



Plate 45: HF-4 (mine shaft), Survey Area A (northwest) – view west

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



Plate 46: HF-4 (mine shaft), Survey Area A (northwest) – view west



Plate 47: HF-2d (mining pit – shallow), Survey Area A (south central) – view north

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



Plate 48: General landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view east

Note: Long grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 49: AS-8 (ceramic and glass) and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view east

Note: While ground surface visibility across the survey area is generally low, artefacts were evident in an area of higher ground surface visibility at the base of the tree shown above; view towards HF-5 (large tailings mound). Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



Plate 50: AS-8 [part] (ceramic and glass) and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central)

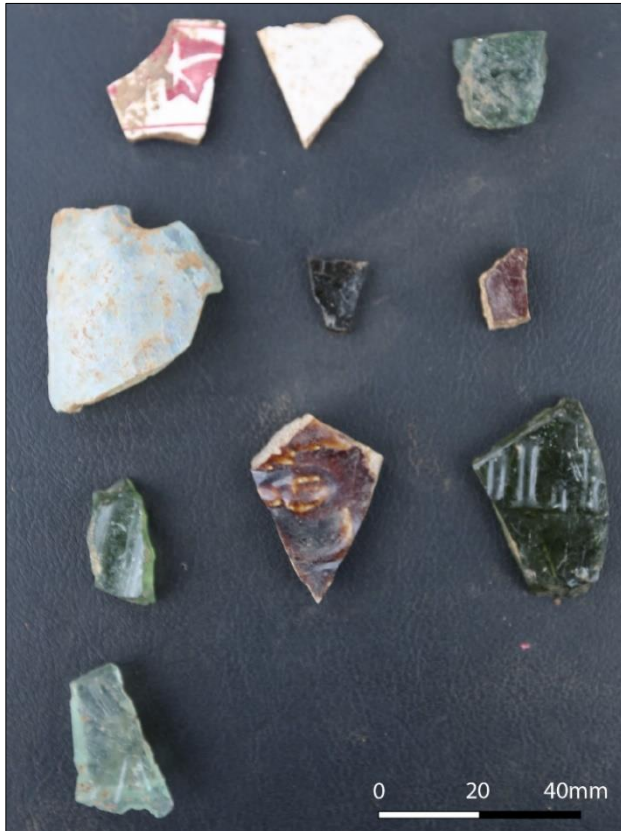


Plate 51: AS-8 [part] (ceramic and glass), Survey Area A (south central)

Note: Selection of artefacts forming part of moderately dense artefact scatter AS-8. Located within land encompassing the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0). Artefact manufacturing date range c. 1830 to 1920.



Plate 52: AS-8 [part] (ceramic), Survey Area A (south central). Artefact manufacturing date range c. 1830 to 1920.



Plate 53: AS-7 (brick scatter), Survey Area A (south central) – view southwest

Note: Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of Artefact manufacturing date range c. 1830 to 1920.



Plate 54: AS-7 (brick scatter), Survey Area A (south central) – view southwest

Note: Hand pressed manufacturing method, pre-dates c.1910.



Plate 55: HF-7a (puddler), HF-5 (large tailings mound) and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view southeast

Note: Circular, ring-shaped mound of quartz stones enclosing a central depression and central mound. Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



Plate 56: HF-7a (puddler), HF-5 (large tailings mound) and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view south

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



Plate 57: HF-7a (puddler), HF-5 (large tailings mound) and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view north

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



Plate 58: AS-6 [part] (bottle glass), Survey Area A (south central)

Note: AS-6 represents a low density distribution of artefacts identified across HF-5 (large tailings mound) in proximity to HF-7a-c (puddlers). Mould made; etched makers mark; manufacturing pre-dates c.1920.



Plate 59: HF-7b [part] (puddler), Survey Area A (south central) – view east

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



Plate 60: HF-7b [part] (timber post embedded in centre of puddler), Survey Area A (south central)



Plate 61: HF-7c [part] (puddler), Survey Area A (south central)

Note: Trees shown are growing within the footprint of the puddler.



Plate 62: AS-6 (glass) embedded within HF-7c (puddler), Survey Area A (south central) – view north

Note: Scale bar shown marks the location of embedded artefact.



Plate 63: HF-7c [part] (timber post embedded in centre of puddler), Survey Area A (south central)



Plate 64: HF-5 (large tailings mound – north), Survey Area A (south central) – view south

Note: A visible portions of HF-5 are located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



Plate 65: HF-5 (large tailings mound - northeast), Survey Area A (south central) – view southwest

Note: Eroded edge of tailings mound. Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



Plate 66: HF-5 (large tailings mound - northwest), Survey Area A (south central) – view east

Note: Semi-circular formation of tailing mound in this location; possibly marking the location of an alluvial mining pit at the mound's periphery.



Plate 67: HF-5 (large tailings mound - northwest), Survey Area A (south central) – view east

Note: High frequency of large quartz cobbles across the ground surface.



Plate 68: HF-5 (large tailings mound - southwest), Survey Area A (south central) – view northeast

Note: Elevated, linear 'ramp' feature leading from the southwest to the top of HF-5 (large tailings mound); land to the east is depressed and waterlogged – a possible indication of past mining activity and/or landscape modification.



Plate 69: HF-5 (large tailings mound - southeast), Survey Area A (south central) – view west

Note: Photo taken from a low point in the landscape; from this location, HF-5 is greater than 1.0m in height.



Plate 70: HF-5 (large tailings mound - southeast), possible landscape modification and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view north

Note: Land to the south and east of HF-5 is depressed and waterlogged – a possible indication of past mining activity and/or landscape modification (e.g., water management for mining purposes). Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



Plate 71: Dam and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view west

Note: Dam is located in close proximity to HF-5 (large tailings mound) in an area of intensive historic (alluvial) mining activity. Given this proximity, it is possible that this dam forms part of the mining landscape, or represents a modification to that landscape. Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).



Plate 72: HF-6 (possible tailings mound), dam and general landscape, Survey Area A (south central) – view southwest

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility. HF-6 represents a mound of earth; however, given its proximity to the nearby dam further investigation would be required to determine if this mound relates to former mining activity or to the dam's construction. Located within land encompassing the eastern portion of the identified Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site (see Section 13.0).

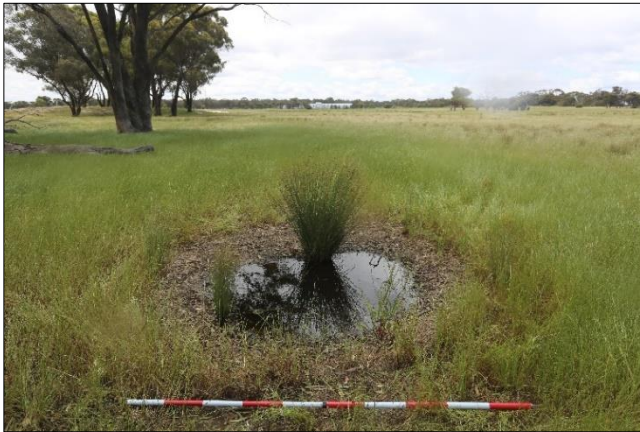


Plate 73: HF-2h (mining pit – shallow), Survey Area A (south central) – view north

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

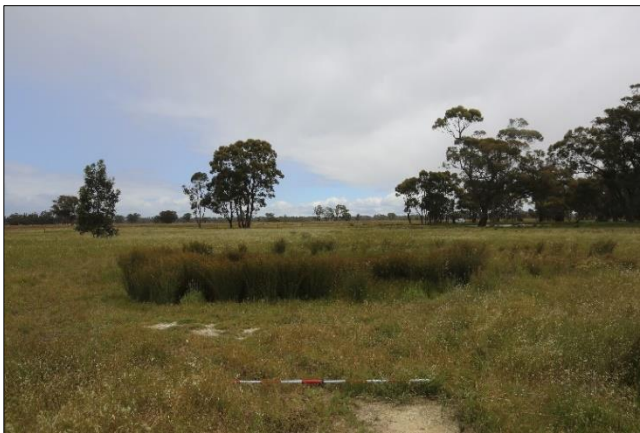


Plate 74: HF-2i (mining pit – shallow), Survey Area A (south central) – view southwest

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



Plate 75: HF-2j (mining pit – shallow), Survey Area A (south central) – view west

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 76: General landscape, Survey Area A (southeast) – view west

Note: Showing Cemetery Road (south).



Plate 77: General landscape, Survey Area A (southeast) – view east

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility; showing Cemetery Road (south).



Plate 78: General landscape, Survey Area A (east) – view west

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 79: General landscape, Survey Area A (southeast) – view east

Note: Photo taken south of S-2 (residential house); tall grass and low ground surface visibility.

11.6.2 Survey Area B

Survey Area B comprises a large area of predominantly open grassed land (grazing land) with scattered tree cover (Map 29 to Map 31). While the landform is generally flat, it rises noticeably towards the northwest. Clusters and lines of mature, predominantly native trees (eucalypt species) are found in higher densities across the length of external property boundaries, and in proximity to structures (e.g., S-3, S-4 and S-5) and landscape features (e.g., dams). The highest density of trees is located in the western portion of the survey area, located west of Wilsons Hill Channel. 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-3, S-4 and S-5), dams, identified features (e.g., Wilsons Hill Channel), and areas of landscape disturbance/modification (e.g., HF-9: alluvial tailings mound).

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

- **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-8:** A (1) shallow, circular depressions in the landscape located at the northern boundary of the survey area. The circular form of this feature and nearby mound of soil indicate that the feature is not a natural landscape formation.
- **AS-9:** A moderate density scatter of fragmentary bricks (machine made; cement mortar) embedded within the bank of a secondary branch of HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel).
- **AS-10:** Two (2) isolated brick fragments (hand pressed) situated within HF-1.

Background historic research conducted prior to the field survey indicated that a large paddock enclosure was constructed within Survey Area B prior to 1849 (i.e., in association with the Donald Campbell’s Bullock Creek Pastoral Station / Campbell’s Argyle Inn – see Map 9 and Map 10). During the field survey of this part of the study area:

- No remnant features associated with this structure were identified (e.g., posts/post holes).
- While tall grass in this portion of the survey area limited the degree to which the ground surface could be effectively visualised, given that:
 - The paddock enclosure is not evident in historic aerial imagery viewed as part of this assessment (see Map 17 to Map 22); and
 - Historic research indicates that this portion of the study area has been subject to repeated cropping activity over an extended time period (see Section 9.9);
 - It is considered likely that this structure was destroyed/removed prior to c.1945.

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

- **S-3:** A stockyard – located in the north-western portion of the survey area with frontage to the Wimmera Highway.
 - Aerial imagery suggests that this feature post-dates c.1975 (e.g., Map 21).

- A post c.1975 construction date is supported by the construction materials and method used to construct the stockyard – as evident during the field survey (i.e., iron-alloy and aluminium).
- **S-4:** A residential house and associated buildings – located in the north-western portion of the survey area with frontage to Osullivans Road.
 - Aerial imagery indicates that this feature post-dates c.1975 (see Section 9.9.3; Map 21).
- **S-5:** A residential house and associated buildings – located in the central-eastern portion of the survey area with frontage to Calder Alternative Highway.
 - Aerial imagery indicates that these structures post-date 1964 (see Section 9.9.3; Map 20 to Map 21).
- **S-6:** A series of timber fence posts (x28), and possible structural timber stumps (x5), located in proximity to S-5 (residential house) and the Calder Alternative Highway – the preserved remnants of a paddock/stockyard enclosure and footings/stumps from a small farm shed or loading ramp. For additional details regarding the assessment of this complex of posts, see Table 13
 - Aerial imagery shows that this feature was constructed between 1949 and 1964 (see Section 9.9.3; Map 19 to Map 20).
 - The date that the structure went out of use and was demolished/removed is not known.

The 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 29 to Map 30. Photographs of the aforementioned features (etc.) and of the landscape within the survey area more broadly are illustrated in Plate 80 to Plate 125.



Map 29: Historic features (etc.) identified within Survey Area B

Note: While generalised in shape, identified historic features (i.e., mining pit) are shown to scale; the Wilson Hill Channel, surface artefact/s and posts are not. Detail Map 4 and 5 are presented as Map 30 and Map 31. A description and interpretation of the historic features (etc.) shown above is provided in Sections 11.6.2 and 11.7.



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 11.6.2 and 11.7.



Map 31: Survey Area B – Detail Map 5

Note: Identified timber posts (S-6) as illustrated above represents the features' indicative locations and are not shown to scale. A description and interpretation of the historic features shown above is provided in Sections 11.6.2 and 11.7, and in Table 13.



Plate 80: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (south-central) – view northeast

Note: Photo taken immediately north of Cemetery Road; formed concrete channel/irrigation gate structure represents a later modification to the original water race; farm dam and associated channel (east).



Plate 81: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (south-central) – view south.

Note: View south towards Cemetery Road. Concrete channel/irrigation gate structure – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 82: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (south-central) – view east

Note: Variability in ground surface visibility. Channel extends west beneath an unmade farm track – concrete culvert represents a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 83: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (south-central) – view southeast



Plate 84: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (south-central) – view northwest

Note: Channel depth (~200-800mm).



Plate 85: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (southwest) – view east

Note: Granite channel/irrigation culvert structure – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 86: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (southwest) – view southeast



Plate 87: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (southwest) – view southeast



Plate 88: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (central west) – view southeast

Note: Granite channel/irrigation gate structure – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 89: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (central west) – view southeast



Plate 90: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (central west) – view south



Plate 91: AS-10 [part] (brick fragment; hand pressed), Survey Area B (central west)

Note: Fragment pictured measures ~100mm in length (maximum dimension). Situated within HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel). Isolated artefact not significant.



Plate 92: AS-10 [part] (brick fragment; hand pressed), Survey Area B (central west)

Note: Fragment pictures measures ~100mm in length (maximum dimension). Situated in close proximity to HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel).



Plate 93: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (central west) – view north

Note: Granite channel/irrigation culvert structure – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 94: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (central west) – view southeast

Note: Concrete channel/irrigation gate structure – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 95: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and AS-9 (brick scatter), Survey Area B (central west) – view west

Note: Concrete and granite channel/irrigation gate structure and secondary branch of HF-1 – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 96: AS-9 (brick scatter – machine pressed), Survey Area B (central west) – view north

Note: Located in close proximity to concrete and granite channel/irrigation gate structure – a later modification to the original water race.



Plate 97: HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel), Survey Area B (central west) – view southeast

Note: View from Osullivans Road. Channel extends beneath the road surface west towards Survey Area A.



Plate 98: General landscape, Survey Area B (southwest) – view south

Note: Showing Osullivans Road, Survey Area A (to the west)



Plate 99: General landscape, Survey Area B (southwest) – view northeast

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 100: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area B (southwest) – view southeast

Note: Showing Osullivans Road, Survey Area A (west)



Plate 101: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area B (central west) – view southeast



Plate 102: S-4 (residential house), Survey Area B (northwest) – view southeast



Plate 103: General landscape, Survey Area B (northwest) – view south



Plate 104: General landscape, Survey Area B (northwest) – view north

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.
View towards Wimmera Highway and S-3 (stockyard).



Plate 105: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area B (northwest) – view east

Note: Located east of S-4 (residential house).



Plate 106: S-3 (stockyard), Survey Area B (northwest) – view south

Note: Photo taken from Wimmera Highway.



Plate 107: HF-8 (mining pit and tailings mound), Survey Area B (central north) – view west

Note: The feature is obscured by tall grass and low ground surface visibility. Showing Wimmera Highway (north). Isolated remnant mining feature.



Plate 108: General landscape and S-5 (residential house), Survey Area B (central north) – view east

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 109: General landscape, Survey Area B (central east) – view west



Plate 110: General landscape south of S-5 (residential house), Survey Area B (central east) – view east

Note: View towards S-6 (timber post enclosure/stockyards) amongst thick tree cover. Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 111: S-6 (timber post enclosure/stockyards), Survey Area B (central east) – view northwest



Plate 112: S-6 (timber post enclosure/stockyards), Survey Area B (central east) – view southwest



Plate 113: S-6 (timber post enclosure/stockyards), Survey Area B (central east) – view east



Plate 114: S-6 (timber post enclosure/stockyards), Survey Area B (central east) – view west

Note: Drilled holes (for wire).



Plate 115: S-6 (timber post enclosure/stock yards), Survey Area B (central east)

Note: Nails shown measure approximately 40mm (length) by ≤ 5 mm (thickness). Nails are wire-cut; rhomboid head. Date of manufacture c.1890 to c.1950.



Plate 116: S-6 (timber post enclosure), Survey Area B (central east)

Note: Large nail shown measure approximately 100mm (length) by 15mm (thickness). Likely a 'Ewbank' nail – manufacture date c.1890 to 1940.



Plate 117: S-6 (timber post enclosure), Survey Area B (central east) – view west

Note: Drilled holes (for wire); remnant wire (straight and barbed strands).



Plate 118: S-6 (short – timber stumps), Survey Area B (central east) – view north

Note: Short (likely structural; e.g., for small shed or loading ramp) posts measuring approximately 450mm (height); tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 119: General landscape, Survey Area B (southwest) – view west

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility. Photo taken from Calder Alternative Highway.



Plate 120: General landscape, Survey Area B (southwest) – view west

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 121: General landscape, Survey Area B (southwest) – view west

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility. Photo taken from Cemetery Road.



Plate 122: General landscape and mature native tree, Survey Area B (south-central) – view east

Note: Tall grass and low ground surface visibility.



Plate 123: General landscape and mature native tree, Survey Area B (central west) – view west

Note: One of several mature native trees located to the immediate west of HF-1 (Wilson's Hill Channel) in the central western portion of the survey area.



Plate 124: General landscape and farm dam, Survey Area B (south-central) – view southwest

Note: View towards Cemetery Road.



Plate 125: General landscape, farm dam and mature native trees, Survey Area B (central) – view northwest

11.7 Interpretation of Survey Results

The results of the field survey have been interpreted with consideration given to the results of desktop research (see Section 9.0) undertaken during this assessment.

11.7.1 Identified historic features and areas of historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological potential

A description and interpretation of all historically significant features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early-twentieth century) artefacts identified during the field survey of Survey Area A and Survey Area B is presented in Table 11 and Table 12.

Table 11: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area A

Feature: HF-1				
Description		Interpretation	Significance	Plates/Figures
<p>HF-1</p> <p>HF-1 (Wilson's Hill Channel) is a historic water ‘race’ constructed in c.1897/98 for mining and irrigation (farming) purposes (see Section 9.8.2).</p> <p>A variety of concrete and granite gate structures – designed to control the flow of water within the channel – and culverts have been installed as later modifications to the original structure. The channel is linked to several farm dams within the study area.</p> <p>The feature is located within Survey Area A and Survey Area B and extends north and south beyond the study area boundary.</p> <p>While varying in width and depth across its length, the channel measures approximately 2.0 to 3.0m (width) by 200mm to 600mm (depth – from the channel centre to the crest of surrounding mounded spoil). Mounded spoil – associated with the channels ongoing maintenance – is mounded on either side of the channel.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">While initially constructed for gold mining purposes (historic water race), the Wilson's Hill Channel has undergone significant modification associated with its ongoing use for agricultural purposes (e.g., concrete and granite gate structures; installation of culverts and farm tracks).During the field survey a local informant (pers comm. current land occupant, Survey Area A) reported that the channel is regularly dredged (i.e., cleared of mud , vegetation, etc.) by Coliban Water.Given the above, it is considered unlikely that any significant archaeological deposits or features associated with the channels use for mining purposed are preserved.	<p>Historical: While having some local interest, HF-1 does not meet the criteria for statutory protection as a heritage place/feature.</p> <p>Archaeological: Considering the evidence of significant modification and ongoing maintenance, as assessed, there is negligible to low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved within or in the immediate vicinity of HF-1.</p>	Plate 1, Plate 2, Plate 4, Plate 5, Plate 7 & Plate 11 to Plate 14 Map 25 & Map 26
Features: HF-2a, HF-2b and HF-j				
Description	Interpretation	Significance	Dimensions of Individual Features	Plates/Maps
A series of shallow, circular depressions (man-made) in the landscape (HF-2a, HF-2b* & HF-2j) – distributed across Survey Area A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Background research indicates that the identified features likely date to/are associated with alluvial gold mining activity during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1870 to c.1912).Aerial imagery dating to the later twentieth century illustrates that circular alluvial gold mining pits were once common throughout the northern, western and southern portions of the survey area, and through the Marong region more broadly until at least 1964 (Map 20). By 1975, the majority of pits appear to have been destroyed/removed, likely as a result of land clearance, ploughing and/or other agricultural activities within the survey area (Map 21).Features comprising HF-2 represent a proportion of the original workings that are still preserved in the landscape.	Historical/Archaeological: While having some local historic significance/ interest, the features’ small size and isolated location within agricultural land subject to disturbance (e.g., ploughing) means that HF-2a, HF-2b & HF-2j have negligible archaeological potential and do not meet the criteria for statutory protection as a heritage place/feature.	HF-2a Dimensions: ~2.0m by 2.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Plate 30 Map 25
			HF-2b Dimensions: ~2.0m by 2.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Map 25
			HF-2j Dimensions: ~2.0m by 2.0m x ≤0.2m (depth).	Plate 75 Map 25
* = poor visibility during the field survey; i.e., tall grass, low ground surface visibility, and/or standing water meant that it was not possible to effectively visualise, measure or photograph these features to the full extent.				

