



Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two

Volume 1: Final Report

The Golden Plains Heritage Study was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Victorian State Government. The study is commissioned by the Golden Plains Shire.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Golden Plains Shire is required under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* to identify and protect its heritage assets on both public and private land.

Heritage Matters Pty Ltd was appointed in June 2007 to undertake Stage Two of the Golden Plains Heritage Study. The purpose of Stage Two is to assess and document post-contact places of cultural significance within the municipality as identified in Stage One of the Study and to make recommendations for their future conservation. The objectives of the Study, as outlined in the Brief were to:

- assess and document the identified places and precincts of post-contact cultural significance considered worthy of future conservation;
- enter this information into the HERMES system;
- review the Thematic Environmental History; and;
- make recommendations for the conservation of the municipality's cultural heritage.

The consultants have undertaken these tasks in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS 'Burra Charter' and in conjunction with the *Australian Heritage Commission Historic Themes Framework*) and the Victorian Heritage Council *Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance*.

Recommendations

Adoption of the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two

It is recommended that Council adopts the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two. It is also recommended that Council undertakes an amendment to apply the Heritage Overlay and Significant Landscape Overlay to the 11 heritage precincts, 71 individual heritage places and 12 significant landscapes identified, documented and assessed in the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two.

Recommendations for proposed Heritage Precincts and Individual Heritage Places

It is recommended that 11 heritage precincts and 71 individual heritage places, as identified, documented and assessed in the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in Clause 43.01 of the Golden Plains Planning Scheme as set out in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address
1.	Bannockburn Heritage Precinct	Bannockburn
2.	Corindhap Heritage Precinct	Corindhap
3.	Inverleigh Heritage Precinct	Inverleigh
4.	Lethbridge Heritage Precinct	Lethbridge
5.	Linton Heritage Precinct	Linton
6.	Meredith Heritage Precinct	Meredith
7.	Rokewood Heritage Precinct	Rokewood
8.	Scarsdale Heritage Precinct	Scarsdale
9.	Shelford Heritage Precinct	Shelford

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address
10.	Smythesdale Heritage Precinct	Smythesdale
11.	Steiglitz Heritage Precinct	Steiglitz
12.	Mount Misery Creek Bridge	Berringa - Dereel Road Berringa
13.	St Aidan's Church of England	659 Berringa - Dereel Road Berringa
14.	Berringa State School No. 905	20 Illabarook - Berringa Road Berringa
15.	William Fancy Mining Co. Mining Complex	15 Sykes Road Berringa
16.	Cape Clear Cemetery	Cemetery Road Cape Clear
17.	Former Corindhap State School No. 1906	39 School Road Corindhap
18.	Kuruc-a-ruc Homestead Complex	114 (CA A) Boyles Road, Corindhap
19.	Stony Creek Reservoir System	Geelong - Ballan Road Durdidwarrah
20.	Former Garibaldi State School No. 2173	28 Hardies Hill Rd Garibaldi
21.	Bills Horse Trough and Standpipe	Ross Creek - Haddon Road Haddon
22.	Haddon Memorial Reserve	Sago Hill Road Haddon
23.	Timber Trestle Bridge over Springdallah Creek	Happy Valley Road Happy Valley
24.	Inverleigh Cemetery	Cemetery Road Inverleigh
25.	Lawsons Hotel	1 High Street, Inverleigh
26.	Lullote Homestead Complex	385 Common Road Inverleigh
27.	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex	70 High Street Inverleigh
28.	Inverleigh Public Hall and former Mechanics Institute	71 High Street Inverleigh
29.	Timber Railway Bridge	Peel Road Inverleigh
30.	Former Railway Water Tank and Recreation Reserve	Lethbridge Reserve Lethbridge
31.	Lethbridge State School No. 1386	2846 Midland Highway Lethbridge
32.	St Mary's Catholic Church	2779 Midland Highway Lethbridge
33.	Bluestone Bridge over Bruce's Creek	Over Russell Street Lethbridge
34.	Linton Park Homestead Complex	49 Linton - Naringhal Road Linton
35.	Linton Cemetery	Linton-Carngham Road Linton
36.	St Peters Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery	30 Cumberland Street Linton
37.	Former Presbyterian Church and Pinetum	9 Linton - Mannibadar Road Linton
38.	Linton Public Library	66 Sussex Street Linton
39.	Emu Hill Homestead Complex	680 Linton - Naringal Road Mannibadar
40.	Mannibadar Soldier's Memorial Hall	Skipton -Geelong Rd Mannibadar

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address
41.	Former Free Presbyterian Church	Creamery Road Meredith
42.	Meredith State School No. 1420 & Community House	5 Wallace Street Meredith
43.	St Josephs Catholic Church Complex	Lawler Street Meredith
44.	St Andrew's Uniting Church and Manse	28 – 30 Wallace Street Meredith
45.	Meredith Cemetery	Slate Quarry Road Meredith
46.	Woodbourne Homestead	271 (CA162 B) Boundary Road, Meredith
47.	Viewbank	2219 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
48.	St Andrew's Chapel	Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
49.	Murgheboluc Public Hall and Reserve	Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
50.	Athelston	2025 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
51.	Poplars	2000 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
52.	Edglestone	1910 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
53.	Butleigh	1754 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
54.	Former Police Station and Residence	4835 Colac - Ballarat Road Napoleons
55.	Piggoreet West Homestead Complex	909 Linton -Piggoreet West Road Piggoreet
56.	St Patrick's Catholic Church	Cape Clear Road Piggoreet East
57.	Rokewood Cemetery	Cemetery Road Rokewood
58.	Former Police Station and Residence	42 Ferrars Street Rokewood
59.	St Patrick's Catholic Church	74a Rokewood – Skipton Road Rokewood
60.	Former Presbyterian Church	143 Clyde Hill Road Russells Bridge
61.	Former Russells Bridge State School No. 530	139 Russells Bridge Road Russells Bridge
62.	Former Clyde Mill	470 Russell's Bridge Road, Russell's Bridge
63.	Rock Rose Cottage	1920 Glenelg Highway Scarsdale
64.	Heatherbrae	5 Station Street Scarsdale
65.	Former Methodist Manse	12 Carlyle Street Scarsdale
66.	Scarsdale State School No. 980 and Memorial Gates	149 Scarsdale – Pitfield Road Scarsdale
67.	Golf Hill Estate	1718 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Shelford
68.	Former Presbyterian Manse	999 The Parade Shelford
69.	Leighburn Homestead	1567 Bannockburn - Shelford Road Shelford
70.	Shelford Presbyterian Manse	31 Mercer Street Shelford
71.	Smythesdale General	Glenelg Highway Scarsdale

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address
	Cemetery	
72.	Smythesdale State School No. 978	50 Becker Street Smythesdale
73.	Staffordshire Reef Cemetery	Don McLeans Road Staffordshire Reef
74.	Steiglitz General Cemetery	Steiglitz Road Steiglitz
75.	Gowan Brae	1038 Bridge Road Teesdale
76.	Teesdale State School No. 2065	1055 Bridge Road Teesdale
77.	Former Teesdale Water Reserve (Chinaman's Lagoon)	Learmonth Road Teesdale
78.	Teesdale War Memorial	cnr.Pantics Rd & Bridge Street Teesdale
79.	Teesdale Presbyterian Church	36 Pyke Street Teesdale
80.	Woolbrook Homestead Complex	704 Teesdale-Inverleigh Rd Teesdale
81.	Naringal Homestead Complex	1551 Lismore – Pitfield Road Wallinduc
82.	War Memorial	Cape Clear Road Wallinduc

Recommendations for proposed Significant Landscape Overlay

It is recommended that 12 significant landscapes, as identified, documented and assessed in the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two be included in the Schedule to the Significant Landscape Overlay in Clause 42.03 of the Golden Plains Planning Scheme as set out in the Schedule to the Significant Overlay.

No.	Heritage Place	Address
1.	Murgheboluc Significant Landscape	Hamilton Highway, Murgheboluc
2.	Russell's Bridge Significant Landscape	Russell's Bridge Road, Russell's Bridge
3.	Corindhap Avenue of Honour	Colac-Ballarat Road, Corindhap
4.	Inverleigh Entrance Avenue and Street Trees	Hamilton Highway and High Street Inverleigh
5.	World War 1 Avenue of Honour	Denison Street, Linton
6.	Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Highway, Linton
7.	Meredith Cupressus Avenue – North Approach	Midlands Highway Meredith
8.	Meredith Cupressus Avenue –South Approach	Midlands Highway Meredith
9.	Scarsdale Avenue of Honour	Glenelg Highway, Scarsdale
10.	Scarsdale World War 1 Avenue of Honour	Scarsdale-Pitfield Road, Newtown
11.	Former Smythesdale Botanic Gardens	Garden Street, Smythesdale
12.	Row of <i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Ossage Orange) and <i>Pinus pinea</i> (Stone Pine)	Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Teesdale

Recommendations for the Victoria Heritage Register

It is further recommended that the Steiglitz Heritage Precinct and the 8 individual heritage places, as identified, documented and assessed in the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two to be of State Significance be nominated for addition to the State Heritage Register.

No.	Heritage Place	Address
1.	Steiglitz Heritage Precinct	Steiglitz
2.	Lullote Homestead Complex	385 Common Road, Inverleigh
3.	Lawsons Hotel	1 High Street, Inverleigh
4.	Linton Public Library	67 Sussex Street, Linton
5.	Woodbourne Homestead	271 (CA162 B) Boundary Road, Meredith
6.	Kuruc-a-ruc Homestead Complex	114 (CA A) Boyles Road, Rokewood
7.	Former Clyde Mill	470 Russell's Bridge Road, Russell's Bridge
8.	Golf Hill Estate	1718 Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Shelford
9.	Shelford Presbyterian Manse	31 Mercer Street, Shelford

A nomination to the Victorian Heritage Council for inclusion of the Steiglitz Heritage Precinct onto the Victorian Heritage Register has been officially received and accepted. However, the assessment of this nomination has been deferred by the Victorian Heritage Council until further notice.

Golden Plains Shire Planning Scheme

It is recommended that the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two be included in the Golden Plains Shire Planning Scheme as a Reference Document in the Schedule to Clause 81 of the Golden Plains Planning Scheme.

Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Planning Applications (2007)

It is recommended that Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Planning Applications (2007)* should be included as Reference Document in the Schedule to Clause 81 of the Golden Plains Planning Scheme. This is as a result of the generally accepted value of this document as a planning tool for guidance on managing heritage places and administering the Heritage Overlay in local Planning Schemes.

Guidelines for the management of Street Trees and Avenues of Honour

It is recommended that Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Planning Applications (2007)*, Chapter 9 – Landscapes, Gardens and Trees be included as a Reference Document in the Schedule to Clause 43.01 of the Golden Plains Shire Planning Scheme. It is further recommended that guidelines be developed for the management of the street trees and stand of trees identified and documented in Schedule 4 - 12 of the Significant Landscape Overlay.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study area

The Golden Plains Shire is situated between Geelong and Ballarat in the Western District of Victoria. The Study area encompasses a total area of 2706 square kilometres and extends from the former Woody Yaloak goldfields and rich pastoral plains in the north, the Brisbane Ranges National Park to the east and the Barwon River to the south. The current Shire boundaries are the result of the amalgamation of the former Shires of Bannockburn, Buninyong, Grenville, Leigh and Meredith and the Borough of Steiglitz.

The Shire has an extensive built and cultural heritage, which characterises much of the urban and rural appearance of the municipality. The Shire's largest township and administrative centre is Bannockburn, followed by Inverleigh, Meredith, Smythesdale and Linton. There are also many smaller rural settlements, such as Lethbridge, Rokewood, Scarsdale, Shelford and Teesdale. Steiglitz, a former gold mining settlement is one of the most important early gold rush towns in Victoria.

1.2 Background to the Golden Plains Heritage Study

The theoretical background to this study is twofold. Firstly, it relies on the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* 'The Burra Charter' and its guidelines as required by the Brief. This document is usually referred to as the 'Burra Charter' after the town where the document was formally adopted by Australia ICOMOS. It provides the definitions, principles and processes, as well as the overarching philosophy, used by heritage professionals, governments and other participants in Australia.

Secondly, the study follows some thirty years of heritage planning in Victoria. The philosophy of the Burra Charter informs this body of knowledge and experience. The community has accepted and now expects the identification and management of heritage places for the benefit of the individual owner and the community in general. Refer to Appendix B for a copy of the 'Burra Charter'.

Protection for non-Aboriginal heritage places in Victoria is usually undertaken at two levels, through the *Heritage Act 1995* or through the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Other levels of protection are very rare, but could be the inclusion of the place on the World Heritage List, through the *World Heritage Act 1975*, or inclusion on the National Heritage List, through the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Protection for heritage places administered at a Local Government level

The majority of heritage places in Victoria are protected by local government through planning schemes implemented under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Planning scheme protection is provided through the mechanism of the Heritage Overlay although other planning tools also exist for the conservation of significant heritage places such as a Significant Landscape Overlay.

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* requires that local governments implement the objectives of planning in Victoria through planning schemes. Section 4 (1)(d) stipulates that local governments:

Conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest or otherwise of special cultural value.

Because a Heritage Overlay can be used to protect those places valued by a community they have been extensively used across the State and over 100,000 places are currently listed in local planning schemes, including hundreds of heritage precincts.

Where a Heritage Overlay applies, a planning permit is required from the local council to subdivide, demolish, externally alter or otherwise develop a listed place. The Heritage Overlay does not interfere with the ability of a property owner to undertake repairs and routine maintenance which maintain the status quo of a place (i.e. replacing like with like) and cannot force involuntary conservation or restoration works. There are also mechanisms for permit exemptions.

There a number of places within the Shire that are already included in the Golden Plains Shire Planning Scheme Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. These places have been identified in previous heritage studies, such as the *Historic Goldmining Sites in the Southern Mining Divisions of the Ballarat Mining District: Report on Cultural Heritage*, Victorian Goldfields Project, 1998 by Ray Supple and ‘*Geelong Region Historic Buildings and Objects Study*’, Vol. 1, Geelong Regional Commission, undertake between 1979-1986 by Allan Willingham.

(Refer to Appendix D for a list of the places on the Local Heritage Overlay in the Golden Plains Shire Planning Scheme)

Protection for heritage places administered at a State Government level

The *Heritage Act 1995* provides for the conservation of places and objects of State significance through their inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register or, for known archaeological sites or relics, their inclusion on Victorian Heritage Inventory. Places included on the State heritage register may include: historic archaeological sites and artifacts; historic buildings, structures and precincts; gardens, trees and cemeteries; cultural landscapes; shipwrecks and relics; and significant objects. Unlike places on the Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Inventory places do not have to be of ‘state-wide’ significance to be listed; however they are still protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*.

(Refer to Appendix D for a list of the places on the Victorian Heritage Register in the Golden Plains Shire)

1.3 Terminology

The terminology of the Burra Charter is used throughout his report. A copy of the Burra Charter is included in Appendix B. The critical definitions used throughout this report are:

Place¹

¹ As defined by the *Illustrated Burra Charter*, 2004, Article 1.1, p. 11

Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

‘Place’ as used in the Charter has a broad scope: it is geographically defined and includes its natural and cultural features. Place can be used to refer to small things, such as a milestone, and large areas, such as a cultural landscape. A memorial, a tree, the site of an historical event, an urban area or town, an industrial plant, an archaeological site, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a site with spiritual and religious connections – all of these can fit under this term.²

Post Contact

‘Post contact’ means the period since first contact between European Settlers and Aboriginal people.

Cultural Significance³

‘Cultural significance’ means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

1.4 Timing

In 2007, Golden Plains Shire commissioned Heritage Matters Pty Ltd to undertake Stage Two of the Golden Plains Heritage Study. The study follows an earlier stage, which was completed in 2005 by Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd.

This period includes an extension from the original deadline of November 2008. The extension was approved by the Steering Committee and was necessary to accommodate the expanded scope of work due to factors including the inclusion of the Murgheboluc Heritage Precinct and the peer review process undertaken in April 2009.

1.5 Constraints and limitations

There were several constraints on the Study. The first constraint was the increase in the scope from the initial short list of heritage places adopted by the Steering Committee in 2007. This resulted in the inclusion of additional places and precincts.

Two factors lead to the expansion of the list and resulted in an increased work load and an extension of the timeline. The first was the addition of the Murgheboluc precinct (which was subsequently omitted due to a lack of sufficient contiguous contributory places to form a precinct). The second was the addition of approximately 21 places and 12 significant landscapes as a result of a successful peer review conducted by Heritage Victoria in April 2009.

The second constraint to the study was financial. The consultants’ fee was fixed and included all costs, expenses and insurances. Thirdly, time was a constraint because of the vast distances

² Explanatory notes, Ibid.

³ As defined by the *Illustrated Burra Charter*, 2004, Article 1.2, p.11

to be traversed in order to visit every place, as well as the complexity of the places and precincts, negotiating with owners about access and receiving and incorporating feedback. All sites recommended for inclusion onto the Heritage Overlay or Significance Landscape Overlay were inspected, and an analysis of on-ground fabric conducted by the consultants.

Several limitations must be mentioned, and have been noted during the progress of the Study by the Steering Committee.

- In a very small number of cases, access to properties was either denied or strictly limited;
- The interiors of buildings were not always able to be inspected, although some were;
- After detailed historical research and the analysis of on-ground fabric, some sites fell off the original short list of heritage places due to their lack of cultural significance;
- Unfortunately, due to budget and time restrictions it was rarely possible to undertake isolated and detailed research into each of the contributory elements situated in the proposed precincts.

The financial constraints of the fixed fee contract did not allow for the examination, assessment and documentation of each of these contributory elements in isolation. The consultants have endeavoured to include a physical description and provide a historical context for each of the contributory places located in the proposed precincts (please refer to page 19 for details relating to process of the defining precinct boundaries).

1.6 Acknowledgements

Many groups and individuals have supported the consultants throughout the duration of the project. In particular, the consultants wish to thank Council officers, members of the Steering Committee, local historical societies as well as those members of the public who attended public workshops and reviewed draft material. The consultants gratefully acknowledge Ms Laura Wilks, Strategic Planner Golden Plains Shire, who provided invaluable assistance, feedback and resources throughout the Study.

Completing this phase of the heritage study for such a large and diverse area would not have been possible without the local information provided by many other people. The consultants wish to thank the many property owners and local historians who provided us with access, time and often rare documentary or oral histories.

The Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two Steering Committee 2007 – 2009 were:

Cr David Cotsell	Chairperson
Cr Kevin Knight	Member
Cr Bill McArthur	Member
David Madden	Director Technical Operations
Ed Harvey	Development Manager
Laura Wilks	Strategic Planner
Geoff Austin	Heritage Victoria

The consultants would like to extend their thanks to the following individuals who held past positions on the Steering Committee.

Matt Kelleher	Former Planning Team Leader
Des Guinane	Former Golden Plains Shire Councillor

Local historical societies who provided assistance during the Stage Two of the Golden Plains Heritage Study were:

Cape Clear & District Historical Society
Inverleigh Historical Society
Leigh & District Historical Society
Linton & District Historical Society
Napoleons & District Historical Society
Woody Yaloak Historical Society Inc.
Geelong Heritage Centre

The consultants gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals and community groups: Lorraine Huddle, Prof. Miles Lewis, Chris Howe, Allan Willingham, Dianne Hughes, Lettie Armstrong, Margaret Roberts, Jim Boyle, John Carr, Alisoun McBean and members of the Meredith Community Group. Many other people also assisted the consultants.

The Consultants

The Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two has been undertaken by Heritage Matters Pty Ltd. The consultants have expertise in architecture, heritage planning, horticulture and historical research, with twenty years experience.

The project team comprised:

Dr Timothy Hubbard	Director, Heritage Matters Pty Ltd, team leader, historical research, heritage planning
Kelly Wynne	Project Coordinator, historical research
Dr Carlotta Kellaway	Historian
Annabel Walton	Heritage horticulturalist
Donna Darcy	Administrative support
Tracy O'Connor	Administrative support

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Purpose

The purpose of a municipal heritage study is to identify, assess and document post-contact places of cultural significance within a study area and to make recommendations for their future conservation. A heritage place could be a site, area, building, group of buildings, structure, tree, garden, shipwreck, geological formation, fossil site or other place of natural or cultural significance and its associated land.

A heritage study is usually divided into three stages:

Stage One involves the preparation of a Thematic Environmental History and the identification of all places of potential significance across the study area in an indicative list.

Stage Two involves the detailed assessment of significance and documentation of those places that were identified to be of potential cultural significance in the Stage One survey. It also includes recommendations for the statutory protection e.g application of the most appropriate planning control, or inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register, of identified places.

Stage Three involves the implementation of the heritage study recommendations as an amendment to the local planning scheme.

The Golden Plains Heritage Study follows Heritage Victoria's standard heritage study model as outlined above.

2.2 Study Requirements

As stated in the Brief (see Appendix A), the purpose of Stage Two of the Golden Plains Heritage Study is to assess and document heritage places identified in Stage One of the Study and to make recommendations for their future conservation.

The study requirements of Stage Two, as outlined in section 2 of the Brief were the:

1. Preparation of Project Management Plan & Community Involvement
2. Research, assessment, peer-testing and data-entry for places of Post-Contact cultural significance, including:
 - 2.1 Assessment of cultural significance
 - 2.2 Peer-review
 - 2.3 HERMES system
 - 2.4 Mapping
3. Review of the Thematic Environmental History
4. Recommendations for Statutory Protection, including:

- 4.1 Draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
- 4.2 Draft local planning requirements for heritage areas
- 4.3 Historical archaeology report

Stage Two of the study has involved the assessment and documentation of those places and precincts of cultural heritage significance worthy of inclusion as Heritage Overlays and Significant Landscape Overlays in the Golden Plains Planning Scheme. It builds on work undertaken in Stage One by Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd.

2.3 Study Requirement One

2.3.1 Community Consultation

The consultants facilitated many opportunities for the community to be involved and contribute to Stage Two of Study. In September 2007, at the beginning of the Study, the consultants conducted a series of public meetings throughout the Shire. Workshops were advertised in the August 2007 edition of the *Golden Plains Gazette* and local newsletters. The workshops aimed to introduce Stage Two of the Study and present the proposed precinct boundaries and short list of individual places.

Those in attendance received an information pack containing a brochure, relevant preliminary precinct boundary maps and a first draft of the short list. Information brochures were also distributed to local shops, post offices and historical societies.

Generally, the meetings were poorly attended, although feedback received from the Linton and Stieglitz meetings suggested that those who attended benefited from the discussions that took place. As an outcome of the initial meeting with the Meredith community, two subsequent meetings were requested.

Participants at public workshops in September 2007

Date	Location	Precinct discussed	Attendance
10/09/07	Linton	Linton	8
	Smythesdale	Scarsdale & Smythesdale workshop	2
11/09/07	Rokewood	Corindhap & Rokewood workshop	0
	Shelford	Shelford workshop	0
12/09/07	Bannockburn	Bannockburn, Lethbridge & Russell's Bridge workshop	3
	Inverleigh	Inverleigh workshop	5
14/09/07	Meredith	Meredith workshop	2
	Steiglitz	Steiglitz workshop	10
10/10/07	Meredith	Additional Meredith workshop (requested by the public)	7

Further meetings were held in latter phases of the study, after precinct boundaries had been determined and draft citation reports distributed. These meetings targeted individual property owners and community groups. Property owners within the proposed precincts were formally

advised by letter that their property fell into an area that was being examined for its heritage significance. Property owners were invited to attend one of two public ‘drop in sessions’ held at Linton and Bannockburn in March 2009. These sessions were very well attended, with vigorous one on one discussions taking place between property owners, Council officers and the consultants.

A combination of press releases, information posted on Council’s website and letters to property owners were sent inform the public at all phases of the progress of the Study.

2.4 Study Requirement Two

2.4.1 Research, assessment, peer-testing and data-entry

As a result of extensive fieldwork, desktop surveys and community consultation undertaken by Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd in Stage One, approximately 1156 places were identified as having potential cultural heritage significance⁴.

Places identified in Stage One formed the basis of an Indicative List, which categorised and prioritised heritage places to be assessed and documented in Stage Two. In addition, eleven heritage precincts were proposed within the townships of Bannockburn, Corindhap, Inverleigh, Lethbridge, Linton, Meredith, Rokewood, Russell’s Bridge, Scarsdale, Shelford and Smythesdale. The following is a break down of the Indicative List:

Indicative List of places identified in the Stage One (by Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd)

Category	Number of places
Existing Heritage Overlay (adequate documentation)	29
Existing Heritage Overlay (inadequate documentation)	44
Place located in one of the proposed heritage precincts	330
High Priority Place (proposed Heritage Overlay)	288
Low Priority Place	465
Total	1156

At the commencement of Stage Two of the study in July 2007, the Steering Committee selected approximately 50 individual heritage places and 12 heritage precincts (including Steiglitz) from the Stage One Indicative List to form a working list, known as the shortlist. This list formed the basis of the work undertaken in Stage Two. Places included on this shortlist were evenly distributed across the Shire and comprised a variety of public and privately owned places.

Over the course of the Study the shortlist of 50 places expanded and contracted as places were omitted and others added to this list. Following a peer review in April 2009, the list grew for the final time to accommodate an additional 21 places and 12 significant landscape overlays. The

⁴ See Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage One Report – Volume 1 by Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd

process for refining the precinct boundaries following the peer review process will be explained in detail in section 2.4.11.

The final list of places and precincts, with recommendations for their statutory protection are included in this report as Appendix E. .

2.4.2 Heritage Citation Reports (datasheets)

Stage Two of the study has involved extensive fieldwork, historical research, community consultation, assessment and comparative analysis. Each proposed precinct, heritage place and significant landscape has been assessed and documented, as per the Brief. The consultant's findings are presented as place citation reports (datasheets), included in Volume 2 of this report.

The following tasks were undertaken in the development of citation reports for each precinct, individual place and significant landscape overlay:

2.4.3 Physical Evidence

Detailed fieldwork and site inspections were undertaken in Stage Two to determine the cultural heritage significance of the precincts and places included on the short list. An attempt was made to visit every place on the short list, which involved contacting owners to arrange a formal site inspection. In very few cases the consultants were denied access. Inspections included the documentation of surviving physical fabric and photographic surveys of buildings and significant plantings. In some cases, the visits provided the opportunity to view historical documents and capture oral histories.

