest)*

- Land approximating the footprint of McLay's nineteenth century (20 acre) property is evident as open (cleared) grassland in a 1947 aerial image (Map 18).
- While no structures are clearly evident in the 1947 aerial photograph, given the low resolution of the image, the presence of remnant structural elements forming part of the four (4) roomed weatherboard house known to have been located on the land in 1900 (see Section 9.9.2) cannot be excluded.

*Wilson's Farm (former, part) – north of Barnes Road, west of McCreddons Road (study area, northwest)*

- A relatively small building is evident within the footprint of an allotment of land (CA 3, Section 9) in a 1947 aerial image (Map 18). This land had been described in 1892 as including a two-roomed wooden building (possible farm house) and dairy.
- Given the absence of additional structures within this allotment in 1947, it is reasonable to assume that the structures either represent, or are situated at location of the dairy (etc.) described in 1892.
- These structures are located outside the study area.

*Wilson's Farm (former, part) – south of Wimmera Highway (study area, south east)*

- Between 1964 and 1975 (Map 20 and Map 21), a series of buildings (farm house, out buildings, driveway, and yard area) were constructed at the eastern boundary of the study area (southwest) – accessed from Calder Alternative Highway.
- A stockyard/fenced paddock identified to the south of the above structures during the field survey (refer to structure/feature S-6 in Section 11.6.2) is not clearly visible in aerial imagery. However, a group of mature trees evident in an aerial image dating to 1964 approximates the location of this stockyard. As such, the yards presumable were constructed between 1949 and 1964 (see Map 19 to Map 21).

*J. B. Greenway's Farm (former) – west of Osullivans Road (study area, southwest)*

In aerial imagery dating from 1945 to 1964 (Map 17 to Map 20):

- The western half of an allotment encompassed by Greenway's former 20 acre property (CA 6B, Section 5, Parish of Marong) is evident as open (cleared) grassland; a linear alignment of alluvial mining pits is visible, spanning the southwest to the northeast of the property;
- The eastern half of the allotment is covered with moderately thick tree/scrub cover; and



- The former four (4) roomed mud brick house recorded as being located on the land in 1917 (see Section 9.9.2) appears to have been demolished/removed by 1945 (Map 17) as no structures are evident in these images.

In an aerial image dating to 1975 (Map 21):

- The moderately thick tree/scrub cover formerly evident in the eastern half of the allotment had been cleared – creating open grassed land; and
- The alluvial mining pits are no longer clearly evident; it is likely that they were destroyed/removed by repeated ploughing and/or landform modifications associated with farming activity.

A review of aerial images dating 1975 to 2023 (Map 21 to Map 22; Google Earth Pro, 2022; Nearmap, 2022) indicates that no significant landform modifications have occurred within the majority the study area during this period. A summary of modifications evidenced within various parts of the study area is provided below:

*Southwest portion of the Study Area – west of Osullivans Road*

Significant landscape modifications and built structures evident in aerial images of the southwest portion of the study area post c.1975 include:

- Construction of a commercial business and several large warehouses associated with a water tank retailer and manufacturer (WaterStore Poly Tanks) in the northwest – accessed from Wimmera Highway; and
- Construction of a residential house and associated farm buildings (e.g., large piggery), and several dams in the northeast – accessed from Osullivans Road.

It is likely that any former historic structures and/or archaeological deposits associated with the nineteenth century occupation of farming properties in this portion of the study area were removed/destroyed as a result of this construction.

**Note:** This portion of the study area equates to the field survey area designated as Survey Area A (see Section 11.0).

*Southeast portion of the Study Area – east of Osullivans Road and south of Wimmera Highway*

Significant landscape modifications and built structures evident in aerial images of the southwest portion of the study area post c.1975 include:

- Construction of a residential house and associated buildings in the northwest – accessed from Osullivans Road.

**Note:** This portion of the study area equates to the field survey area designated as Survey Area B (see Section 11.0).

*Northern portion of the Study area – north of Wimmera Highway*

Significant landscape modifications and built structures evident in aerial images of the southwest portion of the study area post c.1975 include:

- Construction of a series of buildings, access road and possible horse race/training track in the north – south of Yorkshire Road and east of McCreddons Road;

- Construction of a residential building and additional structures in the north – east of McCreddons Road, immediately south of the race/training track;
- Construction of a series of buildings (likely residential) in the southwest – west of McCreddons Road, immediately north of the rail reserve.
- Construction of a several buildings (house or sheds) and an access road in the southeast – east of McCreddon Road, south of Filcock Road.



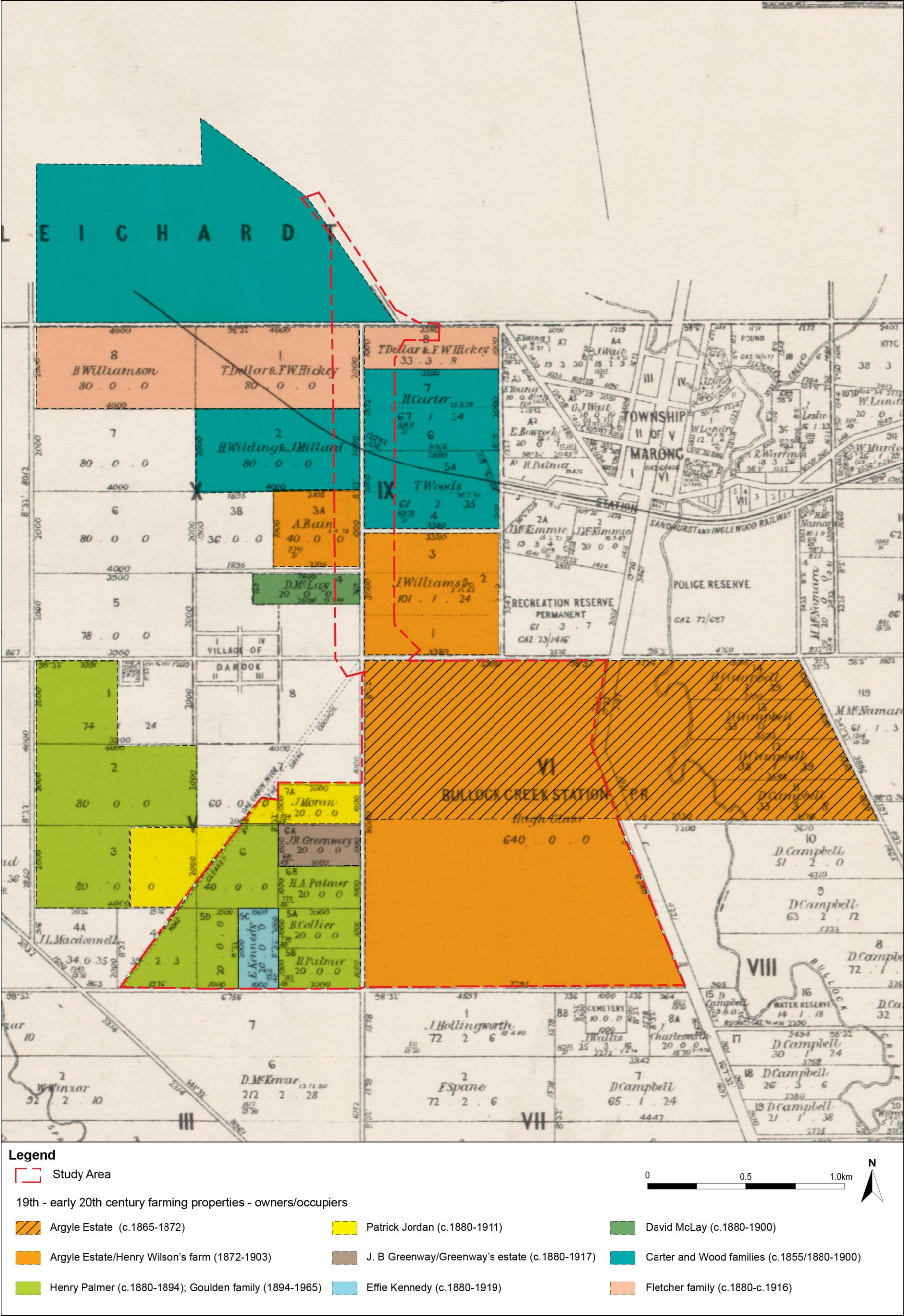
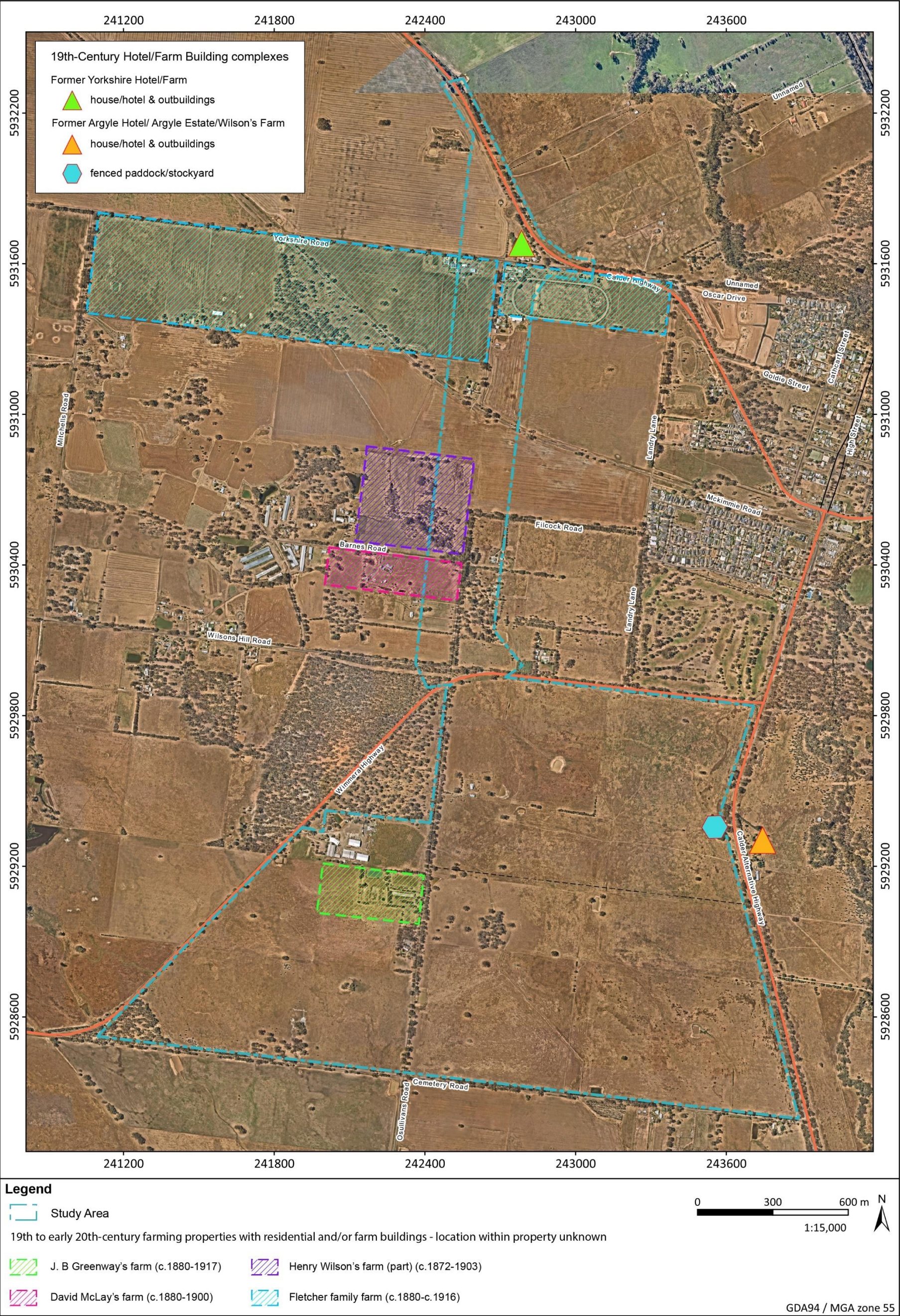