Table 11: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area A

Features: HF-2c to HF-2i & HF-2k				
Description	Interpretation	Significance	Dimensions of Individual Features	Plates/Maps
A series of shallow, circular depressions (man-made) in the landscape (HF-2c to HF-2i & HF-2k) – distributed across Survey Area A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Background research indicates that the identified features likely date to/are associated with alluvial gold mining activity during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1870 to c.1912).Aerial imagery dating to the later twentieth century illustrates that circular alluvial gold mining pits were once common throughout the northern, western and southern portions of the survey area, and through the Marong region more broadly until at least 1964 (Map 20). By 1975, the majority of pits appear to have been destroyed/removed, likely as a result of land clearance, ploughing and/or other agricultural activities within the survey area (Map 21).Features comprising HF-2 represent a small number of these workings that are still preserved in the landscape.	Historical: Background research indicates that these features are associated with a significant period of historic gold mining (see Section 9.0 and Section 13.5). Archaeological: As assessed, there is moderate potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of HF-2c to HF-2i and HF-2k; associated with the historically significant period of gold mining at Marong.	HF-2c Dimensions: ≤1.0m x ≤1.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Plate 37 Map 25 & Map 26
			HF-2d Dimensions: ~2.0m by 2.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Plate 47 Map 25 & Map 28
			HF-2e* Dimensions: ~≤1.0m by ≤1.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Map 25 & Map 28
			HF-2f* Dimensions: ~≤1.0m x ≤1.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Map 25 & Map 28
			HF-2g* Dimensions: ~2.0m by 2.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Map 25 & Map 28
			HF-2h Dimensions: ~2.0m by 2.0m x ≤0.2m (depth).	Plate 73 Map 25 & Map 28
			HF-2i* Dimensions: ~ 15.0m by 15.0m x ≥0.3m (depth).	Plate 74 Map 25 & Map 28
			HF-2k* Dimensions: ~ ≤1.0m by ≤1.0m x ≤0.1m (depth).	Map 25 & Map 28
* = poor visibility during the field survey; i.e., tall grass, low ground surface visibility, and/or standing water meant that it was not possible to effectively visualise, measure or photograph these features to the full extent.				

Table 11: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area A

Features: HF-3a & HF-3b				
Description	Interpretation	Significance	Dimensions of Individual Features	Plates/Maps
HF-3a & HF-3b represent two (2) large, circular depressions (man-made) in the landscape located in the western portion of the site, likely associated with nearby mounds of mining debris (tailings).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Background research indicates that the identified features likely date to/are associated with alluvial gold mining activity during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1870 to c.1912).Aerial imagery dating to the later twentieth century illustrates that circular alluvial gold mining pits were once common throughout the northern, western and southern portions of the survey area, and through the Marong region more broadly until at least 1964 (Map 20). By 1975, the majority of pits appear to have been destroyed/removed, likely as a result of land clearance, ploughing and/or other agricultural activities within the survey area (Map 21).Features comprising HF-3 represent two of the largest pits still preserved in the landscape, and the only pits with visibly associated tailings in their immediate vicinity.	Historical: Background research indicates that these features are associated with a historically significant period of gold mining (see Section 9.0 and Section 13.5). Archaeological: As assessed, there is moderate potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of HF-3a and HF-3b; associated with the historically significant period of gold mining at Marong.	HF-3a* Dimensions pit: ~4.0m x 4.5m x 0.5m (depth). Dimensions tailings: variable height between ~0.1m and 0.3m, concentrated at the pit’s north-eastern edge.	Plate 38 Map 25 & Map 26
			HF-3b Dimensions pit: ~4.0m by 4.5m x 0.5m (depth). Dimensions tailings: variable height, ~0.1m to 1.0m, extending between 1.5m and 4.5m from the pit’s central depression.	Plate 39 to Plate 40 Map 25 & Map 26
			* The feature’s maximum depth is unknown due to the presence of standing water (within the pit/depression).	
Features: HF-4 to HF-7				
Description/Dimensions	Interpretation	Significance	Plates/Maps	
HF-4 Square mining shaft surrounded by a low mound of spoil. Dimensions shaft: ~2.5m x 2.5m (indeterminate depth). Dimensions mound: 0.2m to 0.5m (height); extending between 2.0m and 4.0m from the shaft’s edge in all directions. The shaft entrance is enclosed by a wire fence and filled tree branches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">With consideration given to the known history the study area, HF-4 likely represents the remains of a gold mining shaft.While it is not currently possible to date this feature precisely, historic research indicates that the main period of alluvial and deep lead gold mining activity within the study area took place during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1870 to c.1912).	Historical: Background research indicates that HF-4 is associated with a historically significant period of gold mining (see Section 9.0 and Section 13.0). Archaeological: As assessed, there is moderate to high potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of HF-4; associated with the historically significant period of gold mining at Marong.	Plate 45 to Plate 47 Map 25 & Map 28	

Table 11: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area A

Features: HF-4 to HF-7 (continued)			
<p>HF-5</p> <p>Feature includes a large tailings mound and area of landscape modification (likely for mining purposes).</p> <p>Dimensions: The tailings mound covers an area measuring,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> approximately 40m x 40m; and are between approximately 0.5 and 1.5m in height. <p>Land to the south and east of the mound appears to have been modified (e.g., excavated) in the past.</p> <p>The undulating and noticeably depressed elevation in this part of the survey area forms a swampy wetland that does not appear to be a natural landscape formation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A concentration of waste material formed as a result of alluvial gold mining activity. Considering the known history of this part of the study area, the tailing mound is likely associated with the occupation of the site for mining purposes and the operation of the nearby gold puddlers during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1880 to c.1912). The interpretation of this feature as having formed as a result of gold mining activity is supported by the remains of three (3) horse-driven gold puddlers (‘puddling machines’), which are located on top of HF-5. The undulating and noticeably depressed elevation of land to the south and east of the tailings mound is likely also indicative of past mining activity (e.g., alluvial diggings) or associated landscape modification for mining purposes (e.g., water management). 	<p>Historical: Background research indicates that HF-5 is associated with a historically significant period of gold mining (see Section 9.0 and Section 13.5).</p> <p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is moderate to high potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of HF-5; associated with the historically significant period of gold mining at Marong.</p>	<p>Plate 55 to Plate 70</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 28</p>
<p>HF-6*</p> <p>This feature is a possible ‘tailing’ mound located in proximity to a large dam south of HF-5.</p> <p>Dimensions: mound ~12.0m x 9.0m x ≤0.6m.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given its proximity to the nearby dam, further investigation would be required to determine if this mound relates to former mining activity (e.g., alluvial workings) or to the dam’s construction/modification. 	<p>Historical: Background research indicates that HF-6 is if possibly associated with a historically significant period of gold mining (see Section 9.0 and Section 13.5).</p> <p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is low to moderate potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of HF-6.</p>	<p>Plate 72</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 28</p>
<p>HF-7 (HF-7a, HF-7b, HF-7c)</p> <p>Features HF-7a, HF-7b and HF-7c are the remains of three (3) horse-driven gold puddlers (‘puddling machines’), preserved as circular, ring-shaped mounds of quartz stones enclosing a central depression and internal/central mound.</p> <p>Each feature is located on top of HF-4 (large tailings mound).</p> <p>HF-7b and HF-7c include a short timber post, embedded within the internal/central mound.</p> <p>A small post hole was evident within the central depression in HF-7a.</p> <p>Frequent pebble and cobble-sized quartz stones are located across and embedded within the features.</p> <p>A low density scatter of glass artefacts was identified in proximity to HF-7a and HF-7c (see AS-6).</p> <p>Dimensions: The central depression is more pronounced in HF-7a and HF-7b where it measures ~3.0m in diameter. The outer ring-shaped mounds of each features measures ~8.0m in diameter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited comparative and background research undertaken as part of this assessment indicates that HF-7a, HF-7b and HF-7c represent a horse-powered variant of a gold puddler which, in its simplest form, typically consisted of a circular trough excavated in the ground. A ‘rake’ pivoted at a central point is attached to/driven by the horse, which walks continuously around the perimeter of the puddling trench. This process stirs up auriferous gravels placed in the trench to remove the adhering clay (see Ritchie and Hooker, 1997). 	<p>Historical: Background research indicates that HF-7 is associated with a historically significant period of gold mining (see Section 9.0 and Section 13.5).</p> <p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is high potential for archaeological features and/or deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of HF-7; associated with the historically significant period of gold mining at Marong.</p>	<p>Plate 55 to Plate 63</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 28</p>

Table 11: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area A

Artefact Scatters: AS-1 to AS-5			
Description	Interpretation	Significance	Plates/Maps
<p>AS-1</p> <p>AS-1 consists of a low density distribution of glass and ceramic artefacts (n≤10) in proximity to HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and Wilsons Hill Bushland Reserve. These artefacts are also situated at the periphery of an area containing a high volume of commercial rubbish (e.g., water tanks, machinery; see Plate 5)</p> <p>The artefacts include a variety of small mould blown glass shards, and hand-painted and transfer-printed ceramic fragments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspected artefacts include domestic types that, taken together, date broadly from the nineteenth to early-twentieth century. The identified artefacts are not clearly associated with any known archaeological features or specific period of historical occupation within this part of the survey area; however, the early (nineteenth century) date of several inspected artefacts reflects the known historical occupation of the study area in general The artefacts' location in proximity to the Wilsons Hill Channel, dam, commercial business (WaterStore Poly Tanks) and associated dump means that artefacts comprising AS-1 are likely not in-situ, and cannot be demonstrably associated with the historically significant occupation period of this portion of the survey area (e.g., their deposition may be associated with disturbance associated with the nearby dam construction, ongoing channel maintenance or the dump). 	<p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-1.</p>	<p>Plate 3</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 27</p>
<p>AS-2</p> <p>AS-2 is an iron alloy rod and wheel found embedded in the bank HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) at the periphery of an area containing a high volume of commercial rubbish (e.g., water tanks, machinery; see Plate 5). The artefact measures approximately 0.8m in length.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While evidently a mechanical part (e.g., axle, flywheel, etc.), the artefact's likely date and function were not able to be determined due to its position embedded within the channel bank. The artefact's location in proximity to the Wilsons Hill Channel, a commercial business (WaterStore Poly Tanks) and associated dump means that AS-2 is likely not in-situ, and cannot be demonstrably associated with the historically significant occupation period of this portion (e.g., its deposition may be associated with ongoing channel maintenance or the dump). 	<p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-2.</p>	<p>Plate 9</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 27</p>
<p>AS-3</p> <p>AS-3 is a single (isolated) earthenware fragment with an under-glazed, banded decoration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic type; likely nineteenth to early twentieth century date. The artefact's location in proximity to the Wilsons Hill Channel means that AS-3 is likely not in-situ, and cannot be demonstrably associated with the historically significant occupation period of this portion of the survey area (e.g., its deposition may be associated with ongoing channel maintenance). 	<p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-3.</p>	<p>Plate 10</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 27</p>

Table 11: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area A

Artefact Scatters: AS-1 to AS-5 (continue)			
Description	Interpretation	Significance	Plates/Maps
<p>AS-4</p> <p>AS-4 comprises a low density distribution of fragmentary glass and ceramic artefacts (n≤10) in proximity to S-2 (piggery and dam). These artefacts were identified in proximity to an existing farm dam.</p> <p>The artefacts include a variety of small mould blown glass shards, undecorated, hand-painted and transfer-printed ceramic fragments, and one hand-press brick fragment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inspected artefacts include domestic types that, taken together, date broadly from the nineteenth to early twentieth century.The identified artefacts are not clearly associated with any known archaeological features within this part of the survey area; the early (nineteenth century) date of several inspected artefacts reflects the known historical occupation of the study area.The artefacts’ location on the existing ground surface in proximity to a farm dam suggests that they are not in their original context.	<p>Archaeological: As currently assessed, there is negligible to low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-4.</p> <p>However – Please Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A historic farm house (mud brick house) is known to have been located in the vicinity of this part of the study area (Greenway’s farm – CA 6B, Section 5, Parish of Marong) during the period c.1880 to 1917 (for additional details, see Section 9.9.2).A review of aerial imagery and the results of the field survey suggest that the area has been subject to significant landform modification and disturbance post c.1920 (i.e., land clearance; construction activities) and, as such it is considered unlikely that well-preserved/stratified archaeological deposits and/or structural features that are associated with this historic house are preserved.However, the limitations to the field survey in this area (i.e., inaccessibility of the fenced piggery 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 associated within this portion of the survey area.	<p>Plate 24 to Plate 25</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 27</p>
<p>AS-5</p> <p>AS-5 comprises two (2) isolated brick fragments (hand pressed) situated in an open grassed paddock. The bricks measure approximately 100mm by 100mm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">While the bricks are hand pressed and likely date to the nineteenth century (manufacture date), they are not in-situ or associated with any known archaeological features or specific period of historical occupation within this part of the survey area.	<p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-5.</p>	<p>Plate 34</p> <p>Map 25 & Map 26</p>

Table 12: Identified historic features and low density scatters of historic (e.g., nineteenth to early twentieth century) artefacts – within Survey Area B

Description	Interpretation	Significance	Plates/Figures
Features: HF-1 & HF-9			
HF-1: Refer to description and interpretation for complimentary listing of HF-1 in Table 12.			
HF-8* A (1) shallow, circular depressions in the landscape located at the northern boundary of the survey area. The circular form of this feature and nearby mound of soil indicate that the feature is not a natural landscape formation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Background research indicates that the identified features likely date to/are associated with alluvial gold mining activity during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1870 to c.1912).Aerial imagery dating to the later twentieth century illustrates that circular alluvial gold mining pits were once common throughout the northern, western and southern portions of the survey area, and through the Marong region more broadly until at least 1964 (Map 20). By 1975, the majority of pits appear to have been destroyed/removed, likely as a result of land clearance, ploughing and/or other agricultural activities within the survey area (Map 21).Features comprising HF-2 represent a small number of these workings that are still preserved in the landscape.	Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of HF-9.	Plate 107 Map 29
AS-9 AS-9 represents a moderate density scatter of fragmentary bricks (machine made; cement mortar) embedded within the bank of a secondary branch of HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The identified brick fragments are not associated with any known archaeological features (e.g., historic structure) within this part of the survey area.Their location within the bank of a secondary branch of HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel) and proximity to a cement, brick, granite and PVC (pipe) channel/irrigation ‘gate’ structure suggests that the bricks are associated with a later modification made to the original water race.	Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-9.	Plate 95 to Plate 96 Map 29 & Map 30
AS-10 AS-10 comprises two (2) isolated brick fragments (hand pressed) situated within HF-1 (Wilsons Hill Channel). The bricks measure approximately 100mm by 100mm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">While the bricks are hand presses and likely date to the nineteenth century (manufacture date), they are not in-situ or associated with any known archaeological features or specific period of historical occupation within this part of the survey area.	Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of AS-10.	Plate 91 to Plate 92 Map 29 & Map 30
* = poor visibility during the field survey; i.e., tall grass, low ground surface visibility, and/or standing water meant that it was not possible to effectively visualise, measure or photograph these features to the full extent.			

Table 13: Interpretation of remnant stockyard (S-6) within Survey Area B

Description	Interpretation	Significance	Plates/Figures
Structure (S-6)			
<p>S-6</p> <p>A series of timber posts (x33) located amongst dense tree cover south of S-5 (residential house) in proximity to the Calder Alternative Highway.</p> <p>Identified posts conform to two identifiable types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• twenty-eight (28) tall posts measuring approximately 1.0m in height; posts include drilled holes (for wire) and a variety of predominantly wire-cut nail types and remnant wire – likely representing the remnants of a stock enclosure.• five (5) short posts measuring approximately 450mm (height) – likely representing a structural component of a former building (e.g., small shearing shed).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Historic research indicates that a large fenced/stock paddock was constructed in the general vicinity (north of) S-6 by 1852 (see Section 9.6.2); however,▪ A review of historical aerial imagery (see Section 9.9.3) and the results of the field survey indicates that the extant stockyard post-dates 1949, and does not represent the remains of the 1840s-1850s (historically significant) enclosure. Specifically:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S-6 is significantly smaller than the enclosure depicted on historic maps;• Is located to the south east of the 1840s-1850s stock paddock; and• Is not evident on aerial imagery taken prior to 1949.• Further, the construction technique and materials used to construct the enclosure suggest a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century construction date, i.e.;;<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Owing to the comparatively high cost and limited supply of wire in the Colonies during the mid-1800s, early (i.e., 1850s-1880s) fencing/enclosures were typically a post and (timber) rail construction;- Nails embedded within some of the posts cover a manufacturing date range c.1890 to c.1950, which supports a c.1949+ construction date for this stockyard (see Plate 115 and Plate 116; How, 2009; Varman 1980).	<p>Archaeological: As assessed, there is negligible potential for significant archaeological deposits to be preserved in the immediate vicinity of HF-8.</p>	<p>Plate 110 to Plate 118</p> <p>Map 29 & Map 31</p>

Part Four: Cultural Heritage Significance of Identified Historic Places & Sites

12.0 Assessment Criteria and Methodology

12.1 Overview

The cultural heritage significance of historic places/sites identified within the study area has been assessed using:

- The principles of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*, 2013;
- The criterion for assessing cultural heritage significance established by the Heritage Council of Victoria (Heritage Council of Victoria, 2020; Appendix 4);
- The heritage criteria set out in ‘Planning Practice Note 1 - Applying the Heritage Overlay’ (DELWP, 2018; Appendix 5);
- The categories of significance as detailed in Heritage Victoria’s the *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites* (HV, 2015); and
- Heritage Victoria’s *Policy for Determining Low Archaeological Value* (HV, 2016).

Consideration has also been given to relevant historic themes as set out in relevant themes set out in the Thematic Environmental History prepared for and adopted by the City of Greater Bendigo (Lovell Chen, 2013; see Section 9.2)

As defined by the Burra Charter (*Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*, 2013):

- Cultural Heritage significance means ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’.
- The fabric of a heritage place means all of the physical material including but not limited to built heritage, landscape attributes, and archaeological deposits.

Assessments of significance for identified historic places relates to the extant historic structure/s, the associated landscape, and/or the archaeological potential held by each site, and has been developed with consideration given to the results of desktop research (Sections 5.0 to Section 10.0) and the field/site survey (Section 11.0).

12.2 Limitations

The assessed heritage significance held by a historic place is not fixed and can change over time due to alterations in the fabric of a place or as the result of new information being obtained pertaining to the history of that place. As such, the assessments provided here are based on the established occupation history of the study area and on preliminary on-site recording (as per the project scope). As such, it should be noted that additional background research or detailed recording of the identified historic structures or allotments of land may alter the assessment of significance.

Note: As per the project scope, the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) portion of the study area was limited to a desktop assessment. As such, no assessment or conclusions relating to the heritage

significance of historic structures and/or areas of archaeological potential that may be located within this part of the study area have been made.

12.3 Summary of Findings

A number of historic sites/features with varying levels of significance at a local level have been identified within the study area as detailed below. None of the identified historic sites/features can be considered to be of State or National significance.

12.3.1 Historic Archaeological sites – Local Significance

On the basis of the established assessment criteria (HV, 2016), one (1) new archaeological site (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape, H7724-0644) has been assessed as holding archaeological significance at a local level. Details of the assessment and significance of this site are provided in Section 13.0.

In addition, there is one previously identified archaeological site (H7724-0625 – Former Yorkshire Hotel) located within the MWFC area (see Section 5.0; Map 3).

12.3.2 Identified Places/Features of Local Historic Interest

As the result of this assessment, a number of features identified within the study area have been assessed as having some significance at a local level. However, it is important to note that although a place or historic feature may be assessed as holding local significance, it may not meet the criteria for statutory protection. Details of places/features of local historic interest are provided in Section 14.0

13.0 Identified Historical Archaeological Site – Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape (H7724-0644)

13.1 Overview

During the preparation of this Historical Heritage Assessment report a part of the study area – encompassing a high number of landscape and archaeological features associated with historic gold mining activity – was assessed as having more than a ‘low level of archaeological significance’ and, as such, met the threshold for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI). In compliance with Section 127 of 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. The site is currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as: H7724-0644 (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape).