Each of the proposed precinct boundaries identified in Stage One were carefully re-examined in this stage of the Study. An assessment of each element within each precinct was carefully undertaken to determine which were of contributory significance. These elements were photographed, recorded and plotted onto planning scheme maps, providing a clear understanding of the distribution of contributory and non contributory elements within each precinct. Contributory elements are listed in each of the precinct citation reports. A description of the physical fabric, including each of the elements of the precinct is also included in the citation reports.

2.4.4 Historical Evidence

Dr Carlotta Kellaway, Dr Timothy Hubbard and Kelly Wynne carried out research to determine accurate accounts of the historical development of each of the precincts and individual places. Dr Kellaway was based in Melbourne and accessed historical material held at the State Library of Victoria and the Public Records Office of Victoria. A number of primary and secondary sources were examined, including manuscripts, maps, survey plans, government gazettes, journals, newspapers and local historical publications. Archives held at the Geelong Heritage Centre, including rate books and unpublished historical material were also utilised.

2.4.5 Assessing Significance

The principles of the Australia ICOMOS 'Burra Charter' and its Guidelines, supported by the Assessment Criteria of the Heritage Council of Victoria provide the basis to all of the assessments of cultural significance in Stage Two. Please refer to Appendix C for the Heritage Council of Victoria's *Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance*.

2.4.6 Statement of Significance

Following the assessment of the historical development and detailed fieldwork, Statements of Significance were prepared for each of the individual places and precincts. These Statements were developed in accordance with the above mentioned Heritage Council of Victoria's assessment criteria.

The Statements of Significance follow the standard model set out and used by Heritage Victoria and the Australian Heritage Commission. They are set out in three parts:

1. the first paragraph details what is significant, including an introductory statement about the overall significance of the place, describing its name and location, its history and associations, the elements of the place and a very brief statement about its condition and integrity.
2. the second part is a clear statement of how the place is significant for aesthetic, architectural, historic, scientific, social and/or spiritual reasons.
3. the third part discusses why the place is significant.

2.4.7 Defining Precinct Boundaries

A heritage precinct is an area, often within a town, that is considered to have cultural heritage significance. Heritage precincts are composed of a number of contributory elements, such as individual buildings, groups of buildings, structures, archaeological sites, trees, gardens and geological formations that together form a precinct of cultural heritage significance.

The townships of Bannockburn, Corindhap, Inverleigh, Lethbridge, Linton, Meredith, Rokewood, Scarsdale, Shelford, Smythesdale and Steiglitz have been assessed and documented during the Study. The significance of all elements within each of the proposed precincts have been assessed and rated as either 'contributory' or 'non-contributory'.

2.4.8 Contributory and non-contributory elements

Contributory elements are those that exemplify and demonstrate the significance of the heritage place or precinct. Non contributory elements are those that are located within the proposed boundary, but do not contribute to the significance of the heritage precinct.

A list of all contributory elements is included in each of the precinct citation reports (datasheets). A majority of elements located in the proposed precincts are considered to be contributory; in fact, contributory elements should outweigh the non-contributory elements.

The identification of all contributory elements (or fabric) within a heritage precinct is essential for the ongoing conservation management and interpretation of that place. Understating the significance of the elements that compose a precinct also allows for possible permit exemptions for places that are not significant. Rigorous assessment of all fabric includes acknowledgement of significant buildings and elements within the precincts.

Permit requirements have been proposed for each precinct, as required by the Brief, and are included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay, (see Appendix J).

2.4.9 HERMES system entry

The citation reports (datasheets) included in Volume 2 have been generated and printed directly from the HERMES system. The format of the citation reports is not able to be changed, as they are formatted to the requirements of the Heritage Victoria's HERMES Database. This database was developed by Heritage Victoria for its own purposes and for municipal heritage studies. The text can also seem to be repetitive.

2.4.10 Mapping

All places of cultural significance have been marked on a Planning Scheme base map with a polygon denoting the extent of registration (as per section 2.1 of the Brief). Each of these maps has been entered into the appropriate screen of the HERMES system.

Precinct citation reports include a map of the heritage area, that defines both the boundary and contributory elements situated within its proposed extent. Individual place citation reports do not display a map due to the current limitations of the HERMES system. However, as required by the Brief, a sentence that defines the extent of registration, appears in each of citation reports.

2.4.11 Peer Review process

A peer review was held at Heritage Victoria on the 17th of April 2009. Heritage Victoria officers, Golden Plains Shire officers and members of the Heritage Matters Pty Ltd team were in attendance.

The purpose of the peer review (as per the Brief) was to:

- To review those places being considered for the Heritage or other Overlays
- To review those places being considered for the Heritage Inventory
- To review those places recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register
- To ensure that the heritage study takes a holistic approach to the assessment of significance in terms of place types, periods and heritage values

It was noted during the peer review process that Heritage Victoria was very happy with the quality of the work and progress of the Study. However, Geoff Austin Senior Planner at Heritage Victoria advised that, following the Ministerial 'Review of Heritage Provisions in the Planning Schemes', the method for delineating heritage areas was now rather different. Furthermore, Geoff Austin noted that previously acceptable methods of having one heritage overlay with a non-congruent area (eg. one main area with outlying sites covered by a single citation) could not be used.

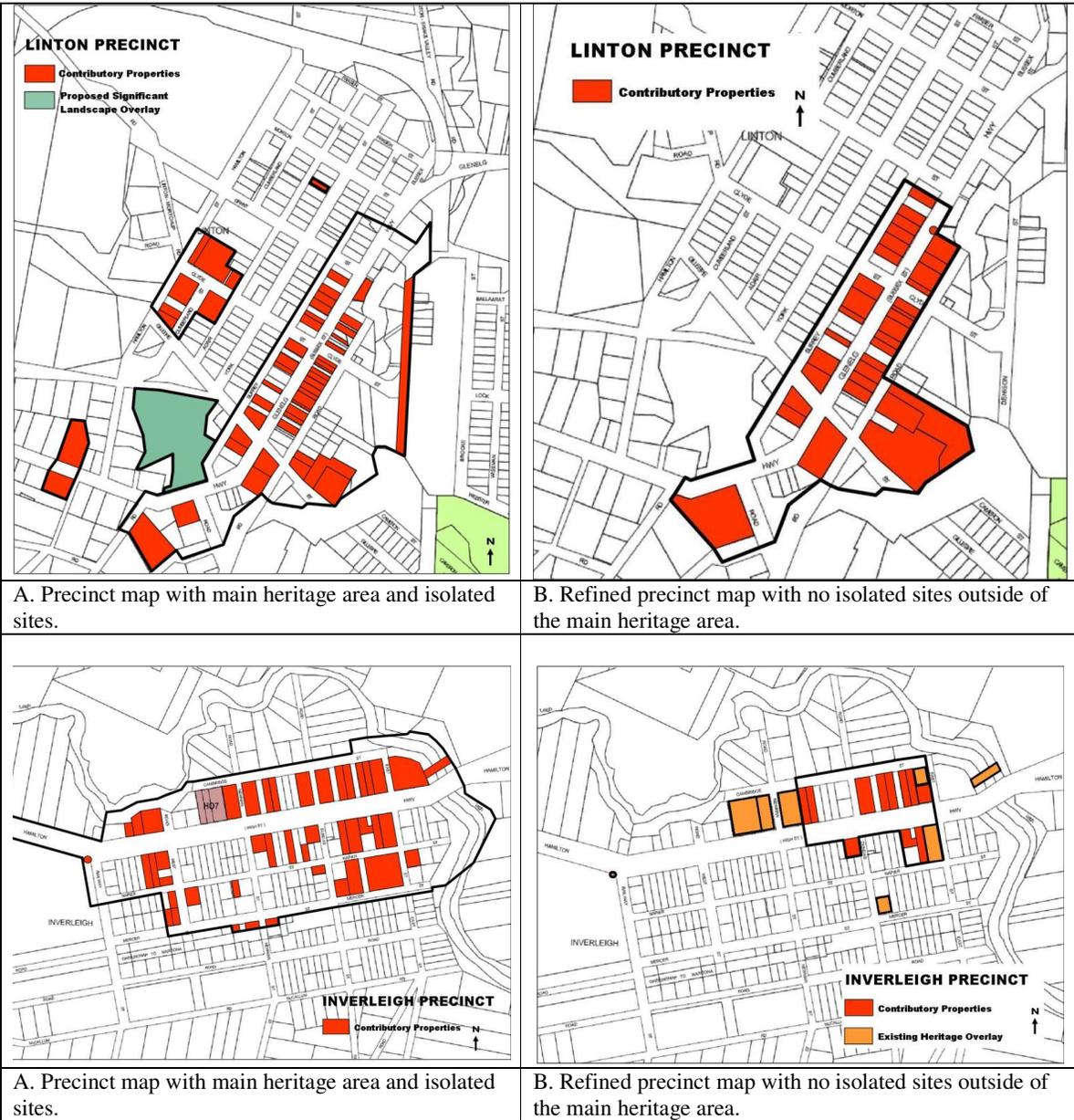
This meant that the proposed precinct boundaries had to be refined further and contributory elements located outside the main heritage area were to be excluded from the precinct and assessed and documented as a separate Heritage Overlay or as a Significant Landscape Overlay.

As a result, the consultants reviewed each of the 13 heritage precincts and assessed the isolated places that were not contained by the proposed precinct boundary. The consultants presented their findings to Council and the Steering Committee agreed to vary the contract to accommodate an additional '21 individual Heritage Overlay listings and 12 Significant Landscape Overlay schedules'.

This refinement saw the Murgheboluc and Russell's Bridge reduced to a Significant Landscape Overlay, due to their lack of contiguous contributory places to form a precinct. The places previously identified as being contributory elements within the former precinct boundaries have been assessed and documented as being significant enough to warrant protection through the mechanism of the Heritage Overlay. Refer to Volume 2 of this report for individual citation reports.

The addition of 21 places and 12 landscapes for assessment and documentation as Heritage and Significant Landscape Overlays further expanded the scope of the Study and increased the workload. It is important to note that it was considered by Heritage Victoria staff, Council officers and accepted by the Steering Committee that the information recorded in the citation reports for additional sites should be kept to a minimum, compared with the original 50 places and 13 precincts. It was noted that the original places had been assessed and documented over a period of approximately 18 months; however the additional places were to be assessed and documented in under 4 months.

The following examples of precinct boundary maps of the Linton and Inverleigh precincts show the original boundaries with isolated contributory elements before the peer review (A) and the refined maps after the peer review (B).



2.5 Study Requirement Three

2.5.1 Review of Thematic Environmental History

Section 2.2 of the Brief requires the consultants to undertake a review of the Thematic Environmental History, written by Architectural Historian Dr Aron Paul for Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd.

The Thematic Environmental History was written for the purposes of the Shire of Golden Plains Heritage Study, Stage One, and its structure was based upon the Australian Historic Themes developed by the Australian Heritage Council. This document is not intended as a complete social or political history of the municipality, but a summary of human use and impact upon the Golden Plains Shire in the years since first contact with Aboriginal inhabitants through to the present day. It is organised according to AHC themes to provide a context for the identification of places that illustrate the development of the municipality's rich cultural history. Not all the AHC themes are applicable to the study area; therefore, some have not been explored in detail, if at all.

The themes used by Lorraine Huddle Pty Ltd were:

1. Early Settlement

- 1.1 Global context of European exploration and settlement
- 1.2 Perceptions of the environment
- 1.3 Exploration and early settlement
- 1.4 Interaction between European and Indigenous peoples
- 1.6 Altering the natural environment
- 1.7 Adapting to diverse environments
- 1.8 Migrating

2. Developing the local economy

- 2.1 The legal system and laying claim to the land
- 2.2 Laying out boundaries
- 2.3 Developing primary production
- 2.4 Developing secondary production

3. Mining for gold

- 3.1 Principal discoveries and gold rushes

4. Linking Communities

- 4.1 River crossings
- 4.2 Roads and post offices
- 4.3 Railways
- 4.4 Newspapers

5. Developing a service economy

- 5.1 Lodging people
- 5.3 Shops
- 5.4 Tourists
- 5.5 Banks and finance

6. Building towns

- 6.1 Closer Settlement and Solder Settlement
- 6.2 Supplying urban services
- 6.3 Housing

7. Developing cultural life

- 7.1 Forming Associations
- 7.2 Living in diverse communities
- 7.3 Worshipping
- 7.4 Education
- 7.5 Recreation
- 7.6 Celebrating significant events

8. Governing

- 8.1 Self government
- 8.2 Crime and law enforcement

9. Defending Australia

- 9.1 Remembering the fallen

This strong thematic history has stood up well to the further research pursued in Stage Two and the consultants have not altered its contents substantially. The consultants have however, altered the format into three columns which allows for the nine themes to be listed in the left margin, the analytical history to be read in the main body of the text and representative examples of places illustrating the themes and sub-themes to be included in the right margin. The consultants have adopted this format in other studies and it has been endorsed by members of Planning Panels and the recent Heritage Overlay Review. Lorraine Huddle, chief consultant for Stage One of the Heritage Study has also endorsed the proposed re-formatting.

(Refer to Appendix H for the Revised Thematic Environmental History)

2.5.2 Statement of Significance for Study Area

Section 2.2 of the Brief requires the consultants to write a Statement of Significance for the municipality. (Refer to Appendix G). The Statement of Significance follows the standard model set out and used by Heritage Victoria and the Australian Heritage Commission.

2.6 Study Requirement Four

2.6.1 Recommendations for Statutory Protection

Section 4 of the Brief requires the consultants to make recommendations for the statutory protection of places assessed and documented in Stage Two of the Study. This task involves the preparation of a Schedule to the Heritage Overlay and the determination of levels of significance for the heritage precincts and individual heritage places documented in the Study.

The following definitions were used in determining the levels of significance:

Significance to the State of Victoria

These are heritage precincts and individual heritage places that are considered to be significant to the State of Victoria on a comparable basis. To be considered for State Significance, a

heritage precinct or individual place should be an outstanding example of its type, aesthetically, architecturally, historically, socially or scientifically. An example is the Steiglitz Heritage Precinct, which is considered to have outstanding value to the State of Victoria as one of the most important early gold-rush towns in Victoria (Refer to the Steiglitz Heritage Precinct citation report in Volume 2). Those individual places and precincts graded as being of State Significance will be recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1995*. Refer to Appendix D for a list of places already included on the Victorian Heritage Register in the Golden Plains Shire.

Local Significance to the Golden Plains Shire

The Heritage Overlay provisions are set out at Clause 43.01 within all Victorian Local Planning Schemes. A local Schedule to the Heritage Overlay lists properties that are of local heritage significance to the Golden Plains Shire.

Heritage precincts and places identified as being of local significance in Stage Two are considered to make a substantial contribution to the cultural, architectural, historical and social identity of the Golden Plains Shire. These precincts and places are proposed to be significant enough to warrant protection through the mechanism of a Heritage Overlay, in the Golden Plains Planning Scheme implemented under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

Significant Landscape Overlays

The Significant Landscape Overlay provisions are set out at Clause 42.03 within all Victorian Local Planning Schemes. The purpose of the Overlay is to identify significant landscapes and conserve and enhance the character of significant landscapes. There have been 12 significant landscapes identified and documented in Stage Two of the Study (Refer to Appendix I). It is proposed that these are protected under the mechanism of a Significant Landscape Overlay, in the Golden Plains Planning Scheme.

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

The Schedule to the Heritage Overlay lists the heritage precincts and individual places identified in Stage Two of the Golden Plains Heritage Study and indicates any additional controls which may apply.

Under the Heritage Overlay a planning permit is required from the Golden Plains Shire to:

- Subdivide or consolidate land;
- Demolish or remove a building (including part of a building);
- Construct a building (including part of a building, or a fence);
- Externally alter a building;
- Construct or carry out works;
- Construct or display a sign;
- Externally paint an unpainted surface; and

In some instances, external paint controls, internal alteration controls and control over trees may also apply. The Schedule to the Heritage Overlay will identify whether these additional controls apply to each place. A Schedule has been completed for each heritage precinct and selected individual heritage places. (Refer to Appendix J)

Each Heritage Overlay is mapped to show the location and extent of heritage controls, such as the heritage area or place and its associated land. In the case of suburban allotments, it will cover the whole of the allotment/s the item is situated on. In the case of larger pastoral properties, it will cover all the relevant items, and a parcel of land around these. In the case of significant trees, it includes the tree/s, the land beneath and an area of five metres from the drip-line of the tree. This information is clearly set out in each citation report under extent of registration.

2.6.2 Historical archaeology report (HI sites)

Heritage Victoria maintains a list of all known historical archaeology sites in Victoria called the Victorian Heritage Inventory. The Heritage Inventory (HI) includes data about sites and artefacts, including a description and assessment of significance. All non-Indigenous archaeological sites in Victoria older than 50 years are protected under the *Heritage Act*, whether or not they are recorded by Heritage Victoria. The Heritage Inventory enables Heritage Victoria to record and monitor archaeological sites.

The list of sites has been identified by the consultants during the Study, as having the potential to yield scientific or historical information and thus, being of archaeological potential. Refer to Appendix K for sites of archaeological potential recommended for the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

3 FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The final recommendations for this study are that:

1. Council adopts the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two;
2. Council undertakes an amendment to apply the Heritage Overlay to the individual heritage places and heritage precincts identified in this report;
3. Council undertakes an amendment to apply the Significant Landscape Overlay to landscape elements identified as being significant landscapes in this report;
4. Council amends Clause 21 and 22 (the MSS and Local Policy sections) of the Golden Plains Planning Scheme to include key elements of the Heritage Study Stage Two;
5. Council includes the Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage Two as a Reference document in Clause 21 of the Planning Scheme;
6. Council resolves to request that interim controls over demolition be applied to all proposed heritage precinct Heritage Overlays throughout the duration of the Amendment;
7. Council prepares guidelines for the management of the proposed heritage precinct Heritage Overlays (based on the standard conservation policy outlined in each citation report);
8. Council considers the implementation of a 'streamlined' application process for signage, fences and paint controls on previously painted surfaces within the existing and proposed Heritage Overlays;

It is further recommended that the Golden Plains Shire:

9. Nominates those places assessed as being of State Significance to be added to the Victorian Heritage Register;
10. Continues its existing Heritage Advisory Service;
11. Develops Vegetation Management Plans for the street trees and avenues identified and documented in Schedule 4 - 15 of the Significant Landscape Overlay;
12. Develops a Revolving Heritage Fund to assist with providing property owners loans and grants for approved works on and research into proposed heritage precincts and individual heritage places identified in this report;
13. Continues to undertake subsequent phases of the Golden Plain Heritage Study to document and assess other heritage places identified in Stage One and Stage Two;
14. Continues to review and enhance existing Heritage Overlays and prepare extent of registration maps, histories, physical descriptions and Statements of Significance for the at least the following places:

HO17	Darriwill Park House and Outbuildings, Gheringhap
HO20	Barunah Plains Homestead, Outbuildings and Garden, Wingeel
HO21	Inverleigh Hotel, Inverleigh
HO46	Rosamond (former Somerset Inn), Bannockburn
HO61	Presbyterian Church, Rokewood
HO62	Leigh [Shelford] Presbyterian Church, Shelford
HO85	Clyde Company Station, Russell's Bridge
HO86	Wurrook Homestead, Rokewood
HO76	Carra Mill, Inverleigh

APPENDIX A Study Brief

GOLDEN PLAINS HERITAGE STUDY STAGE TWO

Contract No: 0703

BACKGROUND

This study is commissioned by the Golden Plains Shire. Stage One of the Golden Plains Heritage Study was completed in 2005. A change in circumstances since completion of Stage 1 means that a new consultant(s) is required to undertake Stage 2 of the Study. However, Stage 2 of the Heritage Study shall build upon and be a continuation of the work completed in Stage 1 of the Heritage Study.

Council requires all precincts (including Steiglitz) identified in Stage 1 to be fully researched, documented and assessed. In addition, Council expects as many priority places identified in Stage 1 to be fully researched, documented and assessed, as budget will allow.

STUDY AREA

The study area is the municipality of the Golden Plains Shire. The Shire has a total area of 2706 square kilometers, stretching between Geelong and Ballarat, Victoria's second and third largest cities respectively

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the stage two study is to:

- assess and document the identified places and precincts of post-contact cultural significance considered worthy of future conservation;
- enter this information into the HERMES system, access to which will be provided to the client and to the consultant;
- review the Thematic Environmental History; and
- make recommendations for the conservation of the municipality's cultural heritage.

METHODOLOGY

The heritage study is to be prepared in accordance with the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999* and its Guidelines. All terminology shall be consistent with the Burra Charter.

Values to be used in the identification and assessment of places include scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest or other special cultural value (see also supplementary notes on page 2 about the alternative use of the Australian Heritage Commission criteria). Thresholds applied in the assessment of places shall include State significance and Local significance. Local significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

The consultant shall be required to use the *Australian Historic Themes* developed by the Australian Heritage Commission.

The consultant shall refer to the *Guidelines for Thematic Environmental Histories* (Attachment Three to Brief) in preparing the Thematic Environmental History.

The consultant shall refer to Heritage Victoria's *Draft Guidelines for Assessing Landscapes with Cultural Heritage Significance*.

The Thematic Environmental History should be integrated with the study process in a reiterative process. While the key themes should be initially identified and inform the field work, the Thematic Environmental History itself should be informed by discoveries in the field, by information about places from local sources and by the research, assessment and documentation of

places in Stage Two.

The consultant will be expected to provide at least one photograph in digital format (eg JPEG) which clearly depicts each identified heritage place.

STUDY REQUIREMENTS

The tasks shall be undertaken in the order that they appear below:

2.0 Preparation of Project Management Plan & Community Involvement

The consultant shall complete the pro-forma Project Management Plan for Stage Two (Attachment Two) for the endorsement by the Steering Committee. This Plan will set out an agreed timetable; payment schedule with related milestones; suggestions as to meeting dates for the Steering Committee and completion details. The consultant will seek the approval of the Steering Committee for any amendments to the milestones and completion dates

The consultant and Steering Committee shall also give consideration to techniques for Community Involvement (Attachment Four) and agree upon the approach.

2.1 Research, assessment, peer-testing and data-entry for places of Post-Contact cultural significance

This aspect of the study shall address itself to the research, assessment and data-entry for those places identified in Stage One of the heritage study project to be of potential cultural significance and considered worthy of future conservation.

If the place is not considered to be worthy of future conservation, further research and assessment of significance is not required. However, the completion of a partial entry on the HERMES system to denote this fact will still be appropriate so that the client will know in future that the place has been considered.

Assessment of cultural significance

Research and limited comparative analysis will be required to substantiate the significance of each place/ precinct of potential cultural significance identified in Stage One that is considered worthy of future conservation. These places/ precincts will be assessed against the heritage values nominated in Section 4(1)(d) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Those heritage values include, but are not limited to scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest or other special value. Other special values might include, but are not limited to, social or spiritual interest or any of the natural heritage values (see also supplementary notes on page 2 about the alternative use of the Australian Heritage Commission criteria).

The thresholds applied in the assessment of significance shall be State Significance and Local Significance. Local Significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

The significant components of each place/ precinct should be identified. This will usually occur as a brief mention in the Statement of Significance. If the place is a heritage area (eg a precinct, landscape, complex, multiple properties etc), the significant components of the area shall be clearly identified by one or more of the following means:

- through the Statement of Significance;
- on a map or plan;

- in a table to be included in the documentation for the heritage place.

Places of potential State significance shall undergo limited analysis on a broader (ie Statewide) comparative basis and will be subject to peer-review by Heritage Victoria as set out below.

Peer-review

The consultants shall arrange a meeting with staff from Heritage Victoria to review the preliminary findings of Stage Two of the heritage study. The meeting should be organised within the first twelve months of the commencement of Stage Two and not later than six months prior to completion. A maximum of one day should be allowed for the review. The purpose of the meeting is:

- To assist the consultants in terms of research, comparative analysis or other issues associated with the assessment of places of cultural significance and discuss any problems involved.
- To review those places being considered for the Heritage or other Overlays.
- To review those places being considered for the Heritage Inventory.
- To review those places recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register.
- To ensure that the heritage study takes a holistic approach to the assessment of significance in terms of place types, periods and heritage values.

HERMES system

The documentation for all identified places shall be entered into the HERMES electronic database (refer to Attachment One for details). In all cases, sources of information, both documentary and oral, shall be fully documented.

Mapping

All identified places of cultural significance must be marked with a polygon on a Planning Scheme base map(s) to be provided to the client.

2.2 Review of the Thematic Environmental History

At the completion of Task 2.1 (Research, documentation and data-entry for places of Post-Contact cultural significance), the draft Thematic Environmental History prepared during Stage One of the Study shall be reviewed and finalised. The emphasis which is given to particular themes may need to be amended in the light of the detailed work that has been undertaken.

A Statement of Significance for the municipality shall also be finalised. This should be no more than about 400 words (ie no longer than an A4 page).

2.3 Recommendations for Statutory Protection

The consultant shall complete a table as set out below. This will be logically arranged in alphabetical order by address and locality:

NAME OF HERITAGE PLACE & LOCATION	RECOMMENDED FOR VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	RECOMMENDED FOR HERITAGE INVENTORY	RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME (IDENTIFY OVERLAY)	OTHER RECOMMENDATION

2.3.1 *Draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay*

For those places recommended for a Heritage Overlay, the consultant shall complete a draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. The drafting of the Schedule shall accord with the requirements of the VPP Practice Note – *Applying the Heritage Overlay*.

2.3.2 *Draft local planning requirements for heritage areas*

Where heritage areas are identified (eg precincts, landscapes, complexes, multiple properties etc), the boundaries of each area shall be identified on a map(s) for potential inclusion by the council in a local planning policy or schedule to an Overlay. All significant places and elements within the heritage area shall be shown on this map(s). Specific objectives and policies for the conservation of the area and significant elements within the area shall be provided in a format which is suitable for ultimate inclusion in either a local heritage policy in Clause 22 of the planning scheme or in a schedule to an Overlay.