Figure 11: Location of Nineteenth/Early-Twentieth Century Farming Properties (adapted from DLS, 1887)

Note: Location of identified farming properties based on land titles, maps, probate records, and newspaper articles (see Section 9.9.2 and Table 9 to Table 10 for additional details, including primary sources).





Map 15: Location of Nineteenth/Early-Twentieth Century Farming Properties with Original Residential and/or Farm Buildings (adapted from Nearmap, 2022)

Note: The precise location of identified structures within the above farming property is currently unknown.



Table 9: Ownership of the Argyle Estate/Wilsons Farm (1855-1988) – Study Area (southeast)

Argyle Estate - Crown Allotment (CA) 11,12,13, 14, Section 8 & Section 6 (part, north), Parish of Marong		Section 6 (part, south), Parish of Marong	
Date	Owner/Occupant	Date	Owner/Occupant
c.1855-1864	Robert Campbell ( <i>pastoralist, Marong</i> )	1855-1864	<i>unidentified</i>
1864-1867	George Hull – ( <i>settler, Bullock Creek</i> )	c.1864-1867	George Hull – ( <i>settler, Bullock Creek</i> )
1867-1872	John William Williams & George John Williams ( <i>Eaglehawk, merchants</i> )	1867-1872	John Johns – mason (Sandhurst)
Argyle Estate/Wilsons Farm – Marong (CA) 11,12,13, 14 of Section 8, Section 6 & CA 1, 2, 3 of Section 9; Parish of Marong			
Date	Owner/Occupant		
1872-1892	Henry Wilson – <i>quartz miner &amp; farmer (Marong)</i>		
1892	<i>Henry Wilson deceased</i>		
1893-1902	Henry Delves – farmer (Marong) & James Wilson (Box Hill, Railway worker)		
1893-1902	<i>Robert, John, James and Archibald Steel (Steel Brothers) – lessees (10yr Term) lessees</i>		
1902-1933	James Wilson (Albert Park, Railway worker), George Henry Thatchell (Bendigo Solicitor) and Thomas William Farnell (Myers Creek, Bendigo)		
1903-1933	<i>Robert, John, James and Archibald Steel (Steel Brothers) – lessees (10yr Term) lessees</i>		
1933-1939	Ernest Morton Vains & Ivan Stanley Vains – Argyle Farm Marong - Graziers		
1954-1988	Ernest George Vains & Sidney David Vains (Bendigo)		
Sources: <i>Bendigo Advertiser</i> , 30 Apr. 1867, p. 4, 24 Apr.1877 p.3, 28 Mar. 1893 p.3; Land Application: AP 66837T; Land Titles: V0130/F965, V0223/F431, V0547/F396, V5842/V258, V6289/V644, V8059/V628.			

Table 10: Palmer and Goulden Families’ Land Holdings (1870-1965) – Study Area (southwest)

Section 5, Parish of Marong, County of Bendigo									
CA 4 (~41.6 acres)		CA 5A ~20 acres		CA 5B (~20 acres)		CA 5D & CA 6 ~55 acres		CA 5B ~20 acres	
1870-c.1880	Crown Land	1870-c.1880	Crown Land	1870-c.1880	Crown Land	1870-1894 Crown Land		1870-1882 Crown Land	
c.1881+	Henry Palmer ( <i>storekeeper &amp; mining prospector</i> ) - lessee	c.1880-1881	Benjamin Collier ( <i>miner</i> ) - lessee	c. 1880+	Henry Palmer - lessee				
		1881	<i>Brendan Collier Deceased</i>						
		1881-1883	Henry Palmer - lessee						
Apr 25 1894	Henry Palmer - purchase	Sep 03 1883	Henry Palmer - purchase	Sep 03 1883	Henry Palmer - purchase	09 Apr. 1994	Henry Palmer	29 Nov. 1883	Harriet Palmer - purchase
Goulden’s Land within the study area - CA 4, CA 5A, CA 5B, CA 5D & CA 6B; Section 5 (~156 acres)									
July 07 1894	John Goulden ( <i>Mining Manager, residing at ‘Wilsons Hill’ Marong</i> )								
July 12 1899	<i>John Goulden – deceased</i>								
Aug 29 1900	Elizabeth Jane Goulden ( <i>widow, Marong</i> )								
Aug 13 1923	J. B Goulden, G. D Goulden, A.W. Goulden – <i>farmers</i> ; and L. J. Goulden, E. J. Goulden, A. H. Goulden, E. M. Goulden, F.M. Goulden, and C.L. Goulden - <i>spinsters</i>								
June 14 1929	John Benjamin Goulden								
1929-1965	John Benjamin Goulden								
Sources: <i>The Argus</i> , 14 Oct 1881 p.7; <i>Bendigo Advertiser</i> , 08 Jan. 1880, p. 3 & 17 Dec. 1881, p. 2; DLS (2003); Grimes (1855); Land Titles: V1502/F337, V2536/F136, V8539/F338; PROV-PAF: 1899a, 1899b, 1923									

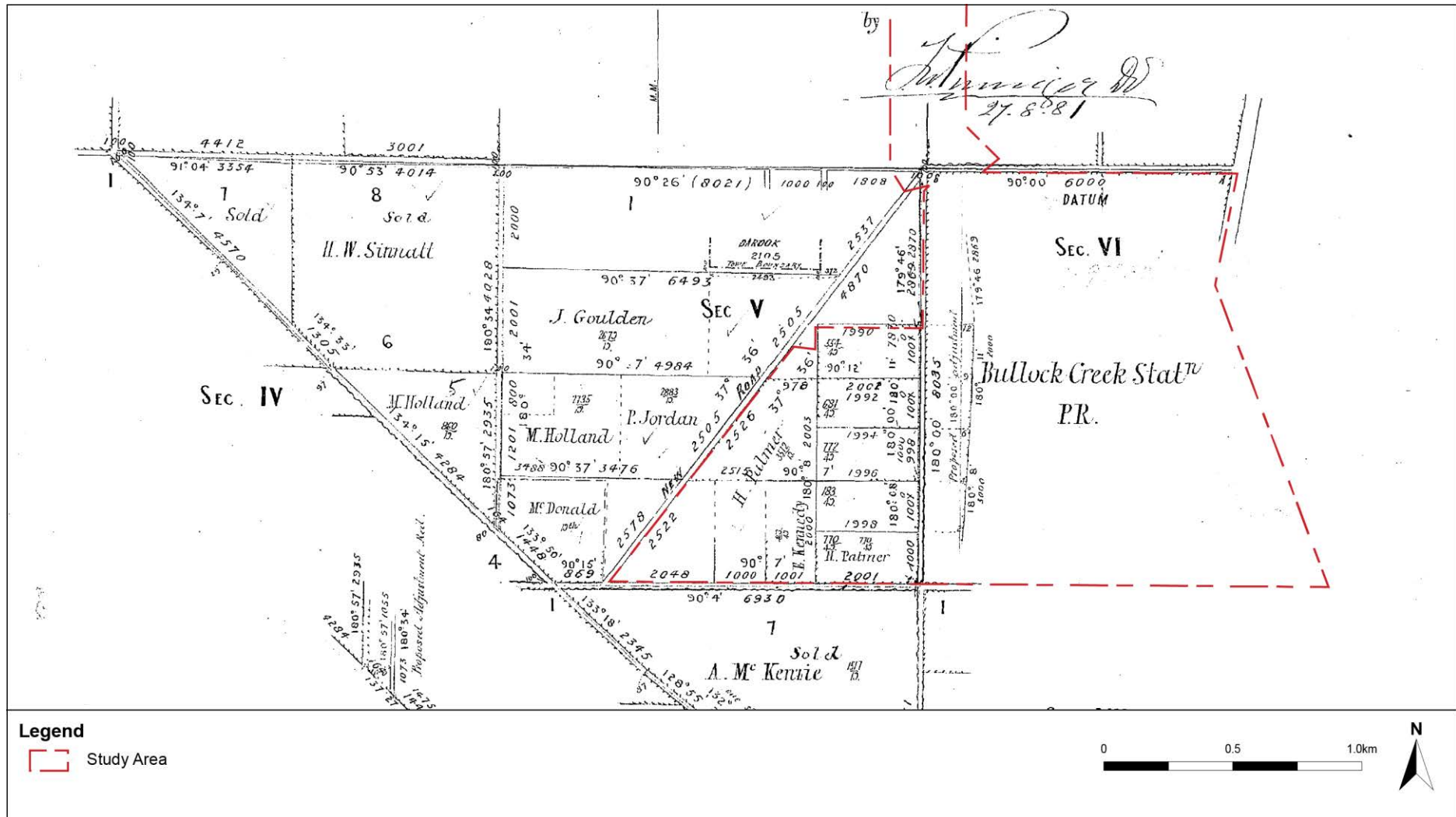


Figure 12: 'Check Survey Parish of Marong' (DLS, 1881) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – Majority of land within Section 5, Parish of Marong purchased or held under leasehold to the Crown by Henry Palmer or Effie Kennedy.



Figure 13: 'Leichardt County of Bendigo (DLS, 1939; based on a c.1881 base map) – detail view

Note: Land within the study area (north) – CA 3, CA4, & CA5, Section 11, Parish of Marong – part of the Carter and Wood families' nineteenth-century farming property.