The results of the assessment of the site’s archaeological potential and significance carried out during the preparation of the approved Heritage Inventory nomination are presented in Section 13.2 to Section 13.4; details of the site’s historic occupation are provided in Section 13.5.

13.2 Site Description & Interpretation

The site (H7724-0644) extent encompasses two discontinuous areas of land spanning several agricultural properties located north of Cemetery Road between Wimmera Highway (west) and Osullivans Road (east), Marong (Map 32). The site includes a high number of landscape and archaeological features that are associated with a significant period of alluvial and potentially deep lead gold mining in the Marong region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – as illustrated in Map 32 to Map 34, and listed below:

- **HF-2c (west) & HF-2d-i & k (east):** A series of shallow, circular depressions in the landscape. The circular form of these features indicates that they are not natural landscape formations.
- **HF-3a & b (west):** Two (2) large, circular depressions in the landscape. The circular form of these features and nearby mounds of soil (tailings) indicate that they are not natural landscape formations.
- **HF-4 (east):** A gold mining shaft measuring approximately 2.5m by 2.5m (indeterminate depth).
- **HF-5 (east):** A very large tailings mound and area of landscape modification (likely for mining purposes) across a large area (>40m by 40m by 0.5-1.5m in height).
- **HF-6 (east):** A possible ‘tailings’ mound located in proximity to a large dam south of HF-5. The mound measures approximately 12.0m by 9.0m by ≤0.6m.
- **HF-7(a-c) (east):** 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 (large tailings mound).
- **AS-6 to AS-8 (east):** 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 (see Table 11 for details).

Additional details of the identified archaeological features are provided in Section 11.7 (see Table 11). The site extent (Map 32 to Map 34 Map) includes a modest buffer area around all site features and areas of identified archaeological potential as appropriate.

Note: At the time of the survey, the majority of land encompassing the listed site extent was covered by thick ground cover (long grass) and ground surface visibility was very low (≤1%). As a result, it was not possible to definitively exclude the presence of remnant historic features (including structures), landscape modifications and/or archaeological deposits within the site extent

Background historic research undertaken as part of this assessment (see Section 9.8 and Section 13.5) indicates land encompassing the listed site was subject to gold exploration and mining during the period nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. While gold mining activity is known to have re-commenced for a time in the 1920s and 1930s elsewhere in the local area (e.g., VHI site no. H7724-0246, see Heritage Inventory site card: HV, 2022), as assessed, archaeological features and landscape modifications located within the listed site extent are likely associated with gold mining and exploration activities during the period c.1880-c.1912. The features and landscape modifications preserved at the site represent a relatively small part of a once extensive historic gold mining landscape.

13.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The significance of the site has been assessed against/using:

- The principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013;
- The criterion for assessing cultural heritage significance established by the Heritage Council of Victoria (Heritage Council of Victoria, 2020);
- The categories of significance as detailed in Heritage Victoria’s the Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites (HV, 2015); and
- Heritage Victoria’s Policy for Determining Low Archaeological Value (HV, 2016).

13.4 Statement of Significance

What is significant

Archaeological features, deposits and historic landscape modifications that are preserved at the site and are associated with alluvial and/or deep lead gold mining during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (c.1880-c.1912).

How is it significant

The site is of historical and archaeological significance at a local level.

Why is it significant

Historical Significance:

The site is historically significant as it:

- Demonstrates a key historic phase of Marong's gold mining history – a significant period of gold exploration and extraction during the period c.1880-c.1912 – including by individuals operating small-scale independent mining claims and larger company claims.

Archaeological Significance:

The site has archaeological significance for:

- Its potential to contain historical archaeological features, deposits and artefacts associated with the gold mining activities during the period c.1880-c.1912. The site has been assessed as having varying degrees of archaeological potential, ranging from moderate to high.

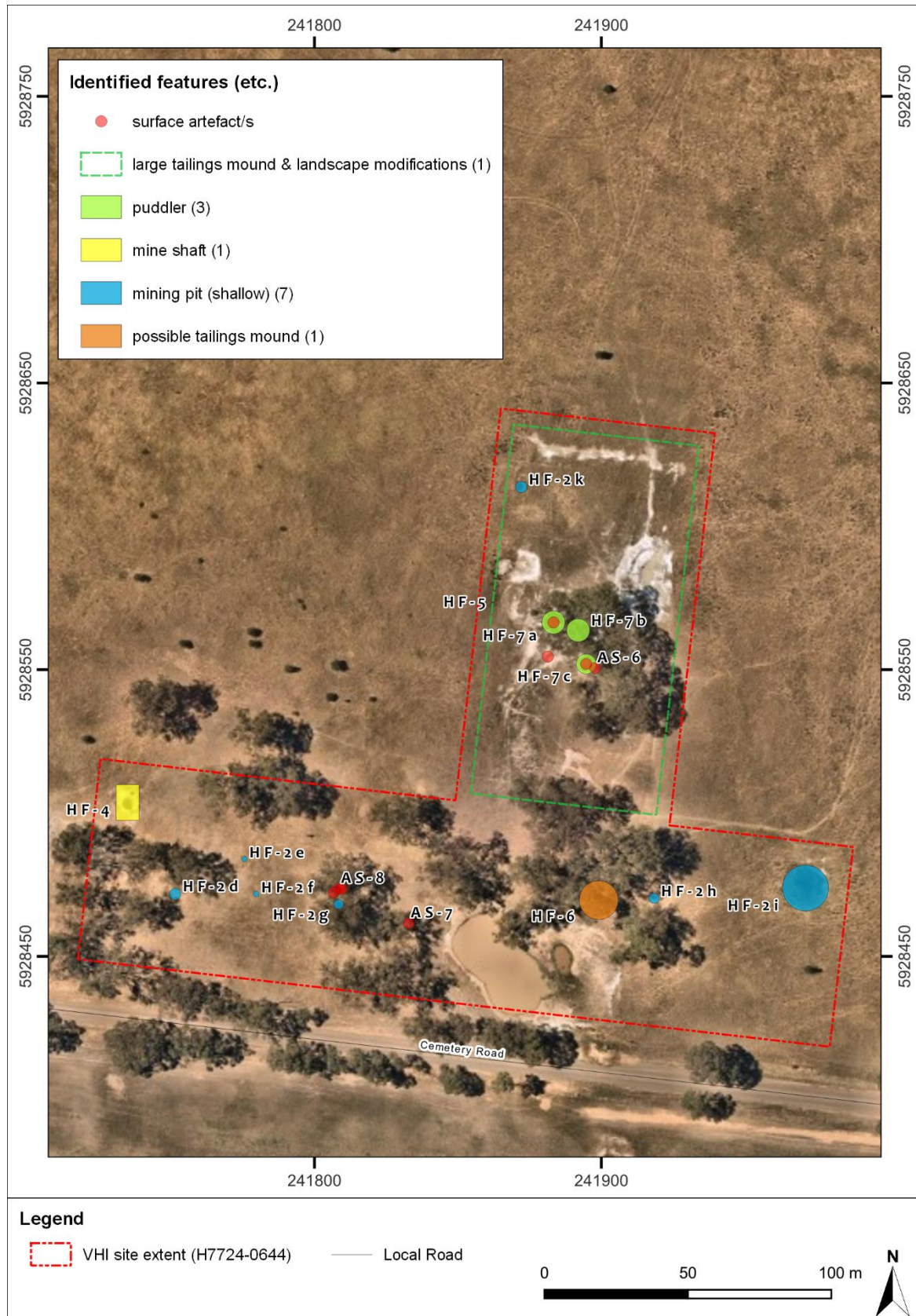
Archaeological and landscape features preserved at the site represent a relatively small part of a once extensive historic gold mining landscape in the local area – i.e., is a remnant archaeological landscape.



Map 32: Identified archaeological site – showing Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site extent (Nearmap, 2022)

Note: Aerial image taken on December 3, 2021. The site extent encompasses two discontinuous areas located in the southern-central, and southwestern portion of Survey Area A. Features identified in each area are illustrated in Map 32 and Map 34 below.





Map 34: Identified archaeological site – showing Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) site extent (east) – Detail Map 2

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 Section 11.7.

13.5 Occupation and Land Use History

Historic research conducted as part of this assessment included a review of primary and secondary sources, including historic maps, land titles, and newspaper articles, in order to determine the occupation history of land encompassed by the site (H7724-0644 – Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape). While fragmentary, the available information indicates that the site is associated with, and likely dates to the period of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century gold mining at Marong.

Land encompassing the site includes several original Crown Allotments (CAs); specifically, CA 4, CA 5A, CA 5B and CA 5C, Section 5; Parish of Marong, County of Bendigo. The results of historic research indicate that this area of land was: occupied under pastoral lease from 1846 to 1870; subsequently occupied by selectors under government lease agreements from the early 1880s; and was progressively purchased outright as freehold land during the 1880s and early 1890s. Research carried out to date suggests that gold mining activity was carried out on allotments encompassing and in the immediate vicinity of the listed site during the period c.1880 to c.1912. A summary of land ownership/occupation of relevant Crown Allotments and evidence for gold mining within and in the immediate vicinity of the listed site is provided below and further detailed Table 14.

Note: A limited number of historic documents pertaining to Marong are available as digitised on-line records. A review of non-digitised primary source material held by the Public Records Office of Victoria and/or other institutions – beyond the scope of this assessment – may provide additional information regarding the occupation of the listed site.

13.5.1 Early Pastoral Occupation (1846 to 1870)

Land encompassing the site (H7724-0644) was first occupied by Europeans in 1846 when Donald Campbell established a pastoral run known as ‘Bullock Creek’ covering an area of ~54,5210 (Billis and Kenyon, 1932, p. 161; Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, pp. 154-155). The site remained part of the Bullock Creek run until 1870. Historic maps dating to the 1840s and 1850s indicate that the Bullock Creek home station was located ~1.9km northeast of the listed site, in the vicinity of a historic track linking pastoral stations in the area. It is unlikely that any significant structures were constructed within the boundaries of the site during the pastoral run occupation period, and land encompassing the site was presumably used for grazing purposes during this period (Grimes, 1855; Pritchard, c.1849). A map dating to 1855 depicts the listed site as vacant land described as ‘poor forest’ (Map 10). Details of the ownership/occupation of the Bullock Creek pastoral run are provided in Section 9.6.

13.5.2 Gold Mining Occupation (1860s to c.1912)

Given that gold mining is evidenced at Marong during the 1860s, there is some potential that mining was carried out within the boundaries of the listed site during that time; however, with consideration given to the history of later mining periods – as discussed below – it is considered likely that the archaeological and landscape features associated with historic gold mining evidenced within the boundaries of the listed site post-date c.1870. [N.B. For additional details of mining within the study area/region more broadly, see Section 9.8).

Having commenced in the 1860s, mining in the vicinity of Wilsons Hill continued throughout the 1870s and 1880s (Bannear 1993a, p.11-20 & 1993b, pp. 502-503), and it is likely that gold mining activity within the listed site commenced during this period. By 1880, at least part of the land encompassing the site (CA 5A and CA 5B, Section 5) 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 [N.B. Section 49 of the *Act* provided the opportunity for selectors to apply for a licence to occupy and cultivate auriferous land; see Nelson & Alves, 2009].

Henry Palmer, one of the lessees of CA 5A and CA 5B, was actively involved in mining operations in the vicinity of Marong during the 1880s and 1890s (e.g., *Bendigo Advertiser*, 29 Mar. 1892, p. 4 & 10 Sep. 1896, p. 4); it is possible that Palmer commenced mining operations within the site during this time (i.e., during the 1880s). By 1887, and potentially as early as c.1881, CA 5C, Section 5 was also held under lease by Effie Kennedy, who was granted a mining licence for land at Marong in 1883 (*Bendigo Advertiser*, 17 Jan. 1883, p. 1). Although research undertaken to date has not identified the precise location of Effie Kennedy's mining lease, it is possible that mining was carried out within her leased allotment (CA 5C) (1883) – i.e., within the eastern portion of the listed site – during the 1880s and 1890s.

The discovery of a number of deep leads in the vicinity of Wilsons Hill in the 1890s and early 1900s led to an upsurge in mining activity in the vicinity of the listed site (e.g., *Bendigo Independent*, 03 Jun. 1901, p.4); and it is likely that mining activity evidenced within the site continued into this period. By 1894, all allotments encompassing the site had been purchased from the Crown. Land titles indicate that: Effie Kennedy purchased CA 5C (her former leasehold) in 1890; and that Henry Palmer purchased CA 4, CA 5A & CA 5B between 1883 and 1894 – these allotments are located to the east and west of Kennedy's allotment (CA 5C), and encompass the remainder of the listed site (see Table 14 for details). Multiple newspaper articles of this period make reference to alluvial gold mining activity on private land in the vicinity of Wilsons Hill, by both small scale independent mining claims and larger company claims. An 1898 description of the Wilsons Hill gold mining fields includes a description of alluvial mining being carried out to the south of the main operations at Wilsons Hill, potentially including the listed site:

“The field under notice [Wilsons Hill] is situated about ten miles west from Bendigo and 1-1/4 miles from Township of Marong. It is an isolated area of exposed Silurian rocks about 1-1/2 miles long by 1 mile wide with an extensive alluvial deposits lying to the north and north east. **Immediately to the south the land is under cultivation though small patches of alluvial have been worked to the south and south east of Wilsons Hill**”.

Cundy, W.E. (1898) cited in Bannear 1993b, p. 503

During the late nineteenth to early-twentieth century gold mining period, land originally purchased by Henry Palmer was owned and occupied by members of the Goulden family; including, John Goulden (1894-1899) and, following his death in 1899, his widow Elizabeth (1899-1923). In 1923 Elizabeth Goulden transferred ownership of the land to her children (Land Titles: V1502/F337, V2536/F136, V8539/F338; Table 14). Primary source material indicates that the Goulden family established a mixed-use farm (cereal cropping, orchard and grazing) on their land at Marong during this period – however, they are also recorded as carrying out mining activity on their land holdings (*The Bendigo Advertiser*, 14 Jul. 1899, p. 3; *The Bendigo Independent* 18 Dec. 1905, p. 4). A 1902 description of mining activity at Marong includes a reference to mining occurring along ‘Greenway’s Lead’, located south of Wilson Hill within ‘Goulden’s paddock’ and on other private property in the vicinity (*Bendigo Advertiser*, 03 Sep. 1902, p. 5). A number of additional references to mining activity being carried out within Goulden’s property during the early-twentieth century have been identified (e.g., *Bendigo Advertiser* 16 Dec. 1901, p. 4, 03 Sep. 1902, p. 5, 06 May 1904, p.4; *Bendigo Independent* 12 Nov. 1907, p. 4, & 03 Feb. 1908, p. 4). The exact location of the described mining activity is unknown; however, it potentially included at least part of the listed site.

CA 5C, Section 5 – encompassing part of the listed site (east) that was not owned by the Goulden family but remained in the ownership of Effie Kennedy until 1919 (see Table 14). No additional primary source

material pertaining to mining activity within this portion of the listed site (i.e., during Kennedy's ownership period) has been identified.

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 listed site ceased by/prior to this date.

Mining features currently evidenced within the listed site extent (see Section 13.2) are consistent with features normally associated with alluvial and/or deep lead mining techniques of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries; including: in the western portion of the site (CA 4) – a series of shallow alluvial pits; and in the eastern portion of the site (CA 5A, 5B and 5C) – a mining shaft, puddling machine sites (x3), and a large tailings mound of crushed quartz. Given the nature of the identified features it seems likely that the eastern portion of the listed site was operated under a single mining licence (possible held by Effie Kennedy) incorporating parts of CA 5A, 5B and 5C. The smaller scale mining activity evidenced in the western portion of the listed site may indicate that a number of individual mining licences were granted for this area of land. Regardless of the particulars of specific issued mining licences, given the known history of nineteenth to early-twentieth century mining activity in the vicinity of Wilsons Hill, it is likely that the two portions of the listed site (west and east) were operating during relatively contemporary time periods; i.e., research to date suggests that gold mining evidenced within the boundaries of the listed site likely dates to the period c.1880 to c.1912 [Note: Additional research into primary source documents (e.g., mining licences and/or rate records – beyond the scope of the current assessment) may provide clarity regarding individuals licence holders responsible for mining activity evidenced within the listed site].

13.5.3 Landform Modifications (c.1912 to 1975)

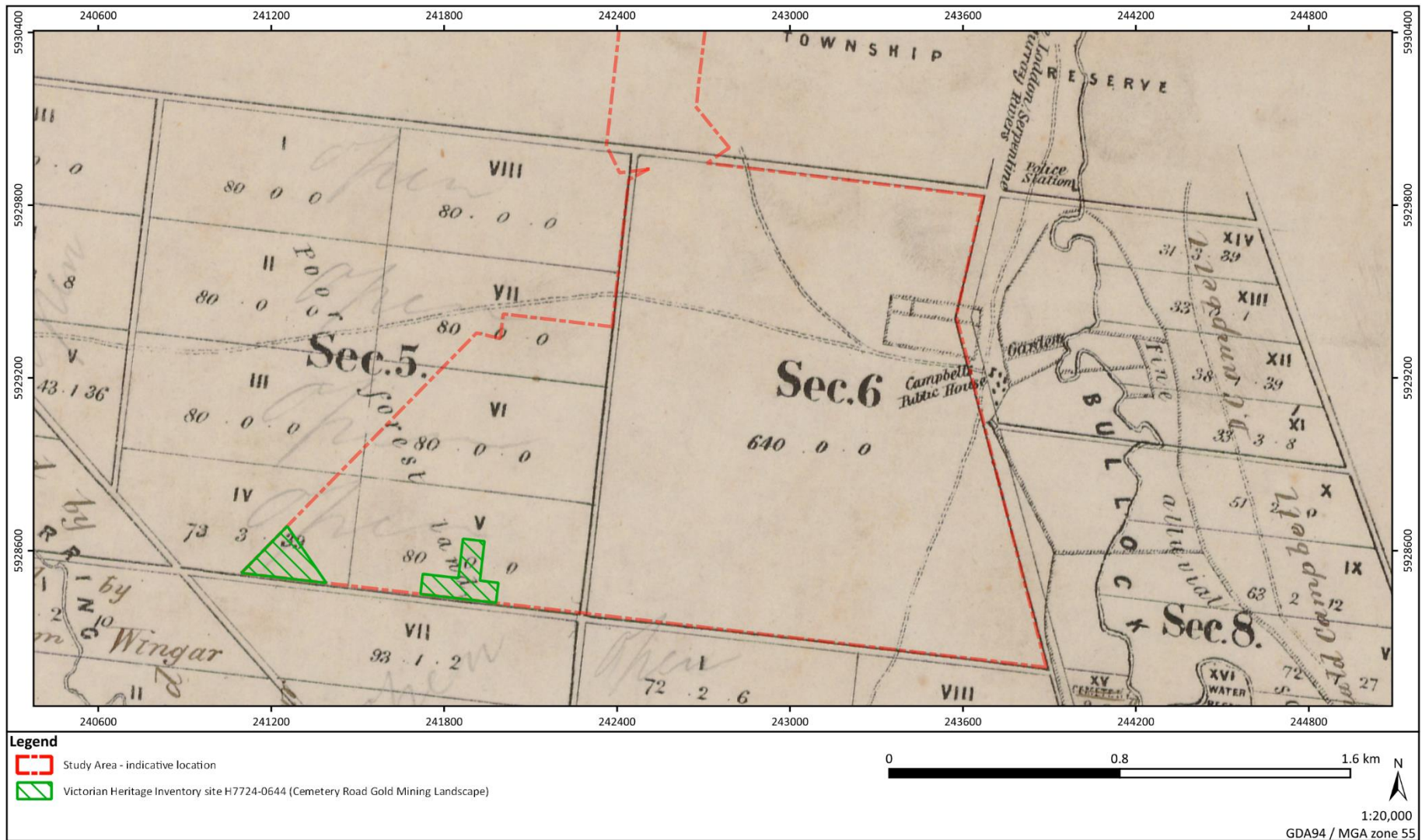
An aerial imagery dating to 1945 (Map 39) shows a series of alluvial mining pits – primarily located along the line of a lead historically known as 'Greenway's Lead' – located within and in the immediate vicinity of the listed site (east and west). The image also shows the location of the puddling machines and large quartz tailings – marking the location of the former mining operation (possibly operated by Effie Kennedy until c.1912) – primarily located within CA 5C.