2.3.3 *Historical archaeology report*

Drawing from the research undertaken as part of the Thematic Environmental History, field-work etc, the consultant will be required to prepare a brief report which:

- identifies areas of archaeological sensitivity for which an archaeological management plan should be undertaken; and
- make recommendations for inclusion of places in the Heritage Inventory, the Heritage Register or the Heritage Overlay as appropriate.

The management recommendations for historical archaeological places will have regard to the full range of heritage values and criteria.

MATERIALS AND DATABASE

The consultant shall supply the client with: -

A report in A4 vertical format which includes:

- Name of the client.
- Names of all the practitioners engaged in the task and the work they undertook.
 - Date.
- Acknowledgment that “The Golden Plains Shire Heritage Study was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Victorian State Government”
- Summary and contents page.
- A hardcopy version of the Thematic Environmental History including a Statement of Significance for the municipality as per 2.2 of the brief. Additionally, a soft copy version should be provided both in MS Word and in PDF formats.
- A print-out from the HERMES system of the place reports for all those places identified to be significant and worthy of future conservation. This consolidated print-out made up of reports for single places should be produced by the consultant from the HERMES system.
- The table of places recommended for statutory protection as per 2.3.1 of the brief
- The draft Schedule to the Heritage Overlay as per 2.3.2 of the brief.
- The draft local planning requirements for heritage areas as per 2.3.3 of the brief
- The archaeological report as per 2.3.4 of the brief.
- Any limitations of the study (for example - limitations in terms of the types of places identified; geographic limitations; access limitations etc). This should be clearly organised so that the client is fully informed of any further work which may be required as part of any future heritage study review or further investigation.
- The study brief.

All terminology shall be consistent with the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999*.

Planning Scheme base map(s) showing the location of all places of cultural significance (marked with a polygon) which are recommended for statutory protection.

HERMES system populated with data as per the requirements of 2.1 above and with all place records updated to reflect a suitable heritage status as required to vest ownership with the Council.

APPENDIX B Burra Charter

Article 1 Definitions

For the purpose of this Charter:

- 1.1** *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2** *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
- Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.
- Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3** *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
- 1.4** *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5** *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- 1.6** *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7** *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of

Explanatory Notes

These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS.

The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.

The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are

- Maintenance & regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
- repair involving restoration & returning of dislodged gutters;
- repair involving reconstruction & replacing decayed gutters.

It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.

new material.

- 1.8** *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- 1.9** *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10** *Use* means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.
- 1.11** *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12** *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13** *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14** *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the *place*.
- 1.15** *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16** *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17** *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2 Conservation and management

- 2.1** *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2** The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3** *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4** *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

Article 3 Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations and meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Article 4 Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Article 5 Values

- 5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

Article 6 Burra Charter Process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2 The policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7 Use

- 7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Article 8 Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9 Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10 Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural*

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

significance of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11 Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12 Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13 Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14 Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

Article 15 Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek

is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

- 15.2** Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.
- 15.3** Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.
- 15.4** The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric, uses, associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16 Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17 Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18 Restoration and reconstruction

the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Restoration and reconstruction should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19 Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20 Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21 *Adaptation* must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the *place* determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22 New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Article 23 Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24 Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for

Adaptation is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.

These may require changes to significant *fabric* but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

- 24.2** Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25 Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Article 26 Applying the Burra Charter process

- 26.1** Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.
- 26.2** Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.
- 26.3** Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27 Managing change

- 27.1** The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2** Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the

The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

place.

Article 28 Disturbance of fabric

Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29 Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30 Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31 Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32 Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33 Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34 Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.
Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

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APPENDIX C Heritage Council Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance

Introduction

The following assessment criteria were adopted by the Heritage Council of Victoria at its meeting on 7 August 2008, and replace the previous criteria adopted by the Heritage Council on 6 March 1997.

Criteria:

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 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.

APPENDIX D Places already included on the Golden Plains Shire Planning Scheme and Victorian Heritage Register

	Name of Heritage Place	Address	Locality	Victorian Heritage Register	Planning Scheme
1.	Former Black Lead Uniting Church And Hall	5050 Colac-Ballarart Road	Cambrian Hill	H2173	
2.	Mcmillans Bridge	Over Little Woody Yallock River And Rokewood-Skipton Road	Rokewood	H1847	
3.	Jubilee Company Quartz Gold Mine	Jubilee Historic Reserve And Jubilee Road	Staffordshire Reef	H1762	
4.	Cast Iron Mileposts	Lismore-Scarsdale Road And Rokewood-Skipton Road	Cape Clear	H1702	
5.	Stone Mileposts	Glenelg Highway	Smythesdale	H1701	
6.	Smythesdale Court House	60 Glenelg Highway	Smythesdale	H1653	
7.	Surface Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Pit	Surface Hill Historic Area	Smythesdale	H1226	
8.	Bannockburn Railway Station	Clyde Road	Bannockburn	H1560	
9.	Former Steiglitz Court House	Meredith Road	Steiglitz	H1487	
10.	Bridge Over Leigh River	Shelford-Bannockburn Road (Over Leigh River)	Shelford	H1452	
11.	Glenfine Homestead Precinct	150 Glenfine Road	Werneth	H1206	
12.	Bridge	Over Moorabool River	Batesford And Moorabool	H1115	
13.	Railway Viaduct	Over Moorabool River And Ballarat-Geelong Line	Moorabool And Batesford	H1105	
14.	Laurence Park Homestead	56 Buchter Road	Batesford	H0887	
15.	Prefabricated Iron Cottage	Off Weatherboard Road	Inverleigh	H0880	
16.	Cameron Hill	25 Brisbane Road	Murgheboluc	H0792	
17.	Darra	490 Slate Quarry Road	Meredith	H0268	
18.	Moranghurk	Midland Highway	Lethbridge	H0266	
19.	Cameron Hill,	Brislane Road	Murgheboluc		HO1
20.	State School No. 330	Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO7
21.	Railway Station	Ackland Street,	Lethbridge		HO9
22.	Old Bridge over Ferrers Creek	between Geelong and Rokewood	Rokewood		HO12
23.	Brisbane Ranges National Park				HO16
24.	Darriwill Park House and Outbuildings	Bakers Bridge Road			HO17
25.	Gaol (Former)	Victor Street	Bannockburn		HO18
26.	Naringal Private Cemetery	Lismore Road	Cape Clear		HO19
27.	Barunah Plains Homestead, Outbuildings and Garden	Hamilton Highway	Wingeel		HO20
28.	Inverleigh Hotel	High Street,	Inverleigh		HO21
29.	Presbyterian Church	High Street	Inverleigh		HO22
30.	Sutherlands Creek Engraving Area	Pringles Bridge Road	Maude		HO23
31.	Leigh River Road Bridge	Mt Mercer-Elaine Road	Meredith		HO24

	Name of Heritage Place	Address	Locality	Victorian Heritage Register	Planning Scheme
32.	Meredith Railway Station	Staughton Street	Meredith		HO25
33.	Meredith Shire Hall (Former)	Staughton Street	Meredith		HO26
34.	Woodbourne Homestead	Meredith-Mt Mercer Road	Meredith		HO27
35.	Kuruc-a-ruc Homesetad and Outbuildings	Kuruc-a-ruc Road	Rokewood		HO29
36.	Rokewood Stone Arrangement		Rokewood		HO30
37.	Golf Hill Homestead and Outbuildings		Shelford		HO31
38.	Bluestone Lockup	Shelford-Cressy Road	Shelford		HO33
39.	Steiglitz Historic Site HO34				
40.	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Kurrajong), Steiglitz Cottage	22 Staughton Street	Meredith		HO36
41.	<i>Banksia marginata</i> (Silver Banksia)	Hardies Creek, by Leigh River, on Buninyong-Mt Mercer Road			HO37
42.	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> (Snow Gum)	Hardies Creek, by Leigh River, on Buninyong-Mt Mercer Road			HO38
43.	<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i> (Candlebark) stand	Glenelg Highway at Haddon turnoff			HO39
44.	<i>Banksia marginata</i> (Silver Banksia)	south-east of Illabrook on old railway track			HO40
45.	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> (Drooping She-oak)	south-east of Illabrook on road halfway along old railway track			HO42
46.	<i>Morus nigra</i> (Black Mulberry)	Wallinduc via Cape Clear			HO43
47.	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> (Snow Gum)	Berringa Road, off Dereel-Rokewood Junction Road,	Dereel		HO44
48.	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (Roughbarked Manna Gum)	Lot 19, Lantan's Road	Dereel		HO45
49.	Rosamond (former Somerset Inn)	Teesdale Road	Bannockburn		HO46
50.	Innisfail	Cross Street	Batesford		HO49
51.	St Pauls (Anglican) Church, Hamilton Highway, Inverleigh	Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO50
52.	Presbyterian Church	Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO51
53.	Methodist Church	Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO52
54.	Lawsons (former Horseshoe Inn)	High Street	Inverleigh		HO53
55.	Road Bridge		Lethbridge		HO54
56.	Native Creek No. 1 Run	Geelong/Ballarat Road			HO55
57.	Church of the Eaphany (Anglican)	Wallace Street	Meredith		HO58
58.	Clyde Flour Mill	Bannockburn-Maude Road	Russells Bridge		HO59
59.	Shop and residence below Court House	Stawell Street	Steiglitz		HO60
60.	Presbyterian Church		Rokewood		HO61
61.	Leigh Presbyterian Church		Shelford		HO62

	Name of Heritage Place	Address	Locality	Victorian Heritage Register	Planning Scheme
62.	Primary School No 379	Main Road	Shelford		HO63
63.	Methodist Chapel	Main Street	Shelford		HO64
64.	Stand Pipe and Trough		Happy Valley		HO65
65.	Ross Creek Chapel		Ross Creek		HO66
66.	Court House Hotel (former)		Smythesdale		HO67
67.	Lock Up and police Station (former)		Smythesdale		HO68
68.	St Agnes (Anglican) Church		Wallinduc		HO71
69.	Bluestone Cottage, off Hills Road		Batesford		HO72
70.	'Chaumont' homestead, Hills Road		Batesford		HO73
71.	Korong farmhouse, near Bakers Bridge		Gheringhap		HO74
72.	House, near Bakers Bridge		Gheringhap		HO75
73.	Carrah Mill, on Barwon River	Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO76
74.	'Tower Hill' homestead	off Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO77
75.	War memorial	Hamilton Highway	Inverleigh		HO78
76.	Clyde Co. Station	on Spillers property, Spillers Road	Maude		HO79
77.	'Moranghurk' Woodshed (former)	Lot 19, Meredith-Shelford Road	Meredith		HO80
78.	Burnside house	Burnside Road	Murgheboluc		HO82
79.	Bridge	Russells Road near Bannockburn			HO84
80.	Clyde Company Station	Capron's property, Parkers Road	Russells Bridge		HO85
81.	Wurrook homestead	off Wurrook Road	Rokewood		HO86
82.	Primitive Methodist Chapel	Thomson Street	Shelford		HO87
83.	Small farmhouse and outbuilding	Main Street	Shelford		HO88
84.	Shire Hall	Rokewood-Shelford Road	Meredith		HO89
85.	Moranghurk (Balance)	Midland Highway	Lethbridge		HO94

APPENDIX E Recommended levels of significance and statutory protection for precincts, individual places and significant landscapes in Stage Two

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address	HERMES	Recommended for VHR	Recommended for Planning Scheme
1.	Bannockburn Heritage Precinct	Bannockburn	55595		YES - Local HO
2.	Corindhap Heritage Precinct	Corindhap	34755		YES - Local HO
3.	Inverleigh Heritage Precinct	Inverleigh	55594		YES - Local HO
4.	Lethbridge Heritage Precinct	Lethbridge	42800		YES - Local HO
5.	Linton Heritage Precinct	Linton	34683		YES - Local HO
6.	Meredith Heritage Precinct	Meredith	35543		YES - Local HO
7.	Rokewood Heritage Precinct	Rokewood	43390		YES - Local HO
8.	Scarsdale Heritage Precinct	Scarsdale	35036		YES - Local HO
9.	Shelford Heritage Precinct	Shelford	55597		YES - Local HO
10.	Smythesdale Heritage Precinct	Smythesdale	35063		YES - Local HO
11.	Steiglitz Heritage Precinct	Steiglitz	34742	YES – VHR	
12.	Mount Misery Creek Bridge	Berringa - Dereel Road Berringa	31661		YES - Local HO
13.	St Aidan's Church of England	659 Berringa - Dereel Road Berringa	31663		YES - Local HO
14.	Berringa State School No. 905	20 Illabarook - Berringa Road Berringa	31659		YES - Local HO
15.	William Fancy Mining Co. Mining Complex	15 Sykes Road Berringa	31667		YES - Local HO
16.	Cape Clear Cemetery	Cemetery Road Cape Clear	31669		YES - Local HO
17.	Corindhap Avenue of Honour	Colac – Ballarat Road Corindhap	118961		YES – SLO
18.	Former Corindhap State School No. 1906	39 School Road Corindhap	34930		YES – Local HO
19.	Stony Creek Reservoir System	Geelong - Ballan Road Durdidwarrah	23566		YES - Local HO
20.	Former Garibaldi State School No. 2173	28 Hardies Hill Rd Garibaldi	31689		YES - Local HO
21.	Bills Horse Trough and Standpipe	Ross Creek - Haddon Road Haddon	31658		YES - Local HO
22.	Haddon Memorial Reserve	Sago Hill Road Haddon	23573		YES - Local HO
23.	Timber Trestle Bridge over Springdallah Creek	Happy Valley Road Happy Valley	31671		YES - Local HO
24.	Inverleigh Entrance Avenue and Street Trees	Hamilton Highway Inverleigh	118963		YES – SLO
25.	Inverleigh Cemetery	Cemetery Road Inverleigh	111441		YES - Local HO
26.	Lullote Homestead Complex	385 Common Road Inverleigh	55587		
27.	Lawsons Hotel	1 High Street Inverleigh	31709		
28.	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex	70 High Street Inverleigh	85550		YES - Local HO
29.	Inverleigh Public Hall and former Mechanics Institute	71 High Street Inverleigh	104322		YES – Local HO
30.	Timber Railway Bridge	Peel Road Inverleigh	31707		YES - Local HO
31.	Former Railway Water Tank and Recreation Reserve	Lethbridge Reserve Lethbridge	31690		YES - Local HO

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address	HERMES	Recommended for VHR	Recommended for Planning Scheme
32.	Lethbridge State School No. 1386	2846 Midland Highway Lethbridge	118163		YES – Local HO
33.	St Mary’s Catholic Church	2779 Midland Highway Lethbridge	23596		YES – Local HO
34.	Bluestone Bridge over Bruce’s Creek	Over Russell Street Lethbridge	42827		YES – Local HO
35.	Linton Park Homestead Complex	49 Linton – Naringhal Road Linton	31672		YES - Local HO
36.	World War 1 Avenue of Honour	Denison Street Linton	35019		YES – SLO
37.	Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Highway Linton	118965		YES – SLO
38.	Linton Cemetery	Linton-Carngham Road Linton	23618		YES - Local HO
39.	St Peters Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery	30 Cumberland Street Linton	35025		YES – Local HO
40.	Former Presbyterian Church and Pinetum	9 Linton – Mannibadar Road Linton	23603		YES – Local HO
41.	Linton Public Library	66 Sussex Street Linton	31674	YES – VHR	
42.	Emu Hill Homestead Complex	680 Linton - Naringal Road Mannibadar	31680		YES - Local HO
43.	Mannibadar Soldier's Memorial Hall	Skipton -Geelong Rd Mannibadar	31677		YES - Local HO
44.	Meredith Cupressus Avenue – North Approach	North Midland Highway Meredith	119198		YES – SLO
45.	Meredith Cupressus Avenue – South Approach	South Midland Highway Meredith	119199		YES – SLO
46.	Woodbourne Homestead	Boundary Road Meredith	111797	YES – VHR	
47.	Former Free Presbyterian Church	Creamery Road Meredith	23648		YES - Local HO
48.	Meredith State School No. 1420 & Community House	5 Wallace Street Meredith	42859		YES - Local HO
49.	St Josephs Catholic Church Complex	Lawler Street Meredith	23638		YES - Local HO
50.	St Andrew’s Uniting Church and Manse	28 – 30 Wallace Street Meredith	118225		YES - Local HO
51.	Meredith Cemetery	Slate Quarry Road Meredith	23640		YES - Local HO
52.	Viewbank	2219 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	116824		YES - Local HO
53.	Murgheboluc Significant Landscape	Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	119200		YES – SLO
54.	St Andrew’s Chapel	Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	104344		YES – Local HO
55.	Murgheboluc Public Hall and Reserve	Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	117512		YES – Local HO
56.	Athelston	2025 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	104345		YES – Local HO
57.	Poplars	2000 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	104346		YES – Local HO
58.	Edglestone	1910 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	104347		YES – Local HO
59.	Butleigh	1754 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	116813		YES – Local HO
60.	Scarsdale World War 1 Avenue of Honour	Pitfield – Scasdale Road Newtown	35043		YES – SLO
61.	Former Police Station and Residence	4835 Colac - Ballarat Road Napoleons	31700		YES - Local HO
62.	Piggoreet West Homestead	909 Linton -Piggoreet	31676		YES - Local HO

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address	HERMES	Recommended for VHR	Recommended for Planning Scheme
	Complex	West Road Piggoreet			
63.	St Patrick's Catholic Church	Cape Clear Road Piggoreet East	31682		YES - Local HO
64.	Rokewood Cemetery	Cemetery Road Rokewood	31694		YES - Local HO
65.	Kuruc-a-ruc Homestead Complex	Kuruc-a-ruc Road, Corindhap	23691	YES – VHR	
66.	Former Police Station and Residence	42 Ferrars Street Rokewood	43411		YES – Local HO
67.	St Patrick's Catholic Church	74a Rokewood – Skipton Road Rokewood	43433		YES – Local HO
68.	Clyde Flour Mill and Managers Residence	470 Russell's Bridge Road Russells Bridge	31698	YES – VHR	
69.	Russell's Bridge Landscape	Russell's Bridge Road Russell's Bridge	119202		YES – SLO
70.	Former Presbyterian Church	143 Clyde Hill Road Russells Bridge	43448		YES – Local HO
71.	Former Russells Bridge State School No. 530	139 Russells Bridge Road Russells Bridge	43453		YES – Local HO
72.	Scarsdale Avenue of Honour	Glenelg Highway Scarsdale	35044		YES – SLO
73.	Rock Rose Cottage	1920 Glenelg Highway Scarsdale	117954		YES - Local HO
74.	Heatherbrae	5 Station Street Scarsdale	35039		YES – Local HO
75.	Former Methodist Manse	12 Carlyle Street Scarsdale	35053		YES – Local HO
76.	Scarsdale State School No. 980 and Memorial Gates	149 Scarsdale – Pitfield Road Scarsdale	104363		YES – Local HO
77.	Former Presbyterian Manse	999 The Parade Shelford	104356		YES – Local HO
78.	Leighburn Homestead	1567 Bannockburn - Shelford Road Shelford	31710		YES - Local HO
79.	Golf Hill Estate	Bannockburn - Shelford Road Shelford	23706	YES – VHR	
80.	Shelford Presbyterian Manse	31 Mercer Street Shelford	31711	YES – VHR	
81.	Smythesdale General Cemetery	Glenelg Highway Scarsdale	23717		YES - Local HO
82.	Smythesdale State School No. 978	50 Becker Street Smythesdale	35104		YES – Local HO
83.	Former Smythesdale Botanic Gardens	Garden Street Smythesdale	35105		YES – SLO
84.	Staffordshire Reef Cemetery	Don McLeans Road Staffordshire Reef	31702		YES - Local HO
85.	Steiglitz General Cemetery	Steiglitz Road Steiglitz	35171		YES - Local HO
86.	Gowan Brae	1038 Bridge Road Teesdale	55583		YES - Local HO
87.	Teesdale State School No. 2065	1055 Bridge Road Teesdale	55582		YES - Local HO
88.	Row of Maclura pomifera (Ossage Orange) & Pinus pinea (Stone Pine)	Bridge Road Teesdale	55580		YES – SLO
89.	Former Teesdale Water Reserve (Chinaman's Lagoon)	Learmonth Road Teesdale	118226		YES - Local HO
90.	Teesdale War Memorial	cnr.Pantics Rd & Bridge Street Teesdale	31712		YES - Local HO
91.	Teesdale Presbyterian	36 Pyke Street Teesdale	55581		YES - Local HO

No.	Name of Heritage Place	Address	HERMES	Recommended for VHR	Recommended for Planning Scheme
	Church				
92.	Woolbrook Homestead Complex	704 Teesdale-Inverleigh Rd Teesdale	23767		YES - Local HO
93.	Naringal Homestead Complex	1551 Lismore – Pitfield Road Wallinduc	31704		YES - Local HO
94.	War Memorial	Cape Clear Road Wallinduc	31703		YES - Local HO

APPENDIX F Victorian Framework of Historical Themes

1. Shaping Victoria's environment

This theme includes the evolution of the environment from a scientific viewpoint and in terms of Aboriginal people's traditions and understanding about how the land and its features were created. This theme also traces how our understanding and appreciation of the environment has changed over time.

- 1.1 Tracing climate and topographical change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria's plants and animals
- 1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Creation stories and defining country
- 1.5 Exploring, surveying and mapping
- 1.6 Living with natural processes
- 1.7 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders

2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

This theme examines the people who occupied Victoria over tens of thousands of years and the waves of immigration since European settlement.

- 2.1 Living as Victoria's original inhabitants
- 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.3 Arriving in a new land
- 2.4 Migrating and making a home
- 2.5 Maintaining distinctive cultures
- 2.6 Promoting settlement
- 2.7 Fighting for identity

3. Connecting Victorians by transport and communications

This theme traces how early pathways often followed Aboriginal lines of travel and were later formalised as road and rail networks.

- 3.1 Establishing pathways
- 3.2 Travelling by water
- 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail
- 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the twentieth century
- 3.5 Travelling by tram
- 3.6 Linking Victorians by air
- 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

4. Transforming the land

This theme explores how occupation and use of the land, and exploitation of its natural resources, has transformed Victoria and shaped its diverse cultural landscapes.

- 4.1 Living off the land
- 4.2 Living from the sea
- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.4 Farming
- 4.5 Gold mining
- 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
- 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce

This theme explores how secondary and tertiary industries were developed in Victoria and examines the experiences of those who have worked in them.

- 5.1 Processing raw materials
- 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity
- 5.3 Marketing and retailing
- 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
- 5.5 Banking and finance
- 5.6 Entertaining and socialising
- 5.7 Working

6. Building towns, cities and the garden state

This theme focuses on the development of Victoria's cities, towns and suburbs, including the application of innovative planning ideas which contributed to Victoria's identity as the 'garden state'.

- 6.1 Establishing Melbourne Town, Port Phillip District
- 6.2 Creating Melbourne

- 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
- 6.4 Making regional centres
- 6.5 Living in country towns
- 6.6 Marking significant phases in development of Victoria’s settlements, towns and cities
- 6.7 Making homes for Victorians
- 6.8 Living on the fringes

7. Governing Victorians

This theme focuses on the role of the State and its institutions in shaping the life of its citizens in all facets of life.

- 7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
- 7.2 Struggling for political rights
- 7.3 Maintaining law and order
- 7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia
- 7.5 Protecting Victoria’s heritage

8. Building community life

This theme covers the ways Victorians have built community life and institutions in a variety of forms and expressions.

- 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life
- 8.2 Educating people
- 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
- 8.4 Forming community organisations
- 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
- 8.6 Marking the phases of life

9. Shaping cultural and creative life

This theme displays Victoria’s cultural life in its many facets

- 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation
- 9.2 Nurturing a vibrant arts scene
- 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts
- 9.4 Creating popular culture
- 9.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology

Linking State, National and Local themes

Australian Historic Theme	Victoria Theme	
1. Tracing the evolution of the Australian Environment	1. Shaping Victoria’s environment	Local themes
2. Peopling Australia	2. Peopling Victoria’s places and landscapes	
3. Developing local, regional & national economies	3. Connecting Victorians by transport and communication 4. Transforming the land 5. Building Victoria’s industries and workforce;	
4. Building settlements, towns & cities	6. Building towns, cities and the garden state	
5. Working	Covered in 3,4,5	
6. Educating	8. Building community life	
7. Governing	7. Governing Victorians	
8. Developing Australia’s cultural life	9. Shaping cultural and creative life	
9. Marking the phases of life	Included in 8. Building community life.	

APPENDIX G Statement of Significance for Study Area

What is significant?

The Golden Plains Shire comprises the former municipalities of Bannockburn, Grenville, Leigh, and part of the former shire of Buninyong. The former town halls of the first three as well as Meredith and Scarsdale survive within the Shire. The Shire is located immediately south of the major urban areas of Ballarat, immediately west of Geelong, north-east of Colac and at its closest point is approximately 70km south-west of Melbourne. The shire covers 2706 square kilometres. It extends from the former Woody Yaloak goldfields and rich pastoral plains in the north, the Brisbane Ranges National Park to the east, extensive cropping land at the centre and the Moorabool, Leigh and Barwon Rivers and their associated floodplains to the south. For the most part the geology of the Shire reflects a volcanic origin from the most ancient times to more recent activity. There are minor outcroppings of other rock such as granite south-west of the You Yangs and Silurian fieldstone near Rokewood. Clay deposits along creeks and rivers were used for brick making but, for the most part, basalt was quarried and used for substantial buildings.

Golden Plains Shire was once occupied by the Wauthorong of the Kulin nation. There are mixed accounts of conflict between Aborigines and Europeans who settled on the land in the 1830s and 1840s. Some contacts between Aborigines and European settlers resulted in fierce clashes but there were also stories of more amicable relations between the earlier and later occupiers of the land, particularly in the Linton area. There was an Aboriginal Reserve of 160 acres [64 ha] at Murgheboluc located where the Native Hut Creek enters the Barwon River.