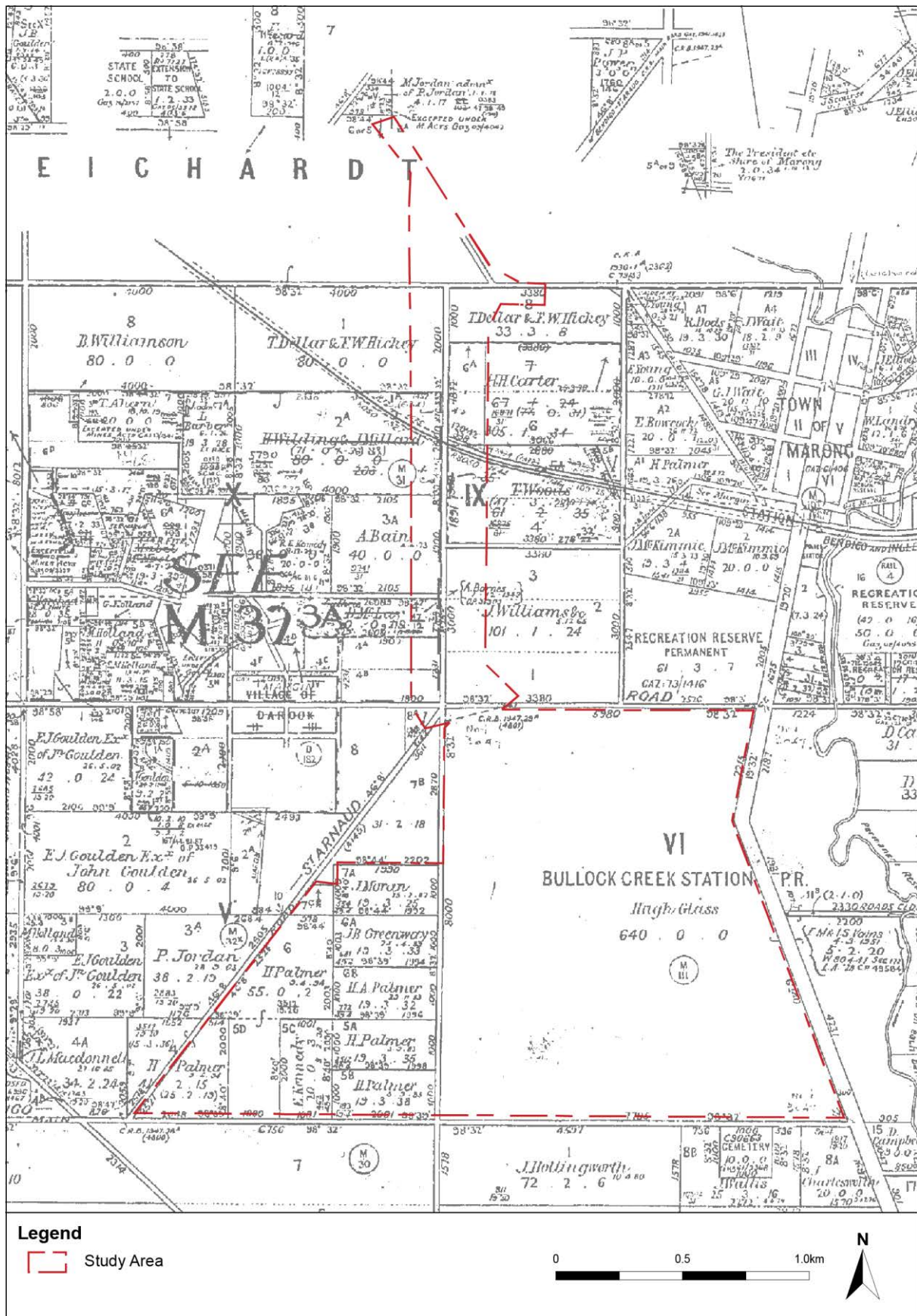


Figure 14: 'Marong County of Bendigo (DLS, 1913) – detail view

Note: Shows land within the study purchased as freehold land holdings prior to 1913. Base map dates to 1881



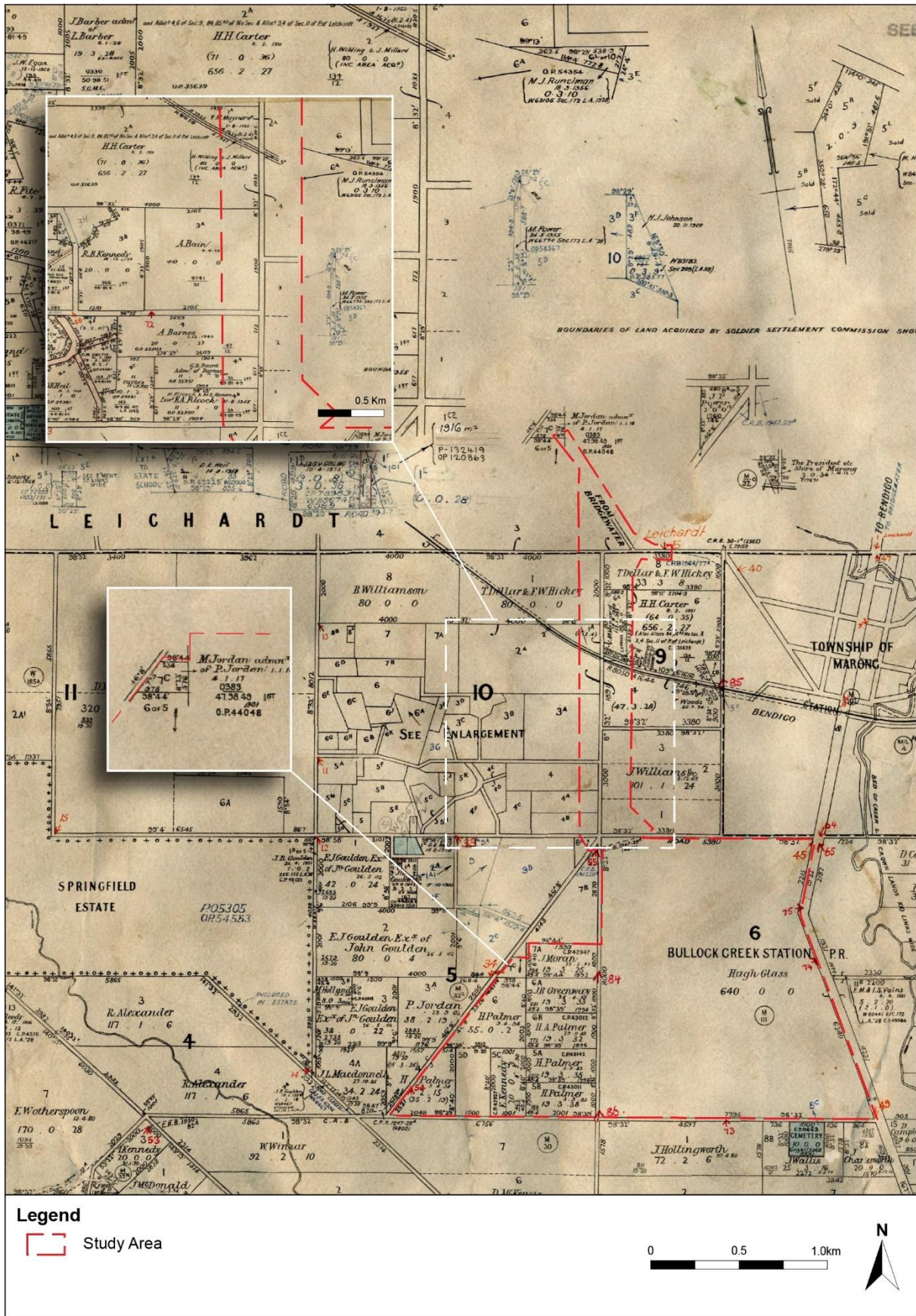


Figure 15: 'Marong County of Bendigo' (DLS, c.1965; with additions to c.1997) – detail view

Note: Illustrates twentieth-century changes in occupation/ownership of land within the study area (north) over time.