An aerial imagery dating to 1975 (Map 40) indicates that much of the land surrounding the listed site extent had been subject to ploughing/land clearance activity by that date, and the majority of the alluvial mining features (alluvial pitting) evidenced to the south of Wilsons Hill in 1945 (see Map 39) are no longer evident (i.e., had been destroyed/removed, e.g., as a result of ploughing/agricultural activity). Land encompassing the listed site was not subject to the same level of disturbance/modification, and is depicted with scattered remnant native vegetation during the same period. The majority of this vegetation is still evident within the listed site today.

With consideration given to the known history of the site – including the history of significant twentieth century land clearance/disturbance activities on lands adjacent to the site listed extent – features and landscape modifications preserved at the site represent a relatively small part of a once extensive historic gold mining landscape. Mining features currently preserved within the listed site have the potential to illustrate a range of mining techniques and technologies employed at Marong during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

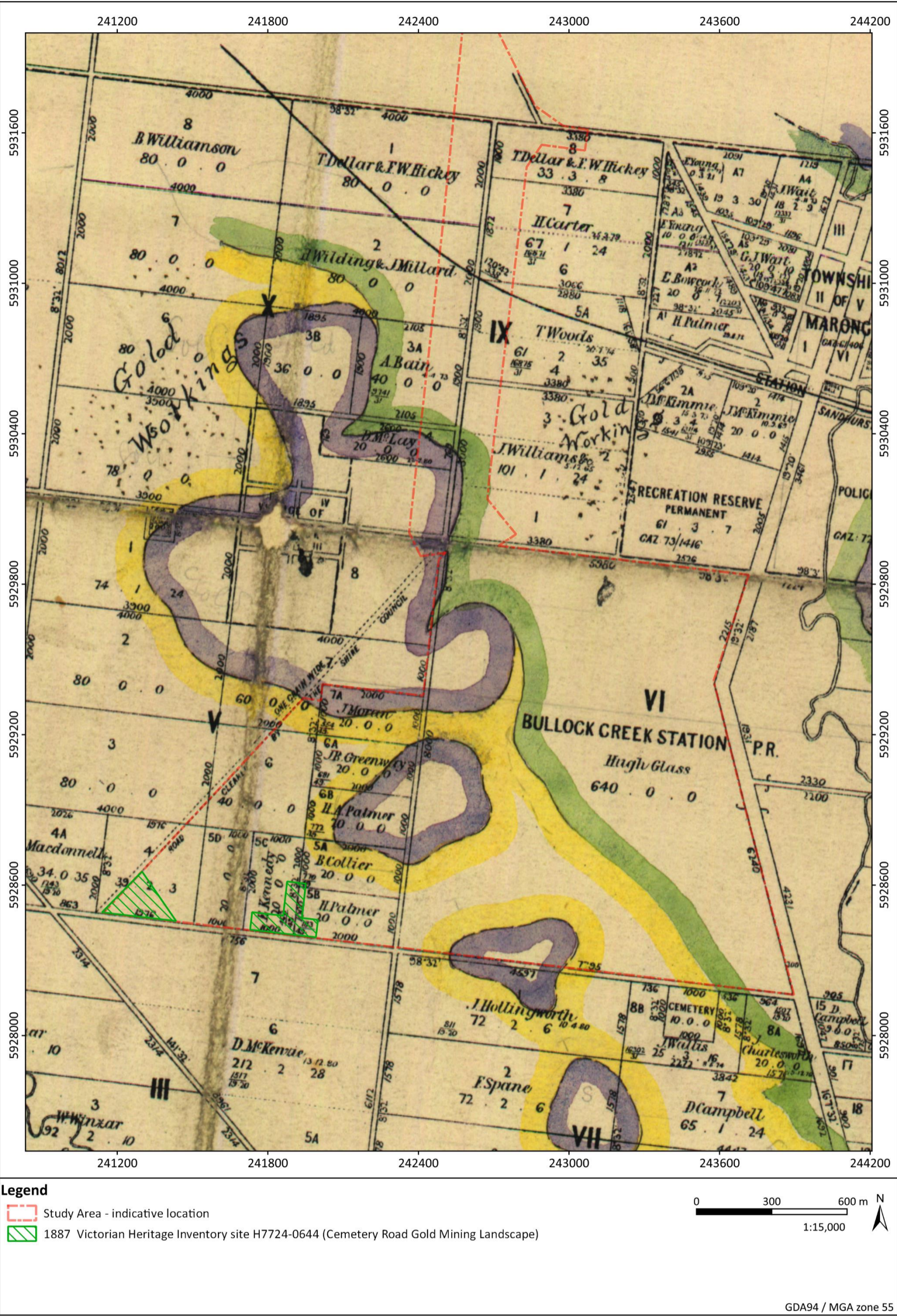
Table 14: Landowners and/or Lessees of Crown Allotments Encompassing the Listed Site from 1870 to the 1965/69

Crown Allotment (CA) 4, 5A, 5B & 5C, Crown Section 5, Parish of Marong, County of Bendigo							
CA 4 (~41.6 acres)		CA 5A & 5D (~55 acres)		CA 5B (~20 acres)		CA 5C (~20 acres)	
1870-c.1880	Crown Land	1870-c.1880	Crown Land	1870-c.1880	Crown Land	1870-c.1880	Crown Land
c.1881+	Henry Palmer (<i>storekeeper & mining prospector</i>); occupied under Section 19 of the <i>Land Act</i> (lease)	c.1880-1881	Crown Land - Benjamin Collier (<i>miner</i>); occupied under Section 49 of the <i>Land Act</i> (lease)	c. 1880+	Crown Land - Henry Palmer (<i>storekeeper & mining prospector</i>); occupied under Section 49 of the <i>Land Act</i> (lease)	c.1880-1887	Crown Land - Effie Kennedy (<i>miner</i>); occupied under lease
		1881	<i>Brendan Collier Deceased</i>				
		1881-1883	- Henry Palmer (<i>storekeeper & mining prospector</i>); occupied under Section 49 of the <i>Land Act</i> (lease)				
Apr 25 1894	Land Purchased by Henry Palmer	Sep 03 1883	Land Purchased by Henry Palmer	Sep 03 1883	Land Purchased by Henry Palmer	Feb 08 1890	Land Purchased by Effie (Euphemia) Kennedy
CA 4, CA 5A, CA 5B & CA 5D & 6B (~156 acres)							
July 07 1894	- Land Purchased by John Goulden (<i>Mining Manager, residing at 'Wilson's 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>					Jul 16 1919	Hallowel Fletcher - farmer
June 14 1929	- John Benjamin Goulden					Jun 26 1943	<i>Hallowel Fletcher - deceased</i>
1929-1965	- John Benjamin Goulden					1943-1969	Ethel Jane Laurina Fletcher
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 Victoria: V1502/F337, V2536/F136, V8539/F338; Probate and Administration Files - PROV-PAF 1899a, 1899b, 1923							

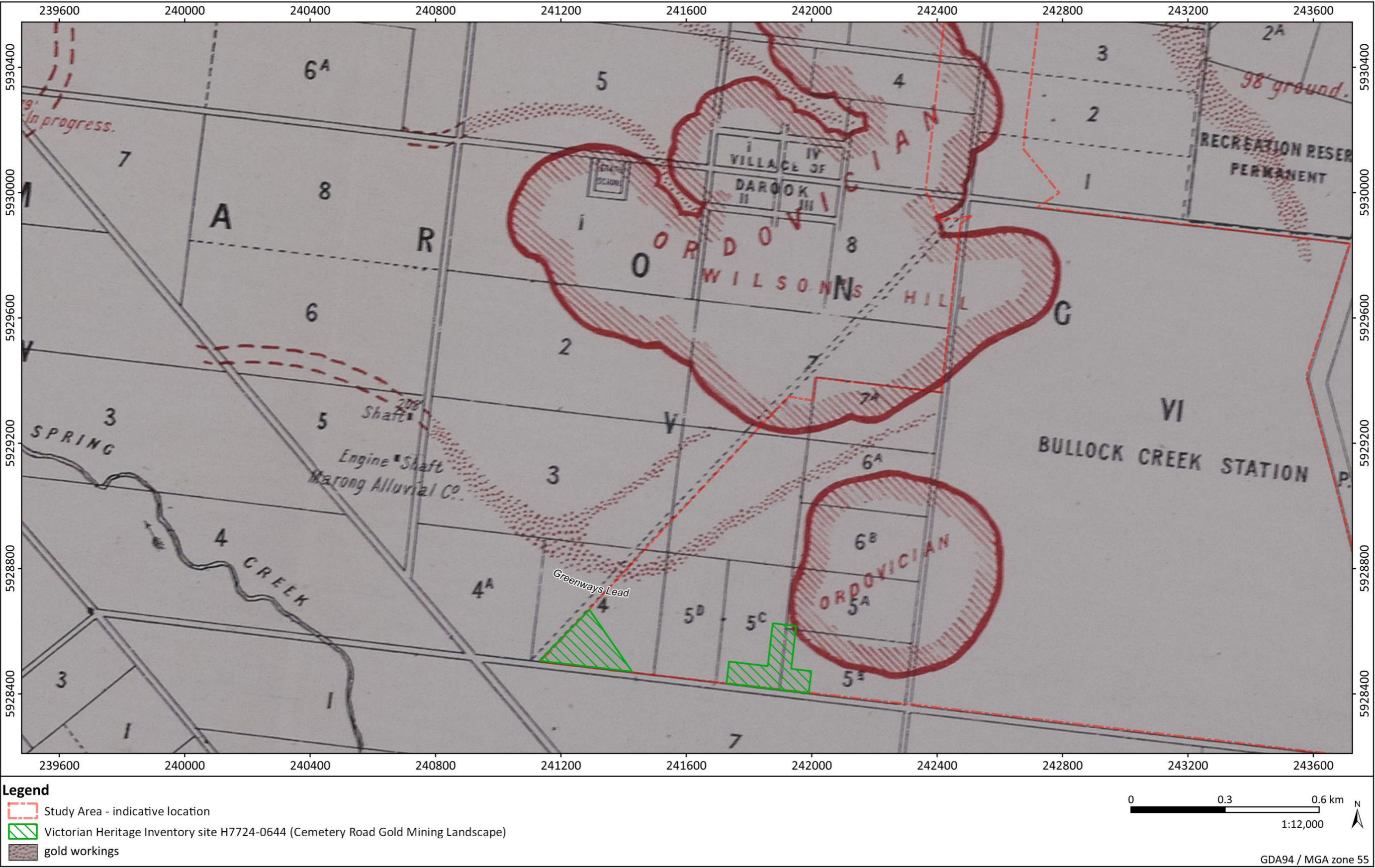


Map 35: 'Suburban and country lands, about 10 miles west of Sandhurst, Parish of Marong' (Grimes, 1855)

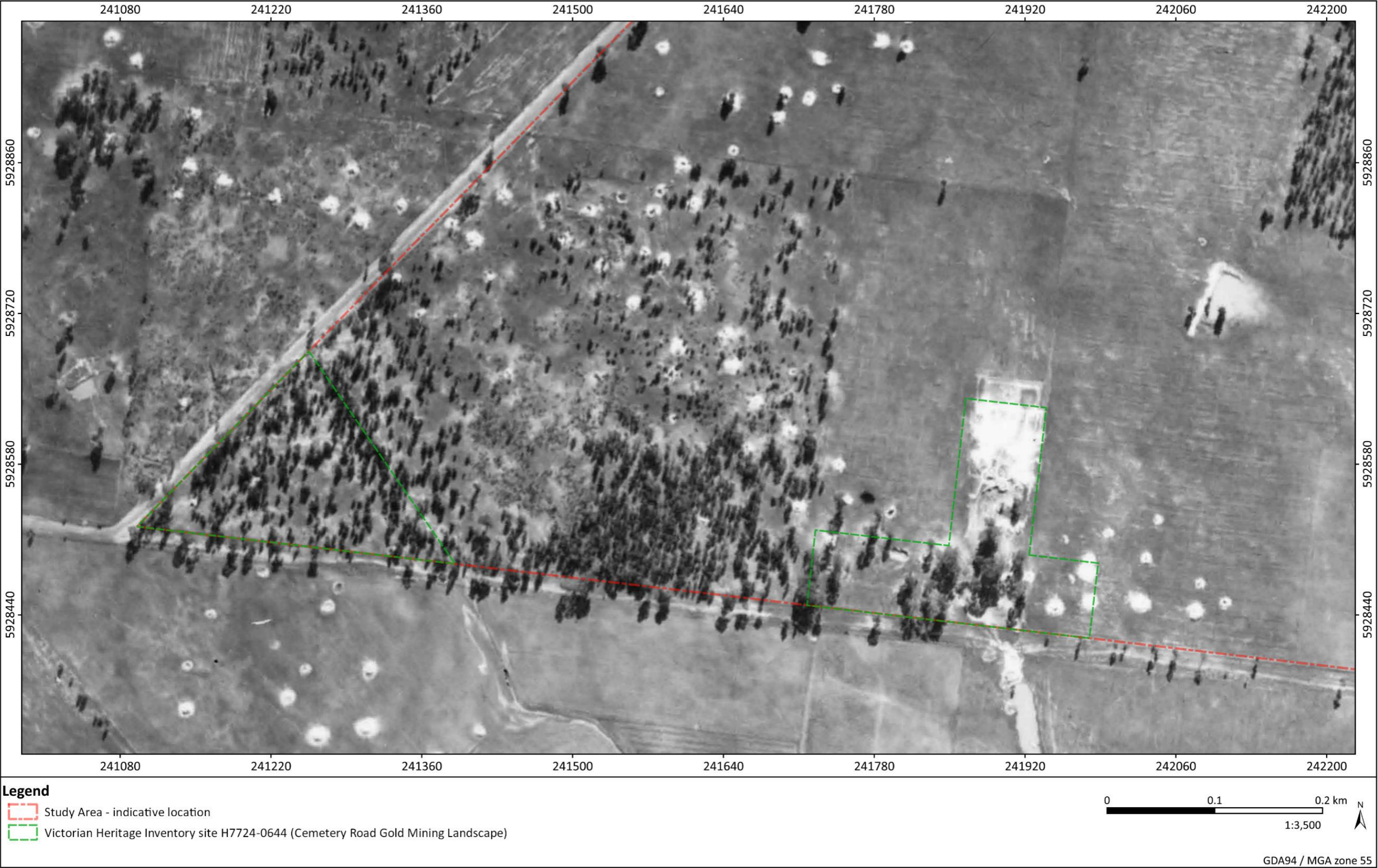
Note: Showing the listed site within CA 4 and CA 5, Section 5, Parish of Marong – depicted as 'poor forest land'. 'Campbells Public House' – located ~1.9km northeast of the listed site marks the location of the original 'Bullock Creek' pastoral home station.



Note: Base map dates to 1887, with undated annotations by R.A. Moon. Names shown within allotment boundaries reflect leaseholders during the period c.1880 to 1883/1890 (see Table 14 for details). Colours depicted above (green, yellow and purple) presumably relate to geological descriptions by R.A. Moon legend not included in plan.

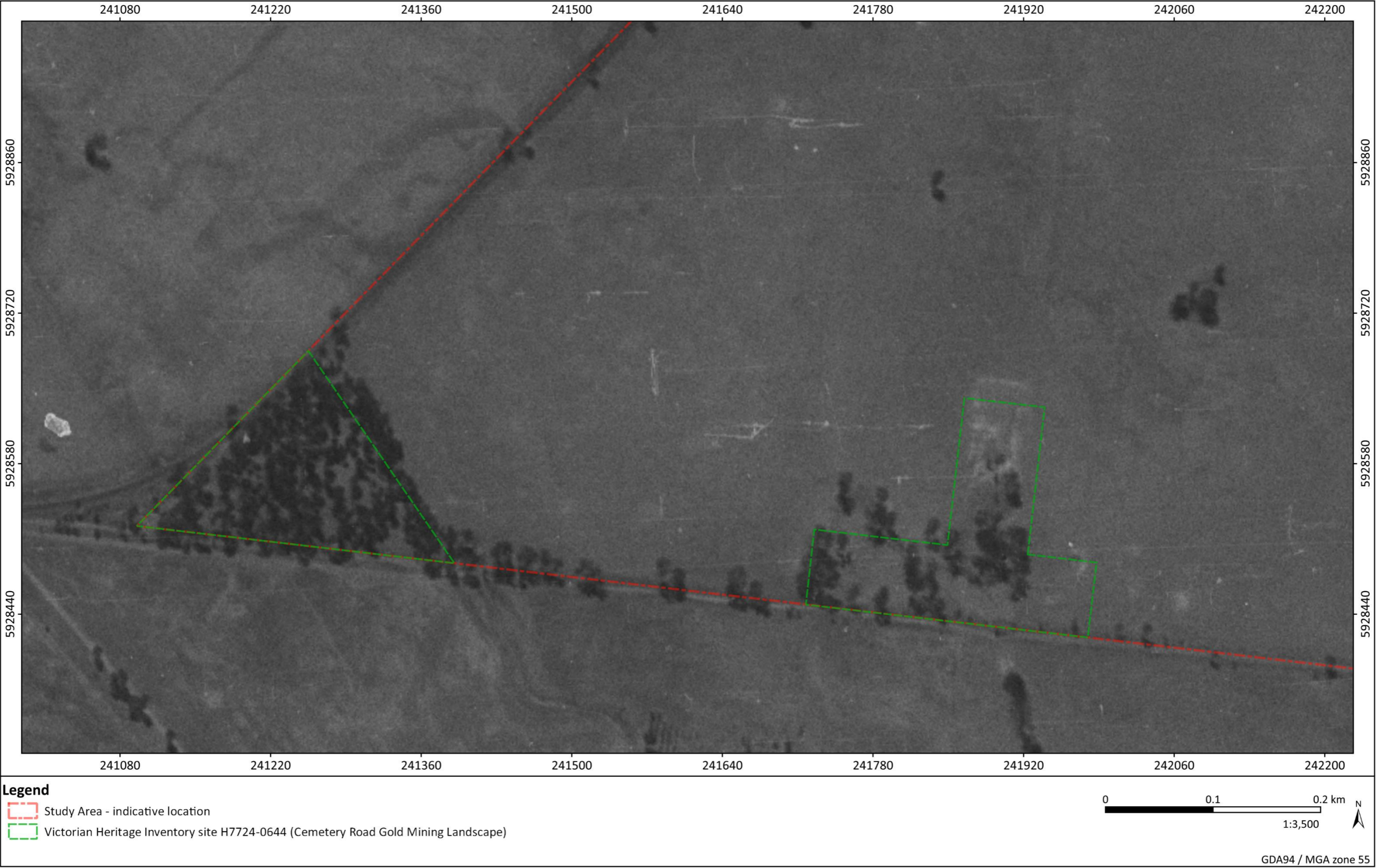


Map 38: 'Plan and section of bores in the parish of Marong and Leichardt' (DMWS, 1904)
Note: The location and extent of the listed site in relation to 'Greenway's Lead' and 'Wilson's Hill'.



Map 39: 'Mapsheet Photography – Bendigo (Project 807/7)' (DCLS, 1945)

Note: Aerial imagery taken in July 1945. Extensive evidence of past gold mining activity within and in the vicinity of the listed site. Several of the features preserved at the site today are visible (e.g., large tailings mound; gold puddlers, shallow mining pits).



Map 40: 'St. Arnaud & Bendigo' (CAP, 1975)

Note: Aerial imagery taken on March 5, 1975. Evidence of past gold mining activity within and in the vicinity of the listed site visible in aerial imagery dating to 1945 is no longer clearly evident.

14.0 Identified Places/Features of Local Historic Interest

As the result of this study, a number of features identified within the study area have been assessed as having some significance at a local level. However, it is important to note that although a place or historic feature may be assessed as holding local significance, this does not mean it will automatically meet the criteria for statutory protection (i.e., meet the criteria for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay (HO) or Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)). For example, although an historic place, feature or landscape site may reflect the historic occupation of the area, it may not be preserved in a state that would warrant its long-term protection/preservation. In these circumstances the best option would be to undertake archival recording of the identified historic site/place prior to development of the place so that the heritage values of the place can contribute to the long-term preservation of the known history of the region.

A historic water race (Wilsons Hill Channel) and a number of mature native trees are located throughout the BREP area. While these features do not meet the criteria for statutory protection, they contribute to an understanding of the historic landscape; specifically:

- The **Wilsons Hill Channel** (HF-1; see Section 9.8.2) is a historic water ‘race’ constructed between 1897 and 1898 for mining and agricultural purposes. While modified from its original construction (e.g., through the construction of concrete and granite gate structures associated with its adaptation as water channel for irrigation purposes and ongoing clearance of the channel), the race contributes to an appreciation/understanding of the gold mining history of the area and of the historic gold mining landscape.
- **Mature native trees:** It was noted during the field survey that there were a number of mature native trees scattered throughout the BREP area. Though a detailed recording and mapping of trees within the study area was beyond the scope of this heritage assessment, we note that any mature native trees that are currently preserved have historic heritage value as they illustrate the retention of native trees within predominantly cleared farming land to provide protection for stock from the elements. The retention of these trees on environmental and amenity grounds may also be warranted where viable.