The generally temperate, lightly forested country discovered by the first Europeans was ideal for grazing sheep and the native grasslands were soon overtaken by a land rush of squatters and their flocks, both 'Overlanders' and 'Overstraiters'. New colonial legislation in 1839 had formalized the system. The first wave from 1838 to 1850 was characterised by the domination of vast pastoral empires financed from outside, including the Derwent Company funded from Van Diemen's Land and the Clyde Company funded from Scotland. The delineation of runs was largely resolved by the Land Commissioners. Moranghurk Homestead, a vertical slab bungalow survives best from this time. But the early 1840s saw a major depression when the price of wool fell dramatically. The squatters, mostly staunch Scottish Presbyterians, consolidated their grip on the land under the 1847 Orders in Council which further legitimized their occupation and led to permanent pre-emptive rights and the construction of more substantial buildings. However, settlement was sparse and isolated and it was a male dominated society.

Within a few weeks of the Separation of Victoria from New South Wales gold was discovered in central Victoria and soon afterwards diggers were actively searching within the northern parts of the Shire. There was inevitable tension between pastoralists and diggers but also mutual benefit and eventually capital investment in mines by the squatting class. Mining was both alluvial and deep lead. Many small townships came and went such as Steiglitz. Some endured such as Smythesdale, Scarsdale and Linton in the north and Corindhap and Rokewood in the centre. The extraordinary influx of people, including more women and children, created a more diverse and democratic society. It caused a need for law and order, the provision of professional services such as doctors and midwives, the development of service industries such as retailers, hotels and banks, infrastructure such as schools, churches and cemeteries, and dwellings of all types. More permanently, towns were laid out in grids according to government regulations, such as Inverleigh and Meredith, and the irregular organic settlements of the goldfields, such Scarsdale were regularized. The subdivision of land around formally gazetted townships included reserves for public purposes, town blocks, suburban blocks and cultivation allotments. There was an effort to maximise access to rivers for small farms. Viewbank at Murgheboluc is typical for this type and location but is rare for still being in the original family ownership. Lullote at Inverleigh stands out as an extraordinary example for its architecture, situation and connections. Kuruc-a-ruc Homestead at Rokewood and Piggoreet West Homestead at Linton are typical for their accommodation of mining and their investment in the industry.

In the early 1860s, as surface mining declined and diggers abandoned the gold fields, there was a call to 'unlock the land' for yeoman farming. A series of Land Selection Acts, at first manipulated by the squatters to their own advantage, but finally successful in establishing a Selector class led to more intensive settlement. Small farmsteads were constructed while, with the further permanency of freehold title, many squatters extended their homesteads or built much better homes. This provided work for architects, such as Alexander Davidson who started his practice in Rokewood. With his later partner, George Henderson, he served the Scottish Presbyterian ascendancy. Other architects from Geelong and, more rarely, from Melbourne were active in the Shire. There was a revival of mining, especially around Pitfield in the early 1900s.

Improved communication, especially by the new railways and telegraph meant less isolation, safer travel and better trade. Driving the railway line from Geelong to Ballarat, a major engineering challenge was essential for the future of the colony. Permanent road bridges crossed over creeks and rivers consolidating the major routes from Geelong to Ballarat, Hamilton and Warrnambool, Port Fairy and Portland. Still, the centre of Lethbridge shifted from the highway to the railway. This period also saw the introduction of free, secular and compulsory education which meant the construction of many small state primary schools and a reduction in private and denominational schooling. Churches were built, mechanics institutes

were established, and wayside inns became hotels. A much more sophisticated interaction between elements within the community emerged, with classes of people interacting to their own and the community's advantage.

Scientific and technological advances such as super-phosphate dressings for soils, refrigeration for perishable food and the invention of the cream separator triggered further changes and supported the government's Closer Settlement program. The large pastoral properties, now owned by the second or third generation were subdivided and sold off. The economic damage of the early 1890s Depression in Melbourne was probably less serious for the Western District than the great Queensland Shearers' Strike of 1891, a harbinger of deeper domestic political and social changes. Technical innovation allowed the William Fancy Mine at Berringa to sink a new deep lead and operate until 1917. Internationally, the First World War brought not just great change but also sad losses. Monuments to the fallen, avenues of honour, memorial buildings and other expressions of grief appeared. The end of the War brought Soldier Settlement.

As well as avenues of honour, streets and reserves were planted to beautify towns and to improve their practical amenity. Similarly, gardens were established around homesteads and smaller farms. A small number of these are of particular interest because of their associations and types, such as the rare late nineteenth century garden retreat established on the bank of the Leigh River near Inverleigh by Mrs. Mary Moriarty. One garden designed by Edna Walling in the mid-twentieth century is located at Naringal, near Wallinduc. Many farms close to Geelong were taken up by Swiss vigneron and orchardists. Subsistence farming, the growing of fruit, vegetables and flowers, was also important. In 1967 Linton Park was praised for having one of the best gardens in Australia with the owner, Gordon John Clarke interested in the conservation of natural heritage.

Much change came after the Second World War. Gold mining was in complete decline. The overwhelming prominence of wool collapsed after the boom created by the Korean War. Pasture was turned over to new crops such as canola. Tiny local schools were consolidated into larger centres and secondary education was emphasized. The introduction of mains electricity and television changed recreational pursuits dramatically. Better motor transport saw the decline of small towns for shopping, professional services and recreation. Relatively few migrants settled within the Shire. War memorials were updated to include the names of those who fought in Vietnam. A new awareness of heritage emerged with the establishment of local historical societies, often housed in otherwise redundant public buildings. The most significant places, especially early homesteads complexes, were identified in the Shire's Planning Scheme and under the *Heritage Act* and its predecessors. The broad pattern of the Shire's settlement clearly survives including: its network of roads but rather fewer railway lines intact; the provision of primary and secondary education at schools which sometimes still incorporate the earliest structures; the churches of different Christian denominations; and countless small homes from every period.

How is it significant?

The Golden Plains Shire is of historical, social, architectural and scientific (botanical) significance.

Why is it significant?

The Golden Plains Shire is of historical significance for demonstrating all of the major historic themes established by the Australian Heritage Commission and the Heritage Council of Victoria. Generally, it represents the broad sweep of land settlement from the earliest pastoral period including the turbulence of the gold rushes, though the land selection and closer settlement periods in the later nineteenth century and the two phases of soldier settlement in the 1920s and the 1950s. There are direct associations with key historical figures across all the major periods of development. Perhaps two of the more important were George Russell, leader of the Scottish Presbyterian squatters, manager of the omnipresent Clyde Company and subsequent owner of Golf Hill and Archibald Simpson, his Minister at Shelford but also Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria. Sir Henry Bolte, Liberal Premier of Victoria and his wife Dame Enid Bolte, née Elder were from Skipton, farmed at Meredith and were strong advocates for the district. Henry Bolte was especially supportive of soldier settlement after the Second World War.

Although there is no major urban centre—an unusual and distinctive post-municipal amalgamation characteristic—the Shire still demonstrates the rich inter-relationship between towns and their hinterlands. There is deep social significance in the expression of community through personal, professional and commercial networks, government at all levels, the provision of infrastructure and, eventually, the introduction of heritage conservation. The 'ghostly' absence of a township at Steiglitz, where a community once flourished is significant and reinforces the importance of the survival of other local communities. Women, such as Mrs. Janet Biddlecombe née Russell of Golf Hill and Mrs. Mary Charlotte Moriarty née Berthon of Lullote, played important social roles as philanthropists within the Shire and beyond. Mrs. Ella Howard was librarian at Linton for over sixty years and her work means that the Linton Public Library is one of the best surviving collections and buildings in the state.

The architectural significance of the Shire lies in its wide range of building types of varying degrees and qualities. There is much work done by important architects. The most important firm, for the quality and quantity of their work as well as their clientele, was Davidson and Henderson but others from Geelong and Melbourne. The work of the architects and engineers in the Public Works Department and Victorian Railways is a major contribution.

There is much of botanical significance in the Shire, including the gardens established to emphasise the pastoral occupation of the land, the avenues of honour to mark the fallen, and the street trees planted to beautify towns. These are typical of the Western District, both in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While no trees or other plants are particularly rare, the effort and associations of the plantings are significant expressions of taste, knowledge and aspiration.

The technology of mining was significant throughout the Shire until the Second World War.

APPENDIX H Revised Thematic Environmental History

The Study Area

Location and Natural Environment

The Shire of Golden Plains (hereinafter referred to as the Study Area) is located west of the Werribee Plains and Melbourne. With its boundaries south of Ballarat and north of Geelong, the Study Area has been affected by the histories of both cities. It incorporates all or part of the historic shires of **Bannockburn**, **Buninyong**, **Grenville**, **Leigh**, **Meredith** (annexed to Bannockburn in 1915) and the Borough of **Steiglitz** (to Bannockburn in 1871). The Study Area includes hills of the **Brisbane Ranges** in the east, the north and west banks of the **Barwon** and **Moorabool** plains, and the **Woody Yaloak** region in the west. Its boundaries straddle three highways, the **Hamilton Highway** and **Midland Highway** in the southeast and the **Glenelg Highway** in the north. These geographic aspects of the Study Area encompass three of the main themes of its history, with a basaltic river plain in the south ideal for pastoral and agricultural settlement, significant goldfields in the east and north-central hilly terrain of the Ordovician rock and gullies, and important trade and travel routes between the port of Geelong and the interior settlements and cities such as Ballarat.

This thematic environmental history is written for the purposes of the Shire of Golden Plains heritage study and its structure is thus based upon the Australian Historic Themes.

1. Early Settlement

1.1 The global context of early European exploration and settlement

The Study Area's history since the nineteenth century has been connected with and influenced by distant environments. Its exploration and development can firstly be seen within the broader context of global economic events, social movements and perceptions, chief among which was European imperialism and expanding global capitalism. While Australia's initial penal colony at Sydney had been driven by pressure in the British criminal system and the supply needs of its navies, the Study Area owes its colonisation to a different set of impulses. These included the growing demands of the emergent world markets and Great Britain's hunger for raw materials, exploited by the entrepreneurs and speculators of the various companies who came to the Port Phillip District (Victoria) from Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Added to this was the flow of migration both to relieve population pressures in the British Isles, and also to fulfill the personal ambitions of migrants from across the globe. They came not only to service the imperial markets but also to serve the needs of a growing colonial economy.

1.2 Perceptions of the Environment promoting exploration and settlement

In the first decades of the nineteenth century the views of Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) were widely read, with their pessimistic view of human overpopulation and environmental interaction. While this negative perception was associated with Europe, it contrasted starkly with the perception of the ‘new worlds’ as lands of latent and inexhaustible wealth. In 1834 an anonymous pamphleteer in England described the overseas empire as:

A mine as yet partially explored, inexhaustible in its treasures, requiring only population, with a moderate amount of capital to become of immense importance and wealth to the mother country.⁵

These concurrent and contrasting perceptions of the ‘old’ and ‘new’ worlds, combined with the potential for new markets and source of raw materials to feed the fledgling industrial revolution were the preconditions for the radical transformation of the environment as non-indigenous settlement attempted to mould its new surroundings to meet expectations and aspirations. In the Study Area the factors attracting migrants were particularly strong given the gold rushes of the 1850s, the early stages of which were driven by individuals and parties seeking their fortune. While goldfield populations were largely transient, with many leaving behind work and families, others brought wives and children with them and some would settle permanently in the area.

1.3 Exploration and Early Settlement

Optimistic reports drove expeditions from the north and south of ‘Australia Felix’, of which the Study Area formed a part, though it was not in fact traversed by the earliest European explorers Major Mitchell or the Hume and Hovell expeditions, with the former travelling north and west of the region and the latter to the east. As early overlanders followed these early routes, they were not a contributor to the Study Area’s history apart from forming the vanguard of European settlement in neighbouring regions. The most important of these regions for this purpose was the area around Corio Bay and Geelong.

⁵ Asa Briggs, *The Age of Improvement*, p.388.

In 1802 Matthew Flinders led an expedition from Corio Bay across Werribee Plains to the You Yangs, to the east of the Study Area.⁶ This and other early expeditions and abortive settlements from the south were also motivated by concerns that other European powers, particularly the French, might lay claim to 'Australia Felix'.⁷ Significant unofficial communities of whalers and sealers also existed along the southern coastline, and the Port Phillip Association under John Batman led attempts to acquire land from indigenous peoples.

Many of the first squatters, men who grazed cattle and sheep through open land without title to it, arrived from Van Diemens Land and were members of the Clyde Company and Derwent Company. The former drew its members predominantly from the Clyde region of Scotland, most significantly George Russell who took up a run for the company in the Study Area. The latter company was successor to the ill fated Port Phillip Association. The area's proximity to a landing place for stock at Geelong and source of supplies was a deciding factor in these companies' selection of land in the Study Area.

Edward Henty founded the first permanent European settlement at Portland Bay in 1834 and Geelong meanwhile became a small village by 1837. Exploration of the Study Area followed rapidly, with new pastoral runs established around Geelong by Alexander Thomson, Armytage, Austin, and Thomas and Somerville Learmonth on the **Barwon** River. In 1837 men seeking land crossed the Study Area travelling northwest from Geelong through Bunninyong to Lake Burrumbeet. At Buninyong T. Learmonth took up one of the early runs.

George Russell, the younger brother of Phillip Russell of Van Diemen's Land, explored as far as the **Leigh** Valley, occupying the run from the **Moorabool** Valley to **Shelford** and the line of what would become the **Mount Mercer** Road. His daughter Biddlecomb owned Golf Hill Station, purchased by Russell in 1842.⁸ During this early period runs were largely unfenced, with wandering stock under the care of shepherds.

Golf Hill, Shelford

Maps of Squatters' early holdings in the Study Area include Long Water Hole, Weatherboard, Golf Hill, Yairam, Koruck Koruck, Moranghurk, Native Creek et al.⁹ Stock assessments for the same year of 1835 listed the Clyde Company with 36,000 acres and 6000 sheep; Peter Sharp at **Native Hut Creek** with 12,000 acres and 8000 sheep; **Mount Mercer's** 18,420 acres with 10,000 sheep; and Learmonth's Buninyong run with 12,838 acres and 8000 sheep.¹⁰

Kuruc-u-ruc, Rokewood

Around **Inverleigh** the Derwent Company runs predominated, such as Thomas Brook of York, England who took

⁶ Garden, *Victoria: A History*, p.16.

⁷ Garden, *Victoria: A History*, p.17-19.

⁸ *Shire of Leigh Centenary 1964*, (unnumbered).

⁹ Beaurepaire, *Stepping Stone*, p.17.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.18.

up a run in the area of **Geringhap**. Here also lay the Dryden station, Tulchan's house and the headquarters of the Mercer family. Henry Anderson also squatted on the **Moorabool** in 1837, followed by the Learmonth Brothers who stayed a year on Native Creek near Meredith.¹¹ Dr Learmonth's Laurence Park Homestead, built on the first freehold land in **Bannockburn** shire and possibly its oldest house,¹² and marks the importance of these early pastoralists in establishing the first permanent European settlements in the area.

The **Barunah Plains** Homestead is another significant site among those owing their existence to the pastoralists. (See also **Warrambine** and Section 2.3.1) Its run in 1837 was known as Warracbarunah Plans, taken up by Prenrice and Smythe.¹³ This property was also connected with Thomas Russell and James Kininmonth. The homestead itself, a bluestone structure built of brick quarried on the estate was built in 1866-7 and known by its current name from 1871.¹⁴ Near **Lethbridge** the Moranghurk homestead also takes its name from a pastoral run then called Morangourke and taken up by Peter Sharp in 1846. With the house itself dating to this period, Moranghurk is among the oldest pastoral era homesteads in Victoria.¹⁵

Golf Hill station at **Shelford** is also testament to early settlement, its environs established by the Clyde Company in 1836 and the house itself built for George Russell in 1876. (See also Section 6.3) The Emu Hill Homestead of 1866 was also built on an early run taken up in 1838, among those sites marking the Study Area's connection to the earliest history of European colonisation in Victoria. Many of these sites were connected with a variety of eras in the Study Area's history, such as the Glenfine mining and homestead complex which was established by Thomas Downie of the Glenfine run, later purchased by William Rowe as a pastoral property, with a house constructed in 1873. Following the discovery of gold there in 1898 Rowe founded his own township on the property known as Hollybush (see also Section 3.1).

Emu Hill, Mannibadar

In the area that would in future bear their name, the **Steiglitz** (also spelt Stieglitz in the early period but the present spelling with be used for the purposes of this Study) family from Bohemia (present day Czech Republic) took up a cattle run between Melbourne and Geelong.¹⁶ Steiglitz and Cowie in 1836 took up 8,000 acres known as **Durridwarrah** under a New South Wales license, transferring in 1842 to Charles Augustus von Steiglitz. The Darra Homestead near **Meredith** is among the buildings associated with the Von Steiglitz family. (See also Section 6.3)

¹¹ *Pioneers to Presidents*, p.21.

¹² Victorian Heritage Register.

¹³ Seaton, *Gold Reef and Silver Tussock*, 1988, p.6.

¹⁴ Seaton, p.36; Clyde Company papers V.7, p.119.

¹⁵ National Trust Citation.

¹⁶ *Steiglitz: history of a Mining town*, p.1.

1.4. Interaction between European and Indigenous peoples

While the earliest pastoral lands were in the southeast of the Study Area, in 1840 Mary and Joseph Linton took up 'Linton Park'. Captain John Smythe took up **Nintingbool** run and homestead in 1838. Thomas Learmonth's run at Bunninyong and various squatters' runs in the Smythesdale area were also among the pastoralists whose predominance in the local economy lasted until the deflationary crisis of 1841-43 sent wool prices tumbling to the value of tallow. Pastoralists like the Lintons, John Brown and George Russell continued to be influential figures but their power was tempered by two subsequent stages of development - a first wave of mass migration and settlement in the 1840s and the discovery of gold and new waves of migration in the 1850s.

The indigenous people of the Study Area were the Wauthorong of the Kulin nation. Due to the activities of overlanders to the north, and whalers and sealers to the south, it is likely that the Aboriginal people of the Study Area had some contact with or knowledge of Europeans well in advance of official European settlement. Violent clashes between colonists and Aborigines were reported at Lake Colac to the southwest, and in 1837 46 squatters in the Geelong area called on Governor Bourke for police and a magistrate to protect them.¹⁷ Fear of Aboriginal attacks was thus, as throughout Victoria, among the motivations for the establishment of police barracks and reserves. Aboriginal resistance also affected the land selections of the early settlers, such as George Russell. Aborigines also attacked the Yuille brothers who settled on the **Murghebuloc** Flats.¹⁸

Near **Murghebuloc** an Aboriginal reserve of 160 acres with access to the Barwon was shown on a map in 1853 with a road planned to provide access to the reserve still existing in the 1990s.¹⁹ The reserve system was an early way of containing and controlling Aboriginal people, who sometimes had the mistaken impression that reserves were compensation for the confiscation of their traditional lands. The Lintons had more amicable relations with Aborigines like 'King Billy', buried in **Linton** cemetery in 1882. The other Aboriginal grave at Linton is that of 'Kitty' in 1873.²⁰ Together these graves are important markers of relations between Indigenous and European Australians.

It is likely that many more sites of significance to this theme exist throughout the Study Area, as many local histories speak in oblique terms about early interaction. Behind the O'Beirne family home at **Linton** for example were aboriginal camp sites.²¹

¹⁷ Garden, *Victoria: A History*, p.35.

¹⁸ *Shire of Bannockburn: from Pioneers to Presidents*, p.21.

¹⁹ Beaufort, p.41.

²⁰ Linton and District Historical Society, *Pictorial History of Linton 1839-1989*, p.9.

²¹ *Linton Historic Walk*, p.4.

1.5 Marking History on the Landscape: commemorating exploration, colonisation, community achievement and loss

Besides the usually historical significance of place names, people have also left more physical markers of important events in community development, commemorating events as they happen and remembering past achievements. These include the Linton Pioneer Memorial Cairn, funded by the Old Lintonians Association (Section 7.1) and built in 1939. Monuments also mark historic sites in the development of local communities, such as the bluestone cairn atop Willaton's Hill where the **Piggoreet** Common School (Section 7.4) stood in 1863 and plaques to early pioneers and pastoralists such as that to William Rowe.

William Rowe plaque, Wallinduc

Preston Hill cairn marks a once thriving community while **Linton's Diggings** is evoked by a memorial plaque at the old cemetery. At **Steiglitz** a quartz cairn was erected to commemorate pioneers and gold diggers. Memorials also form part of more common buildings, such as honour rolls (most commonly), plaques and the memorial windows in the east of St. Paul's at **Linton**. Many streets, such as those at **Meredith**, were also laid out bearing the names of pioneering figures.

Linton Pioneer Memorial Cairn

Other monuments on the landscape include those to defence forces (Section 9.1) and to the bush ranging and gold mining past, such as that to Bank of Australasia manager Thomas Ulick Burke who was killed in 1867 while travelling between **Rokewood** and **Smythesdale** with gold from the mines (Sections 3 and 8.2).

1.6 Altering the Natural Environment

As the Study Area's flora and fauna indicate, 'European immigrants did not arrive in the New World alone, but were accompanied by' other introduced species - 'domesticated animals, plants, pests, pathogens and weeds' that were a 'self-replicating and world-altering avalanche' that has since been termed 'ecological imperialism', a both conscious and unconscious movement to transform the environment.²² eg. Acclimatisation societies 'systematically imported species that were regarded as useful, aesthetic or respectably wild to fill in the gaps in primitive Australian nature. This 'biological cringe' can be compared to later movements to save native fauna, flora and peoples from a process early colonists had taken for granted as signs of their own superiority. Signs of this change of heart include the significant movements for the preservation of National Parks, such as the **Brisbane Ranges** and **Enfield National Park** in the Study Area.

Damage to the landscape from the pastoral era and activities typically meant the destruction of 'tussocky and nutritious' kangaroo grass and their replacement with 'inherently unstable' varieties.²³ Foster Fyans was among those who complained of the decline in emu and kangaroo numbers that meant 'the country was practically void of game.'²⁴ Rev. Peter MacPherson also noticed on his stay in the **Meredith** area that eucalypts there were dying

²² Tom Giffiths and Libby Robin, *Ecology and Empire*, 1997, p.2.

²³ Tony Dingle, *The Victorians : Settling*, p.37.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p.38.

due to possum overpopulation. These were among the results of Aborigines no longer controlling wildlife numbers or burning off. The cessation of this latter practice would have dire consequences with devastating bush fires in the mid nineteenth century.²⁵ (Section 1.7)

The needs of colonists for water and manageable river crossing also brought changes to the natural environment, particularly evident in river cuttings such as George Russell's levee bank on the **Leigh** River upstream from the **Shelford** Bridge in 1869-71. Water was needed not only for drinking, but also for mining and later for the railways in the age of steam. Among the dams erected for mining and other purposes is the Dawson's dam site of Dawson's Electro Hydraulic Company. The Upper Stony Creek Reservoir was established at **Durdiwarrah** in the 1870s by the Geelong Water Commission to provide a permanent source of water to the emerging colonial settlement of Geelong. In 1914 and 1918 the Geelong Water and Sewerage Trust constructed two additional reservoirs, Stony Creek Storage No. 2 and No. 3

Stony Creek reservoir system, Durdiwarrah

Railway Tank, Lethbridge Reserve

Marking out land was an integral part of laying claim to it, as testified by remaining stone fences, examples of which are visible in the **Sutherland Creek** and **Rokewood** areas among others (Section 2.1.b). The need to control stock also caused problems, with one innovation being gorse planted as an alternative to fences to control stock, such as that around **Napoleons**.

The *Handbook to Australasia* 1859 described the **Steiglitz** area thus: 'land in the vicinity is barren and dry and good water is scarce in Summer.' Its poor soils outside of the twisting valleys meant pastoral settlement was to have less influence over its development than the gold mining period.²⁶ Deforestation for both building and firewood also had a negative effect on the environment, in particular the creeks such as those at Rokewood Junction that in the 1850s had run 'clear, sparkling and filled with fish'.²⁷

Gold mining left many marks on the landscape, from the mines themselves to the legendary sludge from Ballarat mines that plagued the **Leigh** river flats.²⁸ Gold mining practices caused erosion such as that visible at **Moonlight Creek**. Mullock heaps dot the Study Area, with examples visible at **Napoleons** Ross Creek Gold Mine, **Corindhap** Creek crossing, the mullock heaps of the Avonclift, North Grenville and Little Wonder mines along **Woody Yaloak** Creek, **Pitfield** and within the townships of **Cape Clear** and **Haddon**. Extensive tailings also serve as reminders of gold mines, such as mine tailings scattered across paddocks at **Piggoreet's** Golden Horn gold mine site.

²⁵ See for example Stephen Pyne, *Burning Bush: A Fire History of Australia* (1991).

²⁶ *Steiglitz: history of a mining town*, p.2, 14.

²⁷ Early colonist cited in Seaton, p.51.

²⁸ *Pioneers to Presidents*, p.34.

The passing of the mines also left many visible remains of human habitation. Particular lines of trees often mark the sites of early homesteads, such as poplar trees on the slopes marking the site of **Piggoreet** West Homestead, and fruit trees marking individual homes near the **Berringa** school.²⁹ In some cases all that is visible of former homesteads are tracks such as that on the **Nintingbool** run paddock and gate. Hawthorn hedges also mark such sites in and around **Linton**. At other sites visual reminders of settlements are cemeteries such as at **Smythe's Creek**, where a paddock also marks the site of the former Chinese village, a potential archaeological site.

Arbor Day was instituted both to redress some of this environmental damage and to make a profit out of future timber crops. **Linton** school had its first Arbor Day in 1927, with the School Plantation a particularly large one with 500 trees, covering 53 acres making it the largest in Victoria at the time. Tree planting also occurred in other areas, such as at **Corindhap** and **Rokewood**, where sheoak trees were favoured for the sparsely wooded volcanic plains. Council nurseries were established there in 1883, and in 1892 the **Rokewood** plantations were established. **Corindhap** school plantation was planted in 1930.