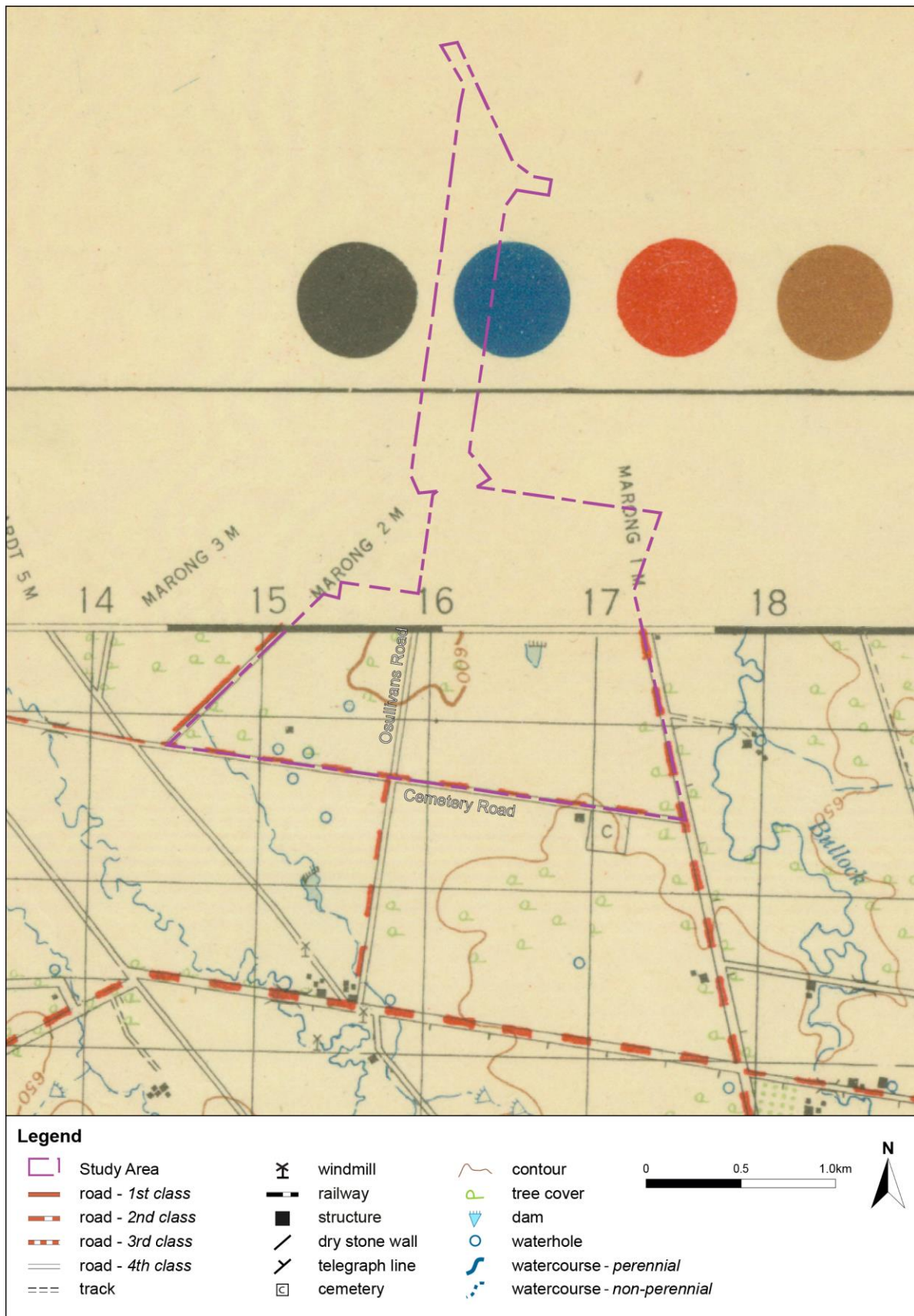
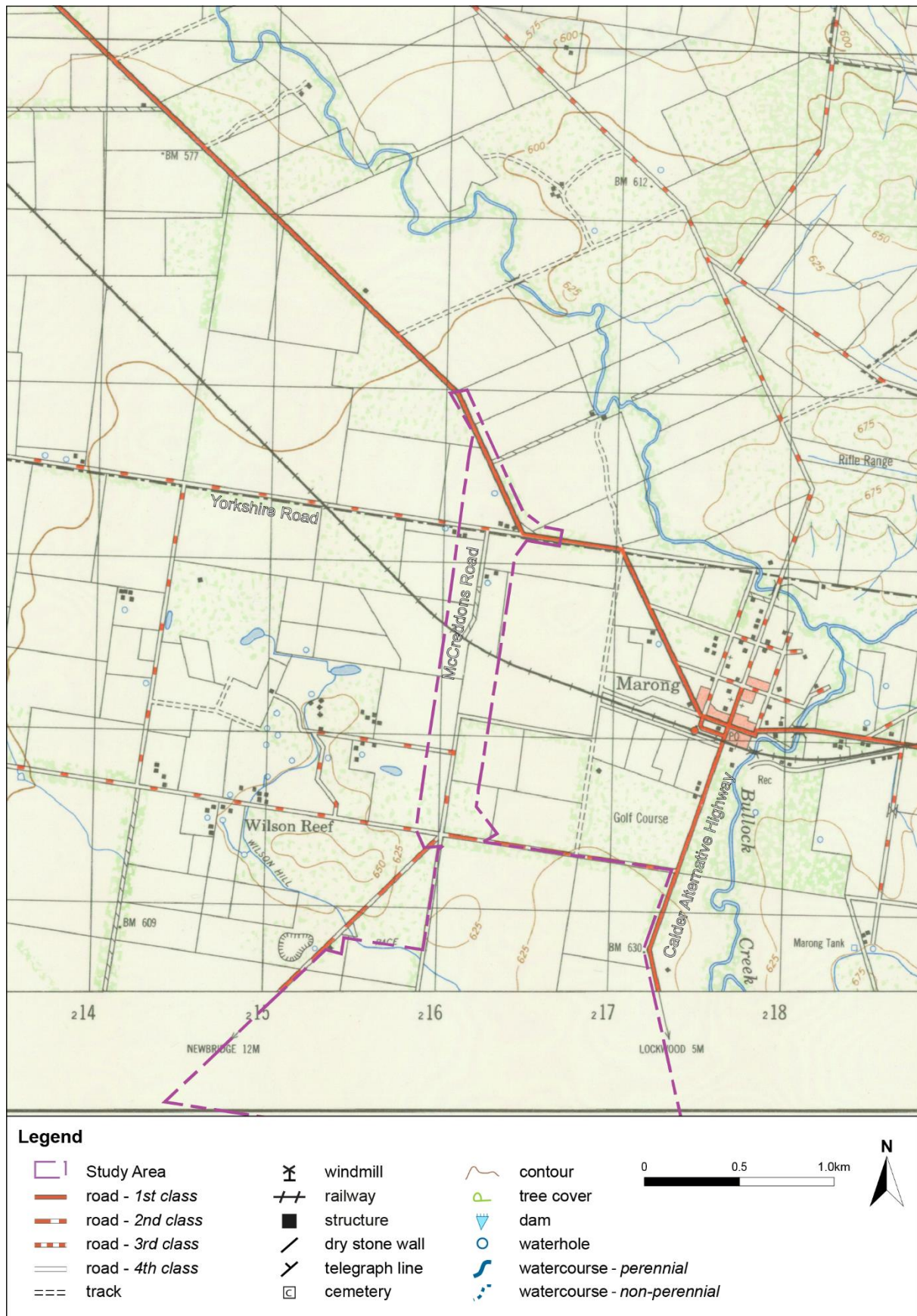


Figure 16: 'Bendigo' (RACS, 1951) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – Ossullivan's Road (west); creek (southwest); dam (north), structure and 'waterholes' evident in the southwest may represent the historic mining site (H7724-0644) identified during this assessment.

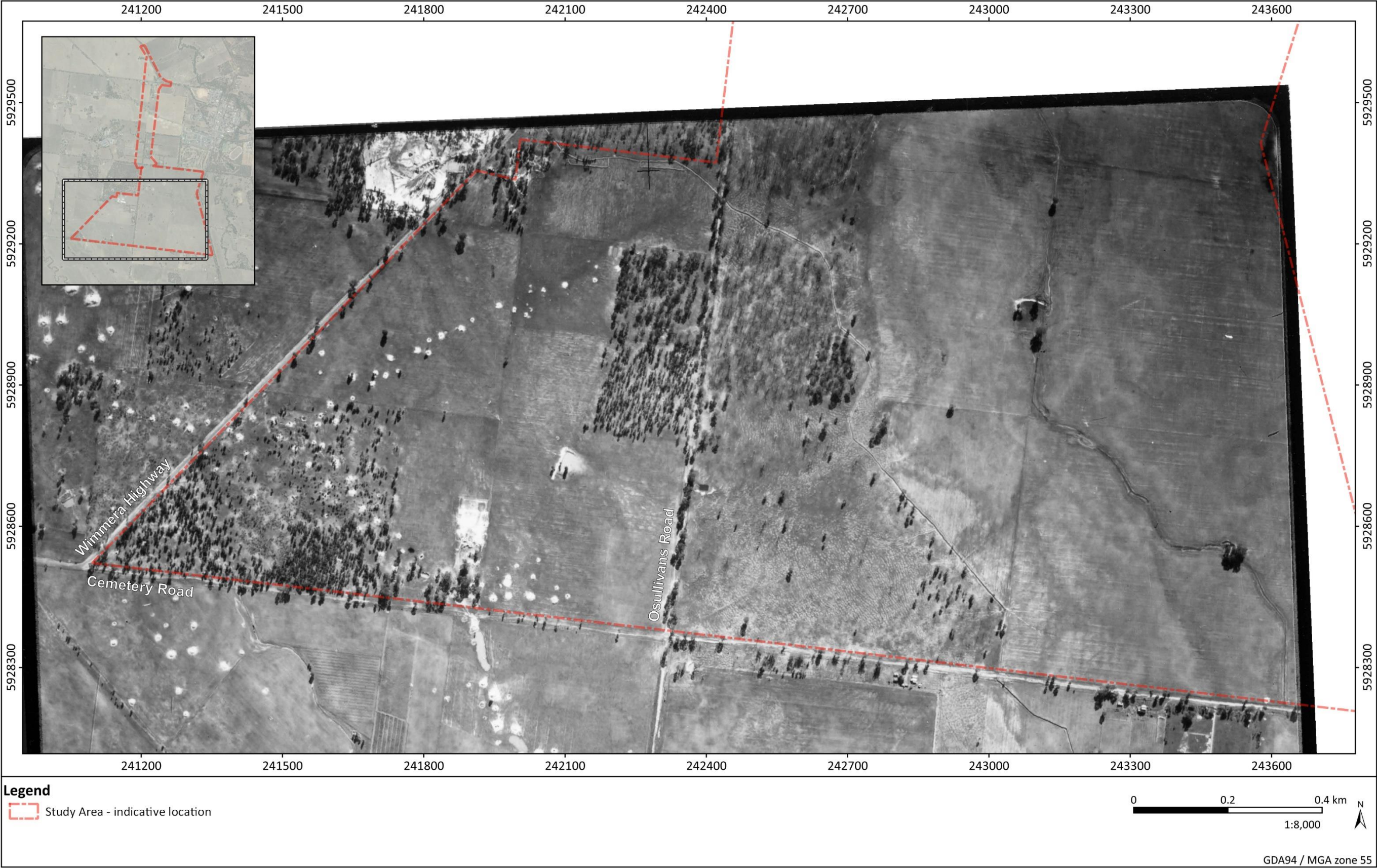




**Figure 17: 'Huntly C – State Aerial Survey Victoria' (DCLS, 1963) – detail view**

Note: Within the study area (north) – roads; a number of structures in the vicinity of Yorkshire Road and McCreddons Road; railway line; variable tree cover.





Map 16: Aerial Image - 'Bendigo (Project 807/7)' (DCLS, 1945a) – detail view

Note: Within the study area: gold mining pits (west); mine shaft, alluvial tailing mounds, puddling area (southwest), grassed land; variable tree cover; dam (west); creek (east), Wilsons Hill water race (east, aligned running southeast to northwest). Cemetery road and Osullivans road appear to be gravel or dirt roads at this date. Wimmera Highway appears to be a formed – asphalted road. In the vicinity of the study area: gold mining shafts, tailings etc at Wilsons Hill (northwest); buildings at the site if the former Argyle Inn (northeast).





Map 17: Aerial Image - 'Bendigo (Project 807/7)' (DCLS, 1945b) – detail view

Note: Within the study area: gold mining pits (west); mine shaft, alluvial tailing mounds, puddling area (southwest), grassed land; variable tree cover; dam (west); creek (east), Wilsons Hill water race (east, aligned running southeast to northwest). Cemetery road and Osullivans road appear to be gravel or dirt roads at this date. Wimmera Highway appears to be a formed – asphalted road. In the vicinity of the study area: gold mining shafts, tailings etc at Wilsons Hill (northwest); buildings at the site of the former Argyle Inn (northeast).





Map 18: Aerial image - 'Huntly (Project 797/7)' (DCLS, 1947) – detail view

Note: Within the study area: gold mining pits (west and north); mine shaft, alluvial tailing mounds, puddling area (southwest), grassed land; variable tree cover; dam (west); creek (east), Wilsons Hill water race (east, aligned running southeast to northwest); series of structures - farm houses, sheds etc. (north). In the vicinity of the study area: gold mining shafts, tailings etc at Wilsons Hill (northwest).