The arboricultural assessment undertaken of the study area should be consulted to determine the life stage and health, and viability of retaining mature native trees located within the BREP area.

Part Five: Management Conditions and Recommendations

15.0 Management Conditions & Recommendations – within the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct

The following management conditions relate specifically to statutory protections pertaining to heritage places within the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP) area.

Condition 1: Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Site H7724-0644 (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape)

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 Heritage Inventory or Heritage Register.

- 1) As detailed in Section 5.0 and Section 13.0, there is currently one (1) historic archaeological site located within the Bendigo Regional Employment Precinct (BREP) area that is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI):
 - a) ‘Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape’ – H7724-0644.
- 2) 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. In compliance with the *Act*, a consent will be required for any works activities that will impact/or will potentially impact the listed sites.
- 3) If, in the setting of any future development, there is **potential for works to impact either of the above sites listed on the VHI**, then:
 - a) A Consent application for the Heritage Inventory site must be submitted to Heritage Victoria.
 - b) The Consent must be approved and issued by the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria prior to any disturbance of the site.
 - c) The issued Consent will be subject to conditions, including any requirements for: archaeological monitoring, excavation and/or recording during the proposed works, artefact management, and post-excavation reporting.

The location and extent of the listed site is illustrated in Map 41.

Recommendation 1: Preservation/Protection – H7724-0644 (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape)

The results of historical background research (Section 9.0 to Section 10.0) and the field survey (Section 11.0) indicate that archaeological and landscape features preserved as part of the archaeological site identified within Survey Area A (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape – H7724-0644) represent a relatively small part of a once extensive historic gold mining landscape preserved within the study area. Given the relative rarity and assessed significance of the site (see Section 13.0), it is recommended that the VPA consider including the below as requirements/recommendations in the finalised BREP structure plan:

- 1) If feasible within the overall structure plan design, the listed site (and immediately surrounding landscape) should be retained as open green space within the BREP area (i.e., excluded from any future development).
- 2) If the entirety of the site cannot be excluded from development, then it is strongly advised that at least a portion of the site is retained as a representative sample of the evidenced mining landscape.
- 3) Consideration should be given to the installation of interpretive signage that describes and interprets key site features (e.g., puddling machines) in the context of Marong's significant gold mining history.

Any decision regarding the future retention/management of the listed site within the BREP structure plan should be undertaken in consultation with Heritage Victoria. Management Conditions set out in Section 15.0 (Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Site H7724-0644 (Cemetery Road Gold Mining Landscape)) will apply to any future works within this listed site's current mapped extent.

The location and extent of the listed site is illustrated in Map 41.

Recommendation 2: Incorporation of Place History into Future Development

Desktop research has identified several key historic phases of occupation within the study area, and key associations with significant individuals and local families (as detailed in Section 9.0 and Section 10.0), including:

- Early pastoral occupation (c.1846-1870)
 - key associations: Donald Campbell and Hugh Glass
- Establishment and operation of nineteenth century hotels
 - key associations: Donald Campbell (Argyle Hotel), and the Carter and Wood families (Yorkshire Hotel)
- Nineteenth to early-twentieth century farming properties
 - key associations include but are not limited to: Henry Wilson, the Carter and Wood families, Goulden family, and Fletcher family.
- Historic gold mining period (c.1860-c.1912)
 - key associations: John Goulden, Henry Palmer, Henry Wilson, Effie Kennedy

It is recommended that the VPA/Council and/or future land developers (as appropriate):

- 1) Consider incorporating the names of individuals or families who played a significant role in the history of the study area in future street names. The established history of the study area could also be incorporated into signage in public spaces within any future development.

<p>Note: This recommendation should not be assumed to take precedence over any Aboriginal place history determined during the assessment of 'Aboriginal Cultural Values' for the study area undertaken in collaboration with traditional owners (represented by the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation [DDWCAC]).</p>
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Recommendation 3: Preservation/Protection of Features of Local Historic Interest

A historic water race (Wilsons Hill Channel; see Section 9.8.2) and a number of mature native trees are located throughout the BREP area. While these features do not meet the criteria for statutory protection at a local or State level, they contribute to an understanding of the historic landscape (use of place). It is therefore recommended that the VPA consider including the below as requirements/recommendations in the finalised BREP structure plan:

Wilsons Hill Channel (HF-1)

The Wilsons Hill Channel (HF-1) is a historic water ‘race’ constructed in the late nineteenth century for mining and agricultural purposes. While modified from its original construction (e.g., through the construction of concrete and granite gate structures associated with its adaptation as water channel for irrigation purposes), the race contribute to an appreciation/understanding of the gold mining history of the area and of the historic gold mining landscape. As a result, it is recommended that:

- 1) If feasible within the overall structure plan design, consideration should be given to retaining at least part of the Wilsons Hill Channel within open space in the BREP area.
- 2) If the entirety of this feature cannot be excluded from development (i.e., is to be removed), then it is recommended that:
 - a) At least a portion of the channel is retained as a representative sample of the historic feature; ‘and/or’
 - b) An archival record is made of representative portions of the channel, including photographic recording, scale plans and/or 3D modelling – prior to the removal of the feature.

The location of this feature is illustrated in Map 41.

Mature Native Trees

Any mature native trees that may be preserved within the BREP area are potentially of historic interest as they illustrate the deliberate retention of native trees within predominantly cleared farming land to provide protection for stock from the elements. Although these trees do not meet the criteria for statutory protection as historic heritage features at a local or State level, their retention in any future development is recommend as they contribute to an appreciation/understanding of the attributes of the historic landscape (see Section 14.0). As a result, it is recommended that:

- 1) The retention of mature native trees is included as a recommendation/objective in the finalised BREP structure plan.
- 2) Any decision regarding specific trees or groups of trees earmarked for retention within the structure plan would need to consider the arboricultural assessment undertaken of the study area (i.e., consider the trees’ assessed life stage, health, and long-term viability, etc.).

Recommendation 4: Further Investigation: Former Greenway’s Farm

Desktop research indicates that a historic farm house (i.e., Greenway’s Farm, see Section 9.9.2) was located on land west of Osullivans Road (see Map 41). As discussed in Section 11.6.1, at the time of the field survey the majority of this property was encompassed by a large piggery building and several dams (east); as such, the majority of the property was not able to be subject to a detailed field survey (due to quarantine restrictions). No archaeological features, deposits or areas of archaeological potential were identified during the field survey of the broader property.

While it is considered unlikely that well-preserved/stratified archaeological deposits and/or structural features that are associated with the former farm house are preserved in this portion of the survey area, the limitations to the field survey 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 Section 11.6.1 and Table 11).

Should the VPA determine that they wish to definitively exclude the presence of a significant archaeological site within the property (i.e., a site that would meet the criteria for protection under the *Heritage Act 2017*), consideration could be given to commissioning a detailed, site-specific archaeological assessment of the former ‘Greenway Farm’. Any commissioned assessment should include detailed desktop research and an archaeological field survey.

16.0 Management Conditions & Recommendations – within the Marong Western Freight Corridor

The following management conditions relate specifically to statutory protections pertaining to heritage places within the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) area.

Condition 2: Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Site H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel)

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 Heritage Inventory or Heritage Register.

- 1) As detailed in Section 5.0, there is currently one (1) historic archaeological site located within the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) area that is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI):
 - a) ‘Former Yorkshire Hotel’ – H7724-0625.
- 2) 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. In compliance with the *Act*, a consent will be required for any works activities that will impact/or will potentially impact the listed sites.
- 3) If, in the setting of any future development, there is **potential for works to impact either of the above sites listed on the VHI**, then:
 - d) A Consent application for the Heritage Inventory site must be submitted to Heritage Victoria.
 - e) The Consent must be approved and issued by the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria prior to any disturbance of the site.
 - f) The issued Consent will be subject to conditions, including any requirements for: archaeological monitoring, excavation and/or recording during the proposed works, artefact management, and post-excavation reporting.

The location and extent of the listed site is illustrated in Map 41.

Condition 3: Statutory Protection of Heritage Overlay Place HO862 (Former Yorkshire Hotel and Environs)

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.**

- 1) As detailed in in Section 5.0, there is currently one (1) Heritage Overlay (HO – Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme; DELWP, 2022b) place located within the study area – HO862 (Former Yorkshire Hotel and Environs).
- 2) The Planning Scheme for the relevant authority established under the Act sets out permit application requirements for places listed on the Heritage Overlay. If, in the setting of any future development, there is **potential for works to impact a place listed on the Heritage Overlay**, then:
 - a) 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).
 - b) The planning application submitted to council for the future development of land within the place's extent will need to address the impacts that the proposed development will have on the significance of the Heritage Overlay place.

The location and extent of the listed place is illustrated in Map 41.

Recommendation 5: Preservation/Protection – ‘Former Yorkshire Hotel’ (H7724-0625/HO862)

The former Yorkshire Hotel is currently listed on both the Victorian Heritage Inventory (H7724-0625) and the Heritage Overlay (HO862) and has significant heritage value at a local level (for additional details, see Section 5.0, Appendix 2 and Appendix 3).

Given that this historic place/site includes a number of extent historic buildings of both historic and aesthetic significance, and that the listed site has recognised archaeological potential, it is recommended that:

- 1) The significance of the site/place is taken into the consideration during any future engineering/road design for the MWFC (undertaken by the VPA or DTP), with the aim of excluding the site extent from any future road corridor development.

Any decision regarding the future retention/management of the listed site/heritage place within the MWFC should be undertaken in consultation with the current landowner, Heritage Victoria and City of Greater Bendigo. Management Conditions set out in as Condition 2 and Condition 3 (i.e., Statutory Protection of Victorian Heritage Inventory Sites & Statutory Protection of Heritage Overlay Places) will apply to any future works within this listed site's current mapped extent.

The location and extent of the listed place/site is illustrated in Map 41.

Recommendation 6: Incorporation of Place History into Future Development

Desktop research has identified several key historic phases of occupation within the study area, and key associations with significant individuals and local families (as detailed in Section 9.0 and Section 10.0), including:

- Early pastoral occupation (c.1846-1870)
 - key associations: Donald Campbell and Hugh Glass
- Establishment and operation of nineteenth century hotels
 - key associations: Donald Campbell (Argyle Hotel), and the Carter and Wood families (Yorkshire Hotel)
- Nineteenth to early-twentieth century farming properties
 - key associations include but are not limited to: Henry Wilson, the Carter and Wood families, Goulden family, and Fletcher family.
- Historic gold mining period (c.1860-c.1912)
 - key associations: John Goulden, Henry Palmer, Henry Wilson, Effie Kennedy

It is recommended that the VPA/Council and/or future land developers (as appropriate):

- 2) Consider incorporating the names of individuals or families who played a significant role in the history of the study area in future street names. The established history of the study area could also be incorporated into signage in public spaces within any future development.

Note: This recommendation should not be assumed to take precedence over any Aboriginal place history determined during the assessment of ‘Aboriginal Cultural Values’ for the study area undertaken in collaboration with traditional owners (represented by the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation [DDWCAC]).

Recommendation 7: Protection and Investigation of Potential Heritage Places & Sites within the MWFC Area

Future development of the study area has the potential to negatively impact heritage place/sites located within study area; this includes historical archaeological sites and heritage places that may be located within the unsurveyed Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) area.

As per the project scope, the Marong Western Freight Corridor (MWFC) was not subject to a field survey. However, based on the results of historic research (Section 9.0), there is potential for previously unidentified archaeological sites (e.g., gold mining sites, historic farm houses) and heritage places (e.g., historic built structures) to be located within the MWFC area. As such, prior to any development of the MWFC area, it is recommended that the VPA/DTP (as appropriate):

- 1) Consider commissioning an historical heritage survey of the MWFC area to identify/locate any previously unidentified historical archaeological sites or heritage places that may be located within the MWFC area prior to any future development, in particular:

- 2) Further investigation should be undertaken of areas of land that desktop research has identified as being associated with significant historic occupation periods – as summarised in Section 10.2 and illustrated in Map 23, i.e.,
 - a) An archaeological field survey should be undertaken of portions of the MWFC where historic gold mining activity is evidenced;
 - b) An archaeological field survey should be undertaken of portions of the MWFC where historic research has identified farming properties with nineteenth to early-twentieth century residential and/or farm buildings; and
 - c) Additional investigation should be undertaken of an extant dwelling and outbuildings located within the MWFC (49 Yorkshire Road, Marong) to determine if the extant dwelling is of historic significance (i.e., potentially meets the criteria for protection on the Heritage Overlay – City of Greater Bendigo, and/or on the Victorian Heritage Inventory). This investigation should include additional property-specific desktop research and an on-site assessment of built heritage and archaeological potential.

The locations of the above investigation areas are illustrated in Map 41.

17.0 Management Recommendations – Heritage Places & Sites located outside/in the vicinity of the BREP Area

Recommendation 8: Protection and Investigation of Heritage Places & Sites located outside/in the vicinity of the BREP Area

Recommendations 6A and 6B pertain to historic places/sites located in the immediate vicinity of the BREP area. These recommendations are intended to ensure that the VPA and the City of Greater Bendigo are aware of the potential significance of historic places/sites in the immediate vicinity of the BREP area, and can therefore consider whether additional investigations with their incumbent costs and time implications are warranted at this time. While located outside the study area, the proximity of these historic places/sites to the BREP area will likely have implications for future development and construction works associated with the development of the BREP area (e.g., potential future road upgrades).

Recommendation 8A: ‘Bullock Creek’ home station/Argyle Hotel – Heritage Place

The results of historical background research (Section 9.0) indicates that several structures associated with the ‘Bullock Creek’ pastoral run home station and/or the Argyle Hotel were constructed on land to the immediate east of the BREP area – east of present-day Alternative Calder Highway – between 1846 and 1853 (see Map 9 and Map 41). While any preserved structure(s) or archaeological features and deposits associated with this significant occupation period that may be preserved are located outside the study area, the area’s proximity to the BREP area should be noted as the presence of this historic place may have implications for the development of the BREP area (e.g., potential future road upgrades).

The significance of the place is detailed in a previous heritage study conducted for the Marong Township Structure Plan (Minerva Heritage, 2018). Based on targeted historical background research and a limited site inspection (from publicly accessible roads), a large brick structure preserved at the site was interpreted a stable building associated with the historic Argyle Hotel. As a result, this building and its associated land was assessed as being significant at a ‘local’ and ‘State’ level under several criteria (e.g., historical; scientific; social). In addition to the built structure itself, the citation notes that the scientific significance of the place

also relates to the ‘high’ potential for archaeological features and deposits to be preserved within and in the vicinity of the existing historic building(s).

Given the above, and in line with the recommendations developed as a result of the 2018 study and the adopted Marong Township Structure Plan (City of Greater Bendigo, 2020, p. 89 – Action Implementation Plan ‘A1’), it is recommended that City of Greater Bendigo:

- 1) Undertake the necessary steps to list the building (and its associated land) on the Heritage Overlay (Greater Bendigo; i.e., be afforded statutory protection under the *Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996*; see Section 8.2.1).
- 2) Given the significance of this heritage place, its protection should be considered an urgent matter. The place’s listing on the Heritage Overlay would provide protection as an interim measure.

Although an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of this place is beyond the scope of the current assessment, it is considered likely that it would meet the criteria for listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as an archaeological site – if subject to a site-specific assessment.

As such, it is advised that the VPA:

- 1) Consult directly with Heritage Victoria as soon as possible to gain advice regarding the future management and protection of the site; and
- 2) Notify the current landowner/occupier of the potential significance and statutory protection applicable to the site.

The location of this historic place is illustrated in Map 41.

Recommendation 8B: Wilson’s Hill Cyanide Works (H7724-0246)

One archaeological site currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) as H7724-0246 (Wilson’s Hill Cyanide Works) is located to the immediate west of the BREP area – west of Wimmera Highway (Map 3; see also Map 41). While located outside the study area, as detailed below, a discrepancy between the current mapped extent of the site and its true location and extent may have implications for future development and construction works within the study area (e.g., service installation and potential future expansion; potential future road upgrade works). Specifically:

- 1) As currently mapped, the site extent for H7724-0246 (Wilson’s Hill Cyanide Works) is represented as single site coordinate location surrounded by an arbitrary buffer area (see Map 3 and Map 41).
 - a) The use of arbitrary buffer areas is a practice commonly employed by Heritage Victoria to represent the likely or potential maximum lateral extent of heritage places/sites that were identified and recorded prior to the widespread availability and use of GPS technology within the industry.
 - b) The arbitrary nature of this buffer means that the current mapped curtilage of this site does not accurately reflect its true location or extent. Historic aerial imagery indicates that evidence of historic mining activity encompasses a large area of land, extending well beyond the site boundary as currently mapped (see e.g., Map 16 and Map 18).
- 2) As currently mapped, the place extent for the site’s complimentary listing on the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay (HO687 – Wilson Hill Bushland Reserve / Wilson’s Hill Mines & Cyanide Works) encompasses a large area of land bound by modern property boundaries (see Map 3 and Map 41).

While the current HO place extent likely encompasses the entirety/majority features (etc.) located/preserved at the site, additional research (i.e., archaeological survey – see below) would be required in order to determine the true location and extent of archaeological features, deposits and areas of archaeological potential associated with the place/site.

Considering the above, there is potential for archaeological features and deposits associated with historic gold mining activity to be located in close proximity to the western boundary of the BREP area and/or the MWFC area.

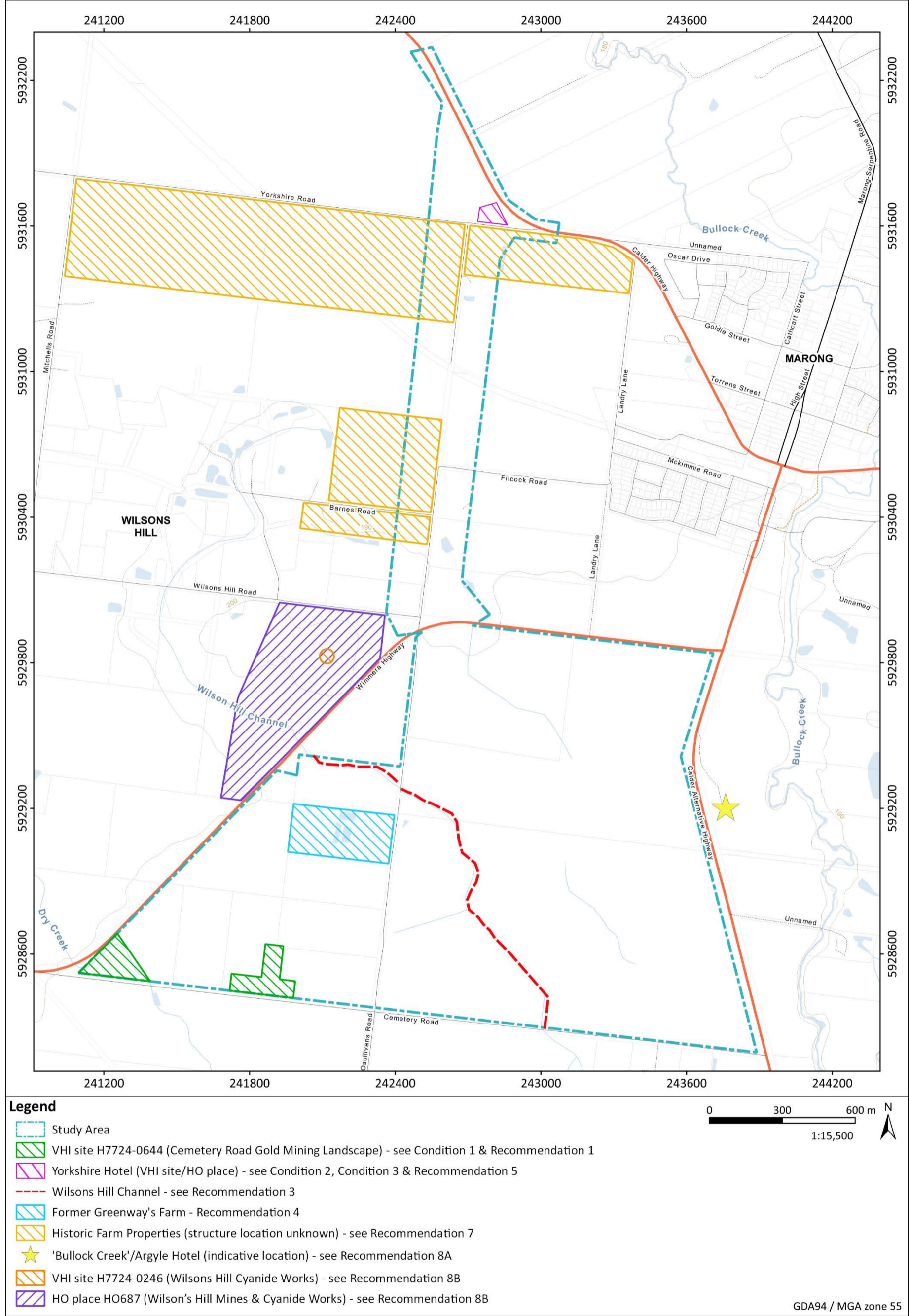
As such, it is advised that the VPA:

- 1) Consult directly with Heritage Victoria as soon as possible to discuss the VHI site's current mapped extent and gain advice regarding the future management and protection of the site.