*Perimeter plantings
Berringa School,
Berringa*

1.7 Adapting to Diverse Environments

Besides transforming the environment, colonists also sought to adapt to their new surroundings and were sometimes forced to do so in order to survive and prosper.

Fires and floods were both aspects of the environment to which colonists had to adapt, often exacerbated by European practices. The worst flood was reputedly on the 12-13th September 1880, with Ceres Bridge (former shire of Bannockburn) lengthened 60 ft as a result including loss of 'fair ground' reservoir bank. The outskirts of **Inverleigh** were notorious flooding areas. Not all communities survived such natural events, with the old township of **Werneth** now marked only with a plaque.

Fire brigades were a significant response to a challenging climate and landscape and were facilitated by the Fire Act of 1897. **Linton** already had established a fire brigade in 1885, with new station in 1939, with possibly the original bell tower remaining. The Shire of Leigh fire brigade was formally established in 1917. In the 1944 bush fire the country was devastated from neighbouring Cressy as far as **Rokewood**, which was razed 'to the shire hall',³⁰ The loss of five firefighters in Linton's recent past is an example of the continuing sacrifices made by the County Fire Authority's volunteers, with a memorial to these losses at **Linton**.

1.8.1 Migrating

While overlanders with their sheep and cattle runs were the first Europeans to transform the region, of more lasting importance was the migration of people to the area from the British Isles and across the globe and the subsequent development of a local settled economy and society. In the south of the Study Area the influence of the Clyde Company brought large numbers of Scottish colonists, while the ideal vine growing conditions in the

²⁹ Woody Yaloak Historical Society, *Woody Yaloak Goldfields Driving Trails*.

³⁰ Shire of Leigh, *Shire of Leigh Centenary*.

southeastern parts attracted German Swiss vigneron to areas around **Lethbridge** and along the **Barwon** and **Moorabool** Rivers towards Geelong. The discovery of gold however brought large numbers of people not merely from Britain and Northern Europe, but also from other colonies, the Pacific, America and China, lending the Study Area a diverse demographic face in the mid nineteenth century.

In 1854 the counties of North Grant and Grenville, which included most sections of the Study Area plus some areas outside, exemplified this cultural mix. In North Grant the largest numbers of colonists were born in England (2821) and Scotland (1227), with only 569 Victorians, 702 Irish, 143 Germans and 132 Chinese. This last figure seems to conflict with anecdotal accounts, and indeed subsequent census figures actively excluded Chinese, Aboriginal or those deemed 'migratory' populations. In Grenville in 1854 census takers recorded 148 Chinese, 168 Americans, 123 Germans, 52 French, 146 Irish, 1533 Scottish and 3265 English and a little over 1000 Australian born.³¹

The English, Irish and non-British were particularly prominent on the gold fields, while the Scottish were more prominent in the pastoral and agricultural industries, partially explaining the even greater dominance of the Scottish Presbyterians in settled life and the townships. In **Leigh** the 1854 population was 267, comprising 163 males to 104 females - a fair gender ratio compared to the goldfields where it could be 3:1. At **Lethbridge** around the same time there were 23 males to 7 females. By this stage the gold rush had created a demand for a variety of occupations, with Grenville County registering 3,632 miners, 323 agriculturalists, 1,028 in commerce, 150 labourers, 164 domestic servants and 49 professionals.³² While the gold rush was by far the greatest concern, the figures highlight the flow on effect of the rush in powering a commercial and service economy. (See also Section 7.3 for Religious groups)

1.8.2 Main Themes of Migration

The impact of migration was reflected in the continuation of old cultural practices and in some cases of division, such as the Protestant/ Catholic divide. Such division based on divisions in colonists' respective homelands was testimony to *Australia Felix*'s assertion in 1848 that 'although the land we live in as a *new* country, its inhabitants are essentially an *old* people'.³³ This paradox, with the majority of its people 'new' to what was in fact among the most ancient of continents, was possible only through continuing migration which thus affected the region throughout most of its history.

The Study Area is thus connected with the broader history of migration in Australia, but it is also of particular interest because, like other gold mining areas, it was marked by an even greater degree of cultural diversity than most regions of the continent. (Section 7.2) The Study Area's main waves of migration during the colonial period

³¹ Figures from 1854 Census of Victoria included here do not include all minor categories.

³² Figures from 1854 Census of Victoria included here do not include all employment categories.

³³ *Australia Felix*, June 1848.

can be divided into the Pastoral Era (1830s - 1850), the first gold rushes (1850s) and the subsequent second half of the nineteenth century in which population fluctuated depending on local gold prospects and the development of other primary and secondary industries in the region, with the final but limited gold rushes taking place in the 1890s. Thereafter migration patterns in the Study Area were yet more connected with those of Australia generally, with events such as the Great War 1914-1918, Soldier Settlement Schemes, urbanisation and regionalisation influencing local population patterns.

2. DEVELOPING THE LOCAL ECONOMY

2.1.a An Introduction to the land and legal system in Australia

The system and history of land tenure in Australia is complex and the following is provided as a basic introduction to its main principles that affected the Study Area.

When the eastern Australian coast was claimed for King George III by Captain Cook in 1770, the British Crown acquired **radical title** to the land in the same manner as William the Conqueror acquired Sovereignty in England following the battle of Hastings in 1066. At the time however, radical title was held to have been acquired through settlement according to the doctrine of *terra nullius* by which indigenous peoples were said not to own or use the land. It is now implicitly recognised following the *Mabo* judgment that Australia was acquired through conquest. In this situation, native land ownership continues until the land is expressly redistributed by the Crown.

Notwithstanding this modern day decision, it was recognised at the time of Australia's colonisation that radical title can only be held by the Crown, to whom all subjects thereby owe their **tenure**.³⁴ British governors in Australia sought to enforce this theory in controlling the flow of settlers into the new continent. Before, and to a large extent following the *Australian Constitutions Act* (1842) the Imperial Government enjoyed control and revenue over **waste lands** not yet set aside for a particular use, and their distribution was by executive fiat. Land could be obtained directly from the Crown by grant, purchase or lease, or from another individual to whom land had been so granted.

The English **Common Law** also automatically applied to Australia. Until local courts were established (Section 8.2) wandering magistrates appointed by the Crown dispensed justice, necessarily accompanied by mounted

³⁴ For a thorough explanation of the history of land tenure in Australia see, for example, Justice Gummow and others, in *Wik peoples v. State of Queensland & others*, High Court of Australia 1996.

troopers. With the development of representative and responsible government control of Crown lands was devolved upon authorities in each colony. The granting of land tenure is also referred to in legal terms as the **alienation** of land.

Squatters were so called because they ran stock on the land without permission from the Crown. The squatters' rights were formalised within the system of **Pastoral leases** that recognised their *de facto* rights to use the land, allowing them to occupy it for an often nominal fee, reaping the benefits of possession without having **freehold** ownership. Squatters grazed large herds of cattle or sheep as they were generally prohibited from large scale agriculture on Crown land.

With the gold rushes the movement and activities of prospectors was similarly ahead of legal and government policies. The introduction of **mining licenses** was highly resented by individuals and parties, though the era of gold mining companies simplified enforcement. The fees for licenses were similarly the focus of much dissent, resulting most famously in the Eureka Stockade rebellion at nearby Ballarat and radical agitation throughout the goldfields.

Such agitation was aimed not only at government but also at the colonial 'squattocracy', or pastoralists. This clash of interests intensified as new waves of immigrants came not only as prospectors or labourers, but as farmers demanding title over small farms and service providers to the goldfields in need of town allotments. The latter were provided through **special surveys** while the needs of small farmers were eventually met through the **Land Acts**, particularly after 1865. Crown lands were thereby sold at auctions, with pastoralists permitted to retain much consolidated holdings as freehold - this was called their **pre-emptive right**, the first of which was granted by Governor Bourke in 1847.

2.1.b Laying Claim to the Land

John Batman's attempt to purchase swathes of the Port Phillip District from the Warrundjeri people was famous, though the governor of New South Wales disallowed it according to the principle that indigenous people in Australia did not own the land as they did not farm it in the same way as Europeans. Thus occupation and the 'improvement' of land naturally became the chief method of laying claim to the land from indigenous populations.

Moranghurk Homestead near **Lethbridge** is among those sites which exemplify various tenure regimes. While its origin was as an early squatting run for pastoralists, it is typical of the sequence of licensed squatting, granting of leasehold, and acquisition of pre-emptive right and later disposal of large areas under the Soldier Settlement Scheme once voluntary selection had been exhausted.

2.2 Laying out boundaries

The first European boundaries marked out were associated with sheep and cattle runs. Many of their names were passed on to subsequent townships. The physical marking of territory and mapping was an integral part of laying claim to the land. The territories marked for pastoral leases and townships explain many of the boundaries and even lines of roads in the Study Area.

Flagstaff Hill near **Linton** was the site of original flag station during survey of Victoria, with a lookout tower built in 1920s and a survey pole to commemorate the survey. The view from the hill is thus historically significant.

The most significant examples of the early boundaries in the Study Area are the many dry stone walls, such as that at Friend in Hand Road near **Stonehaven**, which was also associated with the first land subdivision in that area. Stone fences such as these were also often employed as a means of controlling the rabbit pest, but these had to be built in special ways to prevent burrowing. Stone fences were constructed using either stone from local quarries or from the clearing of paddocks and fields that was itself an integral part of laying claim to the land.

2.3 Developing Primary Production

Primary production in the Study Area has been diverse and varied over time. The first Europeans were dominated by pastoral interests. Cattle and sheep grazing employed mainly drovers and solitary shepherds who did not create significant demand for services but who sometimes laid groundwork for transport and experimented with basic farming methods. While pastoralism has been the most constant of the Study Area's primary industries, it was gold that left its most distinctive mark. The most significant primary industry in terms of wealth generation in the region was gold mining, which took off with the gold rushes of the 1850s.

The gold rushes triggered the first great wave of mass migration, leading to the remarkably rapid development of a service economy, transport, law and order, townships and the accompanying demands for education and religious buildings and associations. In this environment other primary and secondary industries arose to meet new demands both for the colonial market, particularly those associated with food production and construction materials - wheat, mills, bakehouses, timber yards, quarries and brickworks. Mining meanwhile fluctuated, with the most labour intensive period of the 1850s small holdings and communal goldfields replaced by the domination of larger companies and machine techniques in the 1880s and 1890s revivals.

2.3.1 Sheep and Cattle

The most important evidence of these earliest European primary industries are the remains of the pastoral runs and the extant homesteads of such prominent pastoralists as George Russell, the Linton family, Mercer and others who have also been commemorated through memorials and place names. Pastoral interests drove the initial movement for colonisation of Victoria from Van Deimen's Land (Tasmania), with the largely Scottish Derwent Company and the Clyde Company the dominant pastoral interests in the Study Area transporting herds across Bass Strait to the port at Geelong, later to sell their produce on the imperial market.

At Barunah Plains, the run originally known as Warracbarunah boasted 52,200 acres with a grazing capacity of 16,000 sheep. In 1854 George Russell declared '26,000 sheep, 80 cattle, 18 horses and 640 acres of purchased land, with stores, implements, &c'³⁵ In 1910 its prospects had remained firm, with 51,000 acres 'made up of stony rises and hard plains' ill suited for easy agriculture but ideal for 'one of the finest wool growing estates in

³⁵ Clyde Company Papers, V. 5, p.474.

Western Victoria'.³⁶ At Golf Hill in the 1840s the Clyde Company's 37,000 acres boasted 7,719 sheep and 400 cattle.

The grander homesteads built in the 1870s here and at stations such as Moranghurk, Laurence Park and others across the Study Area can be attributed to the boom in wool prices and the security of freehold acquired during the 1860s and 1870s.

Other extant buildings connected with the wool trade include a variety of sheds and outbuildings, most notably the bluestone shearing shed at A. Mohr's property on the **Midland Highway**, among the oldest shearing sheds still standing, dating from about 1874. The Morbrook Farm Complex near **Meredith** marks the site of the Nature Creek Station of 1837, with bluestone woolshed and staff quarters remaining.

2.3.2 Quarries

The Study Area contained numerous quarries including the bluestone quarry at **Lethbridge** and slate and basalt quarries northeast of **Meredith**. The **Lethbridge** quarries, ran for 98 years owned by Nash family³⁷ is also significant as it supplied the stone used for the steps of parliament in Melbourne as well as that for bluestone buildings at **Meredith**.

*Meredith Shire Hall,
Meredith*

In **Bannockburn** the Geelong Portland Cement Company excavated lime stone in the south east corner of the shire for cement production.

2.3.3 Farming and Orchards

Farming has a long history in the Study Area, with the most prominent agricultural areas in the **Barwon, Leigh** and **Moorabool** river basaltic plains and valleys. Agricultural pursuits were secondary in other areas until the gold rushes ran their course at various stages across the region.

*Native Hut Creek dry
stone embankment,
Teesdale*

While the Study Area is more famous for its gold mining past, farming has been a constant area of primary production since the earliest shepherds and pastoralists cultivated small subsistence plots on their squatting runs. In 1844-5 George Russell of the Clyde Company at Golf Hill reported 13-40 acres under cultivation, with 19 males and 4 females on site. Pastoralists were often interested in establishing small farms to feed and service their workers, but their primary interest was in sheep and cattle. From the 1850s onwards mass immigration boosted interest in farming as a way to encourage more settled and permanent patterns of colonisation such as the establishment of farmers' commons such as that proclaimed at **Teesdale, Inverleigh and Murgheboluc** in 1861.

Nurseries, orchards and gardens were also important primary industries in the area. Frogmore Nurseries, owned by Charles Wyatt who boasted an original position on the staff of the Queen's Gardens at Windsor Castle. The *Descriptive Catalogue for 1874* (p.32) described it as 'one mile west of Fyansford Bridge' offering 'everything

³⁶ Seaton, p.36.

³⁷ *Pioneers to Presidents*, p.35.

that may be expected in the best European and American Nurseries', boasting fruits, conifers and trees. Its original cottage was extended after 1853 to stables and fodder storage built by Geelong architect Edwin Prowse. Another owner Peter Lowe became president of the Geelong Horticultural Improvement Society 1888. During WW2 it was leased to the army and sold to Leslie Heine, a Melbourne businessman in 1990. In this it followed a not uncommon pattern for significant old farming homesteads in Victoria.

Cameron Hill at **Murgheboluc** is also a significant farm house dating to the 1850s and 1860s when it was associated with Ewan Cameron and then John Ritchies, a carpenter and vigneron. Todds first home in **Linton** also won prizes for its gardens, which were also a common recreational activity.³⁸ Herb Farm at **Napoleons** was operated by George Morgan in the late 1890s and was one of Victoria's largest herb farms, specialising in dried sage, marjoram and thyme.³⁹

Numerous homesteads and farm houses are testament to the Study Area's farming heritage. There was also the development of fruit and vegetables, with the river flats of the southeast an ideal ground for gardens and stone fruits. In the early 20th century fruit growing became a significant primary industry in the **Moorabool** valley, with the area's orchards supplying Geelong's two jam companies.⁴⁰

Mrs Moriarty's Garden at Lullote, Inverleigh

2.3.4 Vineyards and Wine Production

The southeastern section of the Study Area was historically a prominent wine producing area. Its limestone based soil towards Batesford, Sutherlands Creek, Anakie, Fyansford and Barrabool Hills taken over by Swiss vigneron. While some of these sites are now located in Greater Geelong, others west of the Moorabool and north of the Barwon have remained in the Shire of Golden Plains.

Wine production in the **Moorabool** River Valley was pioneered by James Henry Dardel, who arrived in Australia in 1842. The four Paradise Vineyards were located in **Bannockburn** Shire towards Batesford. The quality of the area's wines was testified by the Weber brothers' St James Vineyard, planted in the mid 1850s, which in 1862 produced a prize winning white wine called Sobriety and red called Virtue.⁴¹ The Webers also ran the Clyde Hill Vineyard, while others included R. W. Heathcote's Chargrove Vineyard, the Deppelers' Imperial Vineyard and the Hope Brothers at **Sutherland Creek**. Swiss colonists were also foremost among the vigneron, with Amedroz and Amiet from Neufchatel owning vineyards on the south of the highway at **Murgheboluc**.

The area's fame was furthered during the 1868 tour by the Duke of Edinburgh who purchased large quantities, while in the 1870s John Ritchie of **Murgheboluc** won the bronze medals at Sydney and Amsterdam, and the much

³⁸ Linton Historic Walk, p.5.

³⁹ The Central Highlands Historical Journal, p. 22.

⁴⁰ Ibid, p.37.

⁴¹ Ibid., p.49.

sought after gold medal at Paris in 1882. Lucien Pilloud's Rosemond Vineyard at Bruce's Creek south of **Bannockburn** won first prize at Melbourne in 1897.

Despite government permission to replant selected areas in 1892, the global *Phylloxera Vastatrix* epidemic of 1878 devastated the area's vineyards and prevented wine production at infected sites for the next century. With the revival of vigneron in the later twentieth century, notable local wines include Bannockburn Cellars, Moorabool valley wine known as Bannockburn and Clyde Park.

2.3.5 Poultry Farming

In the period since World War II the shire of Bannockburn in particular launched a drive to develop the poultry industry for both food and egg production. In the 1980s-90s Steggle and its associated company, Australian Poultry Limited, were involved in poultry farming on what was once Burnside Estate on the East of Burnside Rd. At this time Bannockburn shire also boasted the Happy Hen Egg Farm which claimed to have the "World's biggest egg".⁴²

2.4 Developing Secondary Production

The development of primary production naturally fed the growth of secondary industries in the area, with many activities like the vineyards combining the two. The proximity of Ballarat and Geelong however offered close regional centres where primary produce could be processed or exported. This was particularly the case with developments in transportation technology. By 1964 for example much of the bread in the southern shire of **Bannockburn** was produced in Geelong rather than the eight bakeries that once operated there.

Brick kiln, Scarsdale

Staughton's sugar beet factory in **Meredith** Shire in the 1870s was perhaps Victoria's first attempt to produce sugar and closed after 20 years of production. Many shops also served from time to time as hubs of production, such as the old bakehouse built by Dave Nicol in Gillespie Street, **Linton**, which was also the site of a brickworks and lemonade factory. At **Linton** Mr Hugill's soap and candle factory also operated on the site of James Barr's drapery.⁴³ The **Linton** brickworks were typical of secondary production to meet the local building demand, being used to build the town's St Paul's Church of England in 1862, while the brick kiln at **Scarsdale** is an extant example of this secondary industry. A brick kiln also operated in **Inverleigh** by Harry and David Savage. It brick were used to construct the Primitive Methodist Church built in 1862.

2.4.1 Flour Mills

Another significant secondary industry were the flour mills such as those at **Rokewood** of the 1880s and the Clyde Flour Mill at **Russell's Bridge** in 1857, the ruins of which may still be seen on the Bannockburn-Maude Road by the **Moorabool** River. In the 1870s the Clyde Flour Mill at **Russell's Bridge** was one of the area's main secondary industries, owned by Thomas Dann. The Carrah Flour Mill was operated by Dr. R. C. Hope on the bank of the Barwon River at **Inverleigh**.

Clyde Flour Mill, Russell's Bridge

⁴² Beaurepaire, p.199.

⁴³ Linton Historical Walk, p.7.

3. MINING FOR GOLD

The ‘the wave of mining, with its ebbs and flows, [carries] upon its turbid bosom the hopes and fortunes of thousands...’⁴⁴ So the *Argus* declared in 1884, in a phrase that held true for much of the Study Area’s history, when gold mining was the region’s principal primary industry. Gold prospecting and mining created many settlements, particular in the north west and north east of the Study Area. The two main goldfields, consisting of many individual reefs and mines were the **Woody Yaloak** fields (encompassing the surrounds of **Linton** and **Smythesdale**) and the **Steiglitz** goldfields, while sections of the Buninyong goldfields such as **Garibaldi** were also in the Study Area.⁴⁵ In 1884 the Garibaldi and Craven’s New Chum gold mining company were embroiled in legal disputes over mining on private property, in a typical clash in the quest for fortune.⁴⁶

The first discovery of gold in Victoria has been a matter of some debate, particularly as anecdotal and official dates did not always correlate. The first important discovery for the history of the Study Area however was at Buninyong by T. Hiscock in August 1850. Though this was just north of the area’s boundaries, it was ‘no light task to carry bedding, tools, and a month’s food supply over the fifty miles from Geelong, then Ballarat’⁴⁷ Transport was thus a major theme in the area’s development which predated slightly actual gold mining in the Study Area, with hotels and roads providing vital services to travellers. (Section 4)

The arrival of the Cavanaugh brothers from Geelong with 60 lbs of gold from Ballarat precipitated a rush of prospectors, with Ballarat boasting a population of up to ten thousand by October 1850 while Geelong’s population trebled to 20,000 by 1854.⁴⁸ Geelong saw the growth of Ballarat as its opportunity to rival Melbourne, as it would be a more convenient port and trading centre for the Western Districts, and here again the Study Area’s position in the Ballarat-Geelong axis proved important in its development.

In the Study Area itself gold discoveries followed soon after, with **Smythesdale** among its most prominent early mining centres.⁴⁹ By 1861 Ballarat’s 61,000 inhabitants made it the third largest city in Victoria after Geelong. Nor were the mining towns the only settlements to expand, with **Lethbridge** among only five ‘essentially rural

Site of William Fancy Mining Co., Berringa

⁴⁴ *Argus*, 25 November 1884.

⁴⁵ James Flett, *The History of Gold Discovery in Victoria*, 1979, p.322.

⁴⁶ *Argus*, 6 October 1884.

⁴⁷ Serle, p.11.

⁴⁸ Serle, p.12; Garden, p.95.

⁴⁹ Garden, p.178.

towns' in Victoria with population over 1000 in 1861.⁵⁰ Gold mining brought large numbers of settlers and transient prospectors to the area and was not without its drama, from communal conflicts to the 1882 Argyle mine disaster.

3.1 Principal discoveries and gold rushes

Vickery and Clarke of Elizabeth St, Melbourne discovered gold in Smythe's Creek in 1848 before joining the rush of 1849 to Daisy Hill.⁵¹ The gold discoveries were only made official in July 1851. In January 1852 the *Argus* reported another discovery at the heads of the **Woody Yaloak** and Mount Emu. In that year the Geelong Gold Exploration Committee sent out Herbert Swindells to Spinella Creek. He camped near the junction of **Springdallah** and **Woody Yaloak** and the following year a rush of over one thousand diggers arrived in the **Smythesdale** and **Haddon** area, alarming authorities with 'drunkenness and riot'. In response the Gold Commissioner's camp was established on the west bank of **Smythes Creek** among a shifting population of around 600 diggers.

In 1855 the **Woody Yaloak** goldfields expanded with the opening of **Linton's Diggings**, where gold had been first discovered at **Linton Park** towards the end of 1854. The richest of these early mines was the aptly named **Happy Valley**, two miles from the **Linton** homestead. These early waves of gold mining were dominated by prospectors and their parties, with prominent names testifying to the diversity of gold rush society, such as Bloomer's American party, Henry V. Smith and Thomas Kemp at Bloomers Gully, Julian Hardy and party at **Happy Valley**, Chinaman's Gully and the first **Linton** township near the cemetery, and nearby **Italian Gully**. Lucky Woman's Gully was so named because, as the *Age* related, a woman was the first to prospect there, with Mary Kerr claiming the reward for its first gold discovery but never officially recognised.⁵²

In 1857 12,000 diggers rushed to Carngham, Snake Valley and areas on Russell's and Preston's lands - while the centres of these rushes were outside the study area, like Buninyong and Ballarat, their expansion contributed to the economy and movement through the area. The rush at Black Hill lead near **Linton** saw up to 3000 miners on the ground in 1857, with 'many Chinese' and a good yield with mines sunk to a depth of 60 feet.

New discoveries in 1859 included the Black Hawk Lead, Chinese Lead, Argyll Lead at **Smythesdale**, Standard Lead at **Linton**, Monkey Gully and **Italian Gully** deep leads, and Sawpit Gully at **Springdallah**. Near **Haddon** Campbell's diggings opened in 1859 and included Sago Hill, formerly Learmonth's Big Hill.⁵³

At **Steiglitz** the first goldfield was opened officially in May 1853, though Count Strzelecki had previously

⁵⁰ Ibid., p.94.

⁵¹ Flett, p.322.

⁵² Flett, p.327.

⁵³ Ibid., p.330.

observed gold there when his party passed through in 1853 near **Sutherland** and **Graham** Creeks. Earlier discoveries were also reported in 1851, with one shepherd finding 3/4 ounces of gold near Henry Griffith's station homestead on upper **Sutherland Creek**.

As at **Smythesdale**, rioting also heralded the start of the gold rush at **Steiglitz**, with 'the men jumping each other's claims', prompting urgent requests for commissioners and police.⁵⁴ Again the diverse origins of the prospectors can be seen in the names of Yankee's Gully, Jens Mortensen's Copenhagen (also Otway) reef, Yankee Jim, Portuguese Joe, Black Louis and others, with many diggers making the voyage to Australia from the Californian goldfields, and Dutchman's Flat opened by Dutchman Jacob in 1853.

Seven new reefs were opened at **Steiglitz** in 1857, including Sailor's and Mariner's reef, while Homeward Bound, Kilkenny and Inkerman reefs opened in 1860. Gold mining saw a later wave in 1895, but the area's small gold veins were not profitable due to the large outlay and expensive methods. At **Steiglitz** quartz required crushing machines. In 1856 crushing machines were prominent at New Chum, compared with alluvial mining in **Sutherland Creek** and earlier reefs. The deepest shaft in 1856 was that at Boxing Reef, being 215 feet deep. The gold mines were themselves the focus of much technological innovation, with the Chilean mill, patented by Dr Otway, replacing the stamping method in the late 1850s, so that by 1850/60 the average yield was over 6 ounces per ton, compared to one ounce per ton in Ballarat.