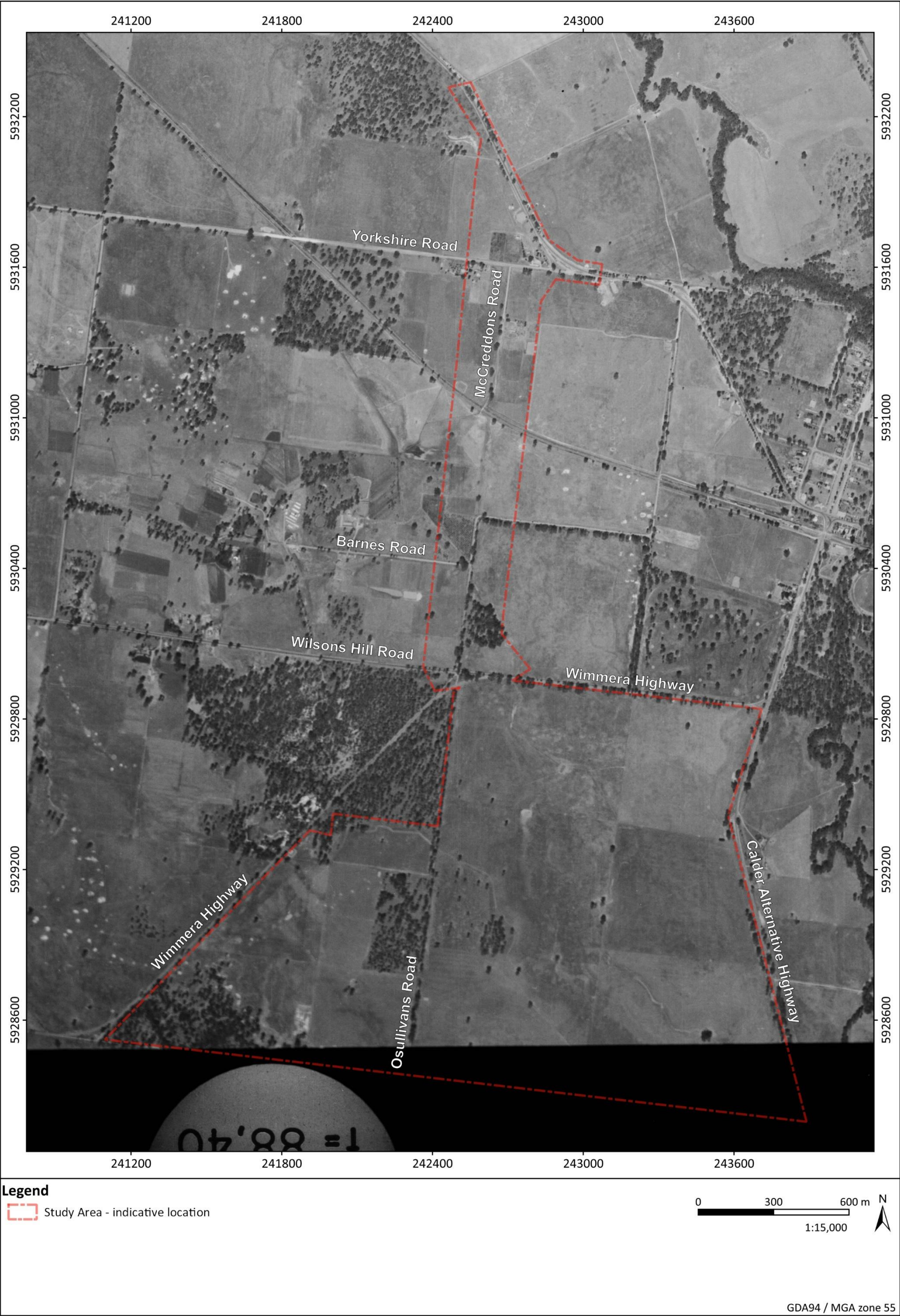




Map 19: Aerial Image – ‘Huntly (Bendigo)’ (RASC, 1949) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – no significant new structures or landscape modifications evident. Small structure evident in 1947 (south of Barnes Road and east of McCreddons Road) has been demolished/removed by this date.





Map 20: Aerial Image – 'St Arnaud' (CAP, 1964) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – no significant new structures or landscape modifications evident post-dating 1949.





Map 21: Aerial Image – 'St Arnaud & Bendigo' (CAP, 1975) – detail view

Note: Within the study area – new house and yard area (east) accessed from Calder Alternative Highway; removal of vegetation (southwest); potential modification repair to Wilsons Hill water race (i.e., alignment appears to have altered slightly and be more defined than in earlier imagery).





Map 22: Aerial Image of Study Area dating to December 2021' (Nearmap, 2022)

Note: Within the study area – new buildings associated access roads and piggery (south east); series of new buildings (north); new dams (south east and central); modification repair to Wilsons Hill water race (i.e., alignment appears to have altered from that evident in earlier imagery).



## 10.0 Historic Heritage Places/Sites Identified by Desktop Research

As a result of desktop research (Section 5.0 to 9.0) a number of historically significant places/sites were identified within the study area; these places/sites are primarily associated with the nineteenth to early-twentieth century occupation of the land for farming and/or gold mining purposes. The likelihood for significant historic built structures, archaeological features or archaeological deposits to be preserved at these historic places/sites (i.e., the evidenced degree of historic archaeological potential, or likelihood that historic buildings have been preserved) varies across the study area and, in many cases, has been significantly impacted by post c.1920 landform modifications and construction activity within the study area. A summary of the identified historically significant places/sites (as identified by desktop research) is provided below, and illustrated in Map 23.

**Note:** As per the project scope, the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) portion of the study area was limited to a desktop assessment (i.e., the MWFC area was not subject to a historic field survey – see Section 11.0). As such, historic heritage places/sites identified by desktop research within the MWFC area were not subject to an on-site assessment.

### 10.1 Historic Heritage Places/Sites within the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct, Marong (BREP)

- 1) **Historic gold mining activity** is evidenced at several locations within the study area (see Section 9.8), including:
  - In the vicinity of ‘Greenway’s Lead’ – i.e., on land north of Cemetery Road and west of Osullivans Road (study area/BREP area, southwest); and
  - In the vicinity of an un-named lead, near the junction of Calder Alternative Highway and Wimmera Highway (study area/BREP area, central east).
  - Based on a review of historic aerial images dating 1945 to 2023, much of the above areas of land have been subject to landform modification (e.g., ploughing) and/or construction activities that have impacted the preservation of historic mining features (for additional details, see Section 9.9.3).
- 2) The **Wilsons Hill Water Race** transects the southern portion of study area/BREP area.
  - The race was constructed between 1897 and 1898, and remained in operation into the twentieth century; and
  - Aerial images dating 1945 to 2023 indicate that the race has been subject to ongoing repairs and possibly modification over time (for additional details, see Section 9.8.2).
- 3) **Bullock Creek home station / Argyle Inn / Argyle Estate / Wilson’s Farm**
  - An area of land within and in the immediate vicinity of the study area/BREP area (east) was occupied as the pastoral home station of the Bullock Creek run from as early as 1846; and
  - The land (and buildings, etc.) continued to be occupied as the Argyle Hotel and later as part of the Argyle Estate and Wilson’s Farm into the early twentieth century.



- A number of significant historic structures were constructed in association with the occupation of these properties, including a large fenced paddock/stockyard within eastern portion of the BREP area (for additional details, see Section 9.6.2, Section 9.7.2 and Section 9.9.2).
- Subsequent use land use, including farming activities (e.g., ploughing), the construction of roads, and later construction of a house (c.1975) within and immediately adjacent to the study area, has likely impacted the preservation of historic structures or landscape features associated with this historic place (for additional details, see Section 9.9.3).

4) **Additional Nineteenth to Early-Twentieth Century Farms**

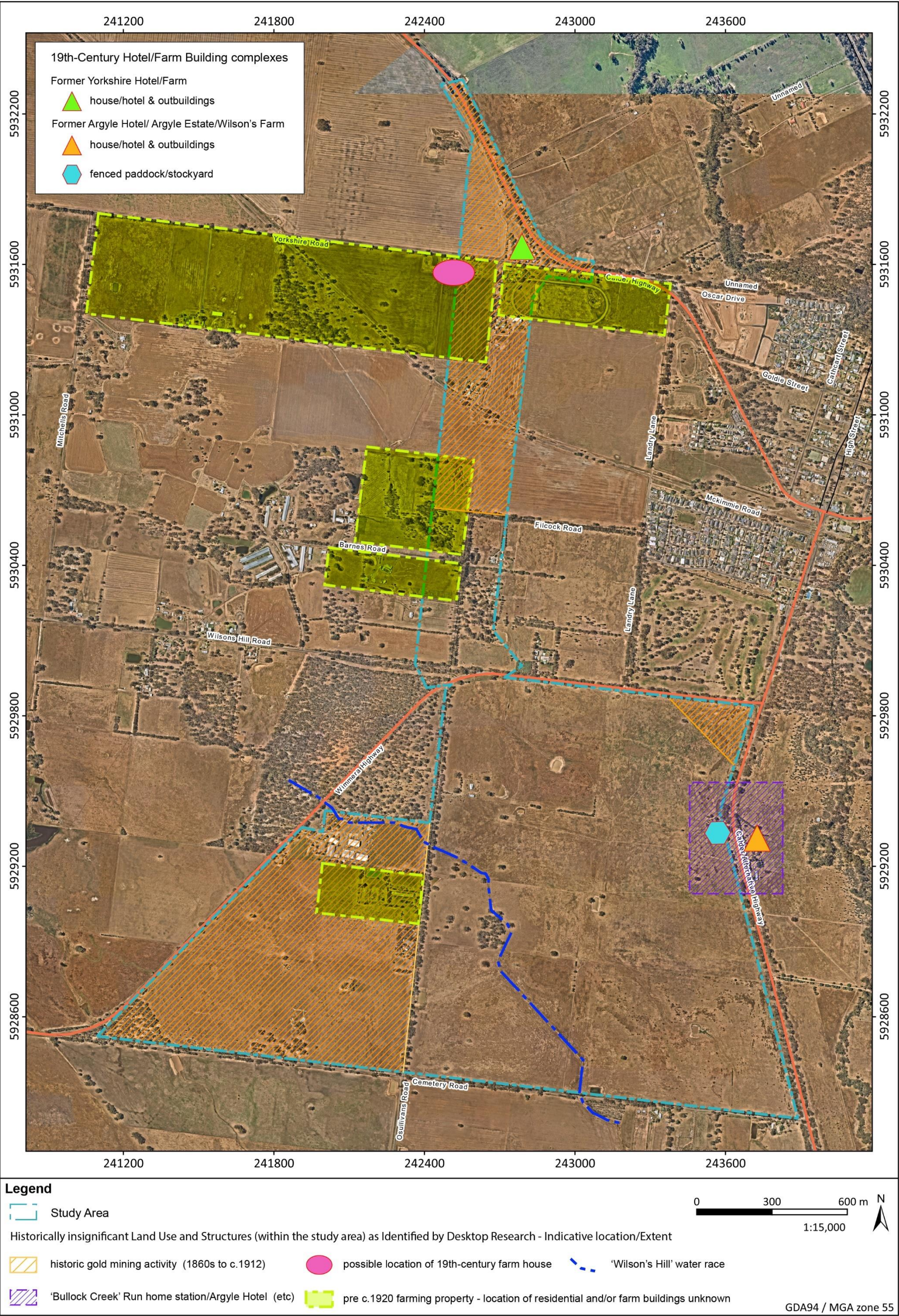
- Historic research has determined that a number of nineteenth to early-twentieth century properties across the study area included residential and/or farm buildings; however, the precise location of these buildings is currently unknown (for additional information, see Section 9.9.2 to Section 9.9.3). These properties include:
- Greenway's farm – located in the southwestern portion of the study area (c.1880 to 1917).
- Subsequent use land use, including farming activities (e.g., ploughing) and twentieth century construction activities, have likely had a significant impact on the preservation of historic structures or landscape features on land encompassing Greenway's former farm (for additional details, see Section 9.9.3).