It is understood that land encompassing the VHI site (i.e., Wilsons Hill Nature Conservation Reserve) is Crown land currently managed by Parks Victoria. It is recommended that the VPA:

- 1) Notify Parks Victoria of the outcomes of any discussions with Heritage Victoria; and that they (Parks Victoria) would be advised to consider -
 - a) Commissioning an historical archaeological survey of land within and in the vicinity of the listed site's current mapped extent (e.g., within the Wilsons Hill Nature Conservation Reserve, the Wilsons Hill Bushland Reserve, and the MWFC area [south]).
 - b) Pending the outcome of any potential future investigation, a revised site card for the listed site will likely need to be prepared and submitted to Heritage Victoria to ensure the mapped extent of the site reflects the location of any identified archaeological features and/or areas of archaeological potential.

The location of the VHI site and HO place – as currently mapped on government websites (e.g., GeoVic3, DJPR, 2022a) – is illustrated in Map 41.



Map 41: Management Conditions and Recommendations

Note: Showing portions of the study area subject to Management Conditions and Recommendation – as detailed in Section 15.0 to Section 17.0.

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Legislation

Copyright Act 1968

Heritage Act 2017

Heritage Regulations 2017

Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996

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Probate and Administration Files (PAF) [VPRS 28 & VPRS 7951]

Reference	PROV Record No.			Name of Deceased Individual
PROV-PAF (1892)	VPRS 28	P0	File 51/052	Henry Wilson – deceased 1892
PROV-PAF (1893a)	VPRS 28	P0	File 51/386	Hannah Carter – deceased 1892
PROV-PAF (1893b)	VPRS 28	P2	File 51/386	Hannah Carter – deceased 1892
PROV-PAF (1893c)	VPRS 28	P2	File 53/728	Thomas Woods – deceased 1893
PROV-PAF (1899a)	VPRS 28	P0	File 72/331	John Goulden – deceased 1899
PROV-PAF (1899b)	VPRS 28	P2	File 72/331	John Goulden – deceased 1899
PROV-PAF (1900)	VPRS 28	P2	File 74/580	David McLay – deceased 1899
PROV-PAF (1901a)	VPRS 28	P0	File 78/661	Joseph B Greenway – deceased 1894

PROV-PAF (1901b)	VPRS 28	P2	File 78/661	Joseph B Greenway – deceased 1894
PROV-PAF (1904)	VPRS 28	P2	File 89/675	Eliza Wilson – deceased 1904
PROV-PAF (1911a)	VPRS 28	P3	File 122/731	Patrick Jordan – deceased 1911
PROV-PAF (1911b)	VPRS 7591	P2	File 122/731	Patrick Jordan – deceased 1911
PROV-PAF (1916)	VPRS 28	P3	File 145/651	Robert Fletcher – deceased 1916
PROV-PAF (1923)	VPRS 28	P2	File 191/075	Elizabeth J Goulden – deceased 1923

Pastoral Run Files/Papers 1840-1878 [Series VPRS 5359]

PROV: VPRS 5359 Bullock Creek Run (1848-1856/65)

State Records Office New South Wales (SRONSW)

New South Wales, Australia, Assisted Immigrant Lists (1828-1896)

Reference	Ship	Date of arrival	Name	Profession/Skill
SRNSW 2022	Trinidad (Sydney NSW)	04 11 1841	Donald Campbell (unmarried male)	Shepard

Land Titles and Land Application Files - Land Victoria

Volume(V)/Folio(F)	Date	Land Description
V0130/F965	07 Aug. 1865	Section 6 (part, south) – Parish of Marong
V0223/F431	26 Jun. 1867	Section 6 (part, south) – Parish of Marong
V0547/F396	02 Dec. 1872	Section 6 (part, south) – Parish of Marong
V1502/V337	03 Sep. 1883	CA5B, Section 5 – Parish of Marong
V1540/V957	29 Nov. 1883	CA 6B, Section 5 – Parish of Marong
V2327/F254	08 Feb. 1890	CA 5C, Section 5 – Parish of Marong
V2536/V136	07 Jul. 1894	Section 5 (part) – Parish of Marong [J Goulden]
V4750/F928	13 Aug. 1923	Section 5 (part) – Parish of Marong [J Goulden's Estate]
V5842/V258	12 May 1933	Section 6 (part, south) – Parish of Marong
V6289/V644	10 May 1939	Section 6 (part, south) – Parish of Marong
V8059/V628	05 May 1954	Section 6 (part, south) – Parish of Marong
V8113/F968	01 Aug. 1957	CA 1A, Section 10 – Parish of Marong
V8539/F338	03 Feb. 1965	Section 5 (part) – Parish of Marong [Malone, formerly Goulden]
Application No.	Date	Land Description
AP 66837T	14 Mar. 1990	Section 6 (part, north) & Section 8 (part) – Parish of Marong

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Project Consultation Processes

Project Consultation Processes

Consultation	Processes/Outcome
Project Inception meeting – Heritage Insight (HI), VPA and COGB, (06/10/2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project processes established - Discussions of existing heritage studies commissioned or undertaken by COGB
Land Owner Construction – HI, VPA and land owners/occupiers (11/2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HI liaised with VPA and land-owners/occupiers to gain access to the study area for on-site field survey
HI submission of the Historical Heritage Assessment (draft) to the VPA and COGB for comment (06/04/2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VPA, COGB and DDWCAC (Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation) provided comment to the initial draft (15/06/2023)
HI submission of response to comments and revised draft of the Historical Heritage Assessment to the VPA and COGB (21/06/23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VPA approval of report amendments (14/07/23)
HI submission of final Historical Heritage Assessment to the VPA (17/07/23)	

Appendix 2: H7724-0625 (Former Yorkshire Hotel) – Heritage Inventory Site Card (Heritage Victoria, 2022)



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Heritage Inventory Site Card

HERITAGE VICTORIA

Site Card must be completed in conjunction with the *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* at www.heritage.vic.gov.au.

1. Place

Name Former Yorkshire Hotel

Other/former names

Current site description

Brick & stone house, brick & stone barn, circular brick & wooden grain store, and straw bale shed. Original part of pub & kitchen have been demolished

2. Current statutory listing

☐ Victorian Heritage Register Number☐ Heritage Overlay Number

3. Suggested protection

☐ Victorian Heritage Register☒ Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

4. Archaeological description

☐ Surface cultural material☐ Features☐ Artefacts / Artefact scatter☐ Sub-surface cultural deposits☐ Disturbance☐ Test Excavation☒ Archaeological potential

5. Archaeological significance

☐ High☐ Medium☒ Low☐ None☐ Unknown

6. Location

Site location (where known)

Street number 20 Street Yorkshire RoadSuburb Wilson's Hill State VIC Postcode 3515Local Government Area Greater BendigoFull AMG co-ordinates (must be AGD 66) Easting 242720E Northing 5931430NMapsheet name and number (1:100,000 only) Bendigo 7724

7. Cadastral location

County Bendigo Parish Leichardt Township Marong
Section 20 Allotment 1 SPI 1\TP215794

8. Indigenous values

☐ Site has known Indigenous values Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register Number

9. Associated sites (Inventory, VHR, HO or other)

no

10. Keywords (around five keywords – first 3 columns should be completed where known)

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

11. Plan of site

☒ Separate plan attached

Scale 1:.....

12. Place history (attach sheet if necessary)

Former Yorkshire Hotel was constructed as early as 1852 (pers com Amanda Jean, COGB). Mr Neville Carter (pers com) advised that the original part of the pub and kitchen has been demolished. The house is currently a private residence. The place has been in the Carter family since the 1850s.

13. Interpretation of site (Include phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented)

Commercial premise that subsequently functioned as a farming residence and associated farming infrastructure.

14. Assessment of archaeological significance

In the immediate surrounds of the current house there may be discarded material from the period of use when it was a pub. There may also be foundations associated with the demolished pub and kitchen.

15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance

☐ Statement of Significance attached

☐ Historical significance

Local. Katie Nolan (Heritage Planner COGB) considers the place has local significance to the City of Greater Bendigo.

☐ Scientific significance

Low. There is some potential for archaeological deposits (discarded artefacts and foundations of demolished pub & kitchen)

☐ Aesthetic significance

Low. The place has optical qualities that evoke a response to a former period of occupation in the area.

☐ Social or spiritual significance

No. The place has social significance to the Carter family who have owned the property since the 1850s.

16. Present use

Residence.....

17. Threats

Unknown at this stage. Adjacent land is being considered for the proposed Marong Business Park.....

18 References/ Informants

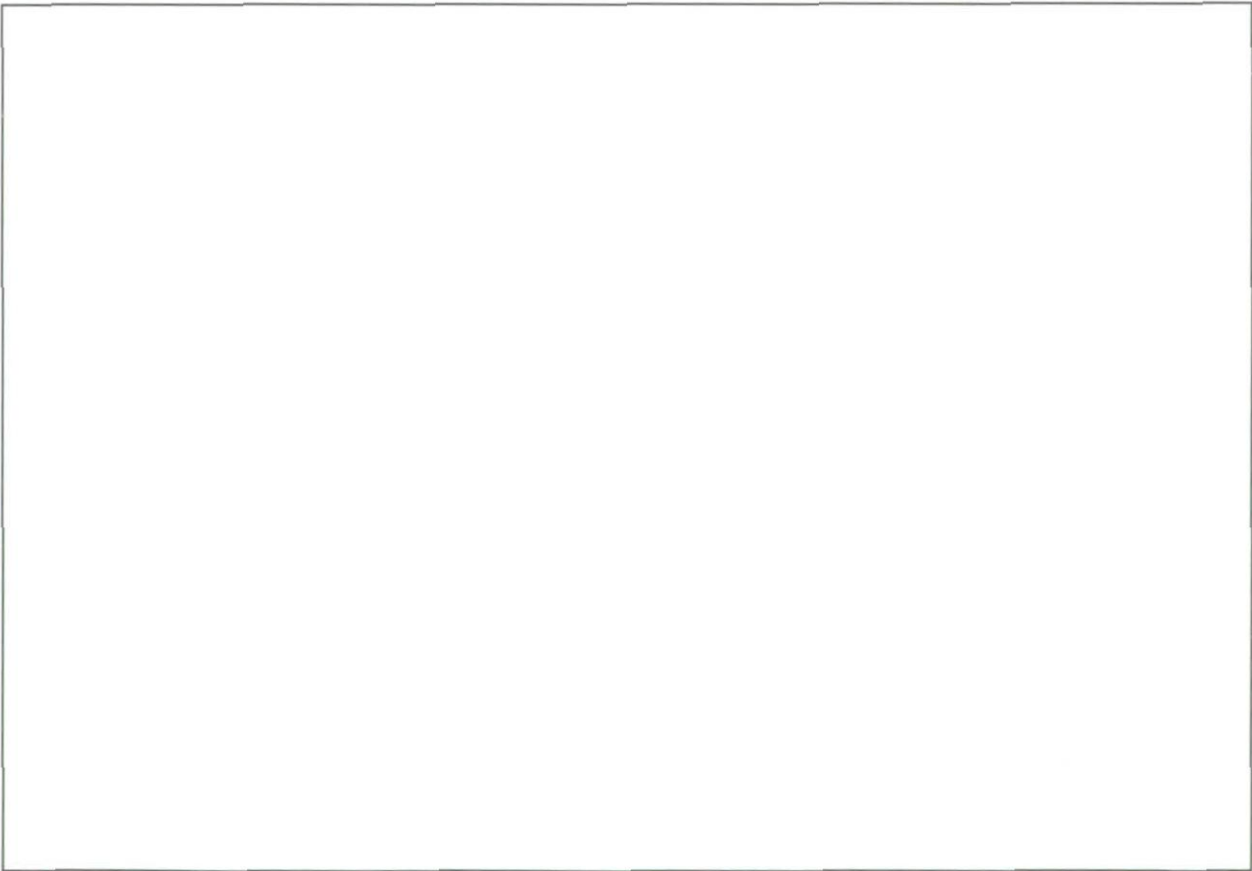
Neville Carter (father of current landowner).....

.....

19. Photographs of site (attach to a separate sheet of necessary)

20. Map showing location of site

Scale 1:..see attached.....



Directions for relocation

From Marong travel northwest along the Calder Highway for approximately 1.5 km to the intersection with Yorkshire Road. The property in located on the northwest corner of the intersection.

21. Owner & Occupier Details

Agency..... Please contact Brian Gould, Manager, Economic Development Unit, City of
Greater Bendigo for owner details. P 03 5434 6137 E b.gould@bendigo.vic.gov.au

Owner's name

Contact name

Postal address

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Occupier's name

Postal address

Telephone Facsimile

Email address

Recording Archaeologist Tom Rymer

Company name..... Tardis Enterprises Pty Ltd Date recorded 21 / 02 / 2011

Other Comments:

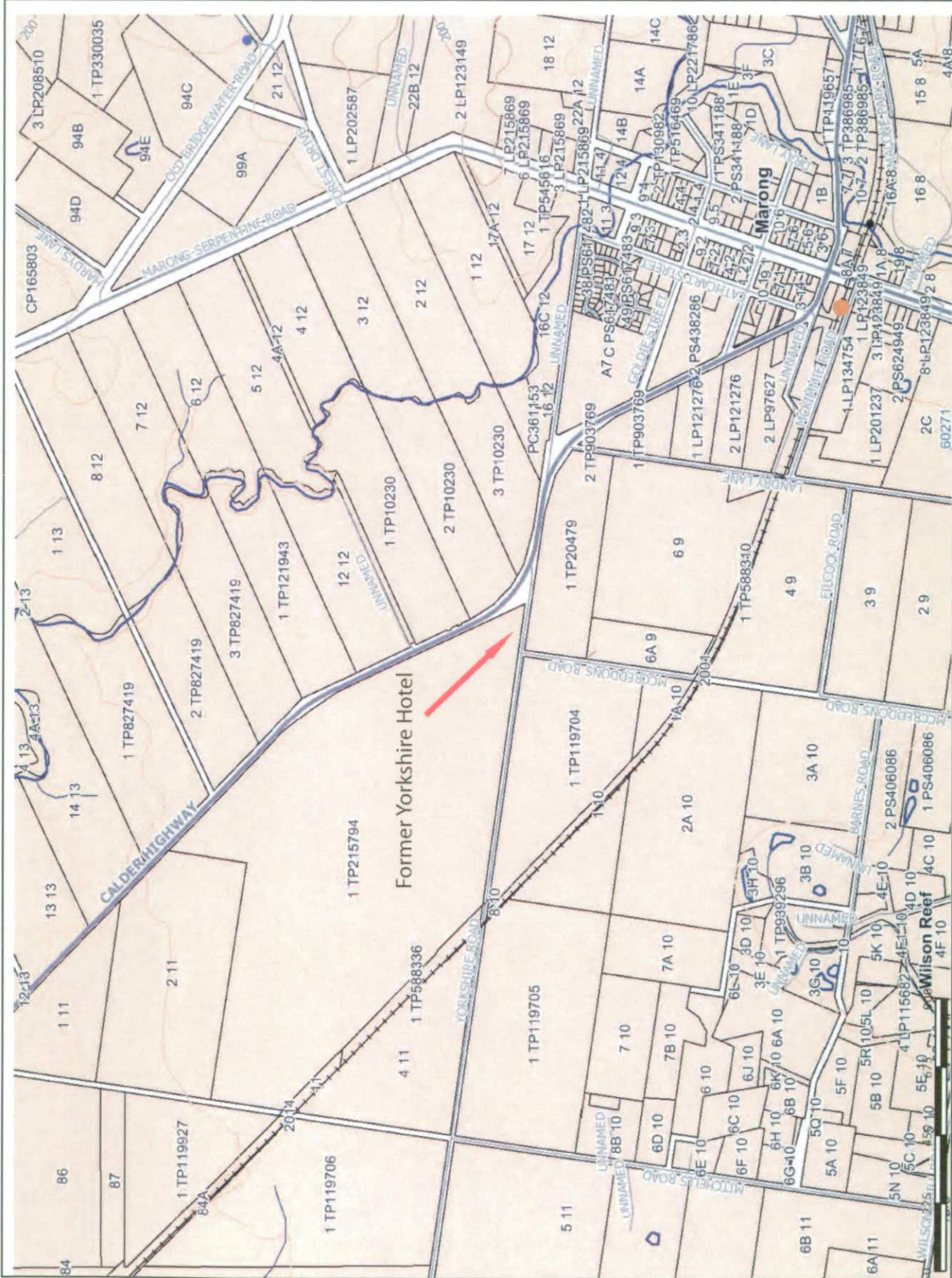
**Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria, archaeology.admin.vic.gov.au or
PO Box 2392, Melbourne 3001**

Office Use Only

File Numbers Associated Consent numbers

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Notwithstanding the above, please note that information provided to enable the administration of the Heritage Act 1995 may be disclosed to persons with an interest in the heritage place or object particularly, and information provided as part of a permit application may be made available on-line where the application has been publicly advertised under section 68 of the Heritage Act 1995.