At **Rokewood** the principal gold mines were at the Break O' Day and Frenchman's leads which ran north and under the township itself (Map 2 Rokewood Goldfields), further entwining gold with the history of the township. These two leads ran north to **Corindhap** and Frenchman's Gully and Corindhap Creek. (Map 3 Corindhap Goldfields) Both townships were also typical of the intimate if sometimes ambivalent relationship between the old pastoral interests, the new gold mining interests and the new townships (Map 4 Corindhap County of Grenville) with William Elder's run of Kurur-a-ruc sandwiched between towns and gold fields.

Kurcu-r-ruc, Rokewood

While the period of the 1850s is most popularly remembered for the onset of the gold rushes, the gold fields and towns across the Study Area continued to experience major growth in the 1860s. The official number of miners in the south division of Ballarat mining district, which included a northern section of the Study Area, grew from 1431 in June 1860 to 2,860 in December 1865 but had fallen to 900 by 1880. Population was not constant across all mining areas, with different areas experiencing growth at different times.

In 1861, of **Smythesdale**'s population of 1,588 persons, about a third were working at the diggings.⁵⁵ Another interesting aspect of mining population patterns is the larger proportion of Church of England and Roman Catholic adherents compared to the Presbyterians, who maintained a larger interest in the pastoral and agricultural activities

⁵⁴ Ibid., p.384.

⁵⁵ Census of Victoria 1861.

in the Leigh and Woody Yaloak. This was a trend reflected across different census. **Smythe's Creek** diggings registered 393 Church of England miners in 1857, compared to 242 Roman Catholics and 130 Church of Scotland miners.⁵⁶

Many areas like Steiglitz and Lawaluk experienced a revival of gold mining in the 1890s, but greater technological and less labour intensive methods limited the economic and population effects. The last crushing plant at **Steiglitz** stopped in 1879. Dreadnought was its last mine closed in 1941.

Some examples of mining areas connected with specific periods in the Study Area's gold mining history include the British Banner company at **Pitfield Plains** which represent a mine begun in the 1870s, the Enfield workings of the **Enfield** Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Company of 1906-9, the **Garibaldi** company of 1863-4, and the **Ilabarook** company of 1895-7.

3.2 Further marks on the landscape Mining left many visible traces on the landscape (see also Section 1.6). In some cases it added history to already remarkable natural landscapes, such as Devil's Kitchen near **Piggoreet** formed by a volcanic lava flow exposed by water erosion. Edinburgh Reserve is the site of the Edinburgh Goldmine from late 19th century and is now a public park. Mounds from shallow alluvial diggings can be seen at Budgeon's Flat (see also Section 1.6). Other mining sites included the Surface Hill mining site and Argyle Dam sluicing works and the open cut mines at **Rokewood** dating back to 1896.

4. LINKING COMMUNITIES

The Study Area's development has been inseparable from that of the wider colonies, particularly the history of the Ballarat-Buninyong goldfields and the port of Geelong and to a lesser degree of Melbourne. The area's link to these ports which truly opened up the district to trade and immigration were the roads and railways. These roads, railways and later highways profoundly affected not only the way the Study Area was connected with the outside but also within its own communities.

4.1 Moving goods and people, and distributing information

River crossings were important locations that often determined the location of hotels servicing travellers on the roads, and of entire towns as often indicated in place names like **Shelford** and **Lethbridge**. They were also sites for government to install barracks to police the region, and often provided a focus for early mining activity as well as settlement.

*Springdallah Bridge,
Happy Valley*

⁵⁶ Census of Victoria 1857.

4.1.1 River Crossings

Extant fords include the bluestone ford on the old Glenelg Highway near **Scarsdale**. Significant road and rail bridges include Old Five Mile Bridge over **Sutherland Creek** on Geelong-Steiglitz Road, Leigh River Road Bridge at **Mount Mercer**, **Smythe's Creek** Viaduct, Nimmon's Bridge on Ballarat-Skipton railway, McMillan's bridge over Little Woody Yaloak River on Rokewood-Skipton road, the iron bridge over Leigh River at **Shelford**, and the wooden road bridge in Regent Street, **Steiglitz**. The bluestone bridge over **Bruce's Creek** is also a fine example of bridge building and displays cast iron streetlamps.

*Lethbridge Bridge, over
Brue Creek Lethbridge*

Many of the bridges were built to service mining areas following the gold rushes. The first bridge was built by the Shire of **Bannockburn** in 1863. A ford was constructed over the **Woody Yaloak** River and known as the **Happy Valley** Crossing.

The **Shelford** iron bridge was designed by a prolific engineer, C. A. C. Wilson, who built 108 bridges in 22 years. The bridge is emblematic of the culture and economy of the time, completed in 1874 using iron transported from Liverpool to Geelong on board the *British Empire*, crafted at Ballarat and combined with local stone and girders produced on site.

McMillan's bridge was built in 1888. The 380 foot long Nimon's bridge over **Woody Yaloak** formed part of the 1899 railway extension from **Newtown** to **Linton**, signifying the often parallel development of railways and river crossings. Another such example is the very important engineering landmark the **Moorabool Viaduct** built to a design by the renowned British engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunell. Rokewood bridge was designed in 1910 by Joseph Pryor. Frenchman's bridge collapsed and was replaced in 1931. The opening of such bridges were also often significant social events, with the concrete bridge over **Moorabool** River on **Meredith-Steiglitz** Rd opened in 1913 and followed by a Mechanics Institute Luncheon.⁵⁷

4.1.2 Roads and Post Offices

Roads include significant stone and cast iron mileposts from the 1870s, particularly on the **Lismore-Scarsdale** Road, **Rokewood-Skipton** Road and **Glenelg Highway**, while cobblestone road surfaces are extant on Taylors Road, **Meredith**, which was the original track through **Meredith** from Geelong to the gold fields. Towards the later part of the nineteenth century metal was sometimes used on main roads, while gravel was trialed on others. The maintenance of local roads were often funded by toll gates, with the school house beside old **Leigh** Shire Hall formerly a toll house. There were also toll gates at **Meredith** and a toll gate at **Rokewood** built by William Rumble.

*Cast Iron milepost, Horse
trough,
Cape Clear*

Roads were also connected with the movement for self-government (Section 8) with road boards consisting of residents constituted to oversee the collection of tolls and road maintenance. In 1926 the Geelong Ballarat Road was declared a National Highway, emblematic of not only the importance of roads in an age of the motorcar, but

⁵⁷ *Pioneers to presidents*, p.37.

also the shift away from local to state and national responsibility for such major roadways.⁵⁸

Cast iron mileposts from the 1870s along the **Pitfield-Scarsdale** Road and **Rokewood-Skipton** Road are also significant markers of early road development. These mileposts followed the economic boom of the gold rushes and were an attempt to rationalise expanding road transport in the Study Area.

As the earliest link between the area and the outside world, roads were also the focus of communication before the advent of the telegraph and telephone. Like the roads, postal services were a mixture of private enterprise and public intervention. The postal arrangements at **Smythe's Creek** were by contract in 1855, with weekly mail service between Geelong and **Smythe's Creek** from 1857, until **Smythesdale** Post Office was built in 1863-7. The Post Office there included a special mailbox for Chinese mail, signifying the diversity of goldmining society.

Post offices were thus also significant cultural markers, and served a variety of functions, particularly that of drawing communities together as well as disseminating information. For example the **Inverleigh** Post Office was a regular meeting place and telephone exchange, and the **Meredith** Post Office in 1854 was also the site of the local hall. At **Cape Clear** John Brown's store and bakery of 1862 expanded to become its first post office in 1864. The **Linton** Post Office opened in 1881, though its earlier post office site dated to 1861. The **Corindhap** Post Office operated from a butcher shop during the late twentieth century.

*Corindhap Post Office
and combined butcher*

4.1.3 Railways

The railways were one of the most important technological developments of colonial history. Their expense however meant local contributions were largely in the form of intense lobbying for involvement by the state in setting out lines in government railway bills. It was hoped that the costly investment would offer returns in encouraging rural settlement and more economical transfer of produce to ports and urban centres.

*Lethbridge Railway
station, Lethbridge*

The earliest railway in the Study Area was that running from North Geelong in 1862 along the line of Junction - Moorabool - Gheringhap - Bannockburn - Lethbridge - Medina - Meredith - Elaine - Lal Lal - Yendon - Navigator - Junction. The Ballarat-Geelong railway opened with bluestone buildings and double lines in 1862 but usage declined following the opening of the Bacchus Marsh route in 1889.

Other railways came relatively late, with the Linton Junction to Skipton opening in 1883 and running along the line of Junction - Cardigan - Kopke - Haddon - Nintingbool - Smythesdale - Scarsdale. The 1890 line ran through Scarsdale - Newtown - Happy Valley - Linton, and in 1916 a line ran through Linton - Pittong - Skipton.

The Newtown to Cressy line of 1911 ran through Newtown - Berringa - Illabrook - Rokewood - Werneth - Cressy, and the Gheringhap to Maroona line of 1913 ran through Gheringhap - Murgheboluc - Inverleigh - Doroq - Wingeel - Maroona.

*Inverleigh Railway
Bridge over Gheringhap
to Maroona railway line*

⁵⁸ Ibid., p.37.

The Study Area contains a significant group of similar railway stations constructed from bluestone along the Geelong - Ballarat line in 1862 such as that at **Lethbridge** and **Bannockburn** designed by Railways Department architects and embodying the railway boom of the 1860s. The railway of 1862 included the significant **Moorabool** viaduct designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunell (Section 4.1.1). The **Scarsdale** railway station was built during the later period of railway expansion between 1883 and 1887.

4.1.4 Newspapers

The local press has been a vital part of community life in the Study Area with a long history. The *Geelong Advertiser* is the region's earliest continuing paper established in 1840, covering the Western District of Victoria as well as the later northwestern gold fields. *Meredith Sentinel* was **Meredith's** weekly paper started by Mr Davieson and later taken over by the *Steiglitz Guardian*. The *Grenville Advocate* was first published in 1864 by A. P. Shaw of Wills St, **Smythesdale**. Local press *Steiglitz Miner* was first issued on 17th June 1893. The *Grenville Standard* had its printing office at **Linton** between Murrell's and Railway Hotel. In the north and goldmining areas the *Ballarat Star* was also an important newspaper. Several newspapers served **Pitfield's** mining population including the Kaleno Banner; which became the Pitfield Banner and the Holly Bush Times.

5. DEVELOPING A SERVICE ECONOMY

Early settler communities were separated by great distances, particularly in contrast to the closer knit villages of Europe or China. The need for services, in particular from professional and skilled workers from carpenters to seamstresses, encouraged regional centres like **Linton** to flourish during the gold mining period but also to continue beyond. In the Study Area the roads between Geelong and the northwestern districts saw significant numbers of travellers who needed lodging, supplies, repairs and society. This was especially the case in the days of the horse and cart. Much of this was transformed over time by the advent of faster travel with railways and the motorcar, with population balances also shifting back to cities and larger urban centres after the gold rushes. Australia, even more than its other New World counterparts, led the world in terms of urbanization and concentration around its capital cities, prompting debate and concern and galvanising rural communities into associations seeking to keep pace with the metropolis, particularly with the levels and access to services being a central concern. Throughout the history of the Study Area the health of the service economy was thus not only a marker of the health of the local economy, but also a site of pride and anxiety for residents.

5.1 Lodging People

Hotels were plentiful along major routes to the goldfields and Western District to service coaches and travellers. Settlers' Arms hotel at **Shelford** was among the area's earliest hotels, built in 1843 by Captain Francis Ormond by arrangement with George Russell. In 1854 it included a barn, stable, cow house and dwelling house, described in

*Courthouse Hotel,
Smythesdale*

1860 by the *Geelong Advertiser* as ‘one of the oldest and best established inns in the Western District’.⁵⁹

William Lawson a blacksmith employed by the Derwent Company established a primitive wattle and daub blacksmith shop which also operated as the Horseshoe Inn adjacent to the crossing of the Leigh River in 1843. It was superseded by Hewitt’s Hotel in the 1860s.

Lawsons Hotel Inverleigh

The Bull Inn was the site of an early hotel on the important Smythesdale to Ballarat road. The Eclipse Hotel, a brick and stone house, came with the property purchased by D. C. Cameron of **Durdidwarrah** in 1857. **Meredith** hotels in 1850s included the Royal, Stag and Hound, Crown, and Huntsman’s Inn.

Other significant lodging places were the Railway Hotel at **Linton** of 1896, which had formerly been Luth’s store and hotel as early as 1871, and the 1860 Victoria Hotel. The **Inverleigh** Hotel was first owned by John Scott in 1876.

*Inverleigh Hotel,
Inverleigh*

5.2 Servicing Travellers

Connected with the theme covered in Section 5.1 was the broader servicing of travellers, which was not always purely in terms of providing lodgings, but also of providing respite, relaxation and stables or blacksmiths. Hotels often had stores attached, such as Luth’s hotel (later the Railway Hotel) at **Linton** and others boasted baths as well as liquor and sustenance. While the controversial ‘Sunday trading’ and selling liquor to locals on Sundays was prohibited throughout most of the colonial period, travellers were exempt and hence an added boon to the hotel trade.

The Eureka Hotel and the Separation Inn were established in **Gheringhap** in the 1850s on land occupied by the Clyde Company and Derwent Companies.

5.3 Shops

The health and diversity of the local economy was represented by the variety of shops that opened throughout the area’s townships. Many of the buildings of early shops continue to house local businesses. At **Linton** the butcher’s shop of 1861 was the M.C.R. Drafting building in 1988, while the Shepherd’s General Store of 1861 was the butcher’s shop in 1988. The **Cape Clear** Store and bakery was among the early shops, established by Joseph Brown in 1862. The membership of the **Linton** state school building committee in 1868 highlights the involvement of local businesses in community institutions and cultural life, with the committee comprising a miner, carpenter, dairyman, farmer, pound keeper, shoemaker, hawker, storekeeper and draper.⁶⁰

At nearby **Chinaman’s Flat** the storekeeper James Wong Chung was robbed twice by bushrangers, where he was one of numerous Chinese store owners who ran businesses for both Europeans and Chinese. Another of these was James Amoy’s European and Chinese Store at **Haddon**. Chinese merchants were also prominent at **Linton**, with

⁵⁹ Alsop, *A History of the Shelford Iron Bridge*, p.13.

⁶⁰ Bartlett, *Linton State School Centenary*.

several stores included on the site of the Black Swan Hotel (later Preston's shop).

At Linton Wishart's 'private hospital' operated in the late 1800s, while Darr's drapery, built in 1873, also served as a doctor's consulting rooms.

5.4 Catering for Tourists

While new, faster forms of travel challenged the growth of rural centres on the one hand, they also introduced a new kind of traveller - the tourist. This has also been the case given the centrality of rural Australia to national mythology, the heightened intensity of metropolitan life, and the spread of technology like the motorcar to the average suburban family. 'The country drive' became something of a cultural institution in the post-war period, with the south and east of the Study Area enjoying relative proximity to Geelong and western Melbourne respectively. The historic national park at **Steiglitz** and the **Brisbane Ranges** National Park were also important in drawing tourists to the area. The **Enfield** state forest and National Park also consolidated the appeal of the **Woody Yaloak** area.

In this respect also the nostalgia of townships themselves accommodated an increase in tourism, in some respects a natural progression of the many 'back-to' celebrations and reunion days, such as those at **Scarsdale** in the 1930s, where 'scholars' who had gone to work and learn elsewhere were invited back to be greeted by children at the school memorial gates singing their 'Welcome Song' and 'Come back to Scarsdale'.⁶¹ In this respect the links between town and county were many and varied, including strong familial ties that enhanced the status of the country for tourists. Like local nostalgia, tourism has had some contributing effect on increasing interest in preserving rural landscapes and heritage.

5.5 Banks and finance

The construction of banks and financial institutions in the Study Area were a mark of prosperity delivered not only by gold but also by the increased demand for services for growing populations. The original Bank of New South Wales at **Linton** was the Traquair House building of 1861 opened by Samuel Lewers. The Commercial Bank of Australasia branch was established at **Bannockburn** in 1906 while the Commercial Bank of Australia opened at **Rokewood** in 1907.

*Former Bank of NSW,
Linton*

6. BUILDING TOWNS

6.1 Selecting township sites

The earliest sites of colonial settlement in the Study Area were linked to the pastoralists and their stations, such as the **Emu Hill** homestead built in 1866 on the run taken up in 1838. The **Linton** township took its name from the Lintons. With the gold rushes of the 1850s township sites were predominantly chosen according to proximity with gold diggings, though those that survived also met other criteria, such as water supply, transport, agricultural land

⁶¹ *Scarsdale Reminiscences 1906-1981.*

and the existing service economy. Selected townships were thus consolidated through the sale of town allotments, such as the **Linton** sale of township lots in 1861. **Smythesdale** town Common was proclaimed in 1861, exemplifying the attempt to consolidate townships' diversification and transition from mining to agricultural pursuits, as well as the continuing communal and pastoral ideals carried from the Old World village. Township sites such as **Lawaluk** owed their existence to the promise of the later gold revivals in the 1890s.

6.1.1 Closer and Soldier Settlement schemes

Closer Settlement Act of 1904 allowed government to repurchase and offer land for selection to encourage more intensive settlement of rural lands. Returned servicemen from the Great War (1914-1918) were incorporated into this scheme from 1917. Areas of soldier settlement included **Werneth** and **Rokewood**. In 1918 the Closer Settlement Commission purchased 3000 acres of Meadow's Station with the intention of breaking it up into small farms.

A second wave of soldier settlement followed World War II (1939-45). These included **Meredith** (Golf Hill 1 & 2, Larundel, Moranghurk 1, 2 & 3), Meredith-Ballan (Beremboke), **Shelford** (Gumley, Wurrok South, Mount Gow and Warrambeen), on the **Lethbridge** to **Bannockburn** road (Tall Tree), the **Rokewood** to Ballarat road (Glenfine), Barunah Plains and **Mount Mercer**. The **Mannibadar** Soldiers Memorial Hall was opened in 1959 to provide a community facility to serve a growing number of families who had arrived in the area to take up small farms as part of the Soldier Settlement Scheme.

Mannibadar Soldier Memorial Hall

In 1954 the Soldier Settlement Commission secured 26 blocks on **Moranghurk** Station between **Lethbridge** and **Meredith**.⁶² As a result of both wars and soldier settlement Soldier's recreation and club rooms proliferated, with this period marked also by memorials such as the Soldier Settlement Monument on the Barunah Plains on the Cressy- **Shelford** road.

6.2 Supplying urban services

Urban services developed in the late nineteenth century in a fairly ad hoc manner, with a combination of citizens' initiatives, private enterprise and government subsidisation. Services such as water, sanitation, gas and electricity supplies transformed the lifestyle of the Study Area's residents. Of these the earliest and most important was the water supply.

Lethbridge Railway water tower

Underground tanks collecting water from roofs were expensive and dangerous to construct. Dams such as that at **Lethbridge** were built for railways during the time of steam trains. There were also dams for town and travellers such as at Teesdale. Standpipes were also a common means of supplying water. Water towers for railways and towns were also constructed such as those at Lethbridge.

Also common were reservoirs and water standpipes such those that served Linton goldfields township and the Piggoreet township water reservoir. Where possible townships took advantage of natural waterholes, such as at

Teesdale Reservoir

⁶² *Pioneers to presidents*, p.38.

Teesdale where the water supply was drawn from a lagoon in town, with a reservoir built in 1878 and pipes added in 1883. Bottle Hole Lagoon similarly supplied **Corindhap** and **Rokewood**. In 1878 reservoirs were contracted, with pipes and stand pipes. The springs north of Corindhap at Cherry's Gardens also supplied water, with dams at Raglan Gully, Musical Gully and Long Gully.

The provision of other urban infrastructure such as gas, electricity and water was thus not uniform. It was not until 1954 that Maude district got electricity. Extant markers of water development include not only dams, towers and reservoirs across the Study Area but also significant cast iron standpipes and troughs such as those at Sussex Street, **Linton**, at **Happy Valley**, at **Haddon** and at **Newtown**.

Haddon Standpipe

Criterion House at **Linton** is an example of a typical service building that catered to various demands. Its top floor was a hospital, while the ground floor served at different times as a drapery and general store from 1869.

Another important service to develop in the Study Area were fire services. The fire station at **Linton** dates to 1885. During the Ash Wednesday fires in February 1983, **Maude** equipment was used at Anglesea. The **Maude** fire shed was typical of those erected by volunteer labour.

6.3 Housing

The Study Area displays a variety of housing from the grand homestead to humble farm house and cottage. Individual houses mark particular themes in the historical development of the area. Laurence Park Homestead was built by Dr Learmonth on the first freehold land in **Bannockburn** shire. Golf Hill Station is also among the oldest pastoral properties in Victoria, established in 1836 with a bluestone homestead commissioned for George Russell in 1876 built by the famous Melbourne architects Smith and Johnson in the French and Italian Renaissance style.

*Cameron Hill,
Murgheboluc*

Moranghurk Homestead between **Lethbridge** and **Meredith** is among the area's earliest houses, dating to the 1840s. Other significant houses include the Burnside Homestead at **Murgheboluc**, William Rowe's Glenfine at Hollybush and Lullote homestead at **Inverleigh**. Other significant houses were associated with farming and wine growing, such as Cameron Hill at **Murgheboluc** begun in the 1850s out of rubble basalt and constituting a rare surviving example of the one and a half storey Victorian vernacular farmhouse.

6.3.1 Style of housing

Many houses were vernacular in design, being constructed in cheap readily available materials in a design based on that with which the builder was familiar. Victorian houses were based on a formal layout symmetrically placed either side of a front door and passage, with the use of decorative embellishments increasing over the nineteenth century. Late Victorian design tended to be asymmetrical with many elaborate Italianate decorative features.

From about 1890, the Study Area's housing was affected by the Australia-wide interest in creating a national style and identity that was intertwined with the movement for Federation of the Australian colonies. This desire to design an Australian style more suited to the continent's environmental conditions was manifest in the houses of this period. They had broad sweeping roofs with deep shady verandahs and considerably larger windows provided

more light inside. Some continued to prefer old world styles and identity, as evidenced in the Edwardian style houses of the area, more closely based on the architecture of Britain in that period.

In the period between the two world wars, funds were scarce and much damage had been done to romantic imperial ideals with the Great War. Both the old embellishments and many British traditions were thus challenged and this was evident in housing design. The new bungalow, based on the Californian Bungalow style and the ideas of allowing fresh air and nature into the houses was born. Other designs in this period were adapted from the Spanish Mission style, the Old English and Georgian Revival styles and the Modern style.

6.3.2 Size

Typically early houses were small in height, overall floor area and room sizes, although a few mansions defied the norm. These sizes gradually increased over the nineteenth century and remained larger until the interwar period when a shortage of materials saw the reduction in ceiling and roof heights as a means of reducing costs without reducing the amount of liveable floor area. Kitchens were built as separate buildings to the rear, to avoid the spread of fire. The kitchen was absorbed into the house as soon as the iron wood-fired stove replaced the open kitchen fire, from about the 1860s onwards.

6.3.3 Materials

The earliest materials used in a particular area were those nearby. Usually walls were built of timber slabs, either vertically or horizontally aligned, or hand split timber weatherboards. Some were made of wattle and daub or random rubble stone held together with lime mortar and render. Roofs were sheets of bark held down with saplings lashed together. More elaborate roofs were constructed of hand split timber shingles.

The industrial revolution brought the new and cheap, corrugated galvanised iron material to Australia in the 1850s. It's use for roofs and water tanks, soon spread all over the country as it not only kept the house water tight, it was an excellent means of collecting the rare commodity, rain water for drinking. This material was often applied over the existing timber shingles, making the roof beautifully insulated against the hot sun.

More wealthy citizens imported slate for roofs and purchased bricks and/or stone for walls. Stone was rarely carted far and rarely used after the 1850s, whereas bricks become increasingly popular for those who lived near brickworks and/or could afford to have them made on or near their property.

Decorative materials were predominantly cast iron lace in the Victorian era and timber fretwork in the Edwardian/Federation period. A more restrained form of decorative timber was used on the Interwar bungalows.

6.3.4 Colour

Stone and brick buildings were never painted as the materials themselves were highly valued and expensive. Bluestone was available, particularly near **Lethbridge**.

Woolbrook, Teesdale

Rendered buildings constructed in the Victorian era were usually left unpainted but when they were painted it was in a colour that resembled the valuable stones found in Britain. Bricks were made locally and were generally

Lullote, Inverleigh

‘warm mixed reds’. Some homesteads constructed their own brickworks for the buildings on their property.

Weatherboard buildings were nearly always painted as this helped to preserve the timber from water damage. Many common pigments were earthy in tone, others were expensive, particularly blue, and they were rarely used.

Woodbourne, Meredith

6.3.5 Density

Most houses had considerable land around them whether it was to the side or rear and formal front gardens, whatever their size, were an essential part of their setting. Rural towns such as **Meredith, Smythesdale and Scarsdale** had houses scattered along the roads and it was mainly after the First World War that the land between them started to be built upon. The increased density has been increasingly common since the Second World War. Smaller towns such as **Linton** have maintained this historic scattered urban design. Bannockburn has undergone substantial residential and commercial development due to its proximity as a satellite of Geelong.

6.4 Cemeteries

The process of town building was often left to private enterprise and settlement, where possible following government surveys, yet residents would call upon government to augment their settlements with reserves for churches, schools and cemeteries. Among the early burial grounds are the **Pitfield** cemetery and **Cape Clear** cemetery since 1840, with the earliest grave there being that of Joseph Linton in 1853. **Smythesdale** cemetery’s first burial dates to 1860 and set out in a survey of 1859, about the time the **Linton’s Diggings** cemetery was surveyed in 1860, though it was in use in 1857 and includes Chinese graves presumably from that time. A Chinese cemetery also exists at **Lethbridge**. (For Chinese population and religious groups see also Section 1.8 and Section 7)

Staffordshire Reef Cemetery

Cape Clear Cemetery

Inverleigh cemetery layout was approved in the 1840s. It contains families going back to the 1850s and 1860s. It also houses **Murghebuloc** families, as the memorial gates (donated by the Venters family) testify. Cemeteries are of course sites of cultural and social significance, with their early layout also reflecting demographic patterns and cultural divisions in the community. (see also Section 1.4 on Aboriginal graves at **Linton**)

7. DEVELOPING CULTURAL LIFE

Hotels were the early focus of cultural life, after the encampments of overlanders and shepherds, many of whom lived solitary existences. This focus on hotels continued but spread as other buildings and institutions were created. The gold rushes in particular affected culture in many contradictory ways, unsettling society but generating wealth for its projects.