## 10.2 Historic Heritage Places/Sites within the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC)

- 1) **Historic gold mining activity** is evidenced at several locations within the study area (see Section 9.8), including:
  - In the vicinity of an un-named lead located between Filcock Road and the Calder Highway (study area/MWFC area, north).
  - Based on a review of historic aerial images dating 1945 to 2023, part of the above area of land has been subject to land form modification and/or construction activity that have impacted the preservation of historic mining features (see Section 9.9.3 for details).
- 2) **Yorkshire Hotel / Yorkshire Farm**
  - An area of land located north of Yorkshire Road is currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and the Heritage Overlay (Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme) (see Map 3. The Yorkshire Hotel was established in c.1853 and remained in operation into the twentieth century.
  - A number of significant historic structures were constructed in association with the occupation of this property, including a house/hotel and associated out buildings (for additional details, see Section 9.7.2 and Section 9.9.2).
- 3) **A house and associated out buildings** – currently located within the study south of Yorkshire Road. This existing complex of buildings:
  - May be located on or in the immediate vicinity of a nineteenth century farm house known to have been located on this farming property; the property was owned by the Fletcher family from c.1880 to 1916 (for additional details, see Section 9.9.2); or

- May include or retain historically significant elements that date from the nineteenth to early-twentieth century (i.e., be a modified version of the original house).
  - As this house is located in the MWFC area it was not subject to a field survey/on-site assessment. As such, it is not possible to assess the current heritage value of this place and/or to determine if it would meet the criteria for listing on the City of Greater Bendigo as a Heritage Overlay place – as set out by Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (DELWP, 2018).
- 4) Historic research has determined that a number of **additional nineteenth to early-twentieth century farming properties** across the study area included residential and/or farm buildings; however, the precise location of these buildings is currently unknown (for additional details, see Section 9.9.2 to Section 9.9.3). these properties include:
- David McLay’s farm – located in the north-western portion of the study area from c.1880 to 1900; and
  - Part of Henry Wilson’s farm – located in north-western portion of the study area from c.1872 to 1903.
  - Subsequent use land use (i.e., farming activities; e.g., ploughing) have likely had a significant impact on the preservation of historic structures or landscape features on land encompassing these historic farming properties (for additional details, see Section 9.9.3).





Map 23: Historic Occupation and Structures Identified by Desktop Research

Note: The location and extent of areas of mining activity, the Bullock Creek run home station, and structures identified as a result of desktop research illustrated above are indicative only. Aerial imagery taken on December 3, 2021 (Nearmap, 2022).



## **Part Three: Field Survey**

### **11.0 Field Survey**

#### **11.1 Overview**

The field survey of the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP) area was undertaken over a three-day period (November 15-17, 2022) by David Crotty and Lana Tranter-Edwards (Heritage Insight P/L). Desktop research was undertaken prior to the field survey in order to: determine the occupation history of the study area; formulate predictive models for likely areas of archaeological potential; and identify the location of potentially significant historic structures.

The results of the desktop assessment (as summarised in Section 10.0) were used to guide the field survey.

<b>Note:</b> As per the project scope (see Section 2.1), the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) was not subject to a field survey.
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#### **11.2 Aims**

The aims of the field survey were to:

- Determine the nature, heritage values and significance of any extant historic structures located within the boundaries of the study area;
- Assess the presence and extent of any areas of archaeological potential associated with the nineteenth to early-twentieth century occupation of the study area; and
- Assess the degree of potential held by any identified archaeological sites or features.

#### **11.3 Methodology**

Exterior spaces within the BREP area were traversed on foot or observed from the vehicle. Field notes were taken during the survey, including notes regarding identified structures and features, and any evident historical modifications made to the landscape. Photographs were taken of all accessible portions of the study area using a DSLR (Canon EOS 5D Mark IV); a range pole with 200mm increments was used for photographic scale. A detailed photo log was made and, for descriptive purposes, identified structures/areas of interest were assigned a letter designation. The locations of all significant historic features (etc.) were mapped using a hand-held DPGS unit (providing sub-0.5m accuracy).

Given the large size of the area, the foot survey was necessarily limited in nature to those areas identified as encompassing or likely to encompass historic structures/areas of archaeological potential, including:

- The immediate vicinity of all historic sites/areas of archaeological potential identified by desktop research (see Section 9.0 to Section 10.0); and
- Property and paddock boundaries.

For descriptive purposes, the study area was divided into two survey areas as described below (Section 11.4) and illustrated in Map 24.

## **11.4 Designated Survey Areas**

### **11.4.1 Survey Area A**

The western portion of the BREP area encompassed by the Wimmera Highway (west), Wilsons Hill Bushland Reserve (north), Survey Area B (east) and Cemetery Road (south) (Map 24). This area encompasses ten (10) property parcels and the majority of Osullivans Road (and associated road reserve), which measure a combined total of approximately 87ha of predominantly open grassed land (~30% of the total BREP area).

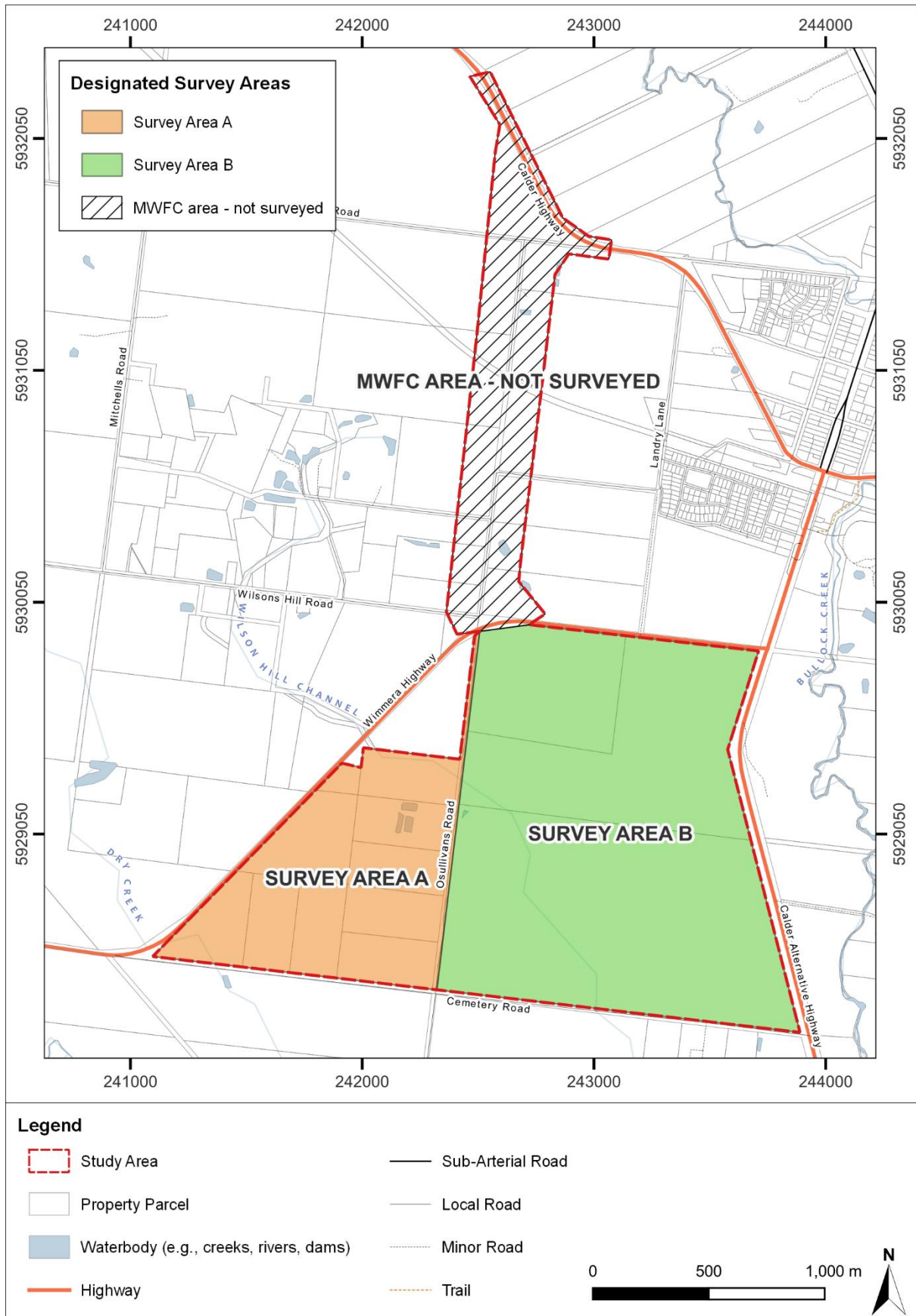
### **11.4.2 Survey Area B**

The eastern portion of the BREP area encompassed by Osullivans Road (Survey Area A) (west), the Wimmera Highway (north), the Calder Alternative Highway (east) and Cemetery Road (south) (Map 24). This area encompasses three (3) large property parcels, which measure a combined total of approximately 210ha of predominantly open grassed land (~30% of the total BREP area).