Legend

Boreholes - All

- Boreholes - Coal
- Boreholes - Engineering
- Boreholes - Environmental monitoring
- Boreholes - Extractive Industries
- Boreholes - General Geological
- Boreholes - Minerals - base metals
- Boreholes - Minerals - gold
- Boreholes - Minerals - heavy mineral sand
- Boreholes - Minerals general
- Boreholes - Petroleum
- Boreholes - Groundwater
- Boreholes - Other
- Groundwater Boreholes - CLPR - copy
- Wells - Petroleum - copy

- Confidential Well
- Dry Plugged and Abandoned
- Gas Show (strong)
- Gas Well
- Oil Show (strong)



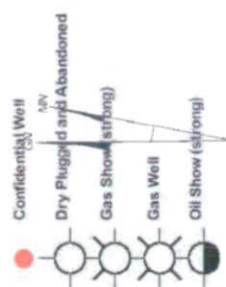
Legend

Boreholes - All

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Boreholes - Coal | Boreholes - Engineering | Boreholes - Environmental monitoring | Boreholes - Extractive industries | Boreholes - General Geological | Boreholes - Minerals - base metals | Boreholes - Minerals - gold | Boreholes - Minerals - heavy mineral sand | Boreholes - Minerals general | Boreholes - Petroleum | Boreholes - Groundwater | Boreholes - Other |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|

Groundwater Boreholes -
CLPR - copy

Wells - Petroleum - copy



GDA
Vicgrid94

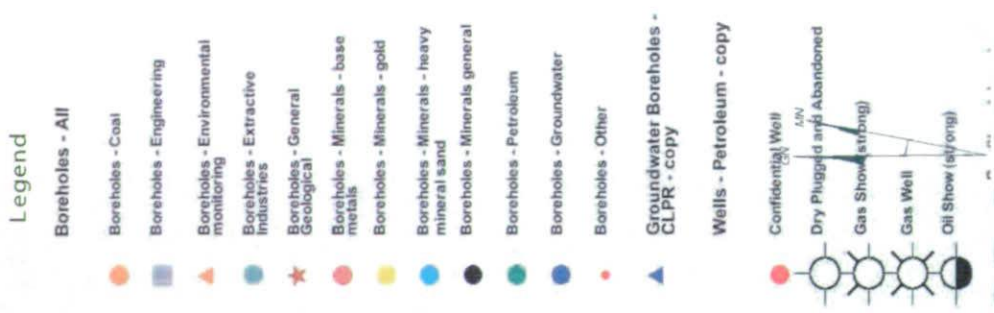
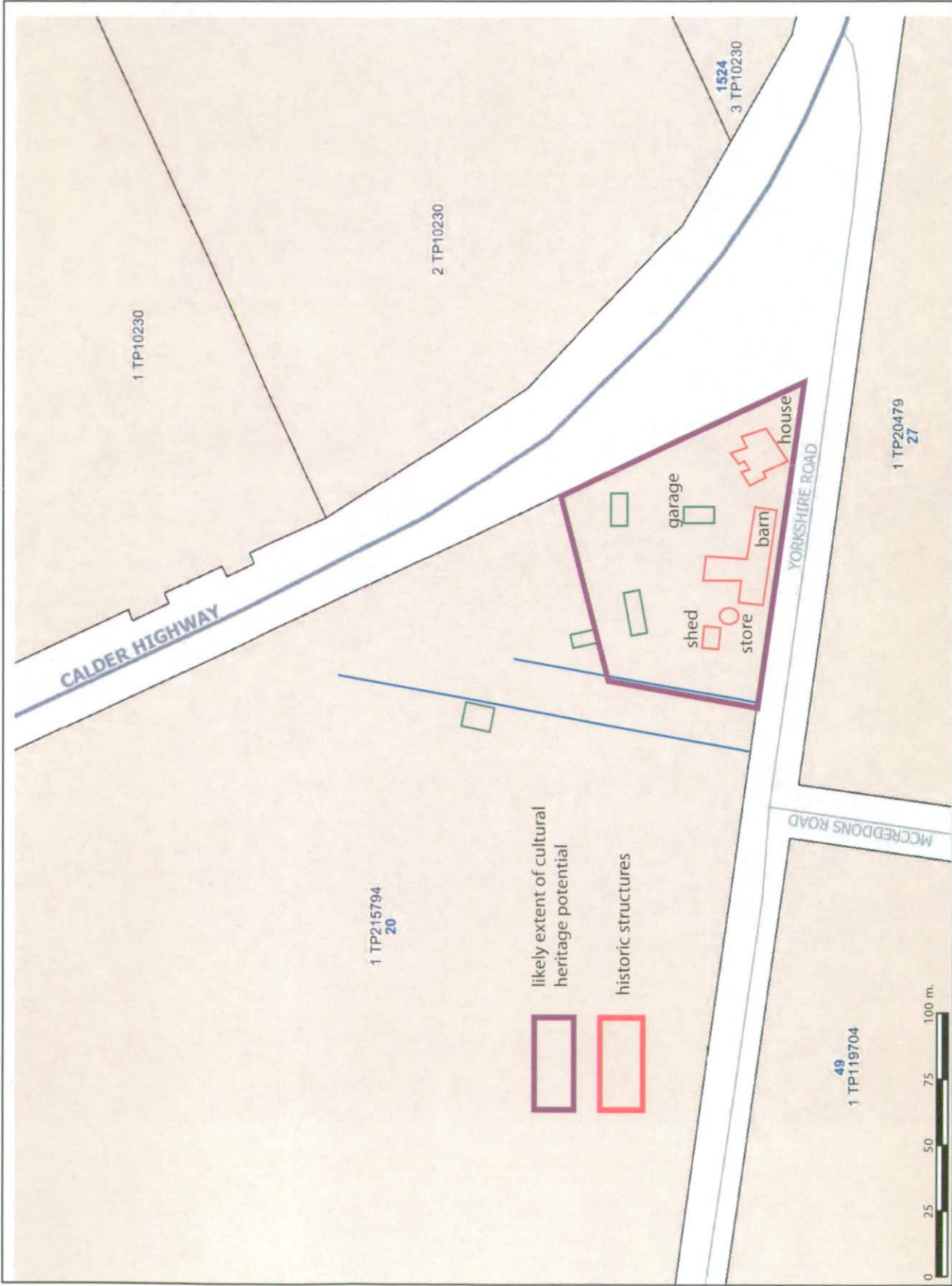
Map Scale 1:8,924

NOT FOR NAVIGATION

Disclaimer: This map is a snapshot generated from Victorian Government data. This material may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria does not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for error, loss or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All persons accessing this information should make appropriate enquiries to assess the currency of the data.

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Printed on 28 February 2011 8:19:44





Imagery Date: Sep 18, 2005

55 H 242778.90 m E 5931687.20 m S

elev 187 m

Eye alt 550 m

Google

Image © 2011 GeoEye

© 2011 WhereIs@Senseis Pty Ltd

house

barn

shed store



Photo of house at the *Former Yorkshire Hotel* site on the corner of Calder Highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of barn at the *Former Yorkshire Hotel* site on the corner of Calder Highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of the silo at the *Former Yorkshire Hotel* site on the corner of Calder Highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of the shed at the
Former Yorkshire Hotel site on
the corner of Calder Highway
and Yorkshire Road



Photo of the supposed well at
the *Former Yorkshire Hotel*
site on the corner of Calder
Highway and Yorkshire Road

**Appendix 3: ‘Heritage Assessment Report: Former Yorkshire Hotel – 20
Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill, Marong 3515 VIC’ (Jean, 2012)**

City of Greater Bendigo

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

FORMER YORKSHIRE HOTEL

20 Yorkshire Road, Wilson Hill, MARONG 3515 VIC



*Report prepared for the City of Greater Bendigo
July 2012*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is the Heritage Assessment Report

The Heritage Assessment Report for the Former Yorkshire Hotel, Marong, was commissioned by the City of Greater Bendigo. The Report is designed to facilitate the management of the former Yorkshire Hotel consistent with its heritage values as a small element within the larger Marong Business Park.

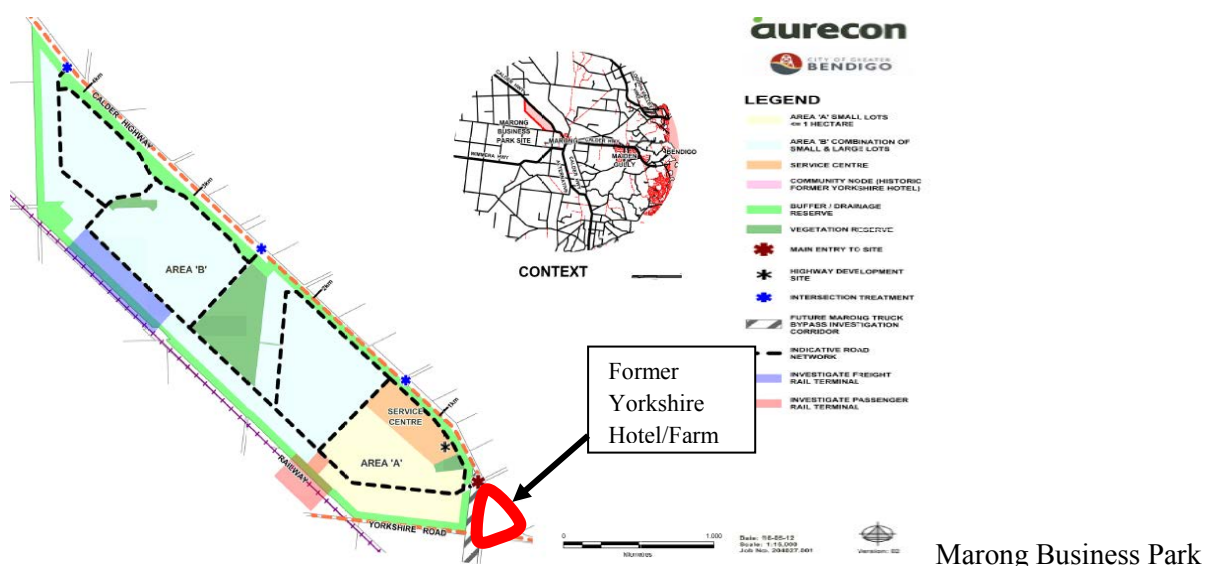
The Heritage Assessment Report identifies the heritage values embodied by the place and provides a policy framework and recommendations for their management. The heritage citation within this report sets out the history, description of the place and assessment of heritage values.

The heritage assessment, including the citation and preparation of the statement of significance of the place, is in accordance with the requirements for making an application to the Minister for interim heritage listing. The citation follows the methodology for heritage assessment and conservation planning established in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 1999; and the criteria of significance adopted by Heritage Victoria; *The Local Government Heritage Guidelines* (Department of Planning & Housing 1991) and the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP) Practice Note on *Applying the Heritage Overlay* (February 1999).

The Conservation Guideline Policy within the citation provides policy and specific recommendations for the management and conservation of the heritage values of the place.

1.2 Location of the Site

The former Yorkshire Hotel is part of the Yorkshire farm complex located at 20 Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill, at the intersection with the Calder Highway.



Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report

1.3 Heritage Listings of the Former Yorkshire Hotel.

The former Yorkshire Hotel has no current listings on a heritage register, heritage overlay or schedule. The former Yorkshire Hotel has been identified as a place of potential heritage significance in Stage One of the Marong Heritage Study prepared by Andrew Ward completed 1994. The heritage study has not been completed, although for a select number of heritage sites have recently been completed and recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay of the Bendigo Planning Scheme.

This Heritage Assessment Report finds that the former Yorkshire Hotel, farm homestead, stone barn brick and timber granary and farm yard and gardens are of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Greater Bendigo and are considered rare.

1. The former Yorkshire Hotel and farm homestead, barn, granary and plantings of the farm complex is historically significant (Criterion A) for its history as a very early farmstead, associated with the Carter family, who in conjunction with their relatives, the Wood families, migrated in 1852/4 from Saddleworth in West Ridings of Yorkshire, an area known for its fine sheep farms and worsted wools.
2. The Yorkshire farm development demonstrates the way in which the Carter farmers understood and manipulated the particular nature of the hydrological characteristics of the area. The farm building complex is located adjacent a sand drift that allows easy access to permanent underground water via wells and formation of dams. Surviving examples of such insightful early migrant human interaction with the environment are rare in Victorian agricultural history. The Yorkshire farm development demonstrates a distinctive way of life that is traced by the layout of the farm complex, plantings of trees, beech trees and old peppercorn trees on either side of the sand drift. (Criterion D)
3. The former Inn and barn has architectural and aesthetic appeal for the use of vernacular stone building techniques imported from Yorkshire. The farm complex has aesthetic significance as a cultural landscape for its relationships between mining operations, vernacular migrant building techniques which demonstrates mans' interaction with the hydrology of an area associated with lobes of sand drift that traverse the district. (Criterion E)
4. The Yorkshire Hotel and farm homestead, barn, granary and plantings, representing the farm complex is of local social significance (Criterion G and Criterion H). The Yorkshire Farm has been held and operated by one family business for more than 160 years. The development and history of the farm reflects typical stages in how migrant settlers established themselves in the area. The Carter family first worked the alluvial mining fields in conjunction with the establishment of a nearby, but isolated inn, acquired farm land and later re-invested in larger local mining ventures. John Carter, the son of Jonathan Carter became councillor and president of the Shire of Marong twice, supporter of the Bendigo Agricultural Show Society and was chief steward of the draught horse section for years and became a major supplier of dairy produce to Bendigo.

It recommended that the farm complex including the former Yorkshire hotel be listed on the heritage overlay of the Bendigo Planning Scheme.

HERITAGE PLACE REPORT

Greater Bendigo City



Name

Former Yorkshire Hotel, Yorkshire Farm

Reference in 1998

Marong Study

House former Yorkshire hotel and stone barn 18E2
ruin 18F475290

Address 20 Yorkshire Road, Wilsons Hill VIC 3515

Property No: 202261

Building Type

Former hotel, brick and stone farm homestead and stone barn, garden and farm complex comprising circular brick and wood grain silo, strawbale shed, brick and corrugated sheds, metal silos, sheep pens, and dip/wash, sheep/lambing yards, avenue of peppercorn trees and other trees.

Map Reference

Bendigo 7724, Easting 242720E

Northing 59931430N

Survey date

July 2012 (external inspection only)

February 2012 on site inspection

Heritage Status:

Precinct

Significance The former Yorkshire Hotel, stone barn and brick granary farm complex is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Greater Bendigo

Recommendation

Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

Hermes Number



Heritage Study

Marong Heritage study

Author

Andrew Ward

Year

1994

Grading

Identified for potential heritage listing not assessed at the time

Designer/Architect

Jonathan Carter, owner, possibly with Thomas Wood drawing upon country of origin vernacular style, West Ridings, Yorkshire, Pennines. Possible later Bendigo boom style additions as per chimney.

Maker/Builder

Jonathan Carter, owner, possibly with Thomas Wood from Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England

Architectural Style

Vernacular stone work and brick work

Date of Construction

Circa 1854 early section with later alterations 1870-1950s

Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report

Place History

History of the Area

The Marong area lies within Dja Dja Wurrung traditional country. The word Marong has been identified as a corruption of the Dja Dja Wurrung ‘murrong’ referring to the Murray Pine which extended this far south.¹ The Bullock Creek/Marong area is known historically to have been the site of exchange and transaction between incoming European pastoralists and miners and Indigenous families, who worked on farms and early runs as well as in local gold mining, post 1840s.²

The former Yorkshire Hotel and Yorkshire farm complex is located at Wilson Hill on the out skirts of Marong township. The Marong District is situated on the north western edge of the Bendigo field. The human interaction with the environment of the area is unusual due to the particular geomorphology and hydrology of the area. The larger area comprises level plains and woodlands with alluvial fans and aprons of northern Riverine Plain.³ Nearby to the east is Bullock Creek which drains north towards Kow Swamp, and Dry Creek, a tributary of Bullock Creek, flows through the area, while Spring Creek and the Loddon River is to the west. The Creeks recharge the local alluvial groundwater system. The alluvial fans contain shoe-string sands (sand drifts). These sand drifts also provide a groundwater recharge mechanism. Visually the land appears as low flat land broken by low undulations, slight ridges and shallow drainage depressions. The sand drifts are below the ground but likewise have a dendritic pattern, similar to that of surface water flow paths but do not necessarily follow the surface drainage lines. They are areas of very fine sand that lie under the surface of land, in this case between 3m to 5m. Ground water rises, pools and is captured within the sands, where it travels through the sands to other areas further up or down the sand drift in a south-east northerly direction. The sand drifts act like “parched creeks full of sand”. They hold water in wet years and can become boggy and when the sands flow they can become quick sand.⁴ The use and management of these ephemeral water supplies have been known in the district by Indigenous people for hundreds of years. Ravenswood pastoral run just to the south has a literary reference to the nature of the sand drifts and quicksand. It is named after the Sir Walter Scott romantic novel ‘*The Bride of Lammermoor*’ which recounts the fateful story of Lord Ravenswood and his quest to avenge the dispossession of his family from ancestral lands but on his journey to battle gets swallowed by quicksand. The metaphor of Ravenswood has significant meaning for the area, particularly as newly arrived migrant farmers quickly learnt and harnessed the natural phenomena to their advantage, but the ever present danger of submersion, quagmire and loss became a cautionary tale to all migrants.

The land in the district was first taken up as pastoral run by Donald Campbell who named the pre-emptive right, pastoral lease under Crown Land, Campbell’s Camping Ground. He also built an Inn (Argyle Inn). Campbell had arrived in Port Phillip district in 1836, first settling and working at Glengower where he also built Glengower Inn to the south of Carisbrook as well as Campbelltown Inn. The development of agricultural holdings in combination with the operation of an inn is characteristic of the wider area of Bendigo. The run was renamed Bullock Creek Pastoral Run of 54,521 acres with an estimate capacity of 8,000 sheep in 1846 when Donald Campbell with many other squatters made claims to the Crown Land lease.⁵ The run was acquired by Hugh Glass in 1855, who subdivided the station into two, Bullock Creek and Bullock Plains in 1862. It is apparent that due to early alluvial gold finds in the district from 1852 and the survey of Marong – or Bullock Creek township, by government district surveyor, William Swan Urquhart, that the large pastoral leases were

¹ Clark 1990: 149

² Marong Park Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Archaeology At Tardis Pty Ltd, Andrea Murphy & Dr. Tom Rymer, June 2012.

³ Final Report Marong Business Park Analysis Project, September 2007, Connell Wagner,

⁴ “Underground water investigations related to the potential use of and impact on local water resources within/adjacent to the proposed Marong Business Park” Key Findings Feb 2007, RMCB Bendigo, Rob Rendell

⁵ The Argus 26 September 1848), C. J. La Trobe, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District.

quickly broken up and cancelled to allow access for an influx of farmers into the district following discovery of gold and to supply food to the miners.

Among the early farmers/miners and inn keepers, who migrated to the area were Jonathan Carter (1829-1872) and his brothers in law James and Thomas Wood from Saddleworth, Yorkshire in England. Surviving shipwreck and the death by drowning of James Wood in 1853, Carter arrived in the district in 1854, where he and Jonathan Wood selected land to farm and operated an inn, named the Yorkshire. He was later joined by his wife Hannah and a group of relatives in 1856, all from Saddleworth in Yorkshire. According to Ken Arnold, a local historian, Carter and Wood initially mined for gold prior to the construction of the Yorkshire Inn and stone barn, which might have been built between 1854 and 1856 as it was completed prior to the arrival of his wife.⁶ Jonathan Carter died in 1875. The Yorkshire Inn at that time consisted of one large brick/stone building and a separate stone barn. The farm and inn were situated on a sand drift with permanent access to water from a well and later dams that collect the water from the sand drift (see maps and photos). In the first VPRS Series Marong Road Board Roll J. and R Carter of 1862/3 are listed as living in a slab hut and tent. However it is unclear from this entry whether it refers to Jonathan Carter or his son John Carter.⁷

Marong remained an isolated field with early alluvial gold discoveries in 1852 which consolidated the development of the area as a gold washing site due to the availability of permanent water from the Loddon River and Bullock Creek at Marong, the location of water crossings for early transport routes created by run holders and the proximity to solitary nearby inns. A commissioner's camp was established in Marong by 1852 and by 1861 there were 36 dwellings at Marong, of which 20 had more than two rooms, eight were of canvas and seven of slabs or mud. The majority of residents were farmers. The Wilson Hill gold mining area was developed in 1857 when Henry Wilson discovered the reef forming the Wilson's Reef Mining Gold Mining Company. It was later renamed the Prince Charlie and was the largest mine to operate on the field. The reef extended across the properties of Carter and Wood. They were involved in constructing the ten head battery at the site. A tornado in 1911 destroyed the battery and other sheds.⁸ In 1865 Marong was described as a 'small hamlet' with a population of 'about 50 persons'.⁹

Hotels and shanties were a feature of the Bendigo goldfields from the earliest days of the rushes. There were a number of local inns, including the *Argyle Inn* (1846) which was used by *Cobb & Co* as a staging post. The *Yorkshire Inn* (1854) operated by Jonathan Carter and his son John Carter, the *Bullock Creek Hotel* (prior to 1870 but demolished in 1944) established by Joshua Sykes also from Yorkshire, the *Marong*, opened in 1862 but burnt down in 1917 and rebuilt, and the *Railway Hotel* (closed 1922). There were a number of other small hotels scattered across the district that serviced local gold mining diggings only to disappear when these closed. By 1910 the *Leichardt Hotel*, with 9 rooms was the nearest surviving historic inn, but it was closed in 1910 and destroyed by fire later. The *Yorkshire Hotel (Inn)* was closed in 1910 by the Bridgewater Licensing District Reduction Board. At this time it was described as comprising 16 rooms and was in good order. The licensee and owner was John Carter. The reason for the closure was that there was not a need for an inn for the benefit of the public in this area.¹⁰

Jonathan Carter, his family, relatives and descendants are typical of many large family groups that migrated to the Victorian goldfields from single districts in England, Ireland and Scotland. What is unusual in this case is the longevity of the current Yorkshire Farm, which has been in held and operated by one family for more than 160 years. The Carter family established themselves through first alluvial mining, operating isolated inns, farming the land and latter re-investing in larger mining ventures. An unusual aspect of this farm development is

⁶ Arnold, Ken, 2003, *Bendigo its environs the way it was*, Crown Castleton Publishers, Bendigo, Australia

⁷ VPRS Series Marong Road Board Roll 1862-1863, BRAC, Bendigo

⁸ Op. cit. p 159

⁹ Marong Heritage Study, Andrew Ward, 1994, Shire of Marong.

¹⁰ Houston Pamela, 2004, *Bendigo Hotels Volume 2, 1909-1910*.

the manner in which the Carter farmers understood the particular nature of the hydrology of the area and located the farm complex on a sand drift, utilising the easy access to permanent water from wells and formation of dams. It can also be seen by the way the farm complex is set out with planting of trees, beech and old peppercorn trees across the sand drift, using the well watered gentle soft sand between for lambing or young animal pens, beside the granary and shearing sheds as evidenced by the type of fencing. The sand drift terminates in a dam on the northern side of the farm complex beside the open barn and group of silos. The area is screen off by a long low brick and timber shutter shed possibly a dairy or cow shed. The whole farm complex is carefully planned and planted with trees that provide shade, shelter, wind breaks and habitat as well as former kitchen gardens. There are other sand drifts across the farm some of which have been disturbed for road works.