Of particular importance was the growing numbers of women. Churches, temperance societies and schools gave new emphasis to family life as opposed to the independent life of the drover and digger. Clergymen were eager to follow diggers to their encampments, and similarly gold miners were often keen to subscribe for a local priest or church. Masonic lodges, Mechanics’ Institutes and political institutions also saw to the moral, intellectual and

political aspirations of the men, while the political controversies of the period encouraged the development of a vigorous and competitive free press. The goldfields in particular were centres of political radicalism as well as more traditional personal ambition. They engendered remarkable diversity but also conflict, as sites where individuals could escape traditional social structures as the race for riches involved all sections of society, as testified by the various names of gold reefs, often named after their discoverers or notable miners, a testament to the diversity of the goldfields.

7.1 Forming Associations

Associations grew considerably during the period from 1850, with the remarkable population expansion and wealth giving rise to the necessary population numbers and surplus wealth for creating social institutions that would leave their mark on the landscape. The gold rushes also galvanised many members of the community interested in creating and preserving patterns of life based on home, family and religion. These values were paradoxically threatened by the same supra-abundance that had fostered their growth in the Study Area.

*Masonic Hall,
Smythesdale*

The most notable associations were religious institutions (See Section 7.3) and educational institutions (Section 7.4). Less obvious but also highly significant were friendly societies and improvement societies which invested in social capital and raised funds for housing, insurance and infrastructure. These left their mark also in specific sites such as the **Steiglitz** Oddfellows Hall.

Recreational associations (Section 7.5) were also significant, erecting landmarks such as the **Smythesdale** Masons' Prince of Wales Lodge No. 40 in Brooke Street. This was built in 1906, before which they had met at Court House Hotel.⁶³ Social associations could also frequently act as charitable and relief organisations, such as the **Stonehaven** service associations that included the C. W. A which raised funds for the recreation hall in the 1930s. These groups were also important at a time when state welfare generally extended only to aged pensions, making communal charity and insurance all the more necessary. The interests of the communities were also furthered by improvement societies that lobbied government authorities as well as rallying residents to lobby for state grants and resources for infrastructure, such as the **Inverleigh** Progress Association and its forerunner the Improvement Association.

⁶³ Roberts, *Smythe's Creek and Smythesdale*, p.28.

7.2 Living in diverse communities

The Study Area's social history was marked by the 'Clannish spirit' of the frontier, with competition for gold and quick wealth heightening cultural tensions as well as bringing communities together. **Smythesdale** was a particular site of tension between different cultural groups, with European diggers jumping Chinese claims at **Smythes Creek** in 1856, with ensuing violence and killings.⁶⁴ **Chinaman's Flat** was reputedly home to up to a thousand Chinese miners in the 1850s. This could be compared with the total population of 600 at **Linton's Diggings** in 1857. The exact figures are difficult to reconstruct given colonial ambivalence towards counting 'Chinese, roving Aborigines and migratory populations'.

In 1871 the census recorded nearly 18,000 Chinese in Victoria. **Linton's diggings** in 1861 recorded 133 Chinese and 20 Germans - of the total population at these diggings there were 170 Church of England, 57 Presbyterians, 95 Wesleyans, 24 Roman Catholics and 18 Jews among numerous others. Thus while the Church of England and the English were the larger group, among the total they constituted a clear minority - a situation that was atypical of colonial population patterns generally outside the mining communities.

The greatest testaments today to the diversity of the frontier community are the various religious buildings. The variety and number of these structures are often taken for granted but is an important mark of the combined communal and competitive spirit of the Study Area even in matters of spirituality.

⁶⁴ Cronin, *Colonial Casualties*, p.41.

7.3 Worshipping

Roving bishops and priests were a common feature of early settlement, particularly during the pastoral and early gold mining eras. Until 1875 the Church of England's bishop Charles Perry's diocese covered all of Victoria. On his first tour of the Western District in 1848 he stopped at the Golden Fleece Inn on **Woody Yaloak** Creek⁶⁵ At this time it was common for religious services and communion to be held in hotels or in private residences.

Smythesdale's Roman Catholic services were held at Brown's house, which later funded a Church. Churches and education were also linked, with church day schools leading the way in education until the colonial government established a non-denominational state school system in 1862. (Section 7.4) This grew out of not only education needs, but also the fact that church schools could be too small to support privately, while many residents were unwilling to send children to a consolidated school unless they could be assured that their children would not receive religious instruction from a rival denomination. This was one manifestation of the strong identification of people with their religious institutions and particular cultures, with the size and expense of churches closely reflecting the size and influence of each denomination in respective communities.

Churches nonetheless mobilised community spirit, and were often seen as markers of 'civilisation' and, being often built with local subscriptions were also signs of material blessing for the communities. While diggers had a reputation for rowdiness, they were also among the prime movers in forming committees and garnering collections towards church buildings, such as the committee that led to the opening of **Linton**'s St Paul's Church in 1862. There miners and residents held a public meeting at Victoria Hotel for 'getting up a lecture for the benefit of the new Church of England'.

The Study Area was part of the Buninyong (Church of England) Parochial District formed in 1856, visited by the archdeacons of both Geelong and Ballarat and over the next decade many churches were built, some with attached residences, halls or schoolrooms indicating their range of social roles. At **Happy Valley** in 1867 St. Mark's Church of England (1863) was a 'good and substantial wooden church' with a schoolhouse, teacher's residence and small parsonage. **Teesdale** church was one of the earliest churches, built in 1858, and also served as school up to 1880, expanded in 1871 with the Golf Hill manse.

Teesdale Presbyterian Church

Church materials also varied, with earlier churches tending to be built of wood and often replaced with stone structures as communities prospered or expanded. Both St. Mary's and the Church of England at **Smythesdale** were wooden churches, while St. Patrick's Catholic Church at **Springdallah** was built in 1897 to replace an 1875 wooden structure.

St Patrick's Catholic Church, Piggoreet East

Steiglitz Church of England opened 1869 and its Roman Catholic Church was shifted to Norlane in Geelong after the demise of the town, indicating the value of such structures.

⁶⁵ Smith, *Centenary History of St Paul's Linton*, p.2.

Given the large Scottish community, and indeed its dominance in some areas, the Presbyterians also constructed many churches such as the 1864 Presbyterian Church at **Piggoreet**. At **Inverleigh**, Presbyterians built a wooden church in 1855 in High Street. The ruins of combined Anglican and Presbyterian church and school are visible. A new Presbyterian church was built in 1860. St Paul's Anglican stone church foundation stone was laid in 1889. Roman Catholic church near cemetery in 1850s - new church 1881, demolished 1933 for new church opened by Dr Mannix same year. The transition between religious and education functions continued in the twentieth century, with the Methodist Chapel in **Inverleigh's** East Street converted into a preschool. The **Inverleigh** Primitive Methodist Church of 1862 is among the oldest of that denomination in Victoria.

With colonial society so diverse, it was unusual to find a town with only one place of worship, such as at **Shelford**. The general pattern were two churches at **Corindhap**, three at **Rokewood** - a brick Roman Catholic built in 1927, Presbyterian church of 1859 and another bluestone church of 1866. That at **Shelford** however, with its octagonal belfry and steeple and bluestone construction can also be explained by the dominance and wealth of the Presbyterian community in the area.

*Primitive Methodist
Chapel, Shelford*

The census figures tell the story of religious identification and fragmentation, and explain the variety of church buildings across the Study Area, as well as particular patterns. In 1854 close on the back of the first gold rush, the **Leigh** area was particularly marked for the dominance of Presbyterians, with 104 compared to 69 Church of England worshippers. The dominance of Scottish families in the pastoral sector that carried across from the early and continuing involvement of Clyde and Derwent company members was reflected in the figures for the pastoral district of North Grenville, with 225 Presbyterians outnumbering 164 Church of England worshippers. The Scottish Presbyterian dominance in this area varied across the rest of the Study Area, with towns such as **Meredith** registering 135 Church of England to 53 Presbyterians and 35 Roman Catholics. In the diggings of the southern Ballarat and **Woody Yaloak** gold fields the Church of England had 2,487 adherents to only 468 Presbyterians, 1,290 Catholics, 399 Welseyans, 105 Baptists, 124 Lutherans and 141 'Mohammedans, pagans or no religion'.

*St Andrews Anglican
Chapel, Murgheboluc*

It is important to note also that the Presbyterians were themselves divided into the 'Church of Scotland', the 'Free Church of Scotland' and other Presbyterian denominations - particularly along specific doctrinal and linguistic questions. Thus at **Inverleigh** the Presbyterian population could be fairly united in 1857 with 12 Church of Scotland adherents and only 2 Free Church of Scotland, while at **Rokewood** the Free Church of Scotland commanded 46 worshippers to the Church of Scotland's 22 in the same year - ultimately necessitating separate places of worship. At **Rokewood** itself in 1857 there were 67 Church of England and 63 Roman Catholics, while nearby **Pitfield** had 29 Church of England, 30 Presbyterians, 10 Roman Catholics and 1 'Mohammedan' and again at **Shelford** the Presbyterians were split 24/35, with 34 Church of England and only 6 Roman Catholics.

Religious patterns on the gold fields mirrored roughly those established in patterns of birthplaces, with the Church of England dominating, with 135 Church of England adherents to 81 Presbyterians, 59 Roman Catholics and 14

‘Mohammedans’ at Italian Gully. At Smythe’s Creek diggings the Church of England outnumbered Presbyterians three to one, while the Roman Catholics there maintained a significant population of 242. At **Linton’s** diggings the pattern was similar, while the contrast was yet starker at **Steiglitz** diggings with 424 Church of England to 78 Presbyterians, 88 Wesleyans and 66 Roman Catholics. In the township of **Steiglitz** however the difference was less marked and also included 9 Jewish residents.

7.4 Education

The most important physical markers of the role of education in the development of the Study Area are its many schools, Mechanics’ Institutes and public libraries. Education was initially tied strongly to religious institutions but as teachers and schoolrooms had to be paid for, and with state education further rationalising resources, education became one of the key aspects of daily life that brought the communities of the Study Area together. Nonetheless there remained a high number of schools per capita, attributable to the large area, sparse and shifting population, and the need for children to be able to walk to school.

*Former Murgheboluc
State School*

Family life was hardly a strong feature of the pastoral era of the squatters, but small farmers, service providers and prospectors altered the demographics of the region and created a demand for education. This was particularly the case as both idleness and child labour (unless it was on farms) began to be unacceptable in the nineteenth century with new notions of childhood and of self improvement. In the early goldfields tent schools were common, and denominational schools also mixed religion and education. At this time it was often up to local communities to fund and build their own school. In 1862 the Common Schools Act established a state school system that established schools could opt into, consolidated by the State Schools Act of 1872. This proclaimed ‘free, secular and compulsory’ education for children less than 12 years of age.

Given a strong social emphasis on improvement, education for adults, particularly working men, was also highly important. This is testified to by the public libraries and numerous Mechanics’ Institutes. Mechanics’ Institutes were established at **Inverleigh** (1866), **Steiglitz** (1872), **Scarsdale**, **Teesdale**, **Illabrook**, **Ross Creek**, **Happy Valley**, **Piggoreet**, **Corindhap**, **Haddon**, **Cape Clear**, **Berringa**, **Smythesdale**, **Chinaman Flat**, **Linton** (1874), **Shelford**, **Rokewood**, **Lethbridge** (1892), **Bannockburn** (1880), and **Rokewood Junction**. Nor did many old buildings go to waste, with the diggers school at **Rokewood** becoming the Mechanics’ Institute there. **Linton** public library was built by public subscription in 1874. In nearly all cases public libraries were established as part of or alongside Mechanics’ Institutes, sharing their aims and housed in their buildings and signifying the importance of adult as well as children’s education in the development of the community.

*Garibaldi School,
Garibaldi*

Linton state school No. 880 typified some of these patterns between religious, community and state influences. It had its origins in 1867. School No. 369 took over the Wesleyan building, while Nos. 373 and 577 were the two Church of England schools amalgamated in 1865. The final premises was that of the Wesleyan school, with 89 students. Nonetheless in 1868 the inspector of schools declared it ‘the worst building in the Ballarat district’, and a new committee was formed out of local members to raise subscriptions (see also Section 7.1) for a new building of

⁶⁶ Bartlett, *Linton State School Centenary*.

brick and wood. They raised £250, with a further government grant of £350 going towards the new building constructed by Ballarat architect J. Doane in 1872.⁶⁶ The school also boasted its own rifle range in the early 1900s

The present **Corindhap** school was opened in 1876. The **Smythesdale** School opened in 1872 - in 1874 it had 499 students. Both coincided with the growth of settled population in the wake of the early goldrushes and the boom in wool prices. Another school with connections to the history of gold mining was **Happy Valley** school No. 376, originally called Lucky Woman's after the nearby gold reef, and established in 1860. The brick building was constructed around 1883 and closed in 1940. School No. 980 established in 1869 to service both **Scarsdale** and **Newtown**, embodying a familiar pattern of education shared between smaller communities.

Meredith school was located on the track towards the Buninyong goldfields that passed through the school grounds. First public school on Church of England grounds. **Meredith** school bell was acquired in 1964 from Morrison state school.

Steiglitz first government school was built at New Chum hill in 1858 and closed in 1874. The Pines became a popular picnic spot named after two large cypresses marking the gateway to the headmaster's house. A state school (no.1487) replaced it in 1875, and in 1974 this building was the **Steiglitz** Y.H.A. Hostel.

7.5 Recreation

Recreational activities in the Study Area were varied and took place at many locations, ranging from hotels to specially built grounds, from the peaceful **Smythesdale** Gardens to musical performances at Stoddart's Nugget Hotel, **Piggoreet**.

Sporting associations and competitions were also a key feature of public life. As well as binding local communities, sport drew different communities together both across the Study Area and outside it. These clubs were locally funded through both subscriptions and social events such as Plain and Fancy Dress Balls and dancing. **Stonehaven** Cricket Club in 1931 was supported by annual subscriptions, its Football club sharing the ground at Friend in Hand Road with Geelong West. In 1969 it amalgamated with **Bannockburn** Football Club.

Recreational activities were also associated with improvement and educational institutions, especially Mechanics' Institutes. In the 1880s **Bannockburn** was home to a debating society and a brass band. At the **Meredith** Mechanics' Institute of 1906 local fundraising activities included euchre matches, an orchestra, rifle club and 'culture classes'.

At **Sheoaks** in 1980 the Shadow Minister for Youth Sport and Recreation opened the Corio Valley Country Club for nudists attended by 500 people, some of whom likely came from outside the shire. (SSp.44)

7.6 Celebrating Significant Events

The Study Area's churches, halls and public spaces have seen many events celebrated, from marking the phases of life to national, cultural and imperial events like St. Patrick's Day or Empire Day celebrations. On Empire Day 1911 the Linton school drum and fife band combined Scottish heritage and imperial loyalty. On a local scale, Scarsdale town hall foundation stone laying in 1864 included a typical procession, with a ceremonial progress down the main street, with a girl atop fire engines dressed as Britannia. Associations such as the Foresters, Oddfellows and Masons also took part in such processions and public rituals.⁶⁷

Royal as well as national celebrations, with royal or viceregal visits were a standout attraction. In 1867 the Duke of Edinburgh received loyal addresses from the Mayor and councillors at **Smythesdale**, and was met outside the town by the Chinese residents who presented a loyal address and let off fire crackers. The Duke also visited **Linton** in 1868 where he was feted at the Royal Standard Hotel with a roasted bullock and champagne.⁶⁸ Arches were often erected across main streets and public buildings decorated for such events. On the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 public buildings and many businesses were draped in purple and black. In the interwar and post war periods another popular form of celebration was the reunion, which also served an economic and sentimental purpose, such as the 1931 'Back to **Bannockburn**' with its focus around sites of civic pride like the Mechanics' Hall.

8. GOVERNING

8.1 Self government

From earliest colonial times local residents gathered at hotels and even private residences to organise, raise funds and air grievances. Following the 1853 Roads Act, **Bannockburn** road district was gazetted on 6 October 1862. Its first public meeting was at the Somerset Hotel.⁶⁹

Former Leigh Shire Hall, Warrambine

Road boards were the earliest official forms of self government, as the state of the roads were a persistent concern to both local residents and travellers, with livelihoods and even survival often depending not only on the freedom of movement, but upon the ability to trade with and receive supplies from Geelong or other ports. Security of the routes was also a great concern, particularly during the gold rushes with the threat of bushrangers. (Section 8.2)

The Study Area saw a range of road boards, the **Bannockburn** Road District (1862-1864), the Buninyong Road District (1858 - 1864), **Leigh** Road District (1861-1864) and **Meredith** Road District (1863-1871). **Shelford** district road board of 1862 was founded at Rumble's Inn or the Half Way House, opposite the site of the shire hall.

⁶⁷ Roberts, p.28-30.

⁶⁸ *Pictorial History of Linton*, p.22.

⁶⁹ *Pioneers to Presidents*, p.23.

As areas expanded in population and settlement, shires were formed, with shire halls an important marker of community pride and prosperity. The Study Area included all of the shires of Bannockburn, and Leigh (all formed in 1864), as well as part of Buninyong and Grenville (also formed in 1864), with **Meredith** Shire (1871) and the borough of **Steiglitz** (1866) both annexed by **Bannockburn** in 1915 and 1871 respectively. All these areas were amalgamated in 1994 into the Shire of Golden Plains. The former **Meredith** shire hall was built in 1878 but the offices were transferred to **Bannockburn** with the amalgamation of 1915.

Public buildings often followed quickly on the heels of self government. Scarsdale town hall foundation stone was laid in 1864. The **Inverleigh** Hall was constructed with a bluestone body.

Definitive achievements in self government, particularly the opening of new offices or halls were also occasions of public celebration and recreation. The **Stonehaven** Hall, subscribed to by a public meeting in 1933, was opened 1934 with exhibition cricket and tennis matches, a concert and a ball, the hall to be, like many others in the area, 'the rallying point for groups of all ages in the form of sporting and social events'.

8.2 Crime and Law enforcement

The law enforcement needs of a frontier society were tied to mobility, with police paddocks or camps at strategic points - this was expanded during the height of the goldrushes. The gold rush also created the need for civic control as well as more settled patterns of law and order, as well as imprisonment. The **Smythesdale** Court House of 1861 replaced an earlier one at Black Hill. The **Smythesdale** Police Camp Historic Precinct with 1859 stables and 1867 bluestone lockup and the **Steiglitz** Courthouse of 1875 are probably the area's most significant and recognised sites connected to this theme.

*Constables House,
Rokewood*

Meredith housed 10 policemen in the 1850s, with a police paddock and headquarters signifying its important location on a major travel route between the goldfields and the port at Geelong. **Coolebarghurk Creek** at **Meredith** was supposedly the 'haunt of Melville the bushranger'. One of the tombstones in the old **Meredith** cemetery marks the grave of a police trooper killed in **Steiglitz** goldfield. **Linton** was also the haunt of the famous Captain Moonlight, the bushranger who doubled as a local Church of England lay reader and was among the more notorious of Australia's bushrangers. Numerous other sites were connected with the need for law and order on the gold fields, with the **Rokewood** police buildings tendered in 1859.

*Bluestone Lockup,
Bannockburn*

9. DEFENDING AUSTRALIA

In 1870 the ordinary defence of the colonies was devolved by the imperial government upon colonial authorities, which thereafter bore responsibility for raising local militia. While the Royal Navy was responsible for the

continent's external security, local defence was an ongoing concern to colonists, with periodic 'panics' over feared attacks by France and Russia in the 1870s and 1880s. School cadet corps were common, such as that at **Linton**, whose boys drilled complete with uniforms and rifles on the school rifle range. **Smythesdale** powder magazine was tendered in 1869.

Linton was also the site of a spotting station in Linton court house during World War II. In 1942 air raid shelters were commonplace as Australia prepared for a possible invasion by Japan. That dug by Linton school committee on the school grounds were filled in at the end of the war. Lookout towers could also be used to spot fires.

The Primitive Methodist Church at **Inverleigh** served as a drill hall for the local branch of the Volunteer Defence Corps during World War 2.

9.1 Remembering the fallen

The most important markers of the Study Area's involvement in defence and commemoration are the many tributes across the shire to its residents who went to war. Honour rolls such as that at Denison St, **Linton** honour both those who served in the wars and who died. Avenues of honour such as those at **Corindhap** and **Werneth** were another popular form of commemoration. **Smythesdale** residents planted avenues of honour for the Great War (1914-18), Second World War (1939-45) and Vietnam War as well as a war memorial all in the same vicinity. Similar avenues were also planted in **Meredith**, on the Colac-Ballarat road, at **Linton** and other places around the shire. In 1925 the Bannockburn and District Soldiers' War Memorial was erected in High Street, **Bannockburn**. War memorials could thus be set within both the urban and rural landscape, symbolising the pervasive and all-encompassing sacrifice of the community during the great conflicts.

Wallinduc War Memorial

Linton, Avenue of Honour

Scarsdale Avenue of Honour

SUMMARY OF MAIN TOWNSHIPS OF THE STUDY AREA

Many of the Shire's townships began as either pastoral stations or as gold mining centres. Some of them owed their existence to both, while the principal roads through the area between Geelong, Ballarat and the Western District also contributed to the growth of towns on the routes. The two main gold mining areas were the Woody Yaloak area and the Brisbane Ranges. The chief agricultural areas were the south and east along the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers, though smaller areas of both mining and agriculture are marked by some of the smaller townships, such as Napoleons and Garibaldi on the boundary of the Buninyong and Ballarat gold fields and the central farming and pastoral areas around the Leigh River. This summary list is not exhaustive and includes the principal settlements.

- Bamganie** Bamganie was created from part of the subdivision of George Russell's Golf Hill Station. The soils of the district were unsuitable for agriculture and thus its association with the pastoral sector continued. Henry Bolte had a farm there on land owned in the 1880s by the Leidwill family. Its school opened in 1875 but closed 1933, replaced by a memorial of pines.
- Bannockburn** The town of Bannockburn formed the centre of the former shire of the same name and serviced the surrounding area as its major regional centre. Its importance was also secured by its position on the road and railway between Geelong and Ballarat during the gold rushes, though in its immediate surrounds pastoral and farming predominated. In the 1920s dairy farming also became significant.
- Berringa** In 1880 the township was called Kangaroo, but was changed following the discovery of gold there in 1897. Berringa is thus one of the Study Area's townships connected with the later gold revivals of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Its school opened in 1902 until 1954, whereafter it became a community centre.
- Cape Clear** Cape Clear is closely connected with Pitfield and its goldmining fortunes, placed at the junction of four roads through the Woody Yaloak valley. Its early houses included the stone villa tendered at Glenfine for W. T. Rowe in 1872.⁷⁰ The Cape Clear Hotel was constructed in 1936. Its cemetery was shared with Pitfeild, where the earliest headstone is that of Joseph Linton in 1853.
- Corindhap** With Frenchman's lead and Break O Day lead the population reached 5000 at its peak, making it historically among the principal settlements during the gold rush era. Its range of hotels in the 1860s included the Break O Day Hotel in 1869. Its social, religious and educational institutions owed much to both the initiative of diggers and the patronage of William Elder of Kuruc-a-ruc. The first school built by the gold miners moved to Main Street in the 1920s; also Mechanics' hall, Presbyterian church and library;. Pastoral pursuits were most important in the twentieth century with James Boyle running 705 sheep in 1911 and a significant agricultural industry. Its population in 1886 had settled to 345, with 250 in 1947.
- While these figures were not insignificant relative to other settlements, the memory of the gold era which were particularly marked during Foundation Days such as that celebrated with a parade in 1901, made a stark contrast.
- Dereel** The main resources around Dereel were gold, and timber for firewood and fences. The first hotel in 1872 was the Sportsman's Arms. The 1865 Land Act opened up large areas for miners to select 20 acres of freehold land for farming, an activity which would increase in importance as mining declined. In 1912 however there were still 28 miners among the population compared to 10 farmers, a figure that fell to 15 miners in 1916 and 2 miners in 1934. The farming population meant that the town nonetheless sustained a memorial hall, Methodist, Church of England and Roman Catholic churches.

⁷⁰ Miles Lewis Index

Doroq	The Doroq free church reserve was surveyed in 1855 and part of parish of Inverleigh.
Duridwarrah	Its two historic homesteads reflect the early European history of the district, with 'Darra' a Georgian brick homestead built in 1842 by pastoralist Charles Augustus von Steiglitz, and the 'Woodbourne' homestead built of pit saw timber planks between 1844 and 1853. The former is on the eastern side of town and the latter on the west.
Enfield	Enfield was a gold mining centre linked to both early and later gold rushes. The Enfield Hydraulic Sluicing Company operated from 1906-9, while at nearby Little Hard Hills in 1861 the 479 miners on the gold fields included 36 Chinese.
Garibaldi	Garibaldi is associated with the gold mining era, with the Garibaldi Company getting good returns in 1863 but becoming idle the following year due to a lack of water.
Geringhap	In 1853 the site was known as Eureka, when it was fixed for sale and included the Eureka Hotel. Selling points were its good position on the line of road to the diggings and the western district, with stores and garden plots. It was also surveyed under the name 'Gheringhap' as early as 1843 when it was included in the Geelong Episcopalian parish by surveyor Hoddle, and formed part of former shire of Bannockburn.
Grenville	This agricultural settlement housed two reinforced concrete bridges under the Kahn Bar Systems were constructed in 1911. ⁷¹ It also housed the Grenville Shire council town hall in 1938.
Haddon	Haddon is a gold mining town. Its significant mining sites included the Young Haddon Gold Mine, the Reform Mine No. 2 and Reform Mine No.1, with extant mullock heaps near its reserve and picnic ground. Haddon was also a cultural melting pot, with James Amoy's European and Chinese Store, Haddon Hotel and common school, post office and church of England. In 1871 its population was 3000, with 7 pubs and a large Chinese village on the flats beside Haddon School Road, destroyed by fire in 1885 and 1889.
Happy Valley	Happy Valley is a gold mining township with its origins in the early gold rushes in the Woody Yaloak Valley.
Hesse	Hesse had its origins as a postal township servicing the Yarima and Poorneit selections and 75 residents. Located on a water crossing between Inverleigh and Cressy, it was known as the 'gate to the Barunnah Plains', making it a convenient stop for travellers and also the site of a toll gate in the 1870s. The Warrambined Hotel there dates back to 1862. The toll gates were removed following the opening of the Geelong - Colac railway which rendered them unprofitable, while the 1913 Gheringhap - Maroona line provided lower transport costs for the area's produce - a perfect illustration of the double edged sword of the railways. Hesse's school of 1923 was short-lived, with

⁷¹ Miles Lewis Index

education shared with Murghebuloc in 1933.