## **11.5 Limitations**

The following limitation to the field survey should be noted:

- At the time of the survey, the majority of the BREP area was covered by thick ground cover (long grass) and ground surface visibility was very low ( $\leq 1\%$ ). As a result, it was not possible to effectively visualise or photograph all identified site features, or to definitively exclude the presence of remnant historic features (including structures), landscape modifications and/or archaeological deposits across the BREP area.
- A detailed recording and mapping of trees within the study area was beyond the scope of this heritage assessment. An arboricultural assessment of the study area would be required to determine the life stage and health of trees discussed in this report.
- In the timeframe allocated for the field survey it was not possible to undertake detailed recording or photography of all aspects of the features and areas of archaeological potential (etc.) discussed in this report (e.g., as would be necessary to constitute an archival record). The level of recording presented in this report reflects this limitation.





## 11.6 Results of the Field Survey

### 11.6.1 Survey Area A

Survey Area A comprises a large area of predominantly open grassed land (grazing land) with scattered tree cover (Map 26 to Map 28). While the landform is generally flat, it rises noticeably towards the north. Clusters and linear alignments of mature, predominantly native trees (eucalypt species) are found in higher densities across the length of Osullivans Road and in proximity to structures and landscape features in the northern, central-eastern, and southern-central portions of the survey area. The highest density of trees is located in the southwestern corner of the survey area, located west of Dry Creek and a nearby dam. A number of dams are distributed across the survey area. Tall grasses present throughout the survey area meant that ground surface visibility was generally very low ( $\leq 1\%$ ); the ground surface was generally only visible across small areas in proximity to structures (e.g., S-1 and S-2), dams, identified features (e.g., Wilsons Hill Channel), and areas of landscape disturbance/modification (e.g., HF-5: alluvial tailings mound).

During the field survey a number of historic features (HF) and low density scatters of historic (i.e., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts (AS) were identified within the survey area, as summarised below:

- **HF-1:** Wilsons Hill Channel is a historic water ‘race’ constructed between 1897 and 1898 for mining and agricultural purposes (see Section 9.8.2). As was evident during the field survey, the race continues to function today as an irrigation channel (for agricultural purpose). The feature is located within Survey Area A and Survey Area B and extends north and south beyond the study area boundary.
- **HF-2(a-k):** A series of shallow, circular depressions in the landscape located across the central and southern portion of the survey area.
- **HF-3(a-b):** Two (2) large, circular depressions in the landscape located in the south-western corner of the survey area.
- **HF-4:** A gold mining shaft measuring approximately 2.5m by 2.5m (indeterminate depth).
- **HF-5:** A very large tailings mound and area of landscape modification (likely for mining purposes).
- **HF-6:** A possible ‘tailing’ mound located in proximity to a large dam south of HF-5. The mound measures approximately 12.0m by 9.0m by  $\leq 0.6$ m.
- **HF-7(a-c):** The remains of three (3) horse-driven gold puddlers (‘puddling machines’), which are evident as circular, ring-shaped mound of quartz stones enclosing a central depression and central mound – located atop HF-4 (tailings mound).
- **AS-1 to AS-8:** A low density of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early-twentieth century) glass, ceramic and/or brick artefacts – variously distributed as isolated artefacts and low density distributions across the survey area (see Table 11 for details).

Non-significant structures (S) identified within the survey area include:

- **S-1:** A commercial office and several large warehouses associated with a water tank retailer and manufacturer (WaterStore Poly Tanks) – located in the northern portion of the survey area between the Wimmera Highway and Osullivans Road.
  - Aerial imagery indicates that these structures were constructed after 1985 (see Section 9.9.3; Google Earth Pro, 2022).

- **S-2:** A residential house, associated farm buildings (e.g., large piggery), and several dams – located in the central-eastern portion of the survey area with frontage to Osullivans Road.
  - Aerial imagery indicates that these structures were constructed after 1975 (see Section 9.9.3; Map 21 to Map 22).

The detailed description, interpretation and significance of identified historic features and areas of historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological potential (etc.) identified during the field survey are provided in Sections 11.7. Their location is illustrated in Map 26 to Map 28. Photographs of the features (etc.) and of the general landscape within the survey area more broadly are illustrated in Plate 1 to Plate 79.

#### Survey Results/Limitations: Greenway's Farm

As a result of desktop research, a historic farm house (i.e., Greenway's Farm) was identified as having been located within Survey Area A; however, this research also illustrated that land encompassed by the former farm has been subject to significant twentieth-century modification, which likely significantly impacted the former house site (see Section 9.9.2, Section 9.9.3 and Section 10.0; Map 15 and Map 23). As a result, the field survey in this area specifically considered whether there was any potential for significant historic archaeological deposits/structures associated with the historic farming property to be preserved. A summary of the survey findings in this part of the study area is provided below, and further detailed in Table 11.

At the time of the field survey, the majority of Greenway's former farm was encompassed by a late-twentieth century piggery building and several dams (east). The remainder of land area within this property was open grassed land (west).

- The piggery area (east) was enclosed by a large fence and was not accessible; however, a visible inspection of the inaccessible fenced paddock (from outside the existing fence line) confirmed the results of desktop research, and it was evident that this portion of the survey area has been subject to significant disturbance in the past (i.e., building and dam construction).
- Surface visibility in the open grassland (west) was generally poor; however, no evidence of historic structures was identified.
- As assessed (see Table 11 for details), a scatter of historic artefacts (AS-4) identified in proximity to a dam within the open grassland area to the south of the piggery are unlikely to mark the location of a significant archaeological site.

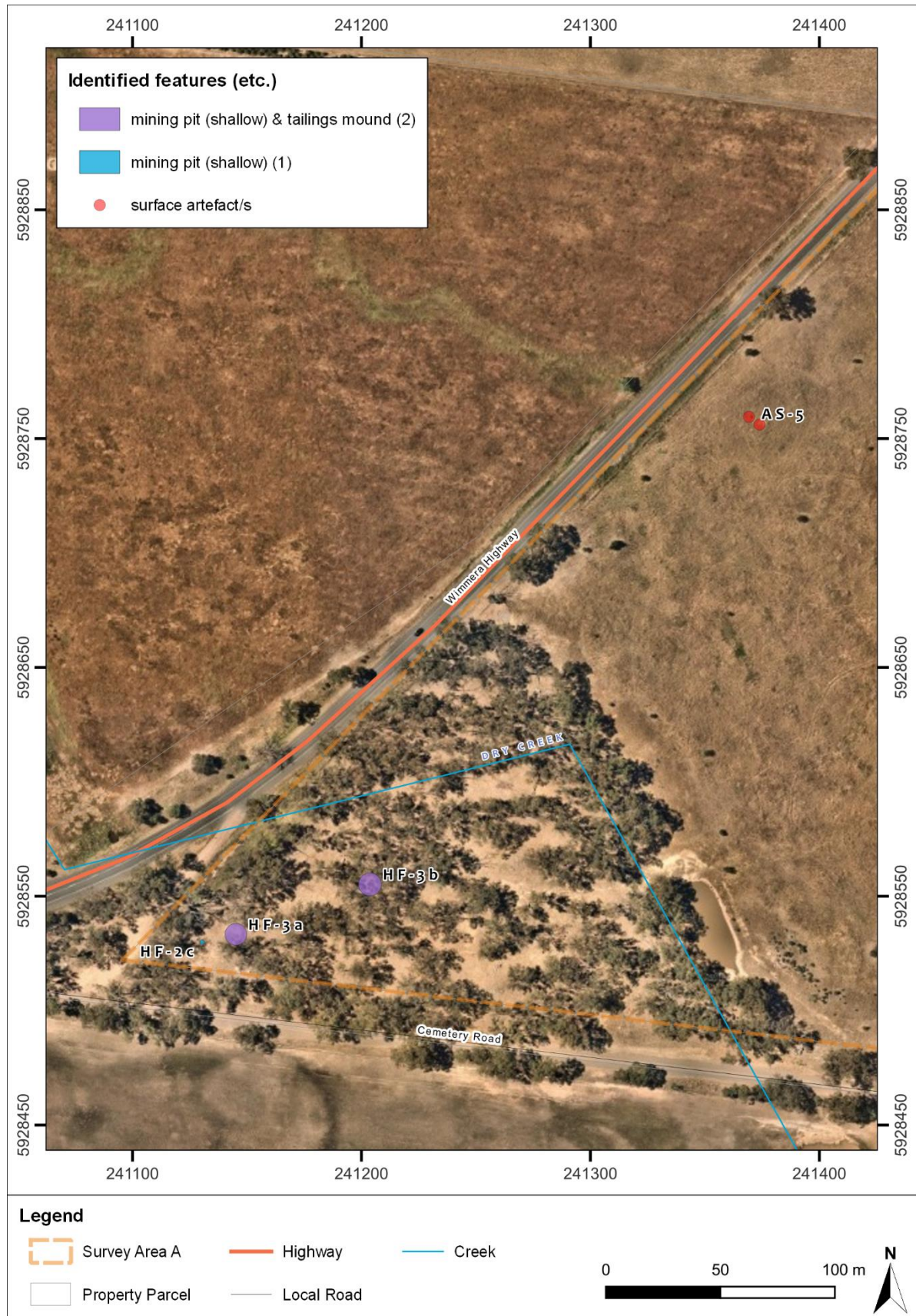
While it is considered unlikely that well-preserved/stratified archaeological deposits and/or structural features that are associated with this historic house are preserved in this portion of the survey area, the limitations to the field survey in this area meant that it was not possible to definitively exclude the presence of remnant historically significant features (including structures), landscape modifications and/or archaeological deposits (for additional details, see Table 11).





Note: While generalised in shape, identified historic features (e.g., puddler, mining pit) are shown to scale; surface artefact/s are not. Detail Map 1, 2 and 3 are presented as Map 26 to Map 28. A description and interpretation of the historic features (etc.) shown above is provided in Sections 11.6.1 and 11.7.