The Carter and Wood families farmed and mined on their properties. John Carter, the son of Jonathan Carter became councillor and president of the Shire of Marong twice, an ardent supporter of the Bendigo Agricultural Show Society and was chief steward of the draught horse section for years. He was the director of several mining companies and was well respected throughout the district. His children and grandchildren and relatives fought and died in the First and Second World Wars, volunteered for the Presbyterian Church, were participants in the local sports clubs and were actively engaged in many local businesses. The Carter's Yorkshire farm, among other local dairy farms, was a big milk supplier to Bendigo dairies.

Families' such as these, form the rock bed of small rural communities with multiple local connections, interests and input into social and community life. The Carter and Wood families migrated from Saddleworth in West Ridings of Yorkshire an area known for its very fine sheep farms and worsted wools. The woollen industry was recorded in Yorkshire by the 12th century. By 1770 output of worsted wool from West Riding of Yorkshire equaled that of East Anglia, the largest producer of wool. Yorkshire became a major growth area for industrial expansion of the woollen and cotton textile industry. By the 1850s the industrialization of the textile industry from Huddlesfield, Halifax, Bradford and Leeds spread into the more traditional hand loom weaving areas of rural Pennines district of Saddleworth to the west. By 1851 Luddite rioters were protesting against the introduction of machinery into local mills. The disruption, riots and death caused by the upheavals resulted in large scale migration of the local population to America, South Australia and Victoria, Australia.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

5.6: Entertaining and socialising

5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

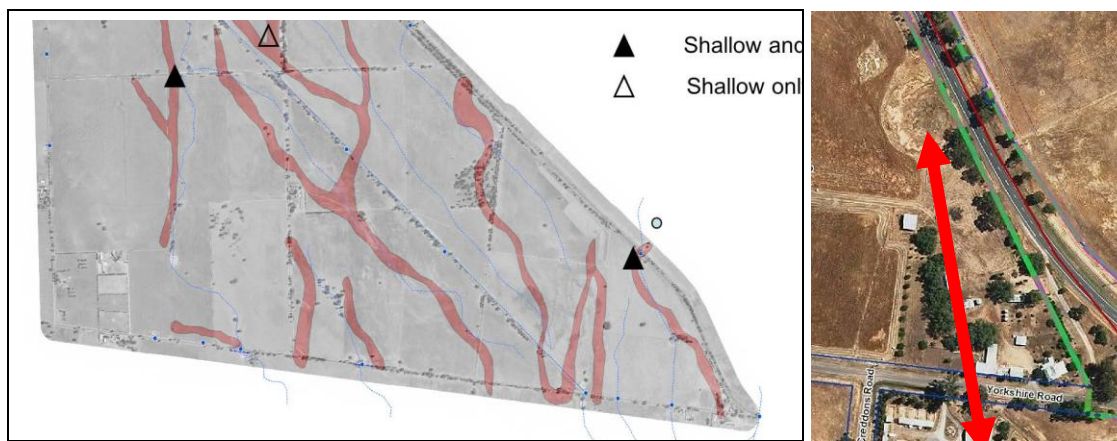
The former Yorkshire Hotel is a substantial single-storey random coursed local sandstone and brick building (c. 1854 with later changes), located on a corner site in Wilson Hill on the out skirts of Marong. The exact date of construction is unknown. The earliest record is 1854. The building construction is vernacular and therefore it is difficult to provide a precise construction date. It draws upon the tradition of stone and dry stone walling of Yorkshire. The early building was expanded into a substantial structure of 16 rooms by 1910 prior to demolition of sections and remodelling during the 1950s. It is highly likely that the hotel was expanded during the late 1860s and 1870s during the height of the local gold mining activity at Wilson's Reef Gold Mining Company, which was the largest on the field. The polychrome brick chimney is typical of this period. The extant stone and brick building has a traditional Victorian 'M' shaped hipped corrugated galvanised iron roof with main ridge line at the same level as it returns to the side, allowing for a central valley gutter. The eaves are typically closed with small overhang to allow for gutters. The tall polychrome bi-coloured chimney made from cream and red bricks is typical of early 1870s domestic construction in Eaglehawk and Bendigo. The complex may have been built in stages over a long period, from 1854 to c. 1950s.

Mr. Neville Carter, the owner of the property advised that the original part of the pub and kitchen had been demolished.¹¹ Early records of the former hotel describe the structure as being a single room separated from a nearby stone barn. The existing historic structures of house and barn are built of random (irregular) coursed rubble with red brick trim and quoining, being constructed of locally-quarried stone. Evidence from a site inspection confirms that while a substantial portion of the original stone house has survived also much has been demolished. The barn is a substantial gable building with steep ridge roof rectangle in shape with red brick quoining, central segmental arched double door, high rondel windows in each gable peak and a large window facing the entrance driveway. It is located adjoining the main building but separated by a gravel drive entrance. The architectural style and detailing of the barn and house are similar, indicating a single construction date. Most of the remaining sheds and silos are steel and corrugated of various descriptions, excepting for the relatively small circular red brick and timber braced granary.

The single-storey section of the former stone hotel, broadly L-shaped in plan, is built of sandstone red brick with red brick quoining and trimmings. The east section is constructed of red brick which is painted externally. The building has been altered by the addition of a 1950s cream brick side extension, and a rear timber weatherboard skillion extension. The upper section of the original brick building remains intact above the new addition. The lower cream brick and tile 1950s extension has been built directly onto this east facade as a single rectangle structure and is slightly recessed from the front wall of the historic building. It now forms the front entrance, which is protected by a small concrete porch. Further 1950s changes include remodelling of the original triple front window with the insertion of a triple 1950s style timber picture window. The manner in which the 1950s addition had been added to the historic building suggests that it was built on the site of the demolished section. It maybe that this former section was most likely built of red brick or polychrome brick, which would indicate a later date of construction than the existing stone section.

The stone walls of the building appear in good condition as too are the remaining timber joinery and windows, which are intact and display early design details. The window openings are timber double-hung sashes with a multi pane to each sash with sloping stone window sills. The gutters and down pipes are leaking causing slow deterioration of the fascia boards. The timber weatherboard rear section with skillion roof also appears in a moderate to poor condition. There has been no internal inspection of the building.

The property is now used as a private residence. A 1950s low brick fence is located to the south of the site. The building has a shallow open setback to both streets Modern structures include a large water tank and modern steel-clad garage (in a 'barn' style) to the south of the site.



Showing line of sand drift adjacent the farm complex.

¹¹ Heritage Victoria Inventory Card

HERITAGE PLACE REPORT

Greater Bendigo City



Comparative Analysis

The Yorkshire Hotel (homestead) and barn built c 1854 to 1870s is a vernacular stone historic inn and farm homestead with substantial stone barn. There are few surviving examples left in the district.

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Assessment Against Criteria

It is recommended that The Yorkshire Hotel and farm homestead, barn, granary and plantings of the farm complex be protected as an item of individual local significance within the heritage overlay of the Bendigo Planning Scheme.

Criterion A Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history

Criterion B Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion C Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

Criterion E Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report

Criterion F Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Criterion G Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

Criterion H Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Integrity

The external integrity of the barn is high. Changes are evident to the former Inn and homestead due to partial demolition of the main section of the kitchen and 16 rooms in 1910 prior to remodelling during the 1950s. The 1950s alterations and additions resulted in the introduction of additional openings and services and 1950s addition to the side of the stone homestead. However the original section of the 19th century form and layout is intact.

Physical Conditions

The condition of the façades is generally good, though some areas of deterioration are associated with rainwater gutters pipes and drainage system.

Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Yorkshire Hotel is a substantial single-storey random coursed local sandstone and brick building (c. 1854 with later changes), located on the north-east corner of Yorkshire Road and Calder Highway in the district of Wilson Hill on the outskirts of Marong. The exact date of construction is unknown. The earliest record is 1854. It comprises the former Yorkshire Hotel (Inn) and Yorkshire farm homestead, stone barn, brick and timber granary, avenues of trees and mature plantings. The farm was built in stages between 1850s, 1870s and 1950s. The farm operations are associated with sheep, mix farming, mining, and dairy and in particular the use of draught horses. The farm complex was owned and developed by the Carter family, who in conjunction with their relatives, the Wood families, migrated in 1852/4 from Saddleworth in West Ridings of Yorkshire, an area known for its very fine sheep farms and worsted wools. The majority of the remaining fabric is random coursed stonework, vernacular in style derived from the tradition of stone walling in Yorkshire. Demolition of sections of the hotel 16 rooms and kitchen occurred most probably in the 1910. In the 1950s a cream brick side addition was constructed with some window alterations in the stone section.

How is it significant?

The former Yorkshire Hotel, farm homestead stone barn brick and timber granary and farm yard and gardens are of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Greater Bendigo and are considered rare.

Why is it significant?

Criterion A *Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history*

The former Yorkshire Hotel and farm homestead, barn, granary and plantings of the farm complex is historically significant (Criterion A) for its history as a very early farmstead, associated with the Carter family, who in conjunction with their relatives, the Wood family, migrated in 1852/4 from Saddleworth in West Ridings of Yorkshire, an area known for its very fine sheep farms and worsted wools.

Criterion B *Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history*

The Yorkshire farm development demonstrates the way in which the Carter farmers understood and manipulated the particular nature of the hydrology of the area by siting the farm complex on a sand drift, utilising the easy access to permanent water from wells and formation of dams, examples of which are highly unusual in Victorian agricultural history. The Yorkshire farm development demonstrates a distinctive way of life that is traced by the layout of the farm complex plantings of trees, beech and old peppercorn trees across the sand drift, the granary and shearing sheds and use of vernacular building techniques from Yorkshire.

Criterion G *Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

Criterion H *Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.*

The Yorkshire Hotel and farm homestead, barn, granary and plantings of the farm complex is of local social significance (Criterion G and Criterion H), as the current Yorkshire Farm has been held and operated by one family for more than 160 years. The Carter family established themselves through first alluvial mining, operating an isolated inn, farming the land and later re-investing in larger mining ventures. John Carter, the son of Jonathan Carter became councillor and president of the Shire of Marong twice, supporter of the Bendigo Agricultural Show Society and was chief steward of the draught horse section for years and became a major supplier of dairy produce to Bendigo.

Criterion E *Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.*

The former Yorkshire Hotel and farm homestead, barn, granary and plantings of the farm complex are of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E) for their vernacular construction techniques in stone and brick from locally-quarried stone. The building technique draws upon the tradition of stone walling of Yorkshire from where the migrant farmer, Jonathan Carter was born. The farm complex has aesthetic significance as a cultural landscape for its relationships between mining operations, vernacular migrant building techniques which demonstrates mans' interaction with the hydrology of an area associated with lobes of sand drift that traverse the district. Carter utilised the phenomena by locating his farm across sand drifts that gave him easy access to permanent water from wells and dams. Local knowledge of this underground water system influenced further development of the farm by the layout and planting of avenue of trees, beech and old peppercorn trees on the sand drift, development of young animal pens, granary, shearing sheds, dairy sheds, kitchen gardens and garden plantings. The waters, springs, moors and beech forests of Saddleworth in Yorkshire are well known for their particular hydrology, which was harnessed for sheep farming and wool production.

The former hotel, farmstead, barn and granary and associated plantings has the potential to meet the threshold of aesthetic value at a local level for community held value due to its prominence as a historic and aesthetic element of the streetscape, being located at a principal road intersection.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The recommended extent of Heritage Overlay coverage is indicated in the maps, see below.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising From the Condition of the Heritage Values.

There are a range of constraints and opportunities which arise from the condition of the physical fabric and heritage values of the site and adjoining the proposed Marong Business Park.

Conservation Policy Guidelines (Specific)

The overall condition of the heritage values of the buildings and landscape is good. Generally the purpose built farm shedding does not have heritage value and can be removed after photographic recording.

Built Elements

- The focus of significance is on the main historic stone building, stone barn and brick and timber granary components, and its corner presentation.
- The timber weatherboard rear addition and 1950s side addition of the house/former hotel have a low level of cultural heritage significance.
- The structure of the former hotel and homestead and barn can be altered, recycled, adapted and reused. The original stone walls and openings should be retained.
- The main issue affecting the condition of the buildings is overdue maintenance on the gutters and downpipes and drainage of the surface and ground water away from the built elements.
- The whole building requires closer inspection but repairs to exterior fascias, timberwork and replacement of the modified 1950s windows are required.
- A proposed plan and additions for the building should be prepared that includes toilets and kitchens for community, commercial use that is sympathetic in appearance to the historic vernacular style.
- Generally interior fittings and fixtures and later partitions, windows and doors etc have impacted on the integrity of the place.
- The lower-value additions and interiors of the building could be removed.

Landscape Setting

- The metal barns and assortment of sheds and fences have a low level of cultural heritage significance.
- A condition analysis of the site by an arborist is recommended.
- A landscape master plan that shows the retention of the significant buildings and plantings should be prepared that reflects the interpretation of the place.
- The avenue of trees including peppercorn trees, fence and boundary plantings and mature shrubs all have heritage significance, but are organic and maybe replaced as part of a master plan program.
- The site of the historic well should be protected as it has heritage significance as an element that can be interpreted.
- Overall setting of the former hotel and homestead and barn can be altered.

Security and Maintenance of the Vacated Site

There will be a time when the site is empty and unused and potential risks to the heritage value are greater. To prevent the site from disrepair it should be secured by fencing, smoke detectors and alarms should continue. Maintenance to the grounds and buildings should continue.

Development and Rezoning

The heritage significance of the site warrants retention as a single cultural landscape because of the integrity of the landscape features and specific features. The majority of the site should be zoned Comprehensive Development Zone under the Bendigo Planning Scheme. Zoning that allows development maybe appropriate. The close proximity of the Marong Business Park can be viewed as providing opportunities.

New Development Opportunities

In making decisions about appropriate future uses, landscaping and adaptive re-use it is important to consider a viable use which is complementary to the heritage values. Any new development should be set back from the historic stone structures. Development within the existing structures consideration of height bulk and scale of building will help minimize impacts on the heritage values. Modern design is encouraged.

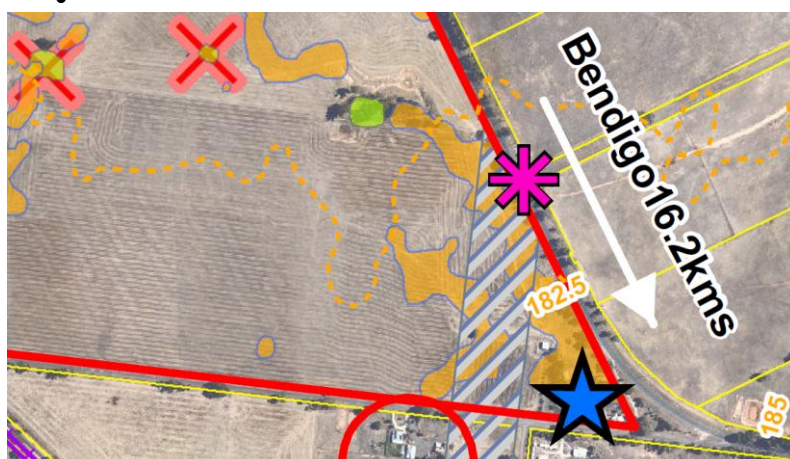
HERITAGE PLACE REPORT

Greater Bendigo City

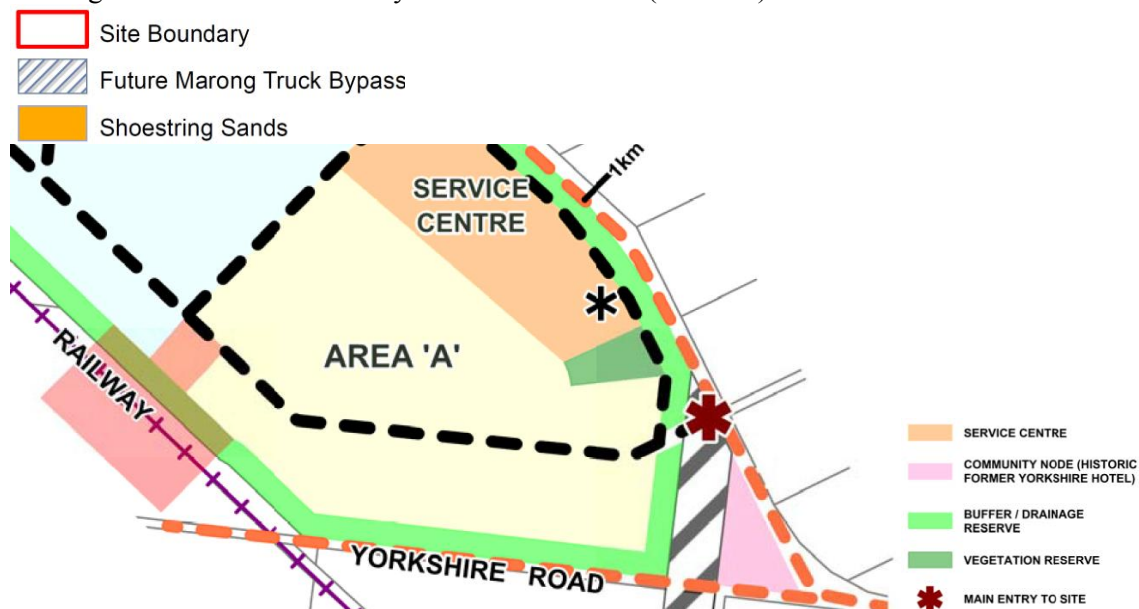
Interpretation of heritage Values

Interpretation of heritage values will be a key component for future planning, conservation and management of the site to assist in the appreciation and understanding of the site.

- Consideration of public access and interpretation to visitors and communication to the wider community is recommended.
- Specialist Consultants should be engaged to help develop an interpretation plan in association with conservation works, site master planning and architectural development for the site.
- Interpretation should consider significant historical phases of the site, the hydrological interaction between man and environment, interpret significant fabric and archaeological resources, consider public access, use local oral history sources and ensure the place retains its name.



Marong Business Park Site Analysis Plan 13/96/2012 (Aurecon)



Comprehensive Development Plan 13/06/2012 (Aurecon)

Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report



Page 14

HERITAGE PLACE REPORT

Greater Bendigo City



Photo of the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road

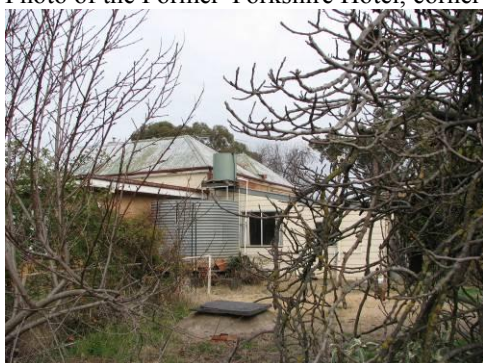
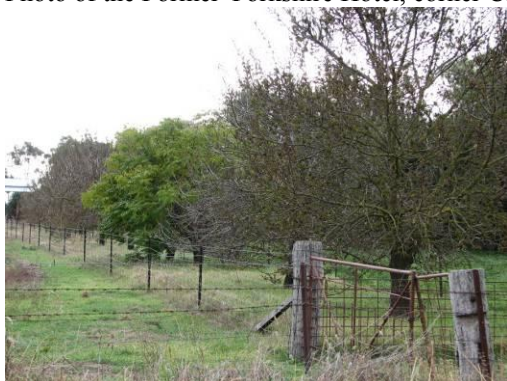


Photo of the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road



Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report

HERITAGE PLACE REPORT

Greater Bendigo City



Photo of sandstone barn at the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of circular brick silos at the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway / Yorkshire Road



Photo of timber and pise shed at the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road

Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report

HERITAGE PLACE REPORT

Greater Bendigo City



Photo of sheep fencing at the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of shedding at the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road



Photo of group of silos at the Former Yorkshire Hotel, corner Calder highway and Yorkshire Road



Location of the sand drift in relation to the former Yorkshire Hotel and historic well or water bore.

Type of Place

Hermes Number

Heritage Place Report

Appendix 4: Heritage Council's Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance

Heritage Council's Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance (Heritage Council of Victoria, 2020)

Criteria adopted (August 2008) by the Heritage Council of Victoria pursuant to Sections 8(1)(c) and 8(2) of the *Heritage Act 1995*; replacing the previous criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in 1997. Criterion G was updated in 2019.

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Criterion H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Note: In accordance with Section 8 of the Act, these criteria do not apply to a place or object that is of cultural heritage significance only on the ground of its association with Aboriginal tradition.

Appendix 5: Heritage Criteria – ‘Planning Practice Note 1 - Applying the Heritage Overlay’ (DELWP, 2018)

Heritage Criteria – ‘Planning Practice Note 1 - Applying the Heritage Overlay’ (DELWP, 2018)

Recognised Heritage criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to understanding our cultural or natural history (research potential).

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

Criterion H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).