Inverleigh

The settlement of Inverleigh began with the Derwent Company runs of 1836. Thereafter its development as one of the Study Area's principal town centres owed much not only to its location on the roads to the Woody Yaloak goldfields and Western District but also to the intense pastoral and agricultural efforts of its settled population. This included a large Presbyterian component to the population. Its agricultural activities extended to orchards since 1851. The railway opened 1913

Italian Gully

This mining township site was established in 1855 and includes the Old Jubilee mine site

Lawaluk

This small settlement was closely connected with Mount Mercer and the promise of a gold mining renewal in the 1890s. It was gazetted in 1898.

Lethbridge

Located on the road between Geelong and Ballarat in the Moorabool valley, Lethbridge was a largely pastoral town with a sizeable Scottish Presbyterian pastoral and farming population. The Lethbridge general cemetery was surveyed in 1860. Its bluestone quarry supplied material for construction of drystone fences in the Study Area, as well as local railway station and those as Meredith and Bannockburn.

The area was dominated in the pastoral period by the Clyde Company which purchased parts of Native Creek No 1 and Moranghourke Squatters' runs in the mid 1830s. Its Victoria Hotel on the Ballarat Road was a stopping point for those going North to Gold Rush at Buninyong and Ballarat. Police station and police paddock built in 1854, Free Presbyterian Church opens in 1855, St Mary Roman Catholic church in 1859, and the Lethbridge Primary School opening in 1874, absorbing other schools and further establishing the town's importance.

Linton

Linton derives its name from the pastoral era when Joseph and Mary Linton migrated in 1840 to Emu Hill and then north of the present township at their homestead 'Linton Park'. During the gold rush of 1855 the area became known as 'Linton's Diggings' (Section 3) around which the early township revolved until shifting to its present site on Surface Hill in the 1860s. Thereafter Linton became the main township servicing its immediate hinterlands in the Woody Yaloak area with its numerous diggings and settlements. While many of its oldest buildings such as the first court house and Victoria Hotel have been demolished, there exist many early shops (Section 5.3) and streetscapes, churches and schools.

A new post and telegraph office were erected in 1880, while the foundation stone of Presbyterian Church was laid in 1881 by Mrs. R. Linton; another church following close after in 1892.⁷² (see also Section 7.3) Significant buildings also include the library and mechanics hall with a library dating back to 1874. (Section 7.4) Like surrounding communities it was a hub of the gold mining era, with the Jubilee mine among those nearby. (Section

⁷² Miles Lewis Index

3)

Mannibadar

The township of Mannibadar is located on the Rokewood-Skipton Road, once part of the Mt Bute pastoral estate. In 1921 approx 174 allotments were purchased by the Federal Government Land Board from the Mt Bute Station. The second population wave to sweep the Mannibadar district was during the 1950s due to the Second World War Soldier Settlement Scheme. Returned soldiers and their families took up farming allotments subdivided from nearby estates such as Langi Willi and Emu Hill.

Meredith

The pastoral run at Meredith was taken up by Mr Rice in 1849. In 1853 Mr Watson ran the Golden Fleece Hotel at Dickman's Bridge,⁷³ by which time it had become a significant stop for travellers on the track between Geelong and the Buninyong goldfields. Road construction led to accommodation, with stabling yards and hotels. The town survey was laid out in squares, with the 1850s seeing a store, saddlers, blacksmiths, butcher. Firewood was carted from nearby bushland to fuel the railways. Watson's Hotel at Meredith was designed by Snell and Kawerau in 1855 as was the largest timber building besides the Melbourne Exhibition Building in the colony.

Meredith Post Office contracted in 1890 and the Anglican Church built in 1913. The pound at Meredith established in 1954 near Golf Link's Clubhouse to keep wandering stock. In 1974 grazing and wool predominated.

Maude

The landscape at Maude was affected in prehistory with the volcanic activity associated with the Brisbane Ranges. The Maude township was surveyed and subdivided in 1850, with St Paul's Church built in 1860s and at least two inns in the following decade. While affected by the traffic between the gold mining areas, particularly Steiglitz, and Geelong, the area of the Morrabool plain was a mixed farming community, with both sheep and cereal crops. Its buildings include a school and shops such as Wishart's blacksmith's shop.

Mount Mercer

The main geographical feature of Mount Mercer is its extinct volcano which was a natural focus for early pastoral activities. Placed on an early coach route to Buninyong, its first school was built in 1864. In 1871 its 73 residents lived in 10 dwellings.⁷⁴ In 1892 the revival of gold mining raised this to a population of 120. Its school began, like many, as a church concern - in this case the Methodists - and closed after World War II.

Murghebuloc

The proposed Murghebuloc Aboriginal reserve was 160 acres with access to Barwon was shown on a map in 1853, with the road planned to provide access to reserve still extant. In 1854 its plans for subdivision for a township centered around the property of James Austin, to service drovers and coach services. Chief among these services was Joseph Arnold's Pig and Whistle Hotel at Murghebuloc advertised in 1857 *Geelong Advertiser*. Its original Anglican church and school opened in 1855, with a new school in 1875 boasting 100 pupils. Its social life was interwoven with Inverleigh and Stonehaven. During World War II there was an ordnance site north of

⁷³ *Meredith School Centenary*, p.31.

⁷⁴ 1871 Census of Victoria.

Murghebuloc railway station, with an additional siding and mustard gas storage demolished in 1948.

Napoleons Napoleons was a gold mining township associated with the southern gold fields of Ballarat and Buninyong. Its major mine was the Ross Creek Gold Mine that closed in 1937.

Nintingbool Nintingbool had its origins in the Nintingbool pastoral run.

Piggoreet Piggoreet is a significant gold mining township near Devil's Kitchen, between Happy Valley and Brown's pastoral run. Its schoolhouse was built in 1882.

Pitfield and Pitfield Plains Pitfield's location on a key crossing point of the Woody Yaloak river made it an important hub of the early gold rushes and it was also closely associated with nearby Cape Clear.

Rokewood Rokewood was gazetted as a township in 1852 following close on the first gold rush. Its strategic position on the crossing of the Kurooc-a-ruc Creek enhanced its early development as a stop on the route of pre-gold rush wool drays and supported two hotels and was described in 1857 by the inspector of schools as 'quite an Irish neighbourhood'.⁷⁵

Its police house and cook house were tendered in 1859; a Presbyterian Church in 1865; additions to William Elder's Kuruc-a-ruc House in 1866; Mechanics' Institute in 1868; Its notable houses included W. T. Rowe's residence at Glenfine in 1871.⁷⁶

Rokewood was also famous as among the haunts of Captain Melville and William Roberts the bushrangers in 1852. Bushranger threats to road security and the burgeoning gold rush prompted a permanent constable to be stationed there from 1857, with a police station following.

Rokewood Junction Rokewood Junction was originally a sheep run known as Commeralship's station, with the settlement's site on the important creek crossing. Its first bridge was built in 1866 but replaced in 1893. Its location between Leigh and Grenville shires meant it served mining areas like Staffordshire reef as well as the Moonlight Flat.⁷⁷ In the 1870s it boasted two hotels, though its population fluctuated with the fortunes of the mining economy. In 1893 during the mining revival its population was 252, with the promise of 'The Long Thought Of' Mine in 1902. Its school was rebuilt in 1908 but thereafter the economy relied increasingly on orchards and farming, with a significant role as a

⁷⁵ Seaton, p.40.

⁷⁶ Miles Lewis Index

⁷⁷ Seaton, p.51.

supplier of bread for Rokewood and Corindhap due to the nearby supply of firewood.

Scarsdale

Goods shed and platform tendered in 1883, with new station building following in 1887.⁷⁸
In 1920 Scarsdale's new school was opened, with memorial gates added in 1922 and a school plantation in 1924.⁷⁹

Shelford

Station Peak and Gows Hill in the Shelford area were surveyed by Richard Petty in 1865. George Russell commissioned a bluestone mansion, 'Golf Hill' at Shelford in 1876,⁸⁰ the architects being Smith and Johnson who also in 1885 added wooden billiard and other rooms. (See also its pastoral significance Section 2.3.1)

Shelford itself owed its beginnings to its location on a river crossing and the nearby pastoral stations. Its first businesses were hawkers who provisioned shepherds in the 1840s when the site had already been elevated in importance by George Russell's concerns and the importation of a shoemaker, blacksmith, store, ironmonger and clothing and tobacco stores.⁸¹

The population reached 224 in 1857 during the first gold era, remaining fairly steady to 1861 when its 219 residents lived in 43 dwellings. The population fell as low as 111 in 1871 but grew again in the first decade of the twentieth century to 235 and 46 dwellings in 1911.⁸²

Smythesdale

Smythesdale is an old goldmining town on the Glenelg Highway and was site of some of the significant mining sites in the Woody Yaloak gold fields.

Steiglitz

Steiglitz is an abandoned mining town now an Historic Park under the jurisdiction of Parks Victoria since 1977, on the edge of the Brisbane Ranges National Park. In 1856 Steiglitz goldfields the weekly yield stood at a thousand ounces. Its roads were once made with quartz, with gold specks visible giving Steiglitz the reputation of being 'the town paved in gold'.⁸³

⁷⁸ Miles Lewis Index

⁷⁹ *Scarsdale Reminiscences*

⁸⁰ Miles Lewis Index

⁸¹ Seaton, p.16.

⁸² Census of Victoria, 1857 - 1911.

⁸³ National Trust of Victoria, *Day Tour to Steiglitz*, p.5.

⁸⁴ Flett, p.386.

The town reached its peak in 1865.⁸⁴ During a revival in the second gold rush period between 1890 and 1894 the population peaked once more at 2000. The Steiglitz Miner advertisements in 1893 included the Albion Brick and Tile company, two drapers, two barbers, a milliner, a Victoria Coffee Palace (probably after the Temperance movement inspired premises in Melbourne), watchmaker and jeweller, carpenter, stationer, bookseller, plumber, tinsmith, undertaker, billiard saloon, five hotels, a butcher, grocer, two doctors, a wheelwright, saddlery and chemist.⁸⁵ By the early 1900s however the population again fell to only 500, with less than a hundred remaining in 1914.

Stonehaven

The Stonehaven or Lower Leigh area was part of the Parish of Gheringhap, marked out by members of the Port Phillip Association. The ruins of Tulchan property mark its early association with the Mercer family. The Meltham Homestead at Stonehaven was originally the centre of a sheep property. The Stonehaven school and recreation reserve opened 1879 with 35 children.

Sutherland Creek

In 1836, Joseph and Robert Sutherland took up runs along what is now Sutherland's Creek. Thereafter the area was associated with pastoral industry and agriculture such as the vigneron. It also had a strong Presbyterian influence, with a Presbyterian Church moved from Geelong side of Creek to site on Steiglitz Rd in 1856, and a Combined Free Presbyterian Church and School at Russells Bridge in 1878. Thomas Dann's steam powered flour mill started construction in 1857 on the Moorabool River near Russells Bridge.

Teesdale

Teesdale was part of the parish of Carrah and Burtwarrah, the county of Grant and shire of Leigh. The township of Teesdale on Native Creek was proclaimed in 1852 on a major travelling route to Buninyong via Mount Mercer. Like that settlement Teesdale was also connected to the pastoral concerns, in this case most prominently those of James Bell of Woolbrook and James Kininmonth.⁸⁶

Its first house in 1851 became site of post office. Aborigines used to camp in paddock called Bullivant's. Its Farmer's Common proclaimed in 1861, with a Mechanics' Institute in 1874, which in 1888 became free public library. A 1969 fire destroyed its hall, a new one built in 1973, at which time a water main was also constructed to connect the town to the Meredith basin. Teesdale was the site of the Leigh Community Centre in 1979.

Warrambine

Warrambine Creek was connected to the Warracburunah station, with 'good soil' but 'stony' land subdivided in 1866. It was part of the parish of Wingeel.

Despite its relatively small size, this site was the administrative centre for Shire of Leigh and site of its shire hall. It included a blacksmith, butcher and school. Its origins were in the Halfway House hotel owned in 1863 by

⁸⁵ *Day Tour to Steiglitz*, p.6.

⁸⁶ Seaton, p.23.

William Rumble. Its shire hall was built of bluestone in 1872, including trees and fences. Warrambine was expanded significantly by the soldier settlement scheme of the 1950s in the Wurrook area, leading to a demand for the Wurrook school no. 4793 which opened adjacent to the shire hall in 1957 with 13 students.

Werneth

Part of original shire of Leigh, the township of Werneth expanded significantly with the Soldier Settlement Schemes, with its Public hall built in 1938.

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APPENDIX I Significant Landscape Overlay Schedules 2 – 13

No.	Heritage Place	Address
1.	Murgheboluc Significant Landscape	Hamilton Highway, Murgheboluc
2.	Russell's Bridge Significant Landscape	Russell's Bridge Road, Russell's Bridge
3.	Corindhap Avenue of Honour	Colac-Ballarat Road, Corindhap
4.	Inverleigh Entrance Avenue and Street Trees	Hamilton Highway and High Street Inverleigh
5.	World War 1 Avenue of Honour	Denison Street, Linton
6.	Recreation Reserve	Glenelg Highway, Linton
7.	Meredith Cupressus Avenue – North Approach	Midlands Highway Meredith
8.	Meredith Cupressus Avenue –South Approach	Midlands Highway Meredith
9.	Avenue of Honour	Glenelg Highway, Scarsdale
10.	World War 1 Avenue of Honour	Scarsdale-Pitfield Road, Newtown
11.	Former Smythesdale Botanic Gardens	Garden Street, Smythesdale
12.	Row of <i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Ossage Orange) and <i>Pinus pinea</i> (Stone Pine)	Bannockburn-Shelford Road, Teesdale

APPENDIX J Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
	HERITAGE PRECINCTS								
	Bannockburn Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Corindhap Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Inverleigh Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Lethbridge Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Linton Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Meredith Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Rokewood Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Scarsdale Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Shelford Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Smythesdale Precinct	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Steiglitz Precinct	Yes	No	Yes	No	Recommended	No	None	No
	INDIVIDUAL PLACES								
	Mount Misery Creek Bridge Berringa - Dereel Road Berringa	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	St Aidan's Church of England 659 Berringa - Dereel Road Berringa	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Berringa State School No. 905, 20 Illabarook - Berringa Road Berringa	Yes	No	Yes South east perimeter plantings comprising a mixture of conifers	No	No	No	None	No
	William Fancy Mining Co. Mining Complex, 15 Sykes Road Berringa	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Cape Clear Cemetery , Cemetery Road Cape Clear	No	No	Yes Internal plantings of Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress) and Cupressus macrocarpa 'Aurea' (Golden Monterey Cypress) and	No	No	No	None	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
				perimeter plantings comprising: a mixture of conifers, oaks and eucalyptus trees.					
	Former Corindhap State School No. 1906, 39 School Road Corindhap	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	None	No
	Stony Creek Reservoir System Geelong - Ballan Road Durdidwarrah	No	No	Yes Plantings of <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey Pine) around south and west perimeter of reservoir no 1.	No	No	No	None	No
	Garibaldi State School No. 2173 , 28 Hardies Hill Rd Garibaldi	Yes	No	Yes Perimeter plantings of <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey Pine) trees and the <i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak)	No	No	No	None	No
	Horse trough and standpipe, Ross Creek - Haddon Road Haddon	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Haddon Memorial Reserve, Sago Hill Road Haddon	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Springdallah Timber Trestle Bridge, Happy Valley Road Happy Valley	No	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Inverleigh Cemetery, Cemetery Road Inverleigh	No	No	Yes interior plantings of <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress), <i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Cedar), <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Italian Cypress) and perimeter plantings of mature <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey Pine).	No	No	None	No	No
	Lullote Homestead Complex, 385 Common Road Inverleigh	Yes	No	Yes The grove of <i>Pinus pinea</i> (Stone Pines) in	Stables	Recommended	Yes	None	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
				front of the house and all plantings in Mrs Moriarty's Garden					
	Lawsons Hotel, 1 High Street Inverleigh	Yes	Yes	Yes <i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Palms)	Stables	Recommended	Yes	None	No
	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex, 70 High Street Inverleigh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Inverleigh Public Hall and former Mechanics Institute, 71 High Street Inverleigh	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Timber Railway Bridge, Peel Road Inverleigh	No	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Former Railway Water Tank and Recreation Reserve Lethbridge Reserve Lethbridge	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Lethbridge State School No. 1386, 2846 Midland Highway Lethbridge	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	St Mary's Catholic Church, 2779 Midland Highway Lethbridge	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Bluestone Bridge over Bruce's Creek Over Russell Street Lethbridge	No	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Linton Park Homestead Complex 49 Linton – Naringhal Road Linton	Yes	No	Yes The <i>Ulmus procera</i> trees in the drive, the perimeter planting of <i>Pinus radiata</i> and all the major plantings in the front garden.	Garages, office, laundry, etc.	No	No	None	No
	Linton Cemetery, Linton-Carngham Road Linton	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	St Peters Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, 30 Cumberland Street Linton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	No	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
	Former Presbyterian Church and Pinetum, 9 Linton – Mannibadar Road Linton	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Linton Public Library, 66 Sussex Street Linton	Yes	Yes	No	No	Recommended	Yes	None	No
	Emu Hill Homestead Complex, 680 Linton - Naringal Road Mannibadar	Yes	No	No	Stables	No	No	None	No
	Mannibadar Soldier's Memorial Hall, Skipton -Geelong Rd Mannibadar	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Woodbourne Homestead, Boundary Road Meredith	Yes	Yes	Yes <i>Olea europea</i> in front garden.	Stables	Recommended	Yes	None	No
	Former Free Presbyterian Church, Creamery Road Meredith	Yes	Yes (to church only)	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Meredith State School No. 1420 & Community House, 5 Wallace Street Meredith	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	St Josephs Catholic Church Complex, Lawler Street Meredith	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	St Andrew's Uniting Church and Manse, 28 – 30 Wallace Street Meredith	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Meredith Cemetery, Slate Quarry Road Meredith	No	No	Yes Perimeter plantings of <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> (Monterey Cypress) and <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'Aurea' (Golden Monterey Cypress).	No	No	None	No	No
	Viewbank, 2219 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
	St Andrew's Chapel, CA H9 SEC 3 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	Yes the <i>Pinus pinea</i> (Stone Pines) at the rear of the church.	No	No	None	No	No
	Murgheboluc Public Hall and Reserve CA H11 SEC Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	Yes <i>Pinus pinea</i> and <i>Schinus molle</i>	No	No	None	No	No
	Athelston, 2025 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Poplars, 2000 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	Yes <i>Schinus molle</i> (Pepper corn trees)	No	No	None	No	No
	Edglestone, 1910 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Butleigh, 1754 Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc	Yes	No	Yes All of the mature plantings, mostly <i>Pinus pinea</i> (Stone Pines) and <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Radiata or Monterey Pine) and <i>Lagunaria pattersonia</i> (Norfolk Island Hibiscus) to the west and south of the house.	The brick and stone well is significant.	No	None	No	No
	Former Napoleons Police Station, 4835 Colac - Ballarat Road Napoleons	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Piggoreet West Homestead Complex, 909 Linton -Piggoreet West Road Piggoreet	No	No	Yes <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> around circle boundary of garden, and all pre-WW2 plantings	Stables	No	No	None	No
	St Patrick's Catholic Church, Cape Clear Road Piggoreet East	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No
	Rokewood Cemetery, Cemetery Road	No	No	Yes Internal plantings of	No	No	None	No	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
	Rokewood			Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress), perimeter plantings of Pinus Radiata (Monterey Pine).					
	Kuruc-a-ruc Homestead Complex, Kuruc-a-ruc Road, Rokewood / Corindhap	Yes	Yes	Yes All the mature plantings of trees, shrubs and major succulents in the front garden.	Stables and Barn and fences	Yes	Yes	None	No
	Constables House and Outbuildings, 42 Ferrars Street Rokewood	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	St Patrick's Catholic Church, 74a Rokewood – Skipton Road Rokewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Clyde Flour Mill and Managers Residence, 470 Russell's Bridge Road Russells Bridge	Yes	No	Yes All mature trees	Yes	Recommended	Yes	None	No
	Former Presbyterian Church, 143 Clyde Hill Road Russells Bridge	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Former Russells Bridge State School No. 530, 139 Russells Bridge Road Russells Bridge	Yes	No	Yes Schinus molle (Pepper con trees)	No	No	None	No	No
	Rock Rose Cottage, 1920 Glenelg Highway Scarsdale	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Heatherbrae, 5 Station Street Scarsdale	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Former Methodist Manse, 12 Carlyle Street Scarsdale	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Scarsdale State School No. 980 and Memorial Gates, 149 Scarsdale – Pitfield Road Scarsdale	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Former Presbyterian Manse, 999 The Parade Shelford	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Leighburn Homestead, 1567	No	No	Yes <i>Pinus radiata</i> of former	No	No	No	None	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
	Bannockburn - Shelford Road Shelford			drive, <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> and <i>Schinus molle</i> of front garden.					
	Golf Hill Estate, 1718 Bannockburn - Shelford Road Shelford	Yes	Yes	Yes All the trees in the drive, park and garden, the cemetery.	Yes	Recommended	Yes	None	No
	Presbyterian Manse, 31 Mercer Street Shelford	Yes	No	Yes all of the mature isolated pines in the surrounding paddocks.	Yes	Recommended	Yes	None	No
	Smythesdale General Cemetery, Glenelg Highway Smythesdale	No	No	Yes <i>Quercus petraea</i> (Sessile Oak), <i>Cedrus deodara f. glauca</i> (Blue Atlas Cedar), <i>Ulmus procera</i> (English Elm), <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey Pine) and a further mixture of individual Oaks, Cyprus and Pines.	No	No	None	No	No
	Smythesdale State School No. 9, 50 Becker Street Smythesdale	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Staffordshire Reef Cemetery, Don McLeans Road, Staffordshire Reef	No	No	Yes <i>Pinus canariensis</i> (Canary Island Pine)	No	No	None	No	No
	Steiglitz General Cemetery, Steiglitz Road Steiglitz	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Gowan Brae, 1038 Bridge Road Teesdale	Yes	No	No	The brick and stone well is significant.	No	None	No	No
	Teesdale State School No. 2065, 1055 Bridge Road Teesdale	Yes	No	No	No	No	None	No	No
	Former Teesdale Water Reserve	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External paint controls apply?	Internal controls apply?	Tree controls apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under clause 43.01-4	Included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of incorporated plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal Heritage Place?
	(Chinaman's Lagoon) Learmonth Road Teesdale								
	Teesdale War Memorial, cnr.Pantics Rd & Bridge Street Teesdale	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	No	No
	Presbyterian Church, 36 Pyke Street Teesdale	Yes	Yes Interiors being the pulpit and memorial furniture	Yes grove of Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress) with inter-plantings of Cupressus macrocarpa Aurea (Golden Cypress)	No	No	None	No	No
	Woolbrook Homestead Complex, 704 Teesdale-Inverleigh Rd Teesdale	Yes		Yes Parkland plantings of Cedrus deodar, (Deodar Cedar), Araucaria heterophylla, (Norfolk Island Pine); an Araucaria bidwillii, (Bunya Bunya Pine).	Yes The stables and coach house.	No	None	No	No
	Naringal Homestead Complex, Cape Clear Road Wallinduc	Yes	No	Yes Enda Walling garden at homestead, Quercus spp. (Oak trees), Morus nigra (Mulberry tree), various Pinus, Cupressus and other exotic species at hut and Schinus molle, Peppercorn trees at cemetery.	No	No	None	No	No
	War Memorial , Cape Clear Road Wallinduc	No	No	No	No	No	None	No	No

APPENDIX K Sites of archaeological potential recommended for the Victorian Heritage Inventory

HERMES NO.	Name of heritage place & location
117693	Clyde Hotel, north west corner of intersection of Midland Highway and Clyde Road Bannockburn
117694	Muster Arms Hotel, 10 Hodges Street Lethbridge
117695	Lethbridge Hotel, 7 Sutherland Street corner of Russell Street Lethbridge
117696	Separation Inn, Fyansford – Gheringhap Road Gheringhap
117697	Eureka Inn, Midland Highway Gheringhap
31692	Police Paddock, Nutall Street Meredith
31691	Cobblestone Crossing, Taylors Road Meredith
117698	Bluestone ruins (Allotment H10 Section 3 Parish of Murgheboluc), Hamilton Highway Murgheboluc
55588	‘Windemere’ former bluestone residence, 124 Windemere Road, Murgheboluc
117699	Bunkles Flat, site of former township, northern side of Skipton - Geelong Road, Pitfield
117700	Site of Emu Inn hotel complex & exotic trees, southern side of Skipton - Geelong Road Pitfield
117701	Staffordshire Reef railway line embankment, Don McLeans Road Staffordshire Reef
117702	Bluestone footing and foundations of former Native Hut Hotel, Bridge Road Teesdale
55578	Native Creek Dry Stone Embankment, Accessed off Squires Road Teesdale
117703	Former Wabdallah Homestead site, 82 Bannockburn-Shelford Rd, Bannockburn (Lot 4 PS546301)(same title as Somerset House?)