**Map 26: Survey Area A – Detail Map 1**

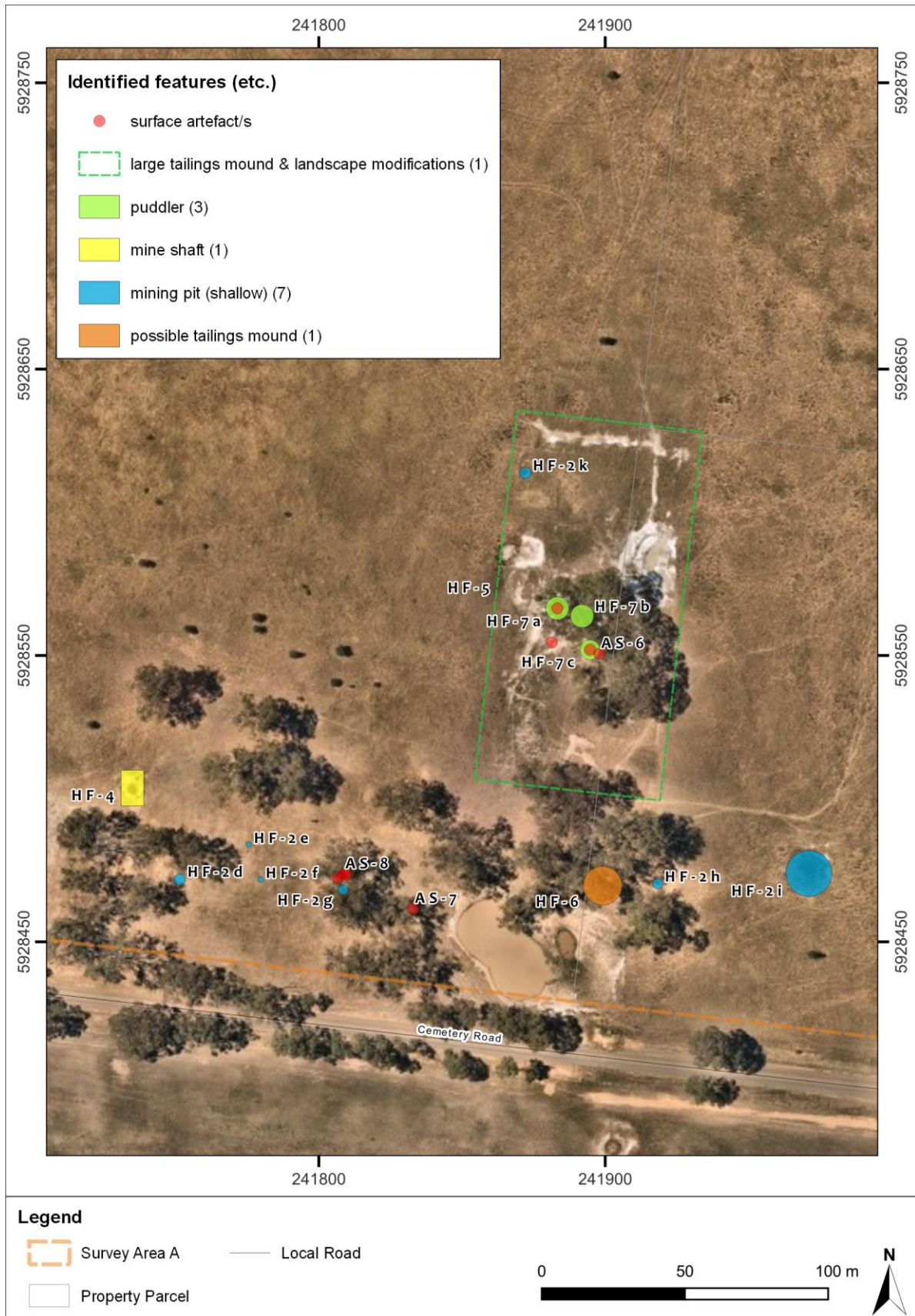
Note: AS-5 and HF-2 as shown above represent indicative locations and are not shown to scale. A description and interpretation of the historic features (etc.) shown above is provided in Sections 11.6.1 and Section 11.7, and further detailed in Section 13.0.





Note: The Wilson Hill Channel (HF-1) as illustrated above represents the feature's indicative course and is not shown to scale (i.e., width). Identified 'artefact scatters' are similarly not to scale. A description and interpretation of the historic features (etc.) shown above is provided in Sections 11.6.1 and 11.7.





Note: HF-2d-h, HF-2k, and AS-6-8 as illustrated above represent indicative locations and are not shown to scale. Identified 'artefact scatters' are similarly not to scale. A description and interpretation of the historic features (etc.) shown above is provided in Sections 11.6.1 and 11.7, and further detailed in 13.0.



**Plate 1: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel - formerly Wilson's Hill water race) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view northwest**

Note: View towards Wilsons Hill Bushland Reserve – beyond the study area.



**Plate 2: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view southeast**

Note: View towards S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tanks).



**Plate 3: AS-1 [part] (low density scatter of glass and ceramic artefacts), Survey Area A (northwest)**

Note: Earthenware fragment; floral transfer printed (indeterminate pattern) – likely pre c.1900 manufacturing date.





**Plate 4: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view northwest**

Note: Discarded water tanks and assorted rubbish located across the northern portion of the property (S-1: WaterStore Poly Tanks) extends into Wilsons Hill Bushland Reserve.

Current 'Wilsons Hill Channel (formerly Wilson's Hill water' race) – clearance/modification post original construction date.



**Plate 5: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view west**

Note: Concrete culvert structure – a later modification to the original water race.



**Plate 6: S-1 (Water Store Poly Tanks) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view north**



**Plate 7: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view northwest**

Note: Mounded earth/disturbance and commercial dump.



**Plate 8: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (north) – view west**

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 9: AS-2 (iron alloy rod and wheel), Survey Area A (north) – view east**

Note: Artefact embedded in channel bank (F-1); date range indeterminate – artefacts of low historic significance likely deposited during modification to the adjacent Wilsons Hill Channel.



**Plate 10: AS-3 (ceramic), Survey Area A (northeast)**

Note: Earthenware, under-glazed banded decoration. Manufacturing date range c.1860 to 1920.





**Plate 11: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view west**

Note: Channel continues beneath Osullivans Road (culvert) east towards Survey Area B.



**Plate 12: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view west**

Note: Showing main line of HF-1 (west-east) and secondary channel/irrigation branch (south).



**Plate 13: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view east**

Note: Concrete channel/irrigation gate structure within HF-1 – a later modification to the original water race. View towards Osullivans Road.



**Plate 14: Secondary branch of HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area A (northeast) – view north**

Note: Secondary channel/irrigation branch – south of HF-1. Both the secondary branch and associated granite and PVC (pipe) channel/irrigation gate structure represent a later modification to the original water race.





**Plate 15: General landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view southwest**

Note: Secondary branch of HF-1 – leading south towards a farm dam; tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 16: General landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view southwest**

Note: View towards S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tanks); tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 17: General landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view southwest**

Note: View towards S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tanks); tall grass and low ground surface visibility.





**Plate 18: S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tanks),  
Survey Area A (northwest) – view  
southeast**



**Plate 19: S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tanks),  
Survey Area A (northwest) – view west**

Note: Entrance driveway leading to Wimmera Highway.



**Plate 20: S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tanks),  
Survey Area A (northwest) – view east**

Note: View towards commercial office and warehouses from Wimmera Highway. Low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 21: S-2 [part] (residential house) and  
general landscape, Survey Area A  
(northeast) – view south**



**Plate 22: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area A (northeast) – view north**

Note: Dam forms part of S-2 (residential house).



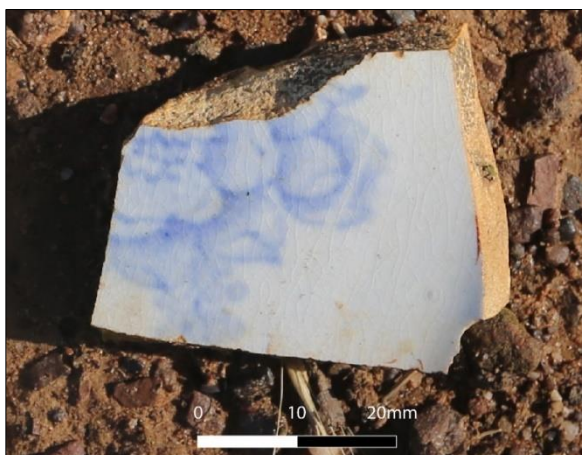
**Plate 23: Mounded spoil in proximity to farm dam, Survey Area A (northeast) – view west**

Note: Dam forms part of S-2 (residential house).



**Plate 24: AS-4 [part] (ceramic), Survey Area A (northeast)**

Note: Earthenware – transfer printed (brown).  
Manufacturing date range c.1838 to 1900.



**Plate 25: AS-4 [part] (ceramic), Survey Area A (northwest)**

Note: Earthenware – transfer printed blue  
(possible Asiatic Pheasant pattern)  
Manufacturing date range c.1830 to 1900.





**Plate 26: S-2 [part] (piggery) and general landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view north**

Note: Land encompassing the piggery (S-2 [part], north) is currently a designated agricultural quarantine zone and was not subject to a field survey.



**Plate 27: General landscape, Survey Area A (northeast) – view north**

Note: View towards S-1 (WaterStore Poly Tank); tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 28: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area A (northwest) – view east**

Note: Located in proximity to Wimmera Highway.



**Plate 29: General landscape, Survey Area A (northwest) – view south**

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility; showing Wimmera Highway (west).



**Plate 30: HF-2a (mining pit – shallow),  
Survey Area A (northwest)**



**Plate 31: General landscape and farm dam,  
Survey Area A (central west) – view west**



**Plate 32: Mature native tree and general  
landscape, Survey Area A (central west) –  
view north**





**Plate 33: General landscape, Survey Area A (central west) – view northeast**

Note: Long grass and low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 34: AS-5 [part] (brick fragment – hand pressed), Survey Area A (southwest)**



**Plate 35: General landscape, Survey Area A (southwest) – view southeast**

Note: Showing land encompassing the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0). Coppice regrowth, long grass and low ground surface visibility; view towards Cemetery Road (south).



**Plate 36: General landscape, Survey Area A (southwest) – view east**

**Note:** Showing land encompassing the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0). Coppice regrowth, long grass and low ground surface visibility; view towards Cemetery Road (south).





**Plate 37: HF-2c (mining pit – shallow),  
Survey Area A (northwest)**

Note: Located within the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



**Plate 38: HF-3a (mining pit and tailings mound), Survey Area A (southwest) – view east**

Note: Located within the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0). Coppice regrowth, long grass and low ground surface visibility; view towards Cemetery Road (south).



**Plate 39: HF-3b (mining pit and tailings mound), Survey Area A (southwest) – view east**

Note: Located within the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0). Coppice regrowth, long grass and low ground surface visibility.



**Plate 40: General landscape and HF-3b,  
Survey Area A (southwest) – view southwest**

Note: Showing land encompassing the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0). Coppice regrowth, long grass and low ground surface visibility.





**Plate 41: General landscape, Survey Area A (southwest) – view east**

Note: Showing Dry Creek; coppice regrowth. Showing land encompassing the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



**Plate 42: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area A (southwest) – view southeast**

Note: Dam appears to be fed by Dry Creek.



**Plate 43: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area A (southwest) – view southeast**

Note: Showing dam outlet (Dry Creek).



**Plate 44: General landscape, Survey Area A (southwest) – view southwest**

Note: Showing land encompassing the western portